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Supplement

TO THE

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Temperance is the moderate use of things beneficial, and abstinence from things hurtful.

MONTREAL, MARCH 16, 1840.

FURTHER SUCCESS IN IRELAND.

[The following extracts from the *Limerick Chronicle* of various dates, give an account of the movements of Father Mathew from the 1st to the 15th. February.—Ed. C. T. A.]

Feb. 1.—At Thurles, the streets were almost impassible from the crowds that had congregated; and from three to seven o'clock, Rev. Mr. Mathew administered the pledge. Next day he resumed his labour of love at nine o'clock, A. M., and continued until three, P. M., having added 3000 to the Temperance Society. The simultaneous utterance of the promise by the people on their knees, was striking and impressive.

At Tallow, 6000 persons took the pledge on Wednesday.

Feb. 5.—On the occasion of Father Mathew's visit to Lismore, the "Gows" and "Poleens," two opposing factions whose deadly feuds and fights are long notorious, shook hands with each other.

John Howly, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of the County of Tipperary, declared it part of his duty to recognise the improvement which has taken place among the people, and which he attributes to the spread of Temperance.

One Distillery in Cork has 1600 puncheons of whiskey at the Queen's stores; and 340 whiskey shops have been closed—all the consequence of Father Mathew's temperance pledge.

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—"Numerous deputations of Irish distillers waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the malt drawback, which is construed to act against their interest, and favourably to the English and Scotch distillers. So it has come at last to this, that the distillers are obliged to seek for protection for their trade from the 'ravages of temperance.' The success of the cause in Ireland is productive of more good than you can well imagine, among the lower classes of Irishmen, in all parts of the United Kingdom."

Feb. 12.—Rev. Mr. Mathew was in Limerick on Sunday, on his way to Tulla, Ennis, and Gort. On Monday morning, although it was not generally known that he was to come through here, at an early hour his dwelling was besieged by crowds of postulants, who were received by him previous to his departure.

Rev. Mr. Mathew received, during his stay at Tulla, 12,000 persons as members of the Temperance Society.

On Tuesday he arrived in Ennis from Tulla; and at 12 o'clock, accompanied by several other clergymen, proceeded to a store appointed for administering the pledge. The first party having been admitted, he feelingly depicted the evils of drunkenness; but he was glad to observe that the people were at length impressed with a sense of the wicked habit. What, he would ask, was the cause of all our domestic evils, and all the crimes committed in Ireland? All could be traced to whiskey and the public house. What was it made them leave their own fertile fields to cut canals amidst the swamps of Canada? He would answer, intoxicating drink. He thanked God that the stigma was fast fading away. He observed that religious and political distinctions have almost entirely disappeared; and that henceforward the question would not be, "What is your religion?" but "What is your conduct?" He would advise them to entertain no bad feelings towards brewers or publicans: they would not be so, were they not encouraged by themselves. They will be obliged to convert those concerns to

some more useful purpose; and he would feel no hesitation in saying, that instead of considering themselves aggrieved, they will bless the day that they were forced to give up their unhallowed calling. It is calculated that at least 20,000 took the pledge at this place.

Feb. 15.—Rev. Mr. Mathew arrived in Limerick last evening from his mission to Tulla, Ennis, and Gort, at which latter place it is computed that 50,000 accepted the temperance pledge from his hands, after journeying from the most remote parts of Galway, Clare, and Mayo, to meet the Rev. gentleman; and such was the irrepressible excitement of the vast crowds on this occasion, that one old man was trampled to death. Rev. Mr. Mathew admitted some hundred persons more in this city, and left for Cork this morning.

Joyce's distillery, and other large concerns in Galway, offered for sale in Dublin on Saturday, could find no bidder, in consequence of the Mathew Temperance Society.

The cause is rapidly progressing throughout Kerry;—Societies being formed in Tralee, Killarney, Listowel, Dingle, Kenmare, Miltown, Castleisland, &c.

Letters to the Editor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

LONDON, U. C., February 19, 1840.

