

spoke strongly at our meetings in defence of our principles; but who now, when they have become ordained ministers, drink away at the very liquors they stigmatised and denounced as the cause of so much evil. We sometimes wish that we had the speeches of those apostates to place before them that they might look at themselves in their light, and act more worthy of the name they bear, and the office they fill. We cannot think of such childish conduct without being almost sickened by it. We can respect an honest enemy, but we cannot help despising a false friend. If, when such persons join the ranks of moderation, they would state their reasons for so doing, and show us what new discovery they had made, either in the logic or morality of the subject, we would take it kindly; but, in default of this from any one of them, we are left to conclude that they are swayed by the same influences that lead the illiterate and unprincipled to desert our ranks, and that their conduct is not the result of reason at all, but merely the effect of weakness. We have no desire to hear such persons preach at all, but should they come in our way we should like to hear what hand they would make of the text,—“Prove all things, HOLD FAST that which is good; abstain from all appearance of evil.”

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

DANVILLE.—At a grocery three miles from this village there were two instances during last winter of the apparent interference of providence in saving the lives of three individuals. Two were cast away in snow drifts, one horse and all the men asleep, and near frozen—one without a horse picked up—another lost his way and blundered into a house and took shelter for the night. To state all the good the temperance reformation has done would require a larger space than you have allotted me. Its effects have been most salutary in this vicinity. Groceries have become temperance stores, (three in our village)—numbers of drunkards have become teetotallers—some families witness happiness instead of strife and wrangling, mingled with discontent and all but starvation; in some cases the reverse is witnessed. Many not belonging to the temperance society acknowledge the change, and they themselves are imperceptibly and irresistibly becoming changed. I cannot say that our churches have been enlarged through this means of reform directly, but we have instances to demonstrate that more have become changed from the immoral to the moral, and that Divine truth has affected the minds of persons who formerly would not go to hear of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come.—THOMAS ALLIS, Sec.

DELEWARE.—One case over which we are ready to leave the ninety and nine to rejoice, is of an individual who, under the influence of liquor, was in the habit of whipping his wife badly, and no longer ago than last fall he seized her by the hair of the head, dragged her into the street, and tore her clothes almost entirely from her person. He is now one of our most substantial members—the domestic circle is a scene of gratitude, he now looks respectable, and acts respectably. We also look upon the temperance reformation as a sort of handmaid to spiritual prosperity. Since a resuscitation of the society a revival of religion has been experienced among us. The society was first formed here in Oct. 1842, and prospered well till January 1843, at which time new and improper officers were appointed, after which nothing more was done till the commencement of the present year. In its lapsed state some turned back to their cups—the society then numbered about eighty. At present we need help from abroad, but know not how to obtain it—our number is quite small, aside from those of quite tender years. In our comparatively small village are no less than three regularly licensed taverns, and a fourth wholesale establishment.—EMERSON PRESCOTT, Sec.

DE ROUVILLE MOUNTAIN.—An intoxicated person thrown from his cart was taken up senseless, and died next morning. One female, a mother, has been reclaimed, and since professed conversion; three others stand firm and attend meetings.

DUNHAM FLATS.—The temperance reformation in this place has done much toward correcting the morals of the people, and in many instances has been the means of restoring the drunkard to his family, not only in the character of a sober man but also of a Christian.—CHARLES P. BAKER, Sec.

EATON.—There has been an increase of wealth, and a decided improvement in the moral condition of the people. We have but little drunkenness in our township, yet considerable quantities of spirits are yet sold at the tavern, the only place where it is sold in any considerable amount. The time has been when ten times the amount of liquor was sold that is sold at present. But little is done now towards advancing the cause, yet the few true friends of temperance are still firm.—S. A. HENB, Sec.

EMMO.—Many who have not joined the society, act upon our principle, and there is a general falling off in the use of ardent spirit. We would recommend the dividing of the several societies into departments, each to be under the superintendence of a member of Committee, who would report the progress of the cause in his division, and furnish the Committee with any other statistical information required. Also the formation of temperance libraries, by which means we would disseminate our principles more effectually.—D. MATHEWSON, Cor. Sec.

ERIE.—Send us a man able to talk to us, and it will be the means of reviving us in the good work. The temperance reformation has made some that were drunkards sober men, but has not, that we know of added one member to any of the churches.—JOHN SHINGLER, Sec.

FARNHAM.—The cause which has been supported here with interest for eight years, has exerted a salutary influence on the morals of the people, and though the churches are strictly temperate, we do not know that the temperance society has contributed especially to produce that effect. We have a flourishing Sabbath School, the members of which mostly belong to the total abstinence society. Some members in our society have felt that it was not enough that they themselves were secure from the tempters' cruel power, but have felt desirous to convince and persuade others to set themselves in array against the general foe, they have accordingly been out into adjoining towns and neighbourhoods where no societies had been formed, and in some places where no meetings had been held, and laboured according to their ability, for the promotion of the good cause. Societies have thus been formed in different places, which will number perhaps 100 members.—H. A., Sec., pro tem.

GALT.—Three have died of intemperance, the first of delirium tremens; the second was an excellent mechanic, and at one time was possessed of considerable means, but run through the whole, till his family are left to the charity of their neighbours. A contribution was taken up before his death. The third was returning from the village, and getting out of his sleigh an associate drove the horses over him, and he died within a few days. The good results are such as generally follow in the wake of temperance, a few have been reclaimed, and some stop midway. Intoxicating liquors are not so generally used about public buildings as they were, neither are they used to the same extent by our farmers. We cannot report any thing like prosperity in our churches in consequence of the temperance movement. There are four stores where intoxicating liquors are sold in our village, and in the village and immediate vicinity there are two distilleries, (besides one erecting) and eleven taverns. There are three stores where intoxicating liquors are not sold. We have but one school teacher in our neighbourhood favourable to the cause. The three clergymen stand entirely aloof. One of our magistrates is erecting a distillery, and all the rest stand aloof from the temperance cause, together with our doctors and lawyers.—PAUL G. HUFFMAN, Sec.

GANANOQUE.—Many good results have been by the blessing of God in various ways produced since the formation of the temperance society in Gananoque. Some of long continued and most alarming intemperate habits have been reclaimed, and many more we believe have been arrested in a course leading to confirmed habits of intemperance and all the evils thereof. We must, however, deplore a relaxation of the efforts of the society during the past year, a want of energy in pushing forward the interests of the cause. But we think that a spirit of greater zeal and activity is beginning to appear.

GLOUCESTER.—It is almost impossible to describe all the benefits derived from the temperance reformation in this place in reclaiming so many from the jaws of intemperance, who were slaves to that monster, but are now become good members of the society, and are regular attendants at the house of God, and have been a joy and comfort to their families, and attentive to their daily occupations, and praise the Lord for snatching them from that monster alcohol. As a society we rejoice to declare unto the world the happiness we have enjoyed since we abandoned that evil, it is now a delight to go to the house of God, to hear the glad tidings of salvation, and when we surround the family altar, can come with