

have established at Philadelphia a national journal, on the only correct principle, total abstinence on all that intoxicates.

Mr. B. said if we had nothing more to do in reforming and saving the world than to come up to these heights of Zion and mingle in these delightful anniversaries, our work would be comparatively easy and pleasant; but we had other and more arduous labours to perform; we must go forth and reach every neighbourhood and family in our land, and in this work we need the aid of the press; we want a periodical of correct principles, interesting details, and cheap; which we can scatter like the leaves of the tree which are for the healing of the nations. Such, he believed, was the Journal of the American Temperance Union. He rejoiced in its establishment. And when such a machinery was set in motion, he felt it incumbent on the friends of Temperance throughout the land to sustain it. He did not believe that a Temperance Society could live and flourish without such a periodical, any more than could the natural body without food. Mr. B. turned from the point to contemplate a moment the distress of the times. He carried out, with great ability and deep feeling, a contrast between the actual suffering of the families of the land from the loss of 100 million from failures and the waste of more every year on intoxicating drinks; between the suffering from 5 or 10,000 broken merchants, and from 300,000 broken down and miserable drunkards.

Rev. Mr. Graves made some interesting statements from Illinois. Scarcely a year has passed since the first Temperance action in Illinois, and now they sustain a state agent at an expense of \$1000; have expended some thousands for Temperance publications, and have a vast subscription to the Temperance pledge. Four out of six of the hotels in Alton are, said Mr. G., on true Temperance principles.

Alvan Stewart, Esq., of Utica, moved the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved. That the act of the British Government in permitting the introduction of four millions of Tons, an appeal from the friends of Temperance in America to the inhabitants of Great Britain, DUTY FREE, while it reflects honour on that Government, affords great encouragement to us to press onward in our work, and to spare no labour in causing the whole world to feel the effects of our benevolent institutions.

Mr. Stewart said, that after hearing the letter of Mr. Buckingham and the note of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was not necessary for him to say one word in support of this resolution. The whole thing spoke for itself. Had any one, when this Temperance reform commenced in our school houses and small villages, and when it was the subject of sneer and ridicule and contempt, laughed at as a narrow-minded cold water concern, predicted that the time would come when it would attract the regard of foreign nations and foreign governments, and be viewed by the wise and the noble as essential to the great interests of mankind, he would have been scouted as the wildest of enthusiasts and fanatics. He could not but indulge his feelings one moment in contrasting this with events in the memory of us all. But a few years since these two nations were at war, sending into each other's borders arrows, firebrands, and death. Now, breathing toward each other a spirit of good-will, and interchanging without money or price the means of reform and blessedness to mankind. In this there is a moral sublimity which the world has seldom witnessed. Mr. S. spoke feelingly of the encouragement to press forward in our enterprise, and trusted that no means would be wanted, even in these difficult times, for the accomplishment of the noble object now contemplated.

Rev. Thos. P. Hunt closed the meeting with a speech of much point and humour in support of the following resolution:—

Resolved.—That the Temperance Reformation is not a failure.

That this was a failure had been boldly declared; and the enemy knew the force of such declaration. But what, said Mr. H., is the state of this country and other countries? In the pious and sober part of the community, in nearly all our mechanical shops and manufacturing establishments, among agriculturists and mariners, the work of Temperance is nearly triumphant. But we see a great deal of drinking in our taverns and steamboats, and all along our streets, and drunkards are multiplying and opposition increasing!—And what if we do? Mr. H. Is it not so in cleaning out a spring or fountain? Can you not bring up all the mud and filth, so that it appears that you are doing more harm than good. Let us

alone, and we will soon show you the white sand and the pure spring water; and then you will thank us for our labours. We have done a great deal, but we have a great deal more to do, and we know it. Public sentiment is fast setting against the rum traffic, as doing far more injury to society than counterfeiting and other deeds, which are not to be borne. Mr. H. trusted the friends of Temperance would be united and firm, and especially be active in bringing up the rising generation in the way they should go.

The meeting was deeply interesting to the friends of the American Temperance Union. We trust it is the commencement of a series of anniversaries which shall even from generation to generation both proclaim and advance the temporal and eternal interests of men.—*Journal of the American Temperance Union.*

SCOTLAND.—We are happy to perceive by a letter from J. Dunlop, Esq., of Greenock, that the cause of total abstinence is advancing rapidly in Scotland.

A Roman Catholic Missionary, stationed at Pubnico, N. B., is a zealous and successful advocate of Temperance.

BOMBAY.—A Temperance Society has been formed at Bombay, and the first annual report been published at the American Mission press. It is gratifying to find that the leading stimulus in this cause, proceeded from the publications sent there from Edinburgh and this country. It has already excited so much interest that societies have been formed at Poora, Nuzer, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Trichonopoly, Secunderabad and Columbo, which number over 1500 members. The Society has published and circulated the last year 13,500 copies of eight different tracts. The following extract from the report will give some little view of the state of temperance feeling in this distant portion of the world:—

"In reference to the actual number of members who have signed the pledge of the Society, your Committee think it important to observe, that this is far from being a measure of the real good done, or the extent of the influence of the Society; for experience has taught them, that for every member who has actually signed the pledge, there are multitudes of others, who are in a greater or less degree, under its influence. And your Committee believe, that they are warranted in stating, that it has leavened society from the very top to the bottom. The spirit-stand is nothing like so frequently produced, (as it used to be scarcely two years since,) upon the evening table, in any rank of society. And what is most important of all, the Secretary has received information from a source on which he places great reliance, that the practice of setting spirits upon the evening table, has been abandoned by almost all the families in the fort, civil and military, corresponding with the rank of warrant officers. This change is a very great blessing; for it cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects. On the whole, notwithstanding some disappointments and relapses, your Committee have great reason to be thankful to the goodness of God for the success that they have already met with; and they have no doubt, but that if the higher orders would come forth more generally, and support the cause more cordially, it would be crowned with more success."

CHINA.—At the late meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, the Rev. Mr. Medhurst from China, drew a fearful picture of the consequences of intemperance in that country, resulting from the immoderate use of opium. It enervated and degraded all the mental and physical powers of those who indulged in it; stirred up the worst passions of the human heart, and excited to deeds of frantic fury and destruction. The opium shops he represented as dens of vice; as ante-chambers of hell. Upwards of 20,000 chests of that villainous drug were smuggled into China, chiefly by Englishmen. He would that he could rouse the English to petition Parliament to forbid the injurious importation. He who sent one case of opium to that country, did more to injure the missionary cause, than all his contributions and prayers do good. The Chinese often ask how it was that a people who had a religion which was said to be so good, could furnish a product which was so diabolical.