

nals of an elevated character have been well sustained. No divi-  
sion of the caterpiles is more interesting and prosperous than that  
concerning seamen. In the length of our coast, 40,000 seamen  
have been enrolled in temperance societies, and of these, 80,000 have  
been added the past year. The Marine society of this port num-  
bers 17,000; at the port of Charleston 10,000 have been enrolled the  
present year. The results of temperance are seen in the fact that  
in 1842, 3,784 vessels and 1,244 lives were lost, while in 1844  
only 208 vessels and 105 lives have been lost,

Notwithstanding the continuance of the spirit-ration, and in  
spite of its evil influence on the navy, several of our men-of-war  
have become temperance ships. Of the crew of the Columbia,  
the flag-ship in the Mediterranean, of 450 seamen, 445 have re-  
nounced their grog

Of 1200 men of Capt. Smith's squadron, who went on shore,  
not one broke his liberty, and only one got drunk. From many  
of the officers, and 250 of the ship's company of the Cumberland,  
a petition has been forwarded to Washington, praying for the  
abolition of the spirit-ration. "We are satisfied ourselves," say  
they, "from a year's experience of the temperance system on  
board this ship, that grog is not necessary to the performance of  
our duty, in point of health, comfort or happiness, and we are in-  
finitely better without than with it." In view of these things,  
who will not give three cheers for the American Navy?

In foreign countries, the cause is attracting much attention  
in behalf of seamen. At a public festival in Liverpool, Mr. James  
Haughton made a long and earnest appeal on the subject to mer-  
chants and ship-owners; and Sir Henry Pottinger, late Commis-  
sioner to China, pressed it as a request of Keying, High Commis-  
sioner and blood relative of the Emperor of China, that they  
would banish drunkenness from the English ships. In a late  
speech at Exeter Hall, Sir Edward Codrington declared that the  
subject elicited the attention of the naval service, for of all the  
dangers that hung over that service, there was hardly one that  
did not arise from the use of liquor.

In her monarchs, her court, her aristocracy, and even her clergy,  
England's drunkenness finds its patrons and supporters; and yet  
in England, the temperance movement is mighty, and a million of  
her population, or five and a half per cent, have broken caste, and  
abjured the use of intoxicating drink. Of these, 103,000 are re-  
formed men. Great diminution is acknowledged by the dealers  
in the home consumption. In six years, in malt liquor, a falling  
off of 26 per cent; in rum, about the same, and in wine, 22 per  
cent; and in two years, the falling off in the use of French brandy  
has been 14 per cent. The annual returns of drunkenness in  
the metropolis in 10 years, or since the commencement of tem-  
perance societies, have diminished from 31,853 to 12,328.

In Ireland, temperance has become the settled habit of the  
country. "There are," says Rev. Mr. Mathew "in Ireland, five  
millions of teetotallers, and the proportion of backsliders or sec-  
eders, is not one in five hundred. The whole of the rising gen-  
eration are being educated in the strictest habits of temperance."

The Report sustained his claims on the British nation, in view  
of his pecuniary difficulties, for the immense benefit he has con-  
ferred on this portion of the Empire.

What the proposed temperance effort in Scotland for 1845, may  
yet accomplish, remains to be seen. If carried out, it would end  
in great results. Scotland's free church has broken the chain of  
civil domination. How glorious would it be for her to subdue  
herself, and break the chain that binds her to intemperance.

The new Sabbath temperance movement promises much for  
England and the cause. Petitions are widely circulated for sub-  
scriptions and presented to Parliament, urging the suspension of  
all sales of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath. In this, hundreds  
and thousands of the clergy and laity are taking an interest, who  
would not look at temperance as an isolated concern. Many of  
the scientific are aroused from their slumbers by the lectures of  
Dr. Grindrod, the able author of the prize essay "Bacchus," who  
has improved upon Dr. Sewall's plates of the stomach.

The Report also alludes to the temperance cause in various  
parts of Germany, Holland, and other points on the Continent.  
In Poland, the efforts of the clergy, which had been successful  
were put back by the financier of the Autocrat of the North.

