

following is the act in relation to this subject, of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 29, 1837:—

AN ACT to repeal all laws licensing tippling houses, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that an act passed the 15th December, 1831, entitled an act to tax retailers of spirituous liquors, and to appropriate the same to the use of common schools, also so much of the fourth section of an act setting forth the property, real and personal, and the privileges and occupations liable to taxation, in this state, as relates to the licensing, and increasing the tax on, those who retail spirituous liquors, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, that hereafter all persons convicted of the offence of retailing spirituous liquors shall be fined at the discretion of the court, as in other cases of misdemeanour; and that portion of the second section of the act of 1815, chapter 293, which limits the fine to five dollars, be, and the same is, hereby repealed. *Provided*, that the fines and forfeitures accruing under the provisions of this act, shall be appropriated to the use of common schools.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Abridged from the Journal of the American Temperance Union.

The Temperance Festival, advertised in our last, in honour of Mr. Buckingham, and for the promotion of our cause, was held on the 22d ult.; and surpassed in its beauty, interest, and effect, our highest anticipations. The deep interest felt in it by the citizens of Philadelphia, was manifested in the fact that, after all the tickets, fifteen hundred in number, were disposed of, a demand was made for at least a thousand more. Near two thousand persons, it is estimated, were present, constituting a grand and most imposing scene. A table about eighty feet in length and four in breadth, covered with confectionary and fruits of the choicest character, and most tastefully spread, occupied the centre. The Festival was opened precisely at half-past six by a full band; after which a fervent and appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. John Chambers. The Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union read several letters from distinguished gentlemen, who had been invited to attend the festival, but were unable.

After reading the letters and offering a few remarks, Mr. Marsh presented to the meeting, on behalf of the Committee, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rise and extension of the Temperance Reformation, in both hemispheres, calls for lively gratitude to the Preserver and Healer of Nations.

Resolved, That, while we remember with thankfulness, the many distinguished advocates of Temperance, both in this and foreign countries, we reflect, this evening, with peculiar satisfaction, upon the indefatigable labours of our distinguished guest, the Hon. James Silk Buckingham, who, as Chairman of a Committee in the British Parliament for inquiring into the causes and extent of drunkenness, aroused his countrymen to a sense of the vast importance of the Temperance cause, and gave it a great impulse at home and in foreign nations.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome Mr. Buckingham to our shores and our city; and trust that, while unfolding to our countrymen the ancient wonders of the East, he will, wherever he goes, by his example and eloquence, aid in the suppression of intemperance.

Mr. Buckingham rose amid warm and enthusiastic cheers; and, for more than two hours, commanded the most profound attention of the immense audience. It

will be impossible for us to give more than a general outline of his speech. He commenced with a very handsome compliment to the festival; and expressed a fear that the kindness of friends and the trumpet tongue of the press, had excited expectations which could not be realized; but he threw himself upon the indulgence of all around him. He beautifully alluded to Washington, on whose birth-night we were assembled, and who had ever commanded his highest admiration; and drew a rich parallel between the great work which he accomplished and that in which we are engaged.

Mr. B. gave a brief history of his own life, to show how he became enlisted in the Temperance cause. He had spent many years in the East, in Mohammedan and Pagan countries, where he travelled over thirty thousand miles, and saw three millions of people, and not more than six drunkards. On his return to England, he found it awfully abandoned to intemperance. England, he said, was a drunken nation, Scotland still drunker, and Ireland worst of all. His indignation was fired; and when invited to take a seat in Parliament, for Sheffield, he accepted the invitation, resolved that, if elected, he would commence there a work of reform for the three kingdoms. He was known and opposed as a Temperance candidate; but, against all the supporters of intemperance, he was gloriously successful.

He commenced his work; the jeer, the sport, the ridicule of all Parliament; but petitions came to his support from every part of the kingdom. He proposed a committee of inquiry into the extent and causes of drunkenness and means of reform; and when the day for the discussion of his resolution arrived, the whole assembly seemed to be in a suppressed titter. But he poured out upon them a torrent of the most appalling facts, showing the intimate connexion between pauperism, crime, brutality, wretchedness, and spirit-drinking. He presented Leeds, with a population of two hundred thousand, drinking annually to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds sterling; paying a poor tax of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and labouring under a most distressing depression; and the town of Sheffield, losing thirteen men through drunkenness, in eleven days, &c., &c. The committee was granted, composed of thirty members, with power to send for persons and papers. They sat every day for three months, and examined clergymen, magistrates, physicians, overseers of the poor, distillers, inn-keepers, brewers, and others engaged in the sale of strong drinks; and, as the result, it was estimated by the committee that, in Great Britain, fifty million pounds, per annum, were spent in strong drink, or one-sixth of all the annual industry of the country, which was three hundred million pounds, or fifteen hundred million dollars. But when the loss of time, arising from drinking; the loss of property from fires, ship-wrecks, &c., from drunkenness, was also calculated, the total expense of intemperance in Great Britain was at least, two hundred million pounds, per annum. Such was the interest excited on the subject, through the country, that, out of six hundred and eighty-eight members of the House of Commons, no less than six hundred had petitions from their constituents to offer on the subject.