

much more adverso to amicable concessions than they are now. What a happy prospect opens upon us in the contemplation of the improved habits and feelings that may be expected to result from the further extension of the noble principles and practices of Temperance and other Virtues, inculcated by the Reverend and pious men, who are ever ready to support and countenance the operations which the officers of the Society engage in.

W. M. BROWN, Sec'y.

TEMPERANCE.

[SELECTED]

INTEMPERANCE, POVERTY AND CRIME.—The efforts of Father Matthew in the cause of Temperance, cannot be too highly estimated. They should not be considered merely with regard to their immediate effects, but their general influence upon society, civilization, and the improvement of man. The case may be readily illustrated. Point us out the head of a family who is an habitual drunkard, and ten to one his wife will become careless, and to some extent demoralized, while his children will grow up depressed in spirits and in prospects, deprived of that inward light so essential to guide them on the true path through life. Poverty almost invariably follows in the footsteps of intemperance, and under such circumstances she is too frequently accompanied by crime. Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, in his admirable strictures on capital punishment, has some forcible remarks on the influence of poverty in producing crime. He says he "does not wish to be understood as speaking of poverty, merely in the light of want of money; that is a very narrow view, and very confined as to what forms the real pains of poverty. Poverty is the want of means, intellectual and moral, as well as pecuniary, to feed the being who is placed on the area of the world; with mind inactive as well as body, sustenance is necessary to its existence; if the mind cannot obtain light to guide it on the onward path, the visual organs become habituated to the dark and murky gloom of almost darkness, and through their confused gleanings, no wonder if the being fall into the pits and whirlpools which beset with danger the pathway of man, even when blessed with the clear light of day; how much more, therefore, when he has not light to discern good from evil, nor an intellectual power to supply him with food when a beggar by the way side of knowledge? How strange it is that we can incarcerate the bodies of the poor because they are poor, objecting to let them be dependent on casual charity for bodily sustenance, and yet cannot be equally strict in legislating for the mind. — The poverty of the mind, if relieved, will probably be a permanent good; whereas bodily relief is at best but temporary. How vast, too, is the effect of knowledge on the creation of food; knowledge teaches industry; knowledge and industry multiply an hundred fold the product of labor; comfort and security are thus increased; idleness, and consequently crime, is diminished, for a man of information is seldom idle; and one surrounded with comforts, is rarely inclined to commit crimes against society."

This is not only true, but it is eloquent and forcible. Facts are occurring every day, calculated to confirm and sustain this doctrine. We recently cited an instance in the case of the inmates of the Penitentiary. But we have a

still more forcible one before us, as relates to Ireland and Temperance. The Tipperary Free Press of a late date, in referring to the results of the assizes for the southern division of that county, says—"No jail delivery within our memory has exhibited the same character, or an equal conclusion. The only trials of interest or consequence had reference to outrages perpetrated years ago." The calendar for the city of Kilkenny, containing a population of 30,000 souls, was a perfect blank, there not being a single case for trial. Thus, there have been assizes without prisoners, in three of the principal counties in Ireland—namely, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny, and after a season of unexampled distress among the poor.

How potent therefore, in this view—how commendable and truly philanthropic, should the efforts of Father Mathew be considered! He is, indeed, one of the greatest benefactors of the age.—*Philadelphia paper.*

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—On examining the statistics of intemperance, it is amazing how closely this vice is connected with all the crime, political discontent, poverty, disease, and misfortune of the land, how extensive are its ramifications, and how vast its evils. So numerous are the drinking usages that it is almost impossible for a great portion of our fellow-men to escape contamination. Any scheme, therefore, which can be devised to put a stop to intemperance, to do away with one of the greatest promoters of national, social, and individual mischief, and render us, by the Divine blessing, a moral and flourishing people, surely ought to be hailed with delight, and promoted with zeal. Such a remedy for Intemperance the Temperance or Total Abstinence Societies have prepared, and wherever tried it has proved effective. Even were space allowed us, to adduce laboured proof of the soundness and expediency of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as the only safe remedy for intemperance, I should deem it quite unnecessary, for whilst all objectors must admit that the inculcation of moderation has signally failed as a means of prevention, total abstinence has proved triumphantly successful; and, in place of argument, I would point to its results, in the thousands of reclaimed drunkards; the comfort, peace, prosperity, and domestic and public order which have obtained in almost every circle and community where it has been adopted, and the revival of religion that has taken place, to prove it worthy of universal adoption.—*London Sun.*

A LIBEL CASE.—A libel case was tried some months ago in Albany, State of New York, which appears to have excited unusual interest.

Sometime in the year 1835, an article appeared in several of the American prints, endorsed by a Mr. Delavan, alleging that certain brewers in Albany supplied their malt-making establishment "with water for mashing from stagnant pools, gutters and ditches, often in such a state as to be green on the surface; that such water was collected, for several seasons to his knowledge."

It is necessary here to remark that in New York and other parts of the Union *Albany* ale is considered of a superior quality to other malt drinks. Also that Mr. Delavan, from his opulence, mental accomplishments, and known philanthropy, occupies an elevated position in society.

Eight prosecutions for libel were immediately instituted against Mr. Delavan, with damages laid at \$300,000. In