

gone—his intellect is more vigorous, and his mind cleansed of much sourness and moroseness.

His influence induced many who were resting their faith upon his example to do likewise. Interest or appetite govern nine out of ten who advocate the use or sale of alcohol in any of its forms, as a beverage. And the case of Deacon Upright is only a mirror to reflect the conduct of too many Deacons who claim perfection and think their example worthy of imitation.—*Washingtonian*.

Temperance and Crime.

The following sensible remarks on the subject of crime we copy from the *Wilmington (Del.) Standard*. They claim the attention of unbelievers in the reality and efficacy of the Temperance reformation.

The remark is often made, that crimes multiply in our country rather than diminish, though the Temperance reform is making such rapid progress. An inference is sometimes drawn from this apparent fact unfavorable to the moral influence claimed for temperance in the prevention of crime. There are several circumstances to be kept in view in regarding this subject. First, the population of our country is rapidly increasing, so that an absolute increase of crime may co-exist with a *proportionate* diminution. Second, the means of giving publicity to crimes have increased, so that a much larger proportion of the crimes committed are blazoned before the view of the public. Third, *the times* are favorable to vice: a foul miasmatic influence seems to pervade the moral atmosphere and engender villany of all kinds, whenever the people are suffering in their trade and business. Fourth, the most prominent accessions to the criminal list are from two classes of society, not yet generally reached by the Temperance reform—the fashionable and aristocratic, who are above public opinion, and the destitute and reckless who are beneath it. Add to these considerations the operation of the well known law, that effects often continue and increase after the declension of the cause. As the warmth of day is greatest after the sun has culminated—as the heat of summer increases after the days begin to wane, and the cold of winter after they begin to lengthen, so the effects of intemperance will continue to accumulate for a time after the tide of drunkenness has been checked and rolled back.

We need not then look for the immediate and complete fruition of our labors. Though the soil be ploughed and sown with good seed, yet it is filled with the seeds of the noxious plants which formerly flourished there; and these seeds may germinate for years, and call for patient and persevering labor to extirpate them. Let us not be discouraged because crime does not vanish at once before the triumphant progress of Temperance. Intemperance has struck deep its roots in the vitals of society. It has formed the customs of the community, and schooled the present generation of men. Our country is filled with children whose early life has been spent under its influence—whose plastic souls have been moulded in the atmosphere of the rum shop. In this respect, intemperance has done what temperance cannot undo. Now is the seed-time. Years and years must roll on, and the grave must be opened in every church yard before the harvest will be fully realized. After intemperance, ignorance will fall; and the government of appetite and passion will be broken down. Close at the heels of the Temperance reform will come the schoolmaster to visit every cottage, however lowly. Moral and religious culture will come in train. The mind will be the man, not the body; the image of God will shine forth, and a new era will break upon the world. Such is the course of things around us in individuals; such we have every reason to hope will be the course in the national mass.

The Town Meeting.

At a town meeting in the United States, the question of license

or no license was agitated, and the physician, the minister, and the deacon, were in favour of a license; and the feeling, with one exception, all appeared to be but one way, and the president was about to put the question, when, all at once, there arose, from one corner of the room, a miserable female. She was thinly clad, and her appearance indicated the utmost wretchedness, and that her mortal career was almost closed. After a moment of silence, and all eyes being fixed upon her, she stretched her attenuated body to its utmost height, and then her long arms to their greatest length, and raising her voice to a shrill pitch, she called upon all to look upon her. "Yes!" she said, "look upon me, and then hear me. All that the last speaker has said relative to temperate drinking, as being the father of drunkenness, is true. All practice, all experience, declares its truth. All drinking of alcoholic poison, as a beverage, in health, is excess. Look upon me. You all know me or once did. You all know I was once the mistress of the best farm in the town. You all know, too, I had one of the best—the most devoted of husbands. You all know I had fine noble-hearted, industrious boys. Where are they now? Doctor, where are they now? You all know. You all know they lie in a row, side by side, in yonder church-yard; all! every one of them filling the drunkard's grave! They were all taught to believe that temperate drinking was safe—their excess alone ought to be avoided; and they disclaimed excess. They quoted you, and you, and you," pointing, with her shred of a finger, to the priest, deacon, and doctor, as authority. "They thought themselves safe under such teachers. But I saw the gradual change coming over my family and prospects with dismay and horror; I felt we were all to be overwhelmed in one common ruin; I tried to ward off the blow; I tried to break the spell, the delusive spell, in which the idea of the benefits of temperate drinking had involved my husband and sons; I begged, I prayed; but the odds were greatly against me. The Priest said that the poison that was destroying my husband and boys was a good creature of God; the Deacon (*who sits under the pulpit there*, and took our farm to pay his rum bills), sold them the poison; the Physician said that a little was good, and excess ought to be avoided. My poor husband and my dear boys fell into the snare, and they could not escape, and one after another was conveyed to the dishonored grave of the drunkard. Now look at me again, you probably see me for the last time—my sand has almost run. I have dragged my exhausted frame from my present abode—*your poor house*—to warn you all—to warn you Deacon!—to warn you, false teacher of God's word," and with her arms high flung, and her tall form stretched to its utmost; and her voice raised to an unearthly pitch—she exclaimed, "I shall soon stand before the judgment seat of God—I shall meet you there, you false guides, and be a witness against you all." The miserable female vanished—a dead silence pervaded the assembly—the Priest, Deacon and Physician hung their heads—the President of the meeting put the question, shall we have any more license to sell alcoholic poisons, to be sold as a beverage? The response was unanimous—No!—*Am. Tem. Jour. Com.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

GALT, March 19.—I have to inform you that the different societies in the Township of Dumfries have formed a general union for the suppression of intemperance. The association is composed of delegates from the different societies, according to their numbers. Our present number of delegates is about twenty-four, there being about 1200 teetotallers in the Township. The officers for the present year are Elam Stinson, M. D., President; Messrs. John Smith, Daniel Totten, and Robert Elmond, Vice-Presidents; R. G. Huffman, Cor. Sec.; George Dewar, Rec. Sec., and a Committee of seven. One principle object of our Association is to create an interest in our monthly meetings throughout the Township, by employing efficient lecturers to attend them. You may think that from our numbers we are now prepared to present a pretty bold and extended front to the enemy; but when it is considered that our Township contains an area of twelve miles square, with about 8000 inhabitants, you will see that we have enough to do, and although we have many difficulties and discouragements to contend with, yet we are determined not to ground our weapons so long as the enemy remains in the field, but to oppose him at every step.—P. G. HUFFMAN, Cor. Sec.

PHILLIPSBURGH, March 30.—I beg to inform you that a meeting of the Phillipsburgh Total Abstinence Society was held in this