

generation. But though it were the case, that every person in the neighbourhood were a member of the Society, we would then still have a hard battle to fight; for the love of money, and the lust of other things, and the almost ungoverned appetite that many have acquired for intoxicating liquors, which will haunt them to the grave's mouth, will always make weak spots in the wall where the old serpent, with his great power, will make his desperate struggles. And we hope, Sir, that the foregoing considerations will be sufficient to constrain us to keep the subject before us, and from tiring in so good a cause.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE W. CAMERON, Sec.

CHAMBLY, March 11, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—A temperance meeting was held in this place on Monday evening; and an able address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Donald, which had the desired effect. It has revived the old, and added seven new members to our Society. The prospects are encouraging. Among our new members was the Paymaster Sergeant of Dragoon Guards; one soldier of the 11th Regt., and three volunteers. You may suppose that the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the able speaker: we hope to be able to give you more accounts ere long. I am, &c.,

MAHLON WITTELI, Cor. Sec.

MILITARY.—We are informed that in a Regiment lately in this city, now in Upper Canada, there are 495 temperance members: the effect of this is, that there are *no more Courts Martial to try drunkards*. Is not this a strong testimony in favour of Total Abstinence!

In the 66th Regiment, now lying in Laprairie, there is a temperance meeting every week, and the cause prospers. No wonder; there is a prayer meeting every night.

When the Head-quarters of the 15th Regiment was at the Isle-aux-Noix, there was a Temperance Society there. It is reported that Lord Charles Wellesley, the Colonel, was the means of breaking it up, his Lordship having declared that none of his men should belong to it; adding, that if any of them got drunk, he would flog the drunkenness out of them. Since the 15th have left that place, the Society has been re-established, and is more effectual than the flogging. May it prosper.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT LETTERS FROM FRANCE.

We take the three following letters from the February Number of the *American Temperance Journal*. They are important on many accounts. 1. They give the additional and conclusive proof, that "wine growing France" is a drunken country. 2. That the present reigning family are desirous to substitute the production of food and clothing in the place of wine, and that they do not consider "wine a blessing." 3. That the most poverty and crime is in the wine growing districts. 4. The progress of the Temperance cause in Europe, as in our own country, is hailed by good and patriotic rulers as the harbinger of mercy to the people; and consequently, that it is the duty of every good man and patriot to urge onward its glorious triumphs.

PARIS, November 13, 1838.

To John H. Cocke, President of the American Temp. Union.

MY DEAR SIR,—After leaving Britain and entering France, I expected of course, to do nothing, as my ignorance of the French language would prevent my approaching most of the influential men; however, having received from the French Consul General, in the United States of America, a letter of introduction to the Aid de Camp, near the person of the king, I enclosed it to his address, soon after my arrival in Paris. I received an immediate answer, saying, that his Majesty would see me through our minister, Gen. Cass, who, with great kindness and promptitude at once made the necessary arrangements: and last evening at half past eight, I was introduced by him at the Tuilleries, first to the queen, and the sister of the king, who, with a half dozen ladies in waiting were seated around a table, engaged in various occupations, the queen in netting articles to sell for the benefit of the poor. Both the queen and the princess addressed me in English, the latter making some kind remarks relating to temperance, which she said was a highly philanthropic effort. The king was not in the apartments when

we arrived, but soon entered; when Gen. Cass immediately presented me, and conversation commenced, by his Majesty's offering to do all in his power to assist my efforts for temperance. I was not a little surprised to find that the king was perfectly well informed on the subject, aware of its importance to all branches of industry, as also of its political and moral value; and more so to find that there was no disagreement in our views of the habitual use of wine. He stated expressly, that the drunkenness of France was occasioned by wine; that in one district of his empire, there was much intemperance on gin, but he considered wine the great evil. I took the liberty of asking him, if I had understood him to say, that his opinion was that wine occasioned most of the evils of intoxication in France, and was answered in the same words, "THE DRUNKENNESS OF FRANCE IS ON WINE."

I presume you recollect, that while in Virginia and Washington, some years since, I visited Messrs. Madison, Jackson, and Adams, and obtained their signature to an expression in favour of abstinence from ardent spirits. I named this to his Majesty, and having the medal in my pocket, I shewed it to him; he retired to another room where he soon sent for me, and read it aloud; and when he returned it to me, said it was not only true, but well expressed, (you probably know that it was drawn up by our excellent fellow labourer, Dr. Edwards.) After this, our conversation continued, by my giving the history of our efforts while confined to ardent spirits, and the cause and necessity of our taking broader grounds, and trying to banish the use of all intoxicating drinks. I submitted on paper to his Majesty, by his permission, a declaration of our present views and principles of action, as follows; "We are satisfied that intoxicating drinks, when used as a beverage by persons in health, are never beneficial, but hurtful, and to abandon such use would greatly tend to promote the health, virtue, happiness, and prosperity of mankind."

This he also read aloud, and immediately said, "That is true. I believe it, and would willingly sign it myself, if I thought that in France it could at present do good." His Majesty then spoke generally of the intemperance of other nations. England, Russia, and Sweden, &c. and his earnest desire appeared to be, that this most odious vice might everywhere cease. He contrasted in the most flattering manner the peculiarly happy condition of our own country, to receive and profit by such a reformation, with the difficulties to be met and overcome in France, and passed a high eulogium on the character of our people.

I stated to the king, that I had been outside the barrier which surrounds Paris, and where the common people resort to drink wine, because there it is free of duty. "Ah, said he, there you will see drunkenness." And truly I had seen it there, in all its horrors and debasing effects, and chiefly on wine. I told him that my guide had said that he thought that one-eighth of the population of Paris were drunkards; his Majesty thought this too great a proportion. I repeated also another remark made by my guide, "that the king had done much for France when he shut the gambling-houses, but that he would do a still greater good, if he would stop the drinking of intoxicating liquors."

Truly and affectionately your friend,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

PARIS, November 20, 1838.

To the Rev. J. Marsh, Cor. Sec. of the American Temp. Union.

MY DEAR SIR,—There are large districts in Great Britain where these principles have made great advances, and are properly appreciated. In Wales, the most wonderful reformation has taken place. About eight hundred ministers, with one hundred and fifty, or two hundred thousand of the inhabitants, have united on the total pledge, with the most happy results. In Preston and the neighbouring country, our excellent fellow laborer, Mr. Livesy, by his indefatigable efforts, has produced a most astonishing change. And it only requires the same amount of labour and action in other sections of the country, to produce the like results. London is the stronghold and head-quarters of intemperance. I was told by the Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, that one distiller in London paid £1000 sterling (\$5000,) per day excise, on ardent spirit, manufactured by himself alone; and that he boasted that he received one half of the sums contributed by the benevolent, to the beg-