

	1812.	1813.
Half and half pipes of wine.....	2318	197
Quarter casks and barrels of wine.....	7042	1374
Boxes of wine.....	6358	227
Pipes of wine.....	1096	268
	208,203	2,138

Of the £14,000,000 or 15,000,000 of deposits in the Savings Bank, the great proportion deposited by the labouring classes may be said to be money saved from the public house.

The returns of the revenue for the year ending 6th January, 1841, show the following reduction in the excise department:—

Wines.	Gallons.
Cape.....	16,864
Claret.....	31,566
Madeira.....	70
Port.....	121,098
Hock.....	1,866
Sherry.....	4,783
Other wines.....	5,915

Total Reductions.....182,162

“There are, according to the judgement of those who are best informed on the subject, about 100,000 tee-totalers in Canada, or nearly one in ten of the population, more than twice the number we reckoned nine months ago.”

“The Second Annual Report of the Western Scottish Temperance Union declares that 4301 drunkards have been reclaimed within the bounds of the Union during the past year, from the same Report we learn the delightful tidings contained in the following statement:—

“The following too are a few extracts upon this point:—From another writer, hundreds he says turned from wretchedness to happiness; swearing and Sabbath profanation greatly reduced; nas sent many to the house of God, several most striking cases of which are given; a decided change on the moral and religious habits of the people; many, who used to spend the Sabbath in the public house, now spend it in Church; a prayer meeting and a new library have been instituted amongst us, there are many anxious enquirers, and the word of God is more carefully read.” Statements of a similarly cheering nature could be made respecting other localities. In the *Scottish Temperance Journal* it is testified, “Instances of personal reformation, and the restoration of domestic comfort, resulting from our movement, are so common that there is perhaps no member of our society who is not acquainted with several cases, but going beyond the range of personal observations; we may mention an important fact, that there are 230 members of an Independent Church in Edinburgh who were once degraded by intemperance. I doubt not that the zealous and persevering labours of the Revd. Mr. Wight their pastor, have been chiefly instrumental in effecting this cheering result.” In the Fourth Annual Report of the Greenock Total Abstinence Society it is affirmed. “Everywhere Total Abstinence Associations are rising up and many are being reclaimed from the lowest state of wretchedness, to comfort, happiness and peace. These are cheering results, obtained through the efforts of the total abstiners. The present aspect of the cause in our native country is very cheering; in England it is still more so, and in Ireland most of all—five-eighths of the whole population having signed the pledge.”

“Mr. Beaumont says, that there are at this day living within the Kingdom of Great Britain, upwards of seven millions of total abstiners from all intoxicating drinks. Surely numbers are not wanting to prove the solidity of the principles.—And of these “... are persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant: of all constitutions from the athletic to the effeminate: of all occupations, from the laborious artisan to the sedentary employee; of all ages, from the infant at the breast to the veteran of ninety; and of all parts of the kingdom, from “John O’Groat’s” to the land’s end.”

“Preston used to send the greatest number of prisoners to the Lancashire gaol, but at one of the assizes in 1837, not a person from that town was charged with an offence. And why? While intemperance reigned, crime prevailed; but, no sooner was total abstinence from intoxicating drinks adopted than vice was immediately checked.”

“Mr. Harrington of Dublin, says:—Tee-totalism has almost banished that frightful disease, delirium terminus, from among the poor of our city. Previous to the temperance reformation, cases

of this most fearful disorder were most frequent, often as many as four, five, or six in a week during the whole of the last year. I have not been able to ascertain that even one fresh case has been known in the Hospital: a few (not more I believe than three or four of a mild character have been received.)

The celebrated traveller, Buckingham, writing from Limerick under date 1st. October last says, “I have been in Ireland three months, and have not seen a single person intoxicated, through a journey extending from Dublin over all the south of Ireland, embracing the Counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick. What an example is this for England.”

“Dr. BELLEN, Surgeon to the North Infirmary in Cork (one of the largest Hospitals in Ireland) states, that the cases of casualties, consisting of personal assaults consequent on drinking, after payment of wages on Saturday nights, have, within the last nine months, been reduced to one-third of their former amount. That cases of wives brought to the hospital in consequence of brutality from their husbands, which formerly averaged two a week, have, within the same period, nearly ceased. That casualties arising from falls from scaffolding, injuries by machinery, &c., have been reduced fifty per cent. He also states, that, in the course of his extensive practice, though frequently meeting with “delirium tremens,” and other dreadful complaints brought on by excessive drinking, he has not met with one case of disease referable to the sudden and total disuse of pints.”

“The temperance reform in Germany is gaining ground more and more. There are published regular reports of different societies, pamphlets, sermons, journals, songs, and a female society has been organised at Osnabruck, where the society numbers more than 2,300 members. The society at Hamburg numbers about 650 members. In East and West Prussia are several large societies, and the amiable Queen of Prussia favours them very much.”

“The work is going on in Sweden, where there are upwards of fifty thousand pledged members. Wherever the work has been carried on by a clergyman, it has swept all before it. In one place, not one drop of liquor has been drank for sixteen months at any of the weddings. In another place 200 stills have been stopped in a couple of years. There were lately about 165,000 stills in the country, deluging the land with more than forty millions of gallons of strong drink annually.”

“A gentleman of Bermuda, writes our Secretary, in April—I have much pleasure in stating that the march of tee-totalism is onward. The Clergy look on. The roll-book contains upwards of 1000 signatures.”

“It was stated some time since that the King of the Sandwich Islands had signed the total abstinence pledge. All the chiefs have followed his example.”

“We have found temperance societies says a Christian writer to be what a person at one of our stations called them, John the Baptist. They are sent to prepare the way of the Lord. Our Missionaries have found them to be the most valuable auxiliaries in promoting the cause of God we ever had in Africa. We have temperance societies at each of our stations, and I believe that there are very few of our people who do not confirm to their rules. At the new settlement at the Kat River, we have fourteen hundred members belonging to the society in that district.”

Temperance and Longevity.

“The Report of a Metropolitan Society states the death of one individual only, out of a thousand members during the previous year.”

“Mr. Buchanan, who resided about a year in Liberia, and made himself familiar with the condition of all the settlement, says,—The state of morals in the Colonies is emphatically of a high order. Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, profanity, and quarrelling, are vices almost unknown in Liberia. A temperance society, formed in 1834, numbered in a few weeks after its organization, 500 members; at that time one-fifth of the whole population.”

“The Rev. Mr. Robson, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, assisted by the American Missionaries, introduced total abstinence societies in this Colony. The number of members in Port Elizabeth is 150 Europeans and 350 coloured people.”

“Sydney in New South Wales, is one of the most drunken of all places in the world. Our correspondent states, that with a population of 185,000, the revenue from ardent spirits alone, was £150,000. From this alcoholic sink of iniquity there is cheering news. A good society is formed, a report to September, 1841, is before us.”

“About 240 persons have signed the pledge in South Australia, thirty of whom were once the slaves of intemperance.”