

stay, for I have desired it." Turn thou all present, for who of us does not need it! that thou mayest say of us, "Ye are my witnesses," and that the unthinking, and,—through the inconsistencies of their own people,—hardened world, may, by their sorrowful seeing their good works, glorify thee our heavenly Father; that they also may cease to do evil and learn to do well; that there may be nothing to hurt or destroy in God's holy mountain; that the earth may be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. Amen and Amen!

Father Mathew.

Great sympathy is felt, at the present time in Ireland and England for this benevolent gentleman, who has done such wonders in the cause of temperance. It appears that by his benevolent actions in donations of money to the poor, of medals to signers to the pledge, and by printing and circulating gratuitous temperance tracts, &c., he has become involved to the amount of £5000. He gave over 100,000 small medals to children. Silver medals have gone from him to the amount of £1500, some sold some given away. His printing bills for a period of six years have been over £3000. He has paid for the lodging and food of many a poor creature who has come a long distance to sign the pledge; and caused many a trembling creature, who has whispered in his ear a tale of woe, to leave his presence with a light heart. While recently administering the pledge, in Dublin a hard-hearted creditor had him arrested for the sum of £250. He applied to a gentleman in Dublin, a great friend to temperance, who he presumed would release him from the hands of the bailiff, from whom he met to his extreme mortification a refusal. The mayor and an Alderman interposed and rescued him. On Nov. 11 an immense relief meeting was held at Cork. It was, in extent, limited only by the walls of the Court in which it was held, and combined every rank, class and party in the City. The bench was crowded with magistrates, merchants, country gentlemen, clergymen, and gentlemen of other learned professions. The body of the Court was also crowded with respectable citizens, mostly members of the Temperance Society. The Mayor presided, and very able speeches were made in behalf of Father Mathew, which are reported at length in the *Cork Examiner*. It was proposed to raise the sum of £5000 to pay off the debt, and of £29,000 to sustain Father Mathew in future operations. The Dublin papers complain that the sum proposed to be raised is too small. The following is their language.

"£500 a year would not give him the independence of a great leader, who should be free and unembarrassed; neither would it pay one hundredth part of the empire's debt to a man whose labour has been more powerful than the wisdom of senates and the authority of governments, to repress crime, to promote virtue, to extend human happiness."

"Ireland gave £50,000 to Grattan—and he nobly earned ten times that sum. Is she now, with nearly a doubled population, to make up but her share of £20,000 for a Mathew?—for one who has given individual independence to millions of his countrymen, who has dried up misery, banished crime, arrested poverty, and increased the individual comforts of a people, while purifying the national honor?"

"Wellington, the hero of blood, got more than £2,000,000 of the national money; and half the cities of the Empire are decorated with pillars and statues raised to him, while living. Who could compare a Wellington and a Mathew?—the victor of blood and the victor of peace? Who could place in the same class the leader who dried the orphan's tear and hushed the cry of the widow, and him whose glory was erected on crushed and writhing limbs, on thousands of stark, ghastly, mangled corpses, and whose praises were drowned in the shrieks of miserable mothers, wives and daughters? Who could contrast the man of blood with the messenger of peace? Why, then, let it be written now, to be remembered in after ages, that a Wellington received a hundred times more from his country than a Mathew—the one for slaughtering thousands of Frenchmen—the other for elevating and purifying millions of his own people? How posterity would scorn our boasted civilization?"

Several handsome donations have been made, one of £500 from a benevolent Quaker near York; one from the Duke of Devonshire of £100, several of £20, £10, &c. Preparations, we understand, are making for collections for him in London, Liverpool, and also in this country. It is hoped that he not only will be relieved but placed upon a better footing than ever, and that

he will go on in his great work from conquering to conquer.

Punch says:—

"Mathew the martyr brought his fortune into the market to buy up vice: to bribe wretchedness into comfort! to purchase, with ready money, crime and passion, that he might destroy them. He has laid out all his means, that he might make temperance alluring to an impulsive, whisky-loving people; he counts his ten thousands of proselytes, and then, taking out his purse, he counts nothing! He has triumphed, but he is a beggar. Taught by his Temperance lessons, the peasant and artificer—ah, thousands of them—have made their homes more worthy of human creatures and the teacher himself is shown the way to a gaol. Mathew is arrested for the price of the medals with which he decorated his army of converts—we know few orders, home or foreign, more honorable, if sincerely worn—and unless Ireland arise as one man, the reward of the Great Teacher is the County Prison."

We see nothing in the English papers which countenance the idea, which has been spread here, that Father Mathew has been reduced by endorsing for his brothers who were distillers. On the contrary it is said, his brothers, though distillers, did much to uphold him even while he was cutting them down by his operations. —*Journal of the American Temperance Union.*

Terrible but True.

Extract from the charge of Mr. Justice McCord, to the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions District of Montreal.

"As one of the *ex-officio* chairmen of this court, my attention has been, for some months past, directed to the criminal statistics of this district, and altho' impressed with the belief that the ratio of the increase of crime bore no proportion to the increase of population, I confess I was not prepared for the startling result. I have examined thoroughly the records of the Court of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions since the year 1829 up to last year, and I find whilst the population of the district of Montreal has increased in the population of about 33 per cent. within the last 14 years, crime has increased at the rate of one hundred per cent. within the same period.

Besides the fearful catalogue of indictable offences, *within the district*,—if we look at the records of the police court, we will find since the year 1839, an average statement of 3500 persons annually, brought before the Police Magistrate, consisting of drunken, loose, idle and disorderly persons, found infesting this city and suburbs alone; 7-10ths of whom were in a state of intoxication at the moment of their arrest,—and be it remembered that the above average is exclusive of soldiers, sailors, and transient passers through the city.

From the foregoing statements derived from the most authentic sources, you will perceive the awful progress that crime has made within the last thirteen years in the District of Montreal. The question that will naturally present itself to the legislator, the jurist, and to you, is, whence this fearful increase of crime? It is within your particular province and duty to investigate this important and interesting subject; and should you discover the cause, it then becomes your bounden duty to represent to the Court, and through it to the Executive Government, your opinions and proposed remedies for the evil.

It cannot be concealed, from the foregoing statistics, and especially those of the city, that a very large proportion of these crimes originate from the vice of drunkenness; and that, notwithstanding the great exertions and valuable services rendered by the Montreal Temperance Societies, that odious vice is still increasing.

Your inquiry will next be directed to the fuel by which this raging evil has been alimentated, and whether too many facilities are not afforded to the intemperate for the indulgence of their propensities.

There are at present upwards of 230 licensed taverns within the wards of the city, containing a population of 44,033 souls, and this over and above 87 groceries, who are not permitted to sell under three half-pints.

Although it must be admitted that the diminution of intemperance is an object of paramount importance, yet it must also be remembered that injustice must not be committed that good may result—a large portion of our citizens have invested their entire means in the business of tavern keeping, and any sudden and indiscriminate withdrawal of their licenses, would immediately plunge them and their families into ruin.

But cannot this desired object be attained by a gradual and regular scale of diminution, annually persevered in, till the