

towns and cities of the three kingdoms. It enumerates 18,000 tea-totallers in Edinburgh, 24,780 in Anglesen, 30,000 in Glasgow, 13,000 in Manchester, 10,000 in London, 3,000 in Dumfries, 12,000 in Cork, 25,000 in Cornwall, 3,500 in Bristol, 6,000 in Cumberland, 70,000 in North Wales, 80,000 in all Scotland, 20,000 in Ireland. Among the members are a large number of reformed men and women. The Report views the traffic the great antagonist of temperance. By those engaged in it every art is employed to increase the consumption of the sale of the liquors by which they live. The number of beer-sellers in the United Kingdom, is 45,000: that of licensed victuallers, 55,000; licensed coffee-houses, 6,000; houses hired for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the metropolis, 7,000; 30,000 Londoners are annually fined for being drunk, one-third females; £2,000 are spent every Sabbath at the drinking establishments, by the working classes. In Norwich, with a population of 60,000, are 6,000 ale houses and beer shops, and 325 licensed to sell spirituous liquors. In Bradford 150 gin shops and 150 beer shops; £2,030 are spent weekly at those places. In Glasgow is a public house for every thirteen families, and £456,000 are annually expended for the use of ardent spirits. In Edinburgh, £400,000 are annually expended, and in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, £50,000,000; in Dublin, £800,000; licensed spirit houses in Ireland, 40,000. One fifth of the trades of Dublin, are trading in this horrid poison. There are 100,000 commitments annually to the jails, of the able bodied population of England and Wales, for criminal offences, and yet the judge at the York Assizes remarked, when passing sentence on a man who had killed another, "that if all men could be dissuaded from the use of intoxicating liquors, his office, and that of the other judges, would be a sinecure."

Evidences are furnished of the effects of temperance societies on the trade. The last Oxfordshire agricultural report complains of the influence of the tea-total system in the consumption of barley in that country. "The tea-totallers, amounting to nearly 70,000, operate very injuriously upon the barley trade." Licensed houses in Liverpool, whose rents are £50 a year, do not take 50s. a week, and the consumption of malt liquors is one fourth. In Reading the brewers are all complaining of the dulness of the beer trade. In Bath, 30 beer houses have been closed, and in Bridgeport, 11. In Paisley, spirit houses have been reduced in two years, 136. In 1837, was a diminution of four million bushels malt taxed. Last year the receipts at Plymouth custom house, were minus £4,800, and of this defalcation, £4,000 was on rum and brandy. In 1837, 981 cases of drunkards came before the police of Hull; in 1838, only 180. London contains 600 places of public worship, and has 47,000 places devoted to the sale of intoxicating drinks: Sabbath breaking and drunkenness, prevail in most sections to an alarming extent.

The churches of Wales are reported as nobly advancing and richly rewarded for the active and decided part they have taken in the total abstinence principle, and in the increased number and piety and liberality of their members.

The Irish Temperance Union is a common centre to all total abstinence societies; the National Total Abstinence Society is composed of the working classes, chiefly of the Roman Catholic persuasion, has 2,000 members.

The report contains a summary of interesting intelligence from foreign countries, from the Scilly and Zeland islands, from Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Syria, New South Wales, Corfu, Hudson's Bay; but the most cheering reports are from America, in our legislative action. The appendix is occupied with statistics of Intemperance from the London bills of mortality, of shipwrecks, and Intemperance, hostility of Intemperance to missionary efforts, Temperance proceedings in Ireland, Parliamentary reports, and details of success. We shall enrich the pages of our Journal from this able document as we have opportunity.—*American Temperance Journal.*

#### IRELAND.

#### EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Extract from a letter published in the *Dublin Evening Post* :—

"Cork, Oct. 26.—The Rev. Mr. Mathew, when he commenced his efforts in the spring of last year, to reclaim from the destructive

vice of drunkenness the poor of his locality, in the southern quarter of this city, never expected so rapid and extensive a spread of his infant Society. From an infant it at once became a giant. He has signed considerably upwards of 60,000 cards."

The letter goes on to state, that the largest dram establishment in Cork has fallen off fully one half in the sale of drams. Another noted for keeping "a real good dram," has declined in its consumption from sixteen puncheons to five or six in a given time. "In a poor funeral, a Sunday or two ago, which was attended by over 4000 poor, I did not see one drunken person—all walking orderly, four or five abreast, and no outrageous whillings as heretofore."

"There can be no question that this great movement—no matter as to the how it has been accomplished or brought to the point it has now arrived at—cannot now be put back, but will progress, and do incalculable good. It will be the Reformer—the very thing needful."

"Hitherto," says the *Dublin Weekly Herald*, "this paper and one other have been the only stamped journals, that have devoted their columns to the temperance reform. But now the *Mercantile Advertiser*, the *Dublin Evening Post*, the *Saunders*, the *Statesman*, the *Warder*, the *Packet*, &c., journals of great respectability, and extensive circulation, freely insert notices and articles on Temperance."

"In Dublin and its vicinity the members of temperance Societies exceed 5000, and the increase exceeds 100 members weekly. In one society composed exclusively of working men, more than 100 persons enrolled themselves members at the close of a meeting. The Dublin Total Abstinence Society has fitted up an excellent reading room, well lighted with gas, to which the members have access on paying one penny per week. The Committees of the Dublin Temperance Societies are composed of Catholics and Protestants, but they cordially co-operate, no compromise of principle being demanded or given on either side. From long experience and close observation, we are persuaded that nothing has so much tended to smooth down sectarian asperities, as the junction of those who hold many hostile opinions, for the promotion of a common object, and that a benevolent one."

The *Standard* contains a letter which says, "the fair at Mallow took place on Monday, and was well attended. I walked through the fair, and it gives me sincere pleasure to state, that I did not see one drunken man—or any person in the slightest degree intoxicated."

The *Dublin Evening Post* says, we have heard, from authority which cannot deceive, that in almost all the small towns of Cork, Kanturk, Bandon, Middleton, Mill Street, Fermoy, the progress has been so extraordinary, that the whiskey shops are in the process of being shut up, and soup, coffee, and tea houses are establishing generally. In the small town of Listowel, in the county of Kerry, seven or eight of these have been closed within the last two months.

"The greatest pork and bacon house in this part of the United Kingdom belongs to the Russells of Limerick. It employs 180 workmen. Like most persons of their class these people were a whiskey-drinking, of course demoralized and ragged generation. 'They took a thought,' as we say in Ireland—a holy and blessed thought it was. They set off for Cork on a pilgrimage to Father Mathew. They took the pledge. They obtained the medal or the card—they were enrolled in the Society—they returned to their homes and their work—and from that hour to this, not one of them has violated his obligation. The result is exactly what might have been anticipated. The men from being reckless and indifferent to appearances—from being haggard and sickly, the necessary consequences of drunkenness, are now well clothed, well shod, comfortable and hearty. They have established for themselves a soup-kitchen near the premises on which they are employed, and instead of swilling their porter, or tossing off their cropper of whiskey—they take their basin of soup and their lump of bread by way of refreshment. The drunken 'glories' of Garryown are no more. The whiskey houses are giving up their business. And it is a fact, which we have great delight in stating, that the bakers and butchers of Limerick, bad as the times are, are doing better business than ever they did."

The *Waterford Chronicle* says, "the laborers at the Bonmahon mines have enrolled themselves in the Temperance Society. The