SIR,—Since my last from Chatham, I have travelled through one of the finest parts of Canada. On the banks of the Thames and Bear Creek, the land is of the richest description, and capable, I suppose, of maintaining a hundred times its present population. I was requested to address a meeting at a village called Wallaceburgh, at the Forks of Bear Creek: a place which puts to shame many that are much more populous; inasmuch as it has a very good Temperance house, kept by a Mr. Hector McDonnell, in which the meeting was held. The attendance was good, although some came two or three miles after nightfall; and I learned that there was already organized in the Township (Sombrá) a Society, upon the old pledge, of 150 members. One of the officers of this Society stated, that at their next regular meeting, which would shortly be held, they would consider the propriety of adopting the Total Abstinence principle; and he believed that nearly the whole 150 members would become teetotalers. I presented some tracts to the Society, which were kindly received, and regularly numbered and lent out by the Secretary, to be returned to him and lent out again, so as to make a small supply go far. There are a great many Indians in this vicinity, and one tavern-keeper and two merchants supply them with whiskey; but both the merchants promise to abandon the disgraceful traffic as soon as their present stock is out. This business of selling liquor to the poor Indians, although against the laws both of God and man, and a foul stain upon humanity, is pursued by men calling themselves Christians. I heard of one merchant who keeps three or four men going after the Indians through the woods, dragging whiskey upon hand-weights, in order to procure their furs at an under value. Such conduct must, sooner or later, be stamped with public reprobation, and banish the persons who are guilty of it from all respectable society.

My road lay through the Baldoon Settlement, now nearly abandoned, because of the rising of the water, and along the banks of the majestic St. Clair River to Sutherland's, in the Township of Moore,—a pretty and thriving place, which might, however, be much more prosperous if the greatest proprietor in it did not sell whiskey by the glass to any poor inebriate who may choose to rob his family of their bread. The principal merchant of the place, however, sells no intoxicating drink.

The next place I visited was Port Sarnia; and I have seldom or never seen a village more beautifully situated. It lies in a fine bay at the head of the River St. Clair, being sheltered from the winds of Lake Huron by a point which runs across nearly to the American side, leaving only a narrow strait, through which the surplus waters of the upper Lakes rush with great rapidity. The village of Port Huron and Fort Gratiot lie on the American shore, opposite to Port Sarnia; and a little way below it on the Canada side lie the mission buildings of an Indian Reservation, which is chiefly inhabited by Christian Indians.

The two principal merchants in Port Sarnia are tee-totalers; and a third resolved to give up the traffic and join the Society. His casks of whiskey were rolled out into the street and broken up before a crowd of spectators. This was the first time, for many years, that I have lent a hand to roll a whiskey barrel. Two temperance meetings were held during my visit; the second of which, especially, was a meeting of much interest. It was attended not only by the greater part of the inhabitants of the village, but by a number of ladies and gentlemen from the American side, and a number of Indians, who came headed by their interpreter, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. It had been made public that the arguments in favour of total abstinence would be opposed by a Doctor, who is acting, for the time being, as a trooper in a Cavalry Corps. He was understood to be the mouth-piece of an Anti-Tee-total Society which had been got up, the members of which pledged themselves to pay for a certain quantity of liquor daily. The keeper of a grocery or liquor-store was said to be at the bottom of this Society; and I think he was the only person at all likely to profit by it. The discussion between the Doctor and the advocates of Tee-totalism (the Rev. Mr. Douse, Mr. Cameron, M. P. P., and myself) was animated; and at the close, a vote was taken, when six stood up upon the Doctor's side, and nearly all the rest of the meeting rose with us. At both meetings several signatures were obtained, making the number of members in the Port Sarnia Temperance Society forty-one; and I received an order from a merchant of the place for twenty copies of the *Advocate*. The Rev. Mr. Douse, Wesleyan Minister, and Missionary to the Indians, is doing much for the Temperance Reformation in this district. He has succeeded in making a great number of the Indians firm Tee-totalers; and he ably advocates the cause wherever he has opportunity among the whites. He told me that we had gained his influence to the cause by supplying him with the *Temperance Advocate*, as it had been the means of awakening him to the urgent importance of the Temperance Reformation. This convinces me that we, and all the friends of the cause, should make great exertions to extend the circulation of the *Advocate*.

From Port Sarnia, my road lay through Plympton, Warwick, Adelaide, and Lobo, all fine Townships. The Warwick and Bosquet Total Abstinence Society numbers 100 members. It was originally formed upon the old pledge; but the Secretary left the country during the political disturbances, and took the Constitution with him; and as it was necessary to adopt a new Constitution, the Society resolved to adopt the right one at once, so they substituted the tee-total for the moderation pledge. At Lobo (a settlement chiefly of Highland Scotch) a meeting was held, which was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Congregational Minister of London, and myself. Seventeen persons subscribed the pledge, and a second meeting was appointed for the purpose of forming a Society.

