

the sale of intoxicating liquors, and if we take the high rate of thirty-three per cent. as the profit, liquors to the amount of £500,000 per annum must be sold to raise it. The rent of eight hundred beer shops at an average of £18 per annum, and the rates, taxes, and partial support of the family at £30 each, will give a total charge of £48 per house, or the sum of £38,400. This also taken at a rate of thirty-three per cent. must require a sale of £115,000 per annum. Thus to maintain these twenty-one hundred houses a sum of not less than £600,000 is required. It is not easy to estimate the proportion of this sum paid by the labouring classes; but they certainly support the beer shops, and we may take half the public houses as supported by them. We have thus a sum of £350,000 per annum as spent by the labouring classes on intoxicating liquors. This amount is more than double the whole rent this class pays in Liverpool. The cottage property is not rated at £150,000; and, for little house, cellars, &c. £20,000, and we have only £170,000; less than what is uselessly, madly, spent in drink. The poor will remain poor, and the sufferings of the miserable must increase, while these things exist. When will churchmen act as churchmen?—When will men act like rational beings?"

**SCOTLAND.**—A very interesting and important event has recently occurred for the temperance cause in Scotland, viz. the formation of a GENERAL TEMPERANCE UNION, of the Total Abstinence Societies. A meeting of delegates to constitute the union was held on the 5th and 6th of August, at Glasgow. The following is the account of the meeting and organization from the *Isle of Man Guardian*.

John Dunlop, Esq. of Glet., near Greenock, the founder of the first temperance society established in Great Britain, was very appropriately called to the chair, and Dr. J. C. Douglas having been appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

#### NAME AND OBJECT OF THE UNION.

That it is expedient there should be a more systematic co-operation, and combined procedure among the societies which have been formed in Scotland, on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors; and, in order to proceed more energetically with the philanthropic work in which we are engaged, and with a view to extend and unite their common operation—it is moved that there shall be a general association of these societies, under the appellation of the "*Scottish Temperance Union*," on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

#### BOND OF UNION.

That the Scottish Temperance Union shall consist exclusively of such societies in Scotland, as adopt a pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and neither to give nor offer them to others, except as a medicine, or in a religious ordinance, and adhere to the constitution of the union.

Having agreed upon the general constitution of the annual assembly, and appointed an executive committee to carry into effect the business thereof, the following resolutions were adopted:—

#### GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

1st. That each society shall contribute at the rate of one penny annually, for each member, towards the funds of the union, and that the annual subscription should be paid in advance to the treasurer, in monthly or quarterly instalments—the first to be paid not later than the first of October next.

2d. That while this union approves of the advocacy of temperance on the principles of the gospel, all attacks upon religious creeds or political opinions, shall be strictly excluded from the meetings and publications of the union.

3d. The annual assembly earnestly recommend each society strenuously to endeavour to abrogate the artificial and compulsory drinking usages within its bounds, by making full investigation into them—causing the subject to form part of the speeches at public meetings, and by endeavouring to get workmen in factories and workshops, and the inhabitants generally, every where, to give up drinking usages, such as apprentices' and journeymen's entries, drinking fines, and treats, drinking at births, baptisms, marriages, and funerals—on pay-nights, at bargains, and a variety of other occasions.

4th. That the formation of female and juvenile societies be earnestly advocated, and that all such societies as adopt the princi-

ples of the union, shall have the power to send a representative to the annual assembly.

5th. That it be recommended to all the societies faithfully to administer wholesome discipline, and adopt such plans as shall secure a periodical visitation of all the members.

6th. That the Union shall at all times humbly acknowledge its dependence on the Divine blessing, for success in the work in which it is engaged, and shall claim at all times to rest upon this sure foundation.

7th. That John Dunlop, Esq. be President, and the Rev. H. Wright, Vice President, and Mr. G. Gallie, Treasurer to the Union for the ensuing year.

**BELFAST AND NORTH OF IRELAND.**—The cause of total abstinence was established in Belfast about one year and nine months ago, since which a great deal of good has been effected, chiefly among the working part of the population. In many instances whole families, which were in a destitute, helpless, and degraded state, through the drunken habits of some of their members, have risen, through the instrumentality of the total abstinence society, to a comfortable and prosperous state, and are now not only respectable moral characters, but constant attenders to their place of worship, and seem to enjoy the comforts of religion, and many of them are also Sabbath School teachers. We have seen clergymen in Belfast, members of our society, Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist. We have about 2,500 members, and we calculate upon having upwards of, one hundred reformed drunkards. The whole north seems to be kindled into a flame of disapprobation against the use of intoxicating liquors. The accounts from every quarter respecting the progress of temperance principles are very encouraging; from Londonderry, from Newton Limividdy, from Enniskillen, from Strabane, and from many towns in the province of Connaught.—*Irish Temp. Gazette*.

**SAXONY.**—The kingdom of Saxony is perhaps the country in all Germany, where in proportion to its inhabitants, the greatest quantity of distilled spirits is consumed, and intemperance prevails to the greatest extent. The government has just published a statistical account of the distilleries now in operation in Saxony. This report states that the number of these is 3493. This, compared with the population, which according to the official census of 1837, amounts to 1,637,027 persons, gives one distillery of spirits to every 460 persons.

**RUSSIA.**—The following extract from the *Agricultural Gazette*, published at St Petersburg, shows that the Temperance cause is making some advance among the peasantry of that empire.

"It is known that within a few years, there have been formed in America, in England, and in Sweden, Temperance Societies, the object of which is, to cure the people of intemperance. The beneficial results of the labors of these societies are well known. They have found imitators in Russia; and it is remarkable, that the simple hearted peasants of the little parish of Nieder-Bartow in Courland have set the first example. The accounts of the Temperance Societies in the *Gazette* which is published in the Lettish language for the use of the inhabitants of those provinces, together with the wise advice of their worthy pastor, having convinced them that happy consequences would flow from a reformation of their habits, ninety-six peasants of that parish spontaneously formed a Temperance Society among themselves. In the same *Gazette* they have published an article in which they give an account, with the most touching simplicity, of the motives which influenced them in this movement, the difficulties which some of them experienced, at the beginning, in abstaining wholly from strong drinks, the good effects which they have already found, though their Society dates only from the last festival of Noel, and the happy influence of their example on those of their companions, even, who at first laughed at their Society,—eighty-three of whom have now joined it. They close this appeal to their fellow countrymen, by declaring that, since they have found by their own experience the beneficial consequences of this new mode of life, they have felt desirous to do what they could, to induce others to take the same course; invoking the blessing of heaven upon efforts which shall be made for so laudable an object.