

Mr. John Cassell agreed that there was much to be thought of before coming to a decision on this question. His attention had been directed to the subject of the provision of accommodation for the visitors. He had convened a meeting of the Secretaries of the London Societies, to induce them to aid him in obtaining a list of persons willing to provide beds at fixed rates. He thought there would be no difficulty in persuading the country friends to come in a body; a great impression would thereby be produced upon the public mind, and especially upon the daily press. The issue of the circular from Leicester had attracted the attention of the *Times*, and of *Punch*; and we are bound to make good the expectations that had been raised. The totalitarians were the bone and sinew of every good movement, and their influence was everywhere felt. Mr. Cobden had remarked to him, "Your cause must be rapidly gaining ground. He never made an allusion to it in his speeches without it being at once heartily responded to." He concluded by expressing a desire that a convention of Temperance reformers might be held, at which many would be present from America.

Other objections were raised to the demonstration on the ground that it would be difficult to arrange for a train in some districts where the numbers who would attend would be small, also, that it would not be possible to obtain places of meeting.

After a prolonged discussion on these points, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

I. That this Conference resolves that a demonstration of totalitarians shall be held in one week in July or August, during the Great Exhibition, and that the arrangements for the same be referred to a committee in London, to be now appointed.

II. That Messrs John Cassell, Isaac Doxsey, and T. C. Prebble, be appointed a Committee, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act in connection with them—Dr. J. Burns, Messrs W. Janson, G. C. Campbell, J. H. Esterbrook, J. Phillips, T. B. Smithies, E. Griffiths, W. Tweedie, T. Cook.

III. That this Conference recommend to the committee now appointed, to invite gentlemen in all parts of this country to be corresponding members of the same.

The several subjects of accommodation—address to Prince Albert—the holding of meetings, &c., were discussed, but it was thought advisable to leave the details for the consideration of the Committee.

In the evening a public meeting was held, at which Mr. John Canliffe, of Bolton, presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Swindlehurst, of Preston, I. Doxsey, of London, W. Gregson, of Clithoroc, J. Cassell, of London, Atkinson, of Leeds, and Burns, of Leicester.

### Thrilling Incident.

The following incident, which is enough to make the blood run cold, and call forth the opposition of every good-hearted citizen to the liquor trade, was related by A. D. C., D. D., at a late temperance convention in Pittsburgh:

"Not many nights ago," said the Dr., "I was feeling my way home through the mud. It had rained all day, and in the evening the wind changed, and it became cold. The night was black with darkness. Without the aid of a lantern I could not have seen the closest object around me. As I passed along, my ear caught a sound like the voice of a child, at one side of the road. I stopped and listened, and I imagined that I heard a stifled groan, and immediately turned to the location from whence I thought it proceeded. On arriving at the edge of a gully, which was about two and a half feet deep, I saw a woman lying in the mud, and at her side a child, shivering with cold. The little girl was just able to lisp a few words. She was trying to arouse her mother by saying:—'Tis cold, mother, let us go home.' I descended, and found that the woman was stupefied with liquor. I exerted myself to rouse her, and finally succeeded in getting her to her feet. Finding that she resided a little beyond my residence, I conducted her home. On opening the door of her house, I saw her husband and four more children. The man was stretched upon the floor, so drunk

that he was unable to arise, and the children were crying for food."

This, reader, is an unvarnished story. It is a naked fact; and who will withhold his or her influence from the Temperance cause, while men are engaged in producing such misery as this?—Come, let us arise and put down the "liquor sellers."—*New England Diadem*.

### Cost of Intemperance.

The following figures from a contemporary, although in themselves showing the enormous quantity of money annually expended in honor of an iniquitous custom, by no means show the annual cost of intemperance. They are, however, sufficiently large to urge the friends of the reform movement to increase their exertions to spread more correct and enlightened views upon this important subject. "It is estimated that the annual cost of intemperance is, in France \$260,000,000; in Great Britain \$195,000,000; in Sweden \$65,000,000; and in the United States \$40,000,000; making in these four countries alone, the enormous sum of \$560,000,000." This is no doubt a burden upon the people; but the injury done to society by the corruption of its morality; the deprivation of its taste, and the coarseness of social feeling engendered by moments of elevation and hours of depression, consequent on the use of stimulating liquors, is a far greater, and more serious evil to a community than would be occasioned by the loss of ten thousand that amount of money.—The fact that every species of crime is germinated and fostered by the use of alcoholic drinks, and that asylums and penitentiaries, are required in which to engage so many of the human family, as if they belonged to the inferior orders of creation, is a calamity far more to be deplored than if all the earnings of the artisans in all Christendom were cast into the ocean.

### Progress of our Cause among the Scotch Nobility.

We recently adverted to the large number of clergymen in Scotland who have joined the temperance cause. Last month we noticed the princely contribution and meritorious exertions of John Hope, Esq., of Edinburgh, on behalf of the poor degraded children of that metropolis. We have now the satisfaction of recording a few instances of friendly feeling towards, and liberal support of, our good cause, an account of which is contained in a letter recently received from a gentleman at Glasgow.

"We had the Duke of Argyll here last week, presiding at our Athenæum Soiree. He dined with Sheriff Alison and took luncheon with the Lord Provost, and on both occasions drank nothing but water. One of our nobility (the Earl of Eglinton) sent me a note the other day, intimating that he would be happy to become an annual subscriber to the funds of the League, to the extent of £5. He also gave a speech at the Athenæum Soiree, in which he referred to drunkenness three different times.

"The Marquis of Breadalbane has encouraged his tenantry and servants to form an Abstinence Society, and has given them £5 to purchase publications.

"These things show that we are making progress with our nobility as well as with our clergy. There cannot be a doubt that we are now on the winning side."—*Bristol Temperance Herald*.

### Soiree of the Sons.

The Soirée given by the Sons of Temperance, in this town, on Wednesday the 12th Feb., was an interesting affair. The long room of the Town Hall was crowded to the door, the platform well filled with public speakers, and the band of St. Catherine's, as also the choir, added very much to the pleasure of the evening. The addresses by the Rev. Messrs Wm. Ryerson, Royd (of London) and W. K. Mason, commanded the attention and respect of the audience. The great object of these meetings should be to promote the interests of community, by persuading all those to become members of the Temperance Society, who have not already done so. This most certainly will not be effected by holding up to ridicule the antics of drunkards, but by argument showing the advantages, individual and social, from strictly sober habits.—When men become convinced that there is but one effectual mode