In approaching London, I was sorry to see that the greater part of the sleighs returning home from market contained people more or less intoxicated; indeed, the evil influence exerted by this town on the surrounding country is very great. A meeting held in London was well attended, and was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, before mentioned, who returned twenty miles on purpose, the Rev. Mr. Gooderich, Methodist, Mr. Emerson, Prescott,

Teacher of the Wilberforce Coloured Colony, and myself. At the close of the meeting forty-eight subscribers were obtained for the pledge: an earnest I hope of better things for what a lady of the place called poor drunken London. A second meeting was also announced for the purpose of forming a Society and sending an order for the *Advocate*.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOHN DOUGALL.

FIRST REPORT OF THE PRINCE EDWARD TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The Committee, in laying before the Society their First Report, are aware they cannot boast of any great achievements in the Temperance cause; more especially as at the commencement serious doubts were entertained whether a Society, based exclusively upon total abstinence principles, would meet with support. But your Committee are of the opinion, from the success already attending the enterprise, that it will be well appreciated by a thinking community; for although but little more than two months have elapsed since its formation, there are upwards of *one hundred and forty-five* names attached to the total abstinence pledge; some of whom have been reclaimed from habits of intemperance. Arrangements are also in progress to forward the cause by holding meetings in various neighbourhoods in the district.

While your Committee find cause of gratitude for what has already been done, they are pained to see with what indifference, and in some instances with disgust, men of influence, and especially Ministers of the Gospel, look upon the temperance cause. Viewing it themselves as calculated to promote good ends, they did hope to have secured the interest of some of the Ministers of the various denominations of Christians.

Your Committee are of the opinion, that intemperance is one of the greatest evils, which has swayed its baneful influence over the human family. It is calculated to undermine the constitution, destroy the health, sow the seeds of disease and death in the systems of those addicted to it, and also to sap the foundation of social order and civil government, and to destroy civilized society. It produces alarming corruptions in morals, and is one of the greatest barriers to the prosperity of the cause of Zion, and the salvation of souls.

Therefore they believe that every philanthropist and Christian, and especially Ministers, should contend against this enormous evil. And your Committee are of opinion, that the only safeguard against it is, total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a drink.

H. G. S. WEBSTER, Sec.

Picton, U. C., January 12, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—The third anniversary of the Sydney total abstinence Society was held on the 29th January. In the absence of our President and Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. H. Hinman was called to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. G. D. Greenleaf. On motion, the report of the committee was read and unanimously adopted. The Rev. Mr. Greenleaf then addressed the meeting. After which the following resolutions were passed:—

1st. *Resolved*,—That in the estimation of this meeting, the practice of drinking, though but moderately, any kind of intoxicating liquors as a beverage or common drink, is subversive of individual and domestic happiness, and tends to national degradation.

2nd. *Resolved*,—That this society regards the *total abstinence principle*, as the only efficient remedy for the prevailing evils of intemperance in our land.

3rd. *Resolved*,—That in view of the exposure of the youth of this country to the paralyzing influence of intemperance, there exists an imperative necessity for renewed and more vigorous exertions on the part of the friends of the total abstinence cause, to secure them and the moderate drinkers of every age from confirmed drunkenness.

The constitution was then read; and after two slight amendments, signatures were solicited and one united. It was then resolved that we proceed to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were appointed: J. H. Hinman,

President: David Vandervoort, Alexander Wright, Vice-Presidents; James Gardiner, Secretary; David Lockwood, John Bradshaw, John Bonistell, Cornelius Kelly, Peter Vandervoort, Committee; and twelve others as a "committee of vigilance," male and female; who are each to be furnished by the secretary with a copy of the pledge to procure signatures.

It was agreed that quarterly meetings of this Society be held the ensuing year. The meeting then adjourned till March 7.

JAMES GARDINER, Sec.

Third Report of the Committee of the Sydney Total Abstinence Society.

Three years have now elapsed since the organization of this society was effected. This was done principally through the praiseworthy exertions of the Rev. William E. Norman, who was then labouring among us in word and doctrine, and who sought to do good to the bodies as well as the souls of his fellow-men. Since the formation of this society, there have been many and great obstacles in the way of its progress—obstacles unforeseen, even by the most discerning and intelligent of its friends and promoters.

