

that have been ruined. The hopeful ministers of the sanctuary who have fallen are not a few. And as to members and young people of the highest promise, who have been lost to the church through this practice, these might be counted by thousands."

Such are the words of one of the most zealous advocates of total abstinence; and I give them in preference to my own, because I should be sorry to presume upon any right I may have as a private individual, to interfere with the habits, or question the judgment of those, who, thinking differently from myself in this respect, faithfully fill the high station of ministers of the Gospel. Of them, and of religious professors in general, all I ask is, that they would give the subject their cordial and serious consideration, while they ask how many the force of their example might possibly preserve from the fatal consequences of this insidious habit. The question has now become one which can no longer be put from us as unworthy of examination, without a dereliction of duty. With the result of such examination I have nothing to do. *Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind, remembering that full persuasion can only be the result of serious, persevering, and impartial inquiry.*

### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—Sir—I take the liberty of presenting you the respectful salutations of a great number of my countrymen, who have resolved to renounce the poison of distilled liquors, to their temperance brethren in America. Long since the cause of temperance had reported the most signal victories on the other side of the ocean; some voices might be heard, some publications appeared in Holland to commend the raising of similar institutions at home; but, for many years, all efforts seemed to slipwreck on the supine indifference of the greater number, the long inveterate habits of intemperance among the labouring class, and an inextinguishable sympathy for that sort of national industry which so unhappily employs, or rather wastes its capital, in producing alcoholic liquors. But a few months ago a fortunate change took place; and in several towns, such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Haarlem, &c., and other parts of the country, associations were formed, at first to check the abuse, but soon to promote the entire abstinence from strong liquors. The directors of each have resolved to join, as correspondents, into a society of abstinence throughout the whole kingdom, the centre of which is at Haarlem, where the general President, Mr. Egeling, M.D., resides. The statutes of both the General and Amsterdam associations, are, as much as possible, like those of the English and American Temperance Societies. As the institution, though daily extending itself, is only in its infancy, we do not, as yet, presume to furnish any statistical supplies for the American Temperance Union's yearly reports, which excite universal interest among the friends of temperance in this country. It is, at present, only with a desire of entering into a correspondence with you, that we presume to offer you the copies of the Statutes of the Amsterdam Association, and of the first Prospectus of the General Society; requesting you to favour us henceforth with the more interesting publications issued from the American Temperance Union. We hope that such a correspondence will excite the emulation of our own countrymen, and be a source of happy feelings to the friends of temperance in other climes. Please to accept the sincerely felt respectful consideration with which I am, Sir, your most humble servant.—T. HEUSKERS, *Corresp. Secretary of the Amsterdam Temperance Society.*

PARIS, Sept. 1.—My dear Sir,—Under the apprehension that I might give you incorrect opinions if I attempted to inform you of the state of the cause of temperance in Great Britain before I had surveyed the ground somewhat thoroughly, and thus mislead, I have hitherto written nothing; but my conclusion is that a silent change is taking place there among all classes—that much less intoxicating drink is used than formerly—that it is not considered a breach of decorum, in any man, in any place, to refuse the glass; and those who continue to use the article are restrained by a sense of propriety, a regard to health and various other considerations, to be more moderate in their libations. Many of the best men are teetotallers—but the mass of the upper, and I may add of the middling classes, think water, pure water, not made for man to drink, and injurious to health as well as comfort. The physicians, as a body, do not by example or otherwise proclaim, as have Doctors Warren, Mussey, Alden, and a host of other men of high professional skill, that intoxicating drinks are never useful to men

in health, but on the contrary they declare that the fogs of the climate render stimulants needful for them.

The clergy in too many instances adopt the opinions of their physicians, and how can temperance prevail, rapidly, with such counteracting causes? When they are assured that men enjoy better health who use no alcoholic drinks, they shake their heads, and say, "we have tried it for three weeks, or three months, and it almost killed us." With such flimsy objections they satisfy their own consciences, and thus the benefit of example in the two classes, who under God did most to promote the cause in its earlier stages in America (the physicians and the clergy,) is not felt in Great Britain. Some noble examples among both there are, among whom Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, Rev. James Sherman, of London, and Dr. Lovell, of London, stand prominent. I have seen Father Mathew, and found him the honest, open-hearted, whole-hearted friend of genuine temperance which we have supposed him to be. He is doing good in England, though it is a very different soil from Ireland to cultivate. He is indefatigable, and no man can see and hear without admiring and loving him. His object is simple—to win men to temperance—and the blessing of many who were ready to perish has come upon him, and will follow him, may it be at some distant period, to the tomb. Very sincerely, your friend,—JOHN TAPPAN.

### CANADA.

FARMERSVILLE, Oct. 21.—Being appointed by the Conference of the M. E. Church to the Elizabethtown Circuit, I have now travelled once round, and made some inquiries in reference to the cause of temperance. I find that the friends have been active, and that there is need now of renewed activity, though the cause is still alive. I speak for myself, I intend to be engaged in this matter. There are now seventy preachers in connexion with us; we are all teetotallers, and teetotal lecturers, and ready to engage against King Alcohol.—JOHN T. WILSON.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WORTHY OF EXAMPLE.—The political parties in Mobile have agreed, through a committee appointed for that purpose, that no drinking houses shall be opened pending the election, in that city, by either party, at the expense of the party.

A Maine Temperance Society is about being formed in Boston. The success be to it which has attended the Manners Society of this city, now enrolling 14,000 seamen.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE."—We are informed that there is not a place in the village of Rensselaerville in this county, where intoxicating liquors are sold, and that the *last rum-seller has signed the pledge*. This is encouraging to the friends of the cause, and should stimulate them to renewed efforts. Let the friends of temperance in every village and town throughout the state and country, say as they said in the village of Rensselaerville, "It can and must be done," and with corresponding efforts, alcohol will soon be routed from our borders. Try it, friends.—Recorder.

OREGON.—We see it stated, that the entire community of emigrants in Oregon, have, by common consent, abandoned the use of ardent spirits, and excluded them from their settlements. There is some hope of a colony begun on such principles. The Hudson Bay Fur Company second these efforts heartily, and efforts are now making to induce the Russians on their side, to adopt the example, and do away with the use and traffic of the abominable thing.

We would like to know how a man feels on going to bed at night, after having spent a whole day behind a counter, mixing and selling drams? People generally, as they pull off their clothes for a night's rest, like to look back and find that they have spent the day to some good purpose. They sleep the easier for it. How can a bar-tender? How does he contrive to banish the thought from his mind?—"This whole day I have done nothing but pour out liquors, and mix up stuff to make men drunk. I took more than one sip that was wanted at home for bread. Not a man went out of the bar-room, that was not worse than when he came into it. How long am I to keep up such a life as this? Shall I actually die in the business of selling grog?"—*Am. paper.*

AN INCIDENT WORTH RECORDING.—Some two years ago, when Pollard and Wright first traversed the State of New York, waking up the inhabitants to the value of the temperance reformation as they had not been before, a town of considerable importance, off