

which if known, will ruin his character for ever, as any other man. We know that he is so, and the proofs of it which have recently been given to the public, are of a most affecting character. How distressing on this subject the testimony of Mrs. B., in the late trial of the Bishop of the diocese of New York! We sit not as judges in the case; but taking the testimony as it is, what a lecture to wine-drinking ministers does it furnish?

"When I first noticed that his breath was tainted by something he had been drinking I was neither surprised nor pained by it, for I was aware that he habitually used wine and ardent spirits, but was not aware to what extent. After he had finished reading his letters, I found, with some alarm, that he became unusually talkative, and that he spoke so indistinctly that I could not always understand him. He first put his arm around my waist and drew me towards him; this he repeated once, perhaps twice." * * *

Alia sint in umbra.

Enough for our point, that when wine is in, decency, judgment and piety is out; then, as Bishop Gadsden of South Carolina said, during the trial of Bishop Onderdonk, the latter was guilty of "improper excitement by wine or spirituous liquors, but not of drunkenness." Not of drunkenness! what a palliative! yet excited by vinous or spirituous liquors enough to cause a Bishop to act out the inebriate, even amid the most solemn scenes; to act as he would never have thought of acting—never have dared to act—never have wished to act, as he would have scorned and despised any man for acting, if he had not tasted the intoxicating liquor. Now there are some clergymen within the circle of our acquaintance who still persist in the use of intoxicating drinks. We feel distressed for them. Why? Because, though now men of irreproachable character, they may soon fall where others have fallen. It is not altogether that we want them to come to our aid, that we may say we have vanquished them and gained a triumph which they would have earned nothing about if they had not resisted so long, but it is for their own sakes; it is for the sake of their families, and the interest of religion. And we shall be pardoned if we say that the dangers of a clergyman who persists in the use of intoxicating drinks, is much greater now than at any former period. He is resisting so much greater light, so many more calls and warnings, and admonitions than formerly, that we believe he is much more liable to be forsaken of Him whose grace, he says, is able to uphold him. In view of things which have recently transpired, we cannot but exclaim, how wonderfully does Divine Providence bring adverse influences to an end, and even bring them, as they unfold themselves in all their wicked results, to the advance of truth and righteousness! We hope that the clergy of our country, especially of that denomination which has stood more aloof from our enterprise than any other, will be deeply affected by the downfall of two of their most distinguished prelates; and as a body, agree to "look not upon the wine when it sparkles in its cup," and that we shall have their consecrated influence to aid us in delivering our world from intemperance and all its concomitant evils.—*American Tem. Union.*

Despotism.

POLAND.—The temperance societies have been spreading rapidly in that part of Poland in which their existence is tolerated, viz. the Duchy of Posen, Galicia, and the Republic of Cracow. Recent accounts from Cracow announce the most beneficial results from this new movement. *In the country, illness and mortality have sensibly decreased, notwithstanding the very wet autumn we have had this year.* In one parish, the population of which amounts to 6000, 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."

"The good example set by the Cracow clergy was on the point of being followed in the neighbouring provinces under the dominion of Russia, and especially in the government of Kieles, when this noble effort of the clergy met with a sudden check, from which it can scarcely be hoped it will ever recover. The discontent and opposition arose principally among the distillers and the Jews. Various rumours were set afloat. Among others it was said that the clergy intended to urge by this means the people to rebellion against the government, and to an indiscriminate massacre of all the landowners and the Jews!!

"In consequence of this—possibly also from other motives—the

Russian Government published the following order forbidding all temperance societies:—

"WARSAW, Oct. 21, 1844.—His Highness the Viceroy of the kingdom has deigned, by a special instruction sent to the Rev. Mr. Lentowski, under the date of July 11th, to allow the clergy of his diocese to take necessary steps in order to arrest the drunkenness so general in the country,—but with that express proviso, that nothing should be done without the knowledge and sanction of the Secretary for the Home Department. In the mean time, it has been reported to his Highness, that the clergy of the diocese of Kieles have in their efforts over-stepped the limits assigned to them, and that instead of endeavouring to reclaim the ignorant people from drunkenness by means of advice and persuasion, they have had recourse to measures more stringent, and binding the conscience of individuals,—such as administering the temperance pledge, which partakes more of force and constraint than of voluntary adhesion sprung from deep conviction. (!!!) As measures of this kind are contrary to the wishes of the Government, and as they may be turned to purposes hostile to its views, his Highness is pleased to order that the original permission should be entirely withdrawn, and that the clergy should be most stringently precluded from all proceedings with the view of preventing drunkenness.—the means now employed, or hereafter to be devised, by Government being quite sufficient for the purpose. (?) His Highness will at the same time enjoin the Provisional Government to watch more carefully that this decision should not be contravened, and to report immediately to the Home Department the slightest mark of disobedience on the part of the clergy.

(Signed)

"Lieutenant-General PISAROFF.
"State-Councillor KOZTOWSKI."

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

EMILY, Jan. 18.—On the 26th of December last a meeting was held at Emily village, for the purpose of forming a temperance society; the following officers were appointed, Christopher Knowlson, Pres.; Jacob Errit, Vice-Pres.; Richard Errit, Sec.; Adam Thornton, Treasurer, and a Committee of seven, and notwithstanding the many evils the society has to contend with in this place, the number of members is about 100.—**WILLIAM BEST.**

PENETANGUISHINE, January 25.—A few who are friendly to the cause in this place, were anxious that an effort should be made to form a Society at last. Dr. Larned, from the township of Oro, came to my house on the Thursday before Christmas (a very suitable time,) and proposed giving a lecture to the troops in the barracks. I immediately waited upon the Commanding Officer, who was kind enough immediately to grant my request, where not only himself attended, but every respectable person in the establishment, except the Episcopalian Minister, who was candid enough to tell me he did not approve of such societies. The Dr. continued to lecture to us alternately both in the barracks and in the village, which is 3 miles distant, for a week, with much success and general satisfaction, during which time about 70 signed the pledge. We have a detachment of the 82d Regiment in this place, and I never saw a better behaved, or more sober set of soldiers in my life; there is a noble sample of teetotalism amongst them. We had a meeting since for the purpose of forming a Society here, and appointing officers, which is called the Penetanguishine T. Society, and I am happy to inform you that we have 116 names, and more have signed since; and notwithstanding the temptations of the Christmas and New Year festivals, I have only heard but of two cases who have broken their pledges, though some of the signers have been very hard drinkers, so much for the credit of Penetanguishine, which was noted some years ago for intemperance. We have no less than seven or eight families, all Teetotalers, of which very few Societies in the country can boast; We have a noble sample of Teetotalers in the detachment of the