Amongst others we may be allowed to refer to the almost disorganized state of every institution of this character in the country for the two past years. During the time of which we here speak, the minds of the people generally have been so much engrossed with the prevailing party spirit of the day, that every other consideration has seemed to merge into this; and, in consequence, the temperance cause has been overlooked. By reason of this agitated state of society, the officers of this institution have not taken that lively interest—have not made that vigorous effort which this Committee feels it to have been their duty to do; especially in view of the increasing practice of intemperance in the Province. The many removals of members from this Society to the United States, or other parts, has also operated against its more rapid progress. The gentleman who was last year appointed as President of this Society, as also one of the Vice-Presidents, who were tried friends, removed in the early part of the season to the States, leaving us to suffer the loss of their influence and counsel, which, in our enfeebled state, might have helped us not a little. Our Secretary has also been absent; and we have not, therefore, been favoured with his services.

After deducting from all the names which stand upon the Total Abstinence list those who have removed, twenty who have withdrawn, and three expelled, we still find remaining, as members of this Society, 150—giving an increase of twenty since the last anniversary.

Your Committee are firm in the belief, that if renewed and vigorous exertions were to be put forth by all the friends of temperance who compose this Society, the intelligent inhabitants of this Township would not be found to oppose the good cause, but to hail its progress, and lend their names and talent to aid in exterminating from this favoured land the cause of at least nine-tenths of the individual suffering urged upon our notice at every turn in life.

Your Committee are inclined to think that the public mind is as yet quite too much in the dark as to the intention and particular method of carrying forward the total abstinence cause; and while this is, in any degree the case, people will not come up so readily to our help as they would if possessed of proper information on the subject. We therefore think that we are not transcending the bounds of our duty by recommending the circulation of some temperance journal amongst the community where we wish to exercise an influence in promoting the Temperance Reformation. This would be attended with good results in two ways:—*first*, by enlightening—by furnishing us with accounts of the progress of the cause in other parts; and, *second*, it would assist in putting into the hands of the philanthropic conductors of the temperance press the means of circulating more extensively their little publications, which are calculated to save the rising generation from the ignominy and woe experienced by many thousands in the past. We will not dictate in the choice of these, but merely suggest the propriety of encouraging the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. This Report has been drawn up with a due regard to the future well-being of this Society, and is now respectfully submitted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the cause of Temperance is moving a-head in this place, and that its friends are uniting round the standard of teetotalism, which has gained a very signal triumph here lately, as you will perceive from the following Report read by the Secretary of the Society, at the last general meeting held on the 27th January.

"First Report of the Lanark Temperance Society, on the principle of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, MALE AND FEMALE,—Your Secretary, in presenting you with the First Report of the Society, would acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God, in blessing the humble exertions of this Society with such signal success. Our Society was formed on the 28th of June last, at a general meeting of the old moderation Society, who had agreed to discuss the propriety of adopting the total abstinence pledge, and after considerable debate passed the following Resolution.

Resolved,—That in view of the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, the time has fully come that we as a Society, and as individuals, employ the most efficient measures for their disuse, and for this purpose ought to adopt the following pledge (the Teetotal).

The pledge being presented for signatures, 47 names were immediately enrolled. Mr. William Scott was chosen President, and James Dick, Secretary.

Since our organization, our numbers have continued steadily to increase, amid misrepresentation, and prophetic predictions of our speedy dissolution; thus affording a pleasing evidence that "great is the truth, and it will prevail." 78 signatures have been obtained since our formation. Total number at present, 125.

In conclusion, allow me to remind you that in reviewing the remarkable success which has accompanied past exertions, we ought to 'thank God, and take courage,' remembering that 'the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.' Let us seek wisdom from on high to guide us in all our deliberations, and ever manifest a spirit of love and good-will to those who oppose us, and endeavour to show them, that however gratifying it would be to have their names and influence, yet we cannot compromise principle for that purpose; that we are more anxious to have the principles of temperance embraced throughout the community, than to have our ranks prematurely swelled. Our numbers are not so great as in the old Society, but we are not on that account less efficient."

During the above meeting, 29 signatures more were obtained; and among them the Rev. William McAllister, who, though President of the former Society, and a teetotaler, had hitherto stood aloof from the new organization from a conscientious belief that the change was premature, &c.; the results that have followed, however, have fully justified the measure. Mr. William Scott then signified an earnest desire to resign the chair to Mr. McAllister, as being the most influential person in the Society; this, the latter gentleman strenuously opposed, as it would be treating Mr. Scott rather uncourtously, but finally consented to leave it to the voice of the meeting, who unanimously called him to the chair. A vote of thanks was then given Mr. Scott for the able manner he had filled the chair. After appointing a Committee of five to prepare Bye-Laws for the Society, the meeting was closed with prayer.

