

eight millions of copies of such tract; so that one might be left at every house throughout England. (Much cheering.) The only points on which he wished first to be assured were, whether they would be allowed to enter England duty free; and next, whether they would be carefully circulated. As to the latter point, he (Mr. B.) had no hesitation in giving the required assurance. As to the first, he had already conferred with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had reason to hope that no difficulty would be thrown in the way.

## INDIA.

On the 13th of June, a meeting was held at Madras, the Lord Bishop in the chair, when a Temperance Society was formed for the Presidency of Fort George. The *Madras Christian Observer* says:—"An animated but most amicable discussion was for some time sustained, on the opinion advanced by the Garrison Chaplain, and ably supported by the Adjutant General, that, by making total abstinence, and not mere temperance, the rule of the institution, hundreds of soldiers would feel obliged to refrain from becoming members. Many, it was alleged, who had become members of Temperance Societies, as at present constituted, had found themselves unable to keep their agreement; and had withdrawn their names, and openly returned to their former excesses, or had played the hypocrite and drank hard in private. The Bishop, the Archdeacon, several other Ministers of the Gospel, and the second member of the Medical Board, gave it as the result of long observation and experience among the troops serving in India, that there is no safety for the soldier except in absolute abstinence."

## IRELAND.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—On Friday, the members and friends of the Tandragee Total Abstinence Society held their first tea-party in the school-room. About 100 sat down to tea; among whom were many of the most respectable families in the town and neighbourhood, and many were unavoidably absent, among whom was Charles Hunt, Esq., through the influenza. The room was most tastefully decorated with banners; and the drapery, consisting of the work of the school-girls, had a most pleasing effect. At half-past 7, H. J. Porter, Esq. was moved to the Chair, and very humorously opened the session of the tea-total parliament, with a speech from the throne. He laid down a rule that no speaker should occupy more than 15 minutes at once, but might speak as often as time would permit. The speakers were the Rev. Mr. Hawthorne, Seceding Minister, and Messrs. Hill and Hamilton, Methodist Preachers, both of whom spoke and twice, Mr. M'Curdy, of Halifax, who spoke three times. The meeting did not separate till half-past 10—and even then many thought the evening too short. Twenty-six most respectable names, a majority females, were added to the Society, which now numbers 160 tea-total adult members, including 4 Ministers of different denominations, exclusive of the Juvenile Society, which contains 68 names, and all this in one month. The report read by Mr. Porter gave a very satisfactory account of the meetings held by Mr. M'Curdy on Lord Mandeville's estate, where he has formed 11 Societies, besides the Tandragee Society—and enrolled 250 tea-total members. In addition, Mr. M'C. has held meetings since the 2d January in the following places—namely, Markethill, 2 meetings, 60 members; Armagh, 2 ditto, do. 45; Tynan, 1 do. 39 do.; Bichhill, 1 do. 40 do.; Mulaglass, 1 do. 45 do.; Newry, 1 do. 57 do.; Banbridge, 1 do. 24 do.; Gilford, 1 do. 41 do.; Moyallen, 2 do. 40 do.; Hamilton's Bawn and Rycughan, 1 each, 22 members; Moira, 1 do, 22 do.—making in all 912 members, including 14 Ministers of different denominations who have signed, besides several who are trying it, and will in a short time give the benefit of their experience to the Societies and the world. We conceive that the success of the Abstinence cause in this district completely sets at rest the question, and refutes the oft-repeated assertion that the people of Ireland were not prepared for tea-totalism. Never in any part of England or America did the principle take so complete hold of the public mind, nor has its progress in any part on record been more rapid. Many who are concerned in the traffic are convinced of its immoral tendency; and we could name some who would gladly be out of it. It behoves the friends of temperance to bestir themselves, and no longer keep ut-

ting the enemy out in small streams at one door, to let him in in torrents at another; and in a form in which the evil is much more difficult to get rid of. The New York State Temperance Society Report states, that "Many distilleries have given place to breweries, the brandy bottle has been replaced by the champagne flask, but drunkenness, pauperism, and crime, continue. The thoroughfares of our cities and great towns are inundated with fermented drinks, and drunkenness is everywhere paralysing our industry, and drying up the sources of our prosperity.—And although we have not succeeded in pulling down distilleries, we have succeeded in raising up breweries, not a few of which are in active operation, preparing a fresh drug for the newly-created appetites of the temperance people. Let us open our eyes to the true state of the country, and no longer try to deceive ourselves, others we cannot deceive—let us, like America, follow the example of England, go at once to the root of the evil, and our country may be saved. The *New York Observer*, just come to hand, states, that "more than 4000 Ministers in America have signed the new pledge," as it is called. Let such an example have its due influence on their brethren at home—let them lead in the path which is the path of duty, and of increased usefulness, and they may be assured, they will find their countrymen ready to follow. We sincerely hope that the work so happily begun in Ulster, will be vigorously followed up, and the regeneration of our country will be accomplished.—*Correspondent of Newry Commercial Telegraph.*

## Miscellaneous.

**PROOF SPIRITS.**—There were distilled in Ireland, during the past year, 11,161,580 gallons of proof spirits; of which, for duties alone, was paid £1,327,309. In England and Scotland there are—say 14,000,000 gallons more; we have some faint proof of spirits, such as they are. There has been duty paid on wines, for "home consumption" in England, during the past year, as follows:—Cape wine, 5,229,41 gallons; French do. 293,63 gallons; Madeira, 154,423 gallons; Portugal, 2,866,015 gallons; Spanish, 1,314,884 gallons; Rhenish, 51,243; Canary, 53,976 gallons; Fayal, 1,906; Sicilian, &c., 380,913 gallons; total of wines, 6,640,533 gallons, for which the duty was £1,690,508. Adding the proof spirits, we have 32,803,113 gallons.

There are 2099 licensed brewers, who consume 16,412,440 bushels of malt. There are 54,551 victuallers, of whom 36,962 brew their own beer. There are 36,536 persons licensed to sell beer to be drank on their own premises; of whom 14,840 brew their own beer, and consume 3,702,417 bushels of malt. Of the 4,118 who do not sell on their premises, 987 brew their own beer, consuming 218,616 bushels of malt. 383 victuallers brewing their own beer, consume 140,380 bushels of malt. In Ireland there are 345 brewers who consume 1,829,587 bushels of malt. How much bread might be made from the same amount of wheat grown on the soil producing this quantity of malt? and how many poor Irishmen might have their hunger stayed, be kept at home, and made comfortable by it?—*Ohio Temperance Advocate.*

**A TEE-TOTALLER AT SEA.**—On the 20th of February arrived at Baltimore, the Brig *Canada*, Captain Robert Hardy, from a voyage round the globe. In 586 days, she ran 63,560 miles, more than twice the distance round the world, and crossed almost all habitable latitudes. She had sixteen hands on board, who used, during the whole time, no intoxicating drinks, and who all returned home without a day's sickness.—*Penn. Tem. Rec.*

**DRUNKENNESS.**—What is it that saps the morals of youth, kills the germ of generous ambition—desolates the domestic hearth—renders families fatherless—digs dishonoured graves?—Drunkenness. What makes a man shunned by the relatives who loved him—contemned by the contemporaries who outstripped him—reviled by the very wretches who betrayed him?—Drunkenness. What fills our asylums with lunatics—our ponds and rivers with suicides—our jails with thieves and murderers—our streets with prostitution? The same destructive vice. He who by precept, whether oral or written, shall succeed in rendering drunkenness detestable, and sobriety an unviolated virtue throughout the land, will confer on the humbler classes of society a boon beyond all price.