From the Sandwich Islands the reports come in with undim-  
inished interest—and only foreign influence prevents the whole  
group from becoming entirely temperate. In the British Arm  
in India, temperance has now a predominant influence; and a  
Sydney, Mauritius, and Madras, the cause is constantly gaining  
new converts. In Liberia, one fifth of the population are teeto-

talers. At Jamaica, and other islands in the West Indies, most  
of the Methodist churches adopt the total abstinence principle,  
and several distinguished planters have expelled rum from their  
estates. The Oregon territory is settling under temperance prin-  
ciple—a distillery has there been broken up and thrown into the  
river, by the Agent of Indian affairs. The cause is flourishing in  
Canada; also in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and is sup-  
ported on rational and decidedly religious principles.

In addition to this general view of the progress of the cause,  
the Report suggests several considerations to the friends of tem-  
perance.

1st. The importance of looking more closely at the power of  
the enemy they combat. More than sixty-five million gallons of  
intoxicating drinks are manufactured, imported and consumed  
annually amongst us. Nine tenths of our steamboats, hotels and  
taverns are furnished with bars, and sell to all who are ready to  
buy. Celebrations of all sorts, political, agricultural and even  
literary and historical, are the patrons of intemperance. Social  
parties among the rich and luxurious sustain the evil. Many of  
the church and clergy throw their influence into the adverse  
scale. Seventy thousand foreigners annually land among us,  
most of whom crave intoxicating liquors and many become traf-  
fickers in them; while an army of three hundred thousand com-  
mon drunkards, whose God is their belly and who glory in their  
shame, are sustaining the traffic, until they go to be sustan-  
ded themselves in the poor houses, or are cast for crime into jail, or  
fall into drunkard's graves. Such is the enemy we combat  
everywhere present, wily, deceitful, sustained by pride, and fashion,  
and appetite, interest and poverty, sin and hell.

2d. The duty of prompt, decided and energetic measures, so far  
as they may be consistent with the rights of liquor sellers, to rid  
the nation and the world of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

This traffic is universally acknowledged the scourge of man-  
kind. It can be removed and ought to be removed by the voice  
of the people. Moral reason should be used to the utmost. It  
has accomplished much; and where there is a conscience, it will  
accomplish more. But while there are men who, for gain, will  
defraud, steal, and murder, there will be men who, for gain, will  
sell rum. And shall the people never be relieved and protected,  
until all are disposed to sacrifice gain for justice or the good of  
men? All promise well if we let them alone; and we may al-  
most hear Satan saying, "Treat me kindly and I will deceive the  
nations no more, but let not the Lord God Almighty bind me  
with his strong chain."

The Report enters into a lengthy discussion of the rights of the  
traffic; of the wisdom, expediency and justice of suppressing the  
traffic by Legislative enactments; of the constitutionality of sup-  
pressing it in the States, as recently contested before the Supreme  
Court at Washington; the wisdom and propriety of moral Legis-  
lation, and the justice, expediency and utility of referring the  
license question to the people, to be decided at the ballot box. It  
expressed little hope that the forbidden traffic will be broken up  
by fines upon the offender while it is among the most profitable  
branches of trade, and inquires whether a business so fraught  
with ruin to the souls and bodies of men, the cause of most of the  
murders, manslaughters and appalling casualties in the commu-  
nity, should not be made a penitentiary offence. Blood poured out  
at its altar, and often some of the best blood of the nation, calls  
upon us to break it up for ever. Kindness to the vendor, huma-  
nity, justice, patriotism and religion, all bid us stay not our hand  
till the work is accomplished.

3d. An increased activity and devotedness to the cause, is  
greatly needed from the Christian church. The church is the  
great reforming power in the earth, and morality will never rise  
higher in the world than in the church. If it stands aloof, the  
cause will die, and the church with her baptized offspring may  
be engulfed in the ruin. The fall of distinguished ministers dur-  
ing the last year has given solemn admonition of danger and  
duty. To the Home and Foreign Missionaries great praise is  
due for active exertions. By the former, 107,000 persons have  
been gathered in Missionary temperance societies. Foreign Mis-  
sionaries are doing their utmost.

4th. Society demands a more systematic, thorough, and un-  
iversal temperance training of children and youth. The reforma-  
tion of the drunkard, and changing of the drinking usages of the  
adult population, is but lopping off the branches. We must strike  
at the root, and forestall the enemy in the early habits of another  
generation. The juvenile effort throughout the country is accom-  
plishing much. It needs to be more effective and universal.