I am, dear Sir, yours in the bonds of temperance,

JAMES DICK.

Lanark, February 19, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—As but little has appeared in public with reference to the Kemptville Temperance Society, a few observations are communicated to you for publication, if deemed worthy.

This Society was formed principally through the influence and by the exertions of the Rev. Henry Patton, of the English Church, who has contributed much to it from time to time by philanthropic addresses before the Society; and it is painful to state, that notwithstanding this, but a few of the members of his charge have followed his amiable example. The pledge included in the constitution, requires abstaining from alcoholic drinks only; and this at

first answered a very excellent purpose, serving well for a while to restrain drunkenness in our youthful village, and to curtail the abominable practice of social drinking. But at length its influence over the minds and actions of the public began to decline, the meetings of the Society were but thinly attended, and intemperance, that monster of iniquity and destruction, that great agent of the Prince of Darkness, began to resume his sway, and the social glass its popularity. It was when things were resuming this gloomy aspect, that the more perfect system of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate was adopted, in conjunction with the old pledge, and countenanced and advocated by a few consistent and persevering individuals amid the clamours of popularity on the one hand, and the scoffs of the tippler on the other; but for the want of a more universal support, it proved inadequate to ensure prosperity to the languishing cause. I am happy, however, to state, that our prospects at present are somewhat encouraging. There seemed to be a general exertion among the members and friends at our last meeting to get the cause revived, and (the weather considered) quite a number gave their attendance, and were very ably and entertainingly addressed by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, of the Wesleyan Connection; in which address the principles of total abstinence were ably and impressively advocated. 29 gave in their names to the Secretary as members of the Society, and quite a number subscribed for the *Advocate*. The meeting passed off far better than was anticipated. The next meeting will take place on the 28th of March, to be addressed by the Rev. H. Patton. Yours, &c.

Kemptville, January 31, 1840. EPHEBUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—On the 23d instant, the Smith-town Total Abstinence Society held its Anniversary; and from the Report which was read, it appeared that it had gained considerable accessions during the past year. It has now upwards of 230 members on its list; and has, as will be supposed, exerted a happy moral influence on the neighbourhood. Before the formation of a Temperance Society, intemperance was making rapid strides—spreading a withering blast, and threatening the overthrow of almost every thing fair and lovely.

Peterboro' (which is in the immediate vicinity), though but a small town, has had at one time six or seven establishments from which issued in profusion the "waters of death." It has at present four in active operation. From the immense quantity of grain used in these establishments—the temptation induced by an extra price—and the country around being almost exclusively agricultural—it will readily be imagined by those who consider how frequently interest conflicts with principle, that the propriety of temperance members selling grain to these *unnatural* consumers, was a subject that would excite discussion. It was not, however, agitated before the Society till at its last meeting. The ex-Committee had acted on the principle, that it was incompatible in a member so to do; for the Report stated that one member had been excluded for selling peas to a distillery.

A somewhat angry discussion took place at the meeting, when it appeared that by far the greater number present were in favour of selling to the distillers, in *certain circumstances*; and a clause was amended in the pledge, whereby all are exonerated by selling in *any circumstances*; for the subscribers now are only bound to discountenance intemperance in every "*suitable*" form;—so that now, when I go to Peterboro' with grain, and it does not "*suit*" me to sell elsewhere, I can go direct to the distillery in open day and sell. The minority, who were only some seven or eight in number, protested in round terms against this inconsistent conduct in persons enrolled under the temperance banner; for, while professing to be the open and avowed enemies of intemperance, they were now to furnish the material from which the intoxicating principle was produced. On the other hand, the pinching circumstances of the poor man, who was yet in arrears with his instalments, and who had to sell at the best market, were pointed out; and these considered that it is sufficient to discountenance distilleries and intemperance by not using or buying liquors, and persuading others to do the same.

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears to me, that a whole-hearted Temperance man, in view of what has already been achieved, looks for-

ward to no very distant period when distillation and alcohol making for a beverage, will be at an end; at all events, he *wishes* that no such business was followed. Then I would say, Why not begin and act as if that time had arrived? Either raise some other grain than that usually raised wholly for distillation, or use it for some other purpose. Do not suppose that you really are a loser by the drinking community monopolising the grain market. Their whiskey costs them more than you lose, in a pecuniary point of view, to say nothing of your gain in health, peace, and a good conscience. I have made out a rough account of gain and loss of a moderate drinker, and the same individual when he becomes an out and out tee-totaller.

