

Christians to join the temperance movement. This was enforced with great talent, and at the close of the meeting thirty persons signed the pledge. On the 15th, the same lady lectured to a very large meeting in the Lancasterian school room, on the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks, at the close of which twenty-six persons signed the pledge.

#### TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION

A delightful evening party assembled at Lower Crumpsall, on Monday evening, to celebrate the opening of a new hall, which had been erected for the double purpose of an educational and a temperance place of meeting. After tea, Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were Alexander Henry, Esq., M.B., Samuel Lucas, Esq., J. Simpson, Esq., of Victoria Park; Rev. F. Howard, Bury; Alderman Harvey, E. Bent, Esq., R. Worthington, Esq., T. H. Neville, Esq., of Moss House; John Robinson, Esq., David Morris, Esq., and Mr. John Johnson, bookseller, Market Street.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate you on having erected in such a cause this elegant hall. I trust, as it is dedicated to purposes which are intended to advance the well being of the inhabitants of this neighborhood, that it will long be a blessing to them, and aid you to accomplish the desired objects. I am told that it is erected not only with a view to its being a temperance hall, but a mechanical institute. I can assure you I have much pleasure in seeing such halls and such institutions established in this country. Be assured of this, that education is the foundation stone of the happiness of all classes; is designed to fit man for his future sphere of life, and persons must be educated for the sphere that they are hereafter to fill. The time is gone by, I trust, when Englishmen are to be governed by physical force; we are desirous they should be governed by the press and enlightened public opinion. Therefore, to learn to read and write is a great advantage to all classes, and be assured, it is a subject interesting to all. But I have been long of opinion, that whatever efforts may be made to benefit the young—whether by supporting institutions to teach them to read or anything else—unless something be done to check intemperance and to establish those good customs which will tend to exalt the happiness of man when he is educated, all your efforts will, to a considerable extent, be in vain. More harm is done by drunkenness than can be remedied by the education of thousands. I have considered it as a duty we owe to society, to do all we can to check this vice; that if we would be wise we would abstain from intoxicating liquors ourselves. Now, what is the state of this country at the present time? In the United Kingdom we have 3,500,000 paupers; there are 200,000 criminals, and there are 40,000 lunatics. Now, what is the cause, and what is the cost? If we are to take the testimony of judges, and magistrates, and inspectors of prisons, and of chaplains, and of those most connected with our institutions, they assure us that two-thirds of the poverty, and nine-tenths of the crime, and one-half of the disease we have in the country, are caused by intemperance. Now, there is the cause, and what is the cost? Our poor rates are not less than £5,000,000 a-year. It costs us nearly £2,000,000 a-year to punish crime (that is, to prosecute criminals and to maintain them); and nearly £1,500,000 a-year to support the lunatics. Now, ladies and gentlemen, we see the effects; they are very appalling; and we have the testimony of those men who have the best opportunity of judging as to the cause, and we know to our sorrow the cost: it is for us to consider what is the remedy. Mr. Brotherton proceeded to express a doubt if legislation could cure the evil. Moderation had been tried in vain, because great drinkers always began with a moderate quantity; and it he expressed an opinion in favor of teetotalism he hoped no one would be offended at the truth. "Truth was not always welcome—it enlightened some minds but inflamed others," still he rested his case upon the fact, that intoxicating liquors were not necessary, neither were they beneficial to health, and that people were much better without them.

W. Howarth, Esq., who had been mainly instrumental in the erection of the hall, entered into some interesting particulars, showing how long and industriously the builders had worked, and how cheaply they had constructed the work. He said that last year their friends put their names down for £70, which sum had

since been increased to £140, and that the building itself only cost £202. He also stated that, out of 1,200 inhabitants in the village, they had 130 pledged teetotalers, besides 60 young men banded together in a mutual improvement society. They had it in contemplation to establish a female reading and writing class; and the institution was intended to be managed by two separate committees—one for the educational and the other for the teetotal departments. They had had a day school of 80 to 90 children.

**SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.**—At the Conference of the *British Association for the Promotion of Temperance*, held at Lincoln in July last, the following resolution, amongst others, was adopted:—

"That this Conference recommends the various societies in Great Britain to hold a series of simultaneous meetings in the first week in the ensuing October, and to use any other means, during the same week, for bringing the question of total abstinence more prominently before the public."

#### UNITED STATES.

**FATHER MATHEW'S PROGRESS.**—It will be seen that Father Mathew's progress is slow. Indeed there is work enough for him in New England alone, for a year. We think all who read his addresses and replies must be forcibly impressed with their dignity, appropriateness, and even great beauty. We know of no man that has visited our country, who has on every occasion acquitted himself with more propriety. He is evidently, without any pretensions to greatness or eloquence, making to himself many true friends and admirers. Father Mathew's operations have engrossed the attention of the friends of temperance in and about Boston now for a long period. He has moved about silently, unobtrusively, and busily in his work, and administered the pledge to some twenty or thirty thousand, chiefly his own countrymen. On the day of his leaving Boston, a large meeting, chiefly of juveniles, met on the Common. The scene was one of great beauty. The crowd were addressed from a platform by the Rev. gentleman whom they met to honor, by Dea. Grant who presided on the occasion, and by Mr. Bungay of Canada, when the pledge was administered to a large number of persons, old as well as young. The children appeared highly pleased with the meeting, and when called upon to hold up their hands in favor of total abstinence, they nearly all responded to the call by raising their little hands. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the strains of an excellent band of music. The exercises closed about sunset, when Father Mathew was followed by the crowd to his lodgings at the Adams' House. From Boston he proceeded to Lawrence and Lowell, where he administered the pledge to large numbers. We last heard of him at New Bedford, where he was received with great enthusiasm by assembled thousands.—*Journal of American Temperance Union.*

Father Mathew, says the *Boston Chronotype*, has an endless variety of short and pithy arguments in favor of the pledge, which as he calls on his people to come forward, he throws out to trip up the heels of obstinacy and resistance.—"Walk up, ladies and gentlemen; the pledge can do you no hurt, at any rate, and it may be the salvation of you. I think sometimes that those who won't take the pledge, must drink on the sly. People sometimes do drink so. Once, while travelling in Ireland, I was urgently pressed by a man to come in and take tea with him. I had not expected to stop, and tried to excuse myself, but could not. The man's wife and daughters, not expecting me, were already at tea. As I entered, I noticed the tea things were about to be hurried away; but I said—No, no, the same tea will do; and my host had the tea-pot brought back. On turning out the tea I perceived it was very white, and on tasting it—it was punch. (Laughter). Now take the pledge, and you will not think of doing any such thing."

**JOHN B. GOUGH IN WORCESTER.**—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Gough addressed one of the largest audiences that have ever filled the City Hall. He spoke for about two hours with more than his usual brilliancy and power. His address was a beautiful mosaic of logic, pathos, imagery, description, anecdote, wit, and pleasantry, and made in favor of the noble cause he advocates, a powerful, deep and lasting impression upon the attentive miscellaneous and vast multitude that heard it.—*Cataract.*

Mr. Gough is soon to visit Greene county, and will spend most of the autumn in the State.