

intoxicating draughts, and place their money in savings-banks to accumulate for a stormy day; and it has become a rare thing to see a drunken sailor. The mechanic no longer wastes his substance at the dram-shop or ale-house, and consequently his family are better clothed and fed, and he enjoys the pleasure of a comfortable home. Industry is more developed; social habits are produced by rational principles; the leisure hours are devoted to the cultivation of the mind; man rises in the scale of intellectual improvement; his morality and religion become based on a pure and stable foundation; and the tranquillity and happiness which the Creator designed for the work of his hands is far more widely diffused. Nor is it in England alone that these results have ensued. The good is spreading to every part of the habitable globe, even amongst those who have long been looked upon as mere barbarians.

Hand in hand with Temperance Societies we shall find the Savings-banks; and it is a fact worthy of record, that the deposits in the latter have greatly increased since the establishment of the former; men will not spend their wages in pursuit of degradation, disgrace, and disease when their reason becomes satisfied of the baneful tendencies of excess, and their judgement convinced that habitual intoxication is actually progressive suicide. He is a coward and a fool who in the hour of difficulty, danger, or sorrow would fly to the bottle and drown his senses in temporary forgetfulness; the day of reckoning must and will come, and soul harrowing will be the remorse of the wretched creature who, with impaired faculties and destitute of a solitary hope, quits a world whose comforts he has so egregiously abused.

But better scenes are opening to us; mankind are becoming more enlightened. Temperance societies are every where extending the best of influences, and the hearts of all true lovers of their species and country must not only rejoice when contemplating the vast benefits of the future, but the hand will promptly use its most powerful exertions to aid a cause that promises goodwill and peace on earth.—*English Paper.*

Thoughts for the Thoughtful.

Every twenty-sixth person in the State of New York is a *pauper*! In a new country, where provisions are abundant, and the demands for labour large, this is surely a strange state of things. And the expense of this pauperism, the Secretary of State tells us in a late report, is \$603,030. Add to this the lowest estimate of the amount expended in private relief of pauperism (400,000), and we have the round sum of *one million* of dollars!

Now suppose it were discovered and proved beyond cavil that the immense suffering and expense here contemplated, were occasioned by the sale of *bad meat*, in the cities and villages throughout the state. If the officers of justice were to come down upon these men at once as offenders against the State would any sane man question the propriety of the act?

But suppose the language of earnest entreaty and faithful admonition had been first employed with those vendors of putrescent carcasses, and employed in vain. Would any man question the propriety of invoking the civil arm for protection? And what would it avail to say—the buyers of this meat are *voluntary* in this matter? Suppose this to avail in exculpating the meat man from just censure, so far as injury is done to the buyer and consumer (though it is nowhere laid down in our Philosophy, that a man has a right to inflict injury upon his neighbour because the latter *consents* or even becomes a *party* to the injury.) But how does this affect the third party—the *tax-payer*? The injury inflicted upon the latter is quite distinct from that inflicted upon the former, and we are all too Dutch to comprehend how the fact of one man's consenting with the butcher to be supplied with bad meat, atones for the wrong of imposing an unnecessary burden upon a *third man*.

But is there anything analogous, in this supposed case, to the character and relations of the liquor seller? Aye, there is everything. It is well ascertained that *three-fourths* of the pauperism in this State is the consequence of intemperance. In almost every village of the State, men are engaged in selling and consuming "bad" drink—*poisoned drink*. The consequence is, bodies are enervated, diseases produced, brawls are created in which limbs are broken, and in various ways men are unfitted to support themselves and their families. They are sent to the Alms-house, or go begging from door to door for subsistence. *Three men* are thrown upon society for support, where otherwise but one would be. The officers of justice have not "made a descent" upon the

sellers of bad drink—as they would have done, as indeed they are in the habit of doing, upon the vendors of bad meat—as offenders against society. But for many years the tide of reprobation has been pouring in upon them—the physical, mental, moral and pecuniary injuries they were inflicting upon society, have been patiently and earnestly set before them. It has been shown, that their business has been carried on *at the expense of their neighbours*; not at their social expense only, but at their actual pecuniary expense. Now it avails nothing to say, that the consumer of bad drink is a voluntary agent. The dealers and criminals have no more right combined than singly, to cast *thousands* of paupers upon the charities of the State; and if the State have no right to protect herself against this endless drain upon her resources—then she has no right to maintain her own prosperity or her own existence.

Now be it understood that our petition for the present Excise Law, was not based upon the idea that liquor selling and drinking are simple *immoralities* and therefore to be prevented, but, upon the idea, that they involve a wrong to the citizens of New York *as such*, and therefore they have a right and are under a solemn obligation as citizens, to put a stop to these fruitful sources of *crime, pauperism and taxation.*—*Safeguard.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

MR. DUNGAY'S REPORT.—JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

During the past month I have had the pleasure of addressing the intelligent and spirited inhabitants of the beautiful district of Johnstown. As I now leave this for another field of labour (the Home District,) I will furnish for the columns of the *Advocate*, a condensed account of my tour. I have travelled about four hundred miles, addressed nearly six thousand persons—delivered forty four lectures, received about four hundred names to the pledge—originated four societies, and re-organised several that were inefficient. I leave twice as much pledged on the financial list to support the cause the ensuing year, as I found there; and I leave the treasury, my expenses having been paid, richer than I found it. I have invariably met with a generous and hospitable reception, for which I return my grateful acknowledgements; I have found the friends of the cause in many places willing to make sacrifices of time and ease and money, to promote the advancement of the pledge, which is quite a novelty in this luxurious money loving age. In a word, I have found long heads, warm hearts, ready tongues, and liberal hands, busily and successfully employed in agitating the "tremendous" principle of total abstinence. In this delightful district many of the clergymen of different denominations, a few gentlemen of the legal profession, and almost all the leading physicians not only advocate the cause, but adopt the pledge.

At the semi-annual convention in Farmersville we had a magnificent demonstration, comporting with the purity and importance of the occasion. The hospitable villagers prepared an ample repast in a beautiful orchard. A platform was erected for the delegates, speakers, and singers, in front of which were seats tastefully arranged, and tables richly spread for the accommodation of those who can be cheerful and united without the assistance of the bowl. The business of the day was transacted in a spacious chapel, the doors of which had been kindly opened for our reception; I think I never attended a better convention, I believe all the societies belonging to the union, with two exceptions were represented, and well represented. We had plain, practical business men, blessed with good common sense at that convention. Important resolutions were presented and adopted; I will merely mention a few of them. It was resolved, that a memorial be presented to the Magistrates, praying them to assist in suppressing the ravages of intemperance, by diminishing the number of licensed