

with his church and school.' The Rev. Edward Inkes presided during the delivery of the sixth lecture, and made a similar avowal at the close of the meeting.

THE CONSUMPTION OF BRANDY.—In the Board of Trade Tables, which we publish this day, there is a striking evidence of the rapid increase in the consumption of brandy during the month ending the 5th of August, and which we have no doubt will be even more perceptible in the month ending the 5th September, when the accounts are published. In the single month ending the 5th of August, the quantity of brandy duty paid for consumption was 205,968 gallons, against 136,370 gallons in the same month last year, thus showing an increase of no less than 69,598 gallons in the month; so that the additional duty derived from brandy for the single month, was no less than £52,191. In the quantity imported the increase is even more striking. In the same month it amounted to 552,178 gallons in the present year, against 57,325 gallons in the corresponding month of last year. The quantity imported in the first seven months of the year, amounts to no less than 2,407,117 gallons, against only 1,623,096 gallons in the same period in 1848. The effect of the prevailing epidemic are here more strikingly seen by the increased consumption of this spirit.—*London Economist*.

CHESTER TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE SOCIETIES.—These Societies held their joint Annual Festival on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On the first day a public tea meeting took place in the Diocesan School, at which a numerous and happy company assembled. At the conclusion of the tea the Rev. J. Gamian, of St. Paul's Boughton, took the chair; and after making a few pointed observations expressive of his attachment to the cause, called upon Mr. J. R. Williams, of Liverpool, formerly of this city, to address the meeting. Mr. Williams, in the course of his remarks, thoroughly exposed and refuted some of the fallacious arguments advanced by the advocates of the moderate use of intoxicating liquors; and clearly demonstrated that the only remedy for the terrible evil of drunkenness was total abstinence. The Rev. G. Hallatt, Methodist New Connexion Minister, of Hawarden, followed in an effective speech, observing in the course of it, that the use of intoxicating beverages was the most effectual barrier at present in existence to the progress of the gospel. Dr. Burrows, of Liverpool, spoke pertinently to the physical effects of alcoholic drinks, and introduced several admirable illustrations to show the real nature of the strength said to be derived from their use, and also their influence on the digestive functions. Mr. Thomas Hudson, of London, brought the speaking to a close, in a brilliant and masterly address, which included, to a degree seldom met with, a most felicitous combination of rich humor, apt illustration, and sound argument. Powerfully exciting their sympathies, he produced an effect upon all present which will not be easily forgotten.

IRELAND.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—The Annual Fair held in the Suburbs of Dublin has come to a close. Of it, a leading morning journal says, "The glories of 'de Brook' are no more, far famed Donnybrook, with its fun and frolic, lives now but in the memory of the past." The annual mass of vice, crime, and misery, which this fair generated and brought to light, is now also happily no more. 'De Brook,' famous for fun and frolic, was alike celebrated for giving to the good citizens of Dublin, a yearly crop of thieves and prostitutes! Many an unfortunate female, awhile a respectable servant, enjoying the confidence of her employers, and girls of a still more respectable station, owed their ruin to a few hours spent, and a few glasses taken in this unnatural composite of humor and debauchery. It is indeed truly gratifying to us teetotalers that all this has ceased; that, in the words of the *Freeman's Journal*, "There was not a single riot during the entire week of the fair." Most gratifying to know that the blessed change has been caused by the principles of total abstinence being so continuously preached in Dublin by the Rev. Dr. Spratt.

UNITED STATES.

In our three thousand miles' tour in the United States, dining at a public table five days in the week on an average, we had occasion to remark how little wine was used. At Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, there was not more than one person in ten indulged in iced champagne, tempting as that beverage was in hot weather. Of malt liquor we saw no consumption but at Saratoga, where one pint bottle was asked for. No spirits were

presented at table anywhere. It appeared to us that drinking was eschewed by some as vulgarity, by many as an immorality, and by most as injurious to health. We found in our own case that abstinence enabled us much better to stand the heat than we could have done had we even moderately followed English custom. Wherever we went, except at the smaller hotels in the smaller towns, the bar at which spirits are supplied was banished to some obscure part of the house, that if men went to it, they should not offend the general sense of decency and propriety; and we heard that tipping was considered amongst the working classes as a disreputable thing.—*A Tour in the United States, fifth edition, by Archibald Prentice.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

But a few months ago, the only efforts that were made reculted from the good wishes of individuals; but however ardent those wishes might be, they were rendered abortive from the want of co-operation and the force of example. Now these two desiderata are combined in a society called the Western Australian Total Abstinence Society. The formation of this society was not likely at first to obtain many supporters, but the success its advocates have met with is certainly very encouraging. A letter has also been received from King George's Sound, in which we learn that a total abstinence society is being formed in that place by the Rev. Mr. Wollaston and Mr. Camfield; and we are happy to hear a similar report from Leechenault district.—*Western Australian Record*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE.—The Anniversary of the Total Abstinence Society was celebrated by a tea-meeting in the school room in connection with the Wesleyan Chapel, Gawler-place, on Tuesday evening last. About 200 persons, of all ages, partook of the cheering beverage and substantial accompaniments which were provided in the most profuse abundance by the caterers, all devoted friends to the temperance movement. After tea the company dispersed for a short period, and during their absence the temporary tables were removed, and the spacious room, being prepared for a public meeting, rapidly filled with an attentive audience. According to announcement, the Rev. J. W. Draper took the Chair, and opened the business of the evening by singing and prayer. Mr. G. W. Colo then read the report. It was a long and deeply interesting document. It stated that since the society was reconstituted on the 3rd of March, 1848, under the presidency of the Rev. J. W. Draper, it was in a more healthy position than at any former period. The number of signatures obtained from the commencement of the society exceeded 700, but the Committee recognized none as members but those who had signed since 3rd of March last. The report went on to attribute the continuance of the monster evil of intemperance to the countenance it received from the kindred practices of the moderate drinkers, from whose ranks the army of drunkards was always recruited, and appealed earnestly to all moral and religious persons to unite and suppress the great source of poverty and demoralization—drunkenness. The reading of the report was attended with the most marked attention. Messrs J. W. Cole, D. Smith, Rev. G. E. Newenham, J. Chapman, Hudson, Pickering, and the Rev. W. C. Curry, also addressed the meeting in an interesting manner. The last named gentleman, in the course of his speech, related at some length, and with great humor, an account of a mechanist in Sydney, whose great ambition was to buy a watch; but, notwithstanding the high wages of the time, the man's drinking habits rendered him unable to accomplish the purchase. He became a teetotaler, and in one month bought a watch for £15, and then went on working, saving, and wisely investing his money—so that, when a season of depression arrived, and wages were reduced, and many tradesmen compelled to go as shepherds into the bush, that man could live on his rents, and wait for better times, which happily soon arrived. He related another instance of a blacksmith, who through drunkenness kept his family in poverty; in fact they would have starved had not his wife, by washing, contrived to provide the family with a scanty supply of food. The man attended a temperance meeting at an auspicious moment; he signed the pledge, and that day week his wife lost her situation. She washed no more for hire; and the blacksmith did not stop at that—he not only prospered in his worldly concerns, but had become a man changed for the better as regards the future. He was now an exhorter on the plan.—*Adelaide Observer*.