

Officers of the Army and Navy, calling for gratitude and trust.

The remark of his Excellency, Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, when complimented for having come to Roxbury to attend a temperance meeting, that "he had not *come down* to do an act for the temperance movement, but that he had come up to give his testimony and influence for temperance, for it was an honor to any man, however high his station, to be engaged in this work," was no less creditable to that noble minded magistrate than a just tribute to the cause.

Among American seamen on the ocean and inland seas, temperance has become an abiding law. Not a merchantman or a whaler now sails from our ports with the spirit ration. Our national flag alone, floating over the whisky tub of a man-of-war, is disgraced, and blushes for its country.

Our churches and the sacred ministry have recently taken a new interest in our enterprise, and associations are formed for the better promotion of the cause on strict Christian principle, believing that "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." State Conventions, State and County anniversaries and local meetings have imparted a sound and healthy tone and given good impulse to the cause. Numerous leagues and orders of a popular character have risen and spread over the land;—one, the Order of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, now numbering over 160,000 members, another, the Order of RECHABITES, numbering over 14,000; others enlisting female influence and arraying the children and youth over all our hills and valleys against the fatal destroyer.

Our temperance advocates are not surpassed by the advocates of any work of humanity on the globe; and our press has commanded the respect and support of the intelligent community. In this department the Committee have done what they could, but O! how little compared with what is demanded and what they desired! From every Home Missionary at the West, from Oregon, from the Sandwich Islands, from Africa, and from India the cry has come, give us help; send us books, tracts, papers, &c. We have never sent any applicant away empty; but with donations of but about 2000 dollars in the year, for which we would be thankful, without a single legacy from rich temperance friends dying around us and made rich by our cause, what could we do to stem that mighty flood of intemperance which is rolling in upon us?

In England more substantial progress has been made during the last, than in any former year. The charge that teetotalism leads to infidelity has been promptly rebutted. Sixty-three ministers of the highest respectability have testified that where it has prevailed, there vice and crime have diminished, the Sabbath is better observed, the house of God more frequented, and more souls are converted. Twelve monthly journals and one weekly are devoted to the cause, and numerous valuable essays have been written and put in circulation. Ireland holds on her way, amid much oppression and suffering. The revolution has been wonderful and is waking up the Irish mind to great improvement.

The influence of the Rev. Theobald Matthew for good, remains undiminished. Let him come to America and he will find a nation which duly appreciates his services.

France, beautiful France, now bursting into life as a republic, needs a temperance reformation. Her consumption of wines by 32 millions of people has been 746,571,429 gallons; of brandy, 9,245,425; of spirits, 2,250,000; of cider, 221,705,450; of beer, 74,025,550, in the whole, 1,053,797,854; and though her wines are comparatively weak, they are intoxicating, while her brandy and cider burn up her people. Fourteen millions of her population, said the Duke of Orleans, are directly or indirectly engaged in manufacturing and vending intoxicating drinks, and her wine growing districts, without grain or cattle, are so poor as often to call upon government for aid. Ten years ago Count Molé, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to the Committee for a complete account of the temperance reformation that it might be introduced into France. We sent it at once, but nothing was done. Louis Philippe preferred repairing palaces to men. The new Provisional Government say their object is to repair men, and who can tell but now is the time to flood France with temperance tracts and reform her at the core. Without such reform she can neither be a free nor permanent republic.

In Holland, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, temperance societies are flourishing and are making revolutions in character which will prepare the people to be their own governors.

The Mission Stations in Africa complain bitterly of the influence of New England rum, which is depopulating the coast, and call upon the merchants of America to control and stop that brutal traffic. In Bermuda, the West Indies, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, our principles have taken deep root and excellent temperance periodicals are sustained. At the Sandwich Islands is onward progress, and who can tell but now, in the wonderful Providence of God, the arbitrary decree of Louis Philippe, forcing upon them French brandies at the cannon's mouth, will be repealed. From New South Wales, Prince Edward's Island, Bombay, and Madras, we have much that is favorable. Respectable temperance journals are published in those ends of the earth. All our Foreign Missionaries are helpers in the cause. All see and feel that the progress of temperance alone will overthrow the opium scourge. What all the power of China cannot accomplish may be effected by the simple principle of total abstinence. The Committee feel that there is great encouragement in the signs of the times for enlarged action, and bid the friends of the cause look up to God for his blessing.

#### TESTIMONIAL

TO JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

(From the Temperance Herald)

We stated in our last, that the friends of Mr. Buckingham had conceived the project of forming a Testimonial Fund, for the purpose of building a Public Lecture Room in London, for the advocacy of Tem-