

opinion. But this youth became a member of the Order of Sons. Here he felt called upon to take part in the discussions of the Division room; his mind rapidly grew and developed its powers; he acquired influence among his brethren, and they put him forward to explain and vindicate their Institution. The public recognized in him superior moral worth and intellectual power, and elected him to represent them in the Parliament of the Province, where he stands acknowledged as one of the best and most influential members, and we venture little in predicting, that if his life is spared, he will yet attain the highest honors of political and social life, and will wear those honors gracefully and to the advantage of his fellow men.

We say there is a multitude of such examples. The Order of the Sons is admirable for its adaptedness to the purpose of gathering up from the mass the better minds of the country, and training them to become thinkers, speakers, conductors of public business, and the like, while at the same time it instils lofty moral sentiments and warms the heart with generous aspirations. Such are the certain fruits of the Institution, and in a few years our State and National Legislatures, our pulpits, our judiciary, will be supplied with men who have studied eloquence and morals and large hearted humanity in the Division rooms of the Sons of Temperance, and thus qualified themselves to become burning and shining lights in the world.—*New York Organ.*

Rum and Crime.

The Criminal Courts in this city have had their hands full the last week or two. Three murder trials were disposed of in as many days, and as the judge justly remarked in passing sentence of death, intoxicating liquor was the exciting cause in each case. The papers which contained the sentences of two murderers last week, also announced another murder committed under the influence of liquor, in a porter house near the Five Points. We understood the District Attorney to say that within the last four months there had been twenty cases of unlawful killing in this one county, and nearly, if not quite all, attributable to strong drink. To such a pitch has this tendency to crime induced by rum advanced, that we are rather disappointed than otherwise if our morning papers record no fresh instance of bloodshed. It is fearful to think of the strides which vice and crime, stimulated by rum, are making, and unless we can stop the rum traffic we may expect matters to wax worse and worse continually.—*New York Organ.*

Facts Instead of Sophistry.

Or a Short Answer to all Professors of Religion who object to Total Abstinence Societies.

BY THE HON. JUDGE MARSHALL.

The inhabitants of a country settlement, and its vicinity, in a province of British America, who almost universally abstained from intoxicating liquors, paid, by the hands of one person alone, into the funds of the Bible Society, £51 in one year, and about £200 in all, by the same person, in a course of years. In one thinly-peopled settlement, in the same province, four persons, who had been great drunkards, joined a temperance society, within a short time of each other, and soon after they all became and continued consistently pious characters. One of them stated his belief that, if he had not joined the temperance society, he would have continued the same drunken and vicious person as before. In an adjacent small settlement a similar instance occurred. A man in another settlement, in the same country, attended a temperance meeting, and joined the society, and soon after, according to his own words to the writer of this paper, the Lord converted his soul; and about eighteen

months after the meeting he was seen by the writer, to all appearance, still a temperate and religious person.

Before the temperance reform, in one fishing settlement, the people there worked at the fish on the Sabbath, but afterwards they refrained.

A man in the same country, who had been a drunkard until he was seventy years of age, was reclaimed through the influence of the temperance reform, joined a temperance society, continued sober, and soon after became religious, and joined a christian church. About two years after he was asked how old he was, and he answered, *two years old*; that he had been serving the devil 70 years, and the Lord only two years.

Immediately after an election for a member of the Assembly, when spirits were more freely used than previously, the congregations in the churches, in the township, fell away, but so soon after as the temperance cause again revived there, the congregations became numerous.

A considerable number of persons, in another township of the same province, within a short period, joined a temperance society. Soon after, a revival of religion took place there, and the only individuals who were converted on that occasion, and joined the church, were from among those who had thus previously joined the temperance society.

A minister of religion declared, to the writer of these pages, that he had been more frequently employed in settling disputes, and with other troublesome matters, among the members of his church, during *three years* previous to the temperance reform among them, than during *sixteen years* subsequently.

A deacon of a church opposed the temperance society, where he resided, during a revival of the cause there. One of his young daughters joined the society, without his permission. He was angry with her, and forbade her to attend meetings of the society. A son, under age, wished to join the society, and informed his father to that effect, who, at first, told him if he did so, not to come back to his house; but as the son appeared to persevere in his desire, the father added, in an abrupt manner, that if he *would* join the society he might, or to that effect. The other children, hearing this, all went to a meeting, and joined the society, at which the father was much annoyed. Soon after, a revival of religion took place in the settlement, and all the children, who had so joined the society, experienced the power of religion, the young girl being the first; and they all joined the same church of which their father was a deacon. The only persons converted on that occasion were from among those who had, shortly before, joined the temperance society, during the revival of that cause. The deacon, during the progress of the religious revival, was much grieved and distressed in mind, and, after a time, confessed before the church that he felt no peace while others were rejoicing, and attributed his distress to his keeping back from the temperance cause, and thereupon joined the society.

The following are extracts, in substance, from the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society:—The number of inhabitants, in one town, is about 3600; the number over twelve years of age, who abstain from the use of ardent spirits about 1600; and the number who belong to the temperance society, about 1200. Of the sixty persons who, at the close of 1830, were members of the temperance society, but not hopefully pious, more than half has since become so.

Of 1500 souls in another parish, about three-fourths abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and from these three-fourths, more than seventy made a profession of religion, and were admitted to the church in one day, while from the other fourth there were only *three*; and as many, lacking *two* were admitted to the church during the year preceding that report, as for twenty years before.