

**London Township Society** is one of the best country societies with which I am acquainted. The members have regular monthly meetings—they read the *Advocate*, and strive to promote the advancement of temperance principles. They have in their possession the keys which unlock the hearts of the people who pity prostrate humanity. May they not weary in well-doing.

**Seventh Concession.**—I recently organized a flourishing temperance society here. This neighbourhood is remarkable for drunkenness, scarcely a week passes away but some unhappy and unfortunate victim sinks into a "unkards grave." The principle dealer in liquor here was at one time a professed friend and follower of Christ. He has acquired a fortune at his bad business, but what will it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and loose his soul.

**Kilworth.**—This society is not dead but sleepeth. I think it is beginning to rub its eyes and stretch its arms, (drunkenness has lately killed much worth here.) There are some staunch friends to the cause here. I hope they will agitate the question—and keep up their monthly meetings.

**North Street.**—In this society there are some true and tried friends to the pledge, who keep the society alive, notwithstanding the false reports of some cowardly renegades who have not courage sufficient to say no, when they are invited to drink. At this place I was opposed by a couple of ignorant men, one a rum-dealer, the other a rum-customer. The former intends to erect a distillery in the neighbourhood, but fortunately for that section of country, he will find himself creeping out at the small end of the horn before he can set up the abomination of desolation. The other person had better sign the pledge and renounce public speaking, and then he will find his last days, his best days. I gave these impertinent men a severe flagellation, but they were so case-hardened they did not know it.

**St. Thomas.**—I received upwards of forty names to the pledge in this beautiful village. I found the cause at low water mark, but left the society in a promising condition. In this place there is more than a mediocrity of talent, a large proportion of which is enlisted in the temperance reformation. The chairman of the society Mr. Coyne, is a fluent and pleasant speaker—the secretary Mr. Black is an intelligent and consistent man, an uncompromising opponent to intemperance, and the committee consists of efficient men, who will not look back. I hope they will extend the circulation of the *Advocate* amongst the members of their society.

**Port Stanley.**—This society differs from any society within the range of my acquaintance. Its members are remarkable for their liberality in supporting the principles of the pledge, and yet culpably negligent with regard to their monthly meetings. They cheerfully and promptly make sacrifices of time, ease and capital to get up and sustain a good meeting when a stranger is to address them, yet they very reluctantly call meetings when their own members should address them, although there are some educated and talented men in their ranks who can speak well. There are but few copies of the *Advocate* taken here, yet the members are able and willing to patronize it. This excellent society embraces a large quantity of paradoxical material. I hope it will be brought into efficient operation forthwith.

**Sparta.**—This society is a model society. Hail, rain, wind, mire and snow, cannot postpone or prevent the meetings of this society. The little drunkery in the village is poorly sustained, and some who do not claim to be prophets predict its speedy downfall.—G. W. BUNGEY.

**TEMPERANCE IN EUROPE.**—The good cause makes haste way

slowly amidst long-established usages of European society, yet there is a sensible advance in some quarters. There are items of recent intelligence which are quite cheering. An earnest effort is now making in England, by the friends of the Sabbath, to prevent the sale of ardent spirits on that day. An act was passed at the last Parliament closing the dramshops of London on the Lord's day, and the effects are so visibly good that the inhabitants of provincial towns are petitioning for a general law to the same effect. Several of the bishops and of the nobility, who have hitherto cared nothing for temperance, but who are friends of the Sabbath, are engaged in the movement.

Dr. Grindrod, the author of the prize treatise which has been republished in this country, entitled "Bacchus," is now engaged in lecturing on temperance in various parts of the kingdom. In one county, Lincolnshire, the Dr. delivered lectures at twelve places, and obtained more than 5,000 signatures to the pledge of total abstinence, many of whom were persons of rank and influence.

**Chambers' Edinburgh Journal** states that temperance societies are now established in from forty to fifty towns in Holland, by approval of government. In Rotterdam, there are five hundred adherents of total abstinence. The merit of such self-denial is augmented by the consideration, that throughout Holland, gin and brandy are to be had at eighteen pence a bottle.

A letter from Father Mathew has been recently published, in which he thus speaks of the state of the cause in Ireland:

"Our sacred cause is steadily progressing in this country, notwithstanding the troublesome times upon which we have fallen. There are over five millions of teetotallers, and the proportion of backsliders is not one in five hundred. The whole of the rising generation are being educated in the strictest habits of temperance; and, in a few years, drunkenness will be as a thing passed away, never to return. The violent opposition we had to encounter has ceased. Time has proved the single-mindedness of the permanent promoters of this sacred cause, and shown that it was not tainted by religious or political sectarianism."

In Poland, also, the cause is in an interesting attitude. Temperance societies were spreading very rapidly in that part of Poland in which their existence is tolerated—the Duchy of Posen, Galicia, and the Republic of Cracow. Recent accounts from Cracow announce the most beneficial results from this movement. In the country, illness and mortality have sensibly decreased, notwithstanding the very wet autumn they had last year. In one parish, the population of which amounts to 6,000, only four persons died, and these were children, during the two worst months in autumn. The profits from distilleries have been greatly diminished, but the health and morality of the people have been materially improved.

But just at this juncture the Emperor, instigated as is supposed by distillers and Jews, issued an ukase forbidding all temperance societies. What has Majesty's motive can be for such an act of unmixed evil, can hardly be imagined.—N. Y. *Evening*.

**TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.**—The state of the license question in the New-York Legislature is full of interest. The bill which passed the Assembly, came before the Senate, but was met by a vigorous opposition proceeding from the rum-dealers and drinkers in New-York. A numerously signed petition was conveyed by a large delegation, remonstrating against the passage of the proposed bill, or at least including the city of New-York in its provisions. Last week a large meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the Tabernacle, to oppose the omission of this city from the bill, and to urge its adoption. Petitions were put in circulation, and on Saturday last they were sent to Albany. They contained 20,603 signatures, and measured, when united, 1,061 feet. Another petition was also forwarded, containing upwards of 4,000 signatures; and another still from the ladies, numbering several hundred. The total number of names can hardly be less than 30,000; which, considering the brief space of time allowed, is both astonishing and encouraging. It is noticeable that of the three candidates for the Mayoralty, only Mr. Harper would sign it.

There is an excellent bill now before the Maine Legislature, the object of which is to effect "the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops." It provides that the select men of the towns may annually appoint one or more persons to sell intoxicating drinks, for medical and mechanical purposes only, making oaths that they will in good faith conform to these restrictions. Any person who shall sell or give away such drinks, in any quantity less than twenty-eight gallons, (unless duly appointed as above,) shall forfeit and pay for the first offence twenty dollars