

perance, Education, Benevolence and Peace. We rejoice to find that the project meets the approval of the most distinguished philanthropists of the country, and we repeat our anticipations of unspeakable benefit to the community as the result of its accomplishment. It is the most delicate, and at the same time, the most appropriate testimonial which could be presented to Mr. Buckingham, and, so far as we know that gentleman, one which would prove highly gratifying to his own feelings. We repeat, also, our hope, that every true philanthropist—all who desire to have an enlightened and efficient advocacy of temperance, education, peace, and universal benevolence, will contribute his or her mite without delay, that Mr. Buckingham may without delay commence his benevolent career.

It is scarcely necessary for us to remind the friends of Temperance, how deeply that cause is indebted to this distinguished advocate. They will not forget that he stood nearly alone in the House of Commons, in the year 1834, that, notwithstanding the difficulties by which he was surrounded, he succeeded in obtaining a Parliamentary Enquiry, and that, as the fruits of that enquiry, and the report presented thereon, a volume was published, to which every temperance advocate has referred, as the richest repository extant of facts demonstrative of the effects of the drinking customs of this country upon the health, the intelligence, the comfort, and the morals of the community. Nor can it be forgotten, that, since that period, Mr. Buckingham has devoted much of his time to the gratuitous advocacy of the teetotal movement; not only in various parts of Great Britain, but on the Continent, in the United States of America, and in British Canada. And it is evident, from the scheme now proposed, that he is still devoted to that cause, and unremitting in his exertions to promote it among every class of the community.

We call especially, therefore, upon the thousands of teetotalers in the United Kingdom to aid this truly national enterprise. We would recommend that immediate steps be taken by every Temperance Society, to organize a special committee for the purpose. An excellent commencement would be, the holding a public meeting, at which might be stated the grounds of Mr. Buckingham's claims to the support of all who take an interest in the temperance reformation. Collectors might then be appointed, under the authority of the committee, to wait on the inhabitants and solicit their aid to the object proposed. The amount of the subscription, when closed, to be remitted by the treasurer to the bank of Messrs Ransom & Co., Pall Mall East, London, as the "Contribution of the Temperance Society to the Buckingham Testimonial Fund," in the name of the Earl of Devon, the treasurer of the same.

We perceive from the public prints, that Mr. Buckingham having delivered his popular lectures on Palestine, Egypt, &c., in Edinburgh, and many of the principal towns in Scotland, is now fulfilling similar engagements at Liverpool and Manchester; on the completion of which he intends returning to London.

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

All Ministers, known to be favourable to the object of this Conference and to the temperance cause, were invited to attend; accordingly, about 200 were present. The subject for the consideration of the meeting was, the best means of promoting the temperance reformation.

A preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday, the 11th ult., in the lecture room of the Athenæum, at which the Rev. Walter Scott, president of Airedale College, was unanimously called to preside, for the purpose of making arrangements "for the proper conduct of the business of the Conference."

On Wednesday, the meeting opened with devotional services. The Chair having been taken by Dr. Ritchie, Mr. Hopwood said, he had received 350 letters all of a cheering character. He had the names of 1,200 Ministers in the United Kingdom favourable to the temperance movement: he believed, in all, there were nearly 2000 such. He then read a letter in favour of total abstinence from the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath.

The Rev. Walter Scott then rose to move the first resolution, and made a few observations in support of it; after which he referred to the alienation and declension from religion which the system of indulging in intoxicating drinks produced in many who had had a religious education.

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons, of Ebley, said, the Business Committee were anxious that any of the brethren present might speak to the resolutions, and, therefore, had proposed no seconders of the resolutions.

The resolution was then put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Robert Martin, of Heckmondwike, said, the longer he was a teetotaler, the more he approved of the principle, and the more he was convinced of the right and truth of the practice. He cordially supported the resolution put into his hand to propose, as it embraced a sentiment which had always been a great favourite with him. It was, "That science has now demonstrated that intoxicating liquors were not only unnecessary for persons in a state of health, but also contained properties which were essentially injurious to the human system."

After a few observations from Mr. Mathews, the Chairman, and Dr. Burns, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Henry Solly, of Cheltenham, moved the next resolution:—"That entire and universal abstinence from intoxicating liquors is proved to be, in the opinion of this Conference, the only effectual remedy for the above evils, and that this Conference believes it to be incumbent on Christian professors not only to give up the personal use of them, but also to employ all legitimate means to effect their universal abandonment."

The Rev. F. Skinner, of Blackburn, rejoiced in being one of the Ministers present to promote this good cause. If they could convince the Christian public that