

**L'ORIGINAL, Nov. 1, 1841.**—I have just returned from a visit to Bytown. I attended the annual meeting of the Bytown Total Abstinence Society, on which occasion 21 signatures were added to the pledge. I called on Rev. E. W. Cruikshank, the Presbyterian Minister, with whom I had an agreeable interview on temperance. I found him decidedly favourable to total abstinence as a remedy for intemperance, and I am led to conclude that soon he will either form a congregational society on that principle, or connect himself with the general society. I was much pleased with his remarks, and think he will prove a valuable agent in the temperance reformation. The Rev. Mr. Carroll, the Wesleyan Minister, is decidedly and avowedly a tea-totaller,—with him I had pleasant communion, and I was much pleased with his able speech at the annual meeting referred to.—**JAMES T. BYRNE.**

**DEMORESTVILLE, Nov. 6, 1841.**—On the 2nd inst. we held our semi-annual temperance meeting to elect officers for the following six months. We number about 65. Officers as follows:—Jacob Howell, Esq., Pres.; Rev. Thomas Demorest, Sec.; Gilliam Demorest, Esq., Treas.; and managing Committee of five.—**THOMAS DEMOREST, Sec.**

**RUSSELLTOWN, Nov. 10, 1841.**—On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., a temperance meeting was held at the meeting-house in this place, when a very appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Barnabas Hitchcock. The Rev. David Gibb, and the Rev. John Rann also delivered addresses, which proved so effective on the audience, that 25 names were added to the temperance list, augmenting the number to 280 members of the society. It now becomes a painful duty to report, that one more unfortunate miserable drunkard has lately languished away most pitifully into eternity. At the same time we rejoice to say, that the unauthorized retailing whiskey stores, by the vigilance of temperance members, are reduced from eight to two in this vicinity, since our last report. This is as it should be, for this, with what is going ahead in other places, plainly shows that intemperance is rapidly on the wane.—**JOHN MANNING, Cor. Sec.**

## IRELAND.

*Dublin, August 17, 1841.*

**RESPECTED FRIEND,**—I cannot promise to be a very regular correspondent, but I am quite willing to send you a line occasionally from the Emerald Isle; to tell you, from season to season, of the triumphs of temperance amongst our people. We are just now after troubled times. The whole country has been agitated by a general election, and glad am I to say that the temperance cause has lived through it, unscathed and uninjured. What a contrast did the late elections present to those of former times! Of old, each Parliamentary candidate vied with his opponent as to the number of dens of iniquity (public houses) he threw open, for the electors to visit and drink in, free of cost to themselves. And such things produced their inevitable results. Disorder and drunkenness were the order of the day—and mobs paraded the streets—no one could tell where they would stop! But now—how changed! That there was no political excitement on the late occasion, no one can deny; that the people were deeply interested in the struggle, and disappointed in many instances—in Dublin, for instance—at their defeat, is equally certain; but how did they behave? But a very few persons, I believe, were taken up for drunkenness, and at the conclusion of the election, the vast gathering quietly separated. I had the curiosity to walk round the neighbourhood of the polling booths, during the time the votes were being taken. I looked anxiously to see if even one public house had inscribed on it the name of either candidate. But not one! There was a shop in which refreshments were sold—and in the balcony in front of it was the insignia put forward as the strongest inducement to vote on the popular side—a large, *verruca* a small loaf—the result depending on the repeal of these iniquitous legislative enactments, the Corn Laws. I observe that throughout the country the same firm adherence to the temperance pledge prevailed. I again acknowledge that there was much excitement—that some large assemblages collected, and used unjustifiable means to carry elections—but there was a thorough absence of drunkenness; and the people were engaged in a struggle for what they felt were their rights, and which they apprehended were likely to be withheld from them by the non-possession of the elective franchise.

But let us now turn to the charges of our Judges, who are now going circuit, (since the elections,) and judge of the state of the country by their remarks—they cannot be suspected of partiality. Of Clare, a large and often disturbed county, Judge Ball says, "I am happy to announce to you that the calendar of the present assizes is one of unusual lightness. Gentlemen, there are but ten cases returned for trial; of these, five are for larceny, and that of such a petty description that they might easily have been disposed of at session, so that five only can be considered as properly belonging to the assizes. Under such circumstances, I have merely to congratulate you on the state of the calendar, which, from the great population and extent of the county, is indeed unparalleled; it is a matter which can be referred to and spoken of with equal pride and satisfaction, and I sincerely trust that such a state of things will remain among us."

**City of Limerick.**—Judge Ball. "On my arrival here, I have been presented with a calendar of seven larcenies, which comprises all the crime to be tried at these assizes."

**City of Waterford.**—"I have the satisfaction to state that here are only three cases for trial on the calendar."

**County of Waterford.**—Baron Ponsonby. "There appeared but three cases of moment on the calendar."

**County of Roscommon.**—The Chief Baron. "The numbers on it (the calendar) are few indeed. This state of things, gentlemen, to my mind, bears testimony to the improving moral habits of the people, and to their just observance of their relative duties by all classes of society, which is the best guaranty for the peace and good order of the community."

**County of Sligo.**—The Chief Baron. "I therefore feel happy to congratulate you and your county on the appearance of the calendar, so far as it is indicative of the peace and good order of your district."

**County of Mayo.**—The number of cases of your calendar appears exceedingly light, and small also as regards the character of crime."

In the **County of Louth**, Judge Perrin said, the calendar was *unprecedentedly* light, and reflected great credit on such a large and populous county.

I am indebted for the extracts to the (Dublin) *Monitor* newspaper, a periodical which has distinguished itself for its unflinching advocacy of temperance. The extracts I have made are but a small portion of those I could adduce. I have preferred offering you official details, as a convincing proof of the reformed state of Ireland. But to appreciate the real alterations, a comparison should be made with the charges of the same Judges three short years ago, and then the difference would appear in all its vastness. Ireland was famous for drunkenness and crime. Does she not now seem pre-eminent for order and sobriety? Most ardently do I hope this state of things will long continue!

I could overload you with facts proving the real results of temperance here. A friend of mine lately complained to me that all his men had left him and gone to America. He blamed tea-totallers for it. I said, how? Why, said he, they made so much money they went to where they do more with it. We never had our business half so well done as since they became total abstinents, added he. This gentleman, however, would not join himself; possibly if he had, a bond of common brotherhood would have kept his men at home. But in holding back from the movement, he is *but* a sample of thousands of others, of that class who ought to lead the way, but who prefer the continued indulgence of a sensual gratification to assisting in relieving their country from her most deadly curse. The Dublin Savings Banks continue to give evidence of increased prosperity. Notwithstanding the extreme depression of trade here, and the vast numbers out of employ, a comparison between July, 1840, and July, 1841, shows the following:

Lodged, July, 1840, about .....	£12,000
Withdrawn .....	11,000
Balance .....	£1,000
Lodged, July, 1841, about .....	16,300
Withdrawn .....	13,000
Balance .....	£3,300

Thus not only is there a great increase of lodgements, but a large additional fund of savings left. But my paper warns me I must stop.