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(Continued from page 194.)

STATISTICAL DATA ON INTEMPERANCE, AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ALL THAT CAN INTOXICATE.

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Officers of the
Army and Navy of Great Britain,

BY A MEDICAL OFFICER.

"The temperance reformation," says an able writer, "is a wonderful phenomenon; its influences have stolen upon us in such a manner that we do not appreciate them as we should on instantaneous changes of such magnitude. It is associated with whatever is useful, and elegant, and holy. It has imparted new vigour to industry—it has given coolness and energy to her brain, volume and compactness to her muscles, and the expression of an iron determination to her compressed lips and steadfast gaze. It has gone with its pure limped goblet into the social circle, and displaced the glass that was filled with the red and awfully-appropriate symbol of blood, and there it has diffused its cheering and innoxious refreshments. It has done more than to feed the hungry and clothe the naked—it has taught them to feed and clothe themselves, it has reformed the poor drunkard, and led him to that gospel which has led him to his God; and thus it has acted the part of the servant in the parable, who brought the princely robe and gold ring and put them upon his master's recovered son. Its influence has been wide spread, it has entered nearly all our sanctuaries, commanded the services of men of the most gifted minds in all the learned professions, and spoken out from the bench of justice and in the halls of legislation. It has gone forth from this land of its birth to every quarter of the globe. The Parliament of Great Britain has fostered it, Ireland, poor degraded Ireland, has been made glad by its coming, and nearly every monarch in Europe has listened with respect to its claims."

A circular was addressed to a number of ministers in America containing the following among other questions:—"What proportion of the persons who have been admitted to your church during the past year do not use ardent spirits?" From the specimen of replies we have the following:—"In our district about three-fourths of the people had abstained. From these more than seventy had made a profession of religion, and were admitted to the church in one day. From the other fourth there were only three! As many lacking two were added to the church that year as had been for twenty years before." In another two-fifths had abstained. Here more than one hundred and fifty had become hopefully converted to God; only two of these were not abstainers from ardent spirits. Another man states, that of more than forty, and another of more than four hundred, who had hopefully turned to the Lord, they did not know one who was not a friend to the temperance cause.

Daniel Burrell says, "I have been a preacher of the gospel for more than fifty years, and I have never ceased to warn drunkards, (I hope faithfully), as well as every other class of sinners; but I cannot remember a single confirmed drunkard being effectually reclaimed. But now, blessed be God, through this society, which has just been introduced among us, under mine own eye several have been reclaimed, and not reclaimed from this ruinous vice only, but, becoming sober, they have attended the means of Grace, and are now consistent members of religious societies."

"It is ascertained that of about 100,000 who have been reclaimed from drunkenness in England, 70,000 have been hopefully converted. The same, to some extent, must be known by every man who has taken part in the revival of religion prevalent among us. I have known many drunkards reclaimed by the efforts of the Temperance Society, and not one of them who was not disposed to listen to the gospel when so reclaimed; and many have dated

their first serious impressions from the time when they signed the pledge."

"In the United States, principally in the form of distilled liquor, two millions of persons it is supposed have already ceased to use intoxicating drinks. More than eight thousand temperance societies have been formed, embracing it is thought more than one million five hundred thousand members. Twenty-three of these societies are State Societies; and there is now one in every state throughout the union with one exception. More than four thousand distilleries have been stopped. More than eight thousand merchants have ceased to sell ardent spirits, and many of them have ceased to sell any kind of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. More than twelve hundred vessels sail from our ports in which it is not used. More than twelve thousand persons that were drunkards, and it is supposed that more than two hundred thousand other persons, have ceased to use any intoxicating drink."

"In Boston there were formerly 3500 drunkards, now there are only 500; the 3000 have become sober through the efforts of the teetotallers. Six-sevenths of the whole drunken population have thus been reclaimed. In the city of Baltimore a society of reformed drunkards has existed for a short time; all its members are reformed drunkards. They have been the means of reclaiming 10,000 persons. The good resulting from all this is beyond computation, and affords to us, and ought to afford to every humane and benevolent person, the highest gratification."

A Marine Temperance Society is about being formed in Boston. The success be to it which has attended the Mariners' Society of New York city, now enrolling 14,000 seamen.

In Hudson, N. Y., there is a population of about 5000 inhabitants, over 4000 of whom have within a very short space of time signed their names to the total-abstinence pledge.

The British House of Commons, at their session in 1838, appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of shipwrecks in the British Merchant Service; that committee, in 1839, made a long and detailed report, which contains the following compliment to the mariners of the United States, "That the committee cannot conclude its labours without calling attention to the fact that the ships of the United States of America frequenting the ports of England are stated by several witnesses to be superior to those of a similar class among the ships of Great Britain."

A. M'Sanford, a correspondent of the *Worcester Cataract*, on a tour to the West, writes, that at Cincinnati over 20,000 have united in the organization to teetotalism. But the German population of this city, consisting of 12 or 14,000, are as yet entirely unreached, scarce fifty have signed the pledge. At Louisville, in a population of 30,000, some four thousand white and 1800 coloured persons have taken the pledge, and not one individual of those, raised from a state of suffering, has gone back to his cups.

No intoxicating liquors were provided at the great dinner in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the magnificent Bunker Hill celebration; this was the proudest day for temperance. With 300,000 people abroad, no booths or stalls for intoxicating drinks; and at a dinner most splendid and magnificent,—a dinner for the chieftains of the state and the nation, where wealth and patriotism did their utmost to honour the memory of our fathers—not a drop of the bewitching but maddening poison! What an achievement for the cold water army! Rich fruit of twenty years' of untiring labour.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward his late budget, stated, in allusion to the duty on malt and spirits, there was a decrease in the excise in Ireland of £364,000 in 1840.

The following report gives the importation in the first quarters of 1842 and 1843, at the port of New York.

	1842.	1843.
Quarter casks of brandy.....	1026	7
Pipes of brandy.....	44	0
Half pipes of brandy.....	2734	83
Butts and pipes of wine.....	285	27