1838.	
Cr. By 100 bushels Barley sold to the Distillery at 2s. 4d.	£11 13 4
" 50 do. Inferior Wheat, do. do do. 3s. 6d.	8 15 0
" 50 do. Peas, do. do. do. 2s. 6d.	6 5 0
	£26 13 4
Dr. To 30 gallons whiskey for one year, at 2s. 6d.	£3 15 0
" Halfpinta glasses, &c. for one year	1 5 0
" Loss by men neglecting work through intemperance	1 0 0—6 0 0
	£20 13 4
1839.	
Cr. By 100 bushels Barley sold to Mr. Coldwater, at 1s. 10d. <i>per bushel</i>	£9 3 4
" 50 do. Inferior Wheat, sold to Mrs. Thursty, at 3s. do.	7 10 0
" 50 do. Peas, sold to Mr. Tee-total, at 2s. <i>per bushel</i>	5 0 0
" Saved by not using or supplying alcohol	5 0 0
" Extra work done by hands this year by not giving them intoxicating drinks	1 0 0
	£27 13 4
Dr. To loss on Wheat, Barley, and Pease, by not selling to the Distillery	£5 0 0
	£22 13 4

From this statement (which no one can charge with extravagance) it appears that the individual is a gainer of £2 in money by becoming a conscientious tee-totaller, and he has a good conscience (as it regards temperance) to boot, the value of which is not to be estimated. Scarcely any person, now-a-days, signs the pledge but is convinced that ardent spirits, as a drink, are hurtful. The person, then, who acts from this conviction, saves what he formerly threw away; for he now sees clearly that the money which he formerly spent for liquor was thrown away, and in fact worse, for what he procured inflicted an injury, rather than imparted a benefit.

That distilleries, while they exist, will be supplied with grain, is quite evident; and notwithstanding one's desire and endeavour that none of his grain shall be tortured and used in the accursed traffic, it will yet sometimes find its way to those misery-breeding places called distilleries, is also probable. It would I think, Mr. Editor, subserve the good cause, as well as shed some light on the minds of some who wish to know how to act so as to blend principle and interest, if you would, through your useful publication, express your opinion on the subject, and invite the attention of your correspondents likewise to it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. A MEMBER.
Smith, January 30, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—It is with no little satisfaction that I communicate to you, and to the friends of Temperance Societies in general, that the cause is greatly prospering here. After languishing from various causes during the summer, the Society was re-organised a few months ago. Most of the former members rallied round the standard thus again raised, and many fresh recruits were added. On Christmas eve a conjoint meeting of the Military and Civil Societies was held in the Pre-byterian Church, which was numerously attended. At that meeting, the zealous, untiring, and laborious friend of temperance, Mr. John Dougall, was present, as well as the Ministers of the various Protestant denominations, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Methodist, by whom the meeting was addressed, urging upon the attention of those assembled, the importance, advantage, and necessity of temperance societies, and their claim upon the support of mankind, in order to counteract the evils

of drunkenness, which is so widely spreading its blasting effects over the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the land. Mr. Douglal communicated much valuable information on the subject of temperance and temperance societies in Britain, and our hearts were gladdened and encouraged by hearing how rapidly the cause was extending itself, and exerting its benevolent influence over these countries. For it must be acknowledged, even by those who will not lend their names and influence to promote the cause, that it is benevolent in its object, and beneficial in its effects. The society is conducted on the total abstinence principle, and though we number as members many who have been drunkards, or bordering upon drunkenness, it has not yet been found necessary to expel one. We trust it may long be so. Our meetings are held regularly every fortnight, and at every meeting considerable numbers have been added to the roll; among these, many females have kindly given us their names and influence. This we consider a most important acquisition, and will contribute, we have no doubt, greatly to our success. There is too much backwardness among ladies to connect themselves with temperance societies, from an idea that their influence is small, or least they should be looked upon as having been drunkards. But they ought to consider that these views are erroneous—that the influence which the female sex ever exercises over society, must be great either for good or evil—and that it is not from personal benefits, but from philanthropic views (for which, from the natural tenderness of their hearts, ladies are pre-eminent) that the majority become members of these societies. And when it is considered that they generally suffer most from the effects of intemperance, it is certainly incumbent upon them to unite their influence in its suppression.

In this place, our prospects of success are certainly brightening. The darkness which prevailed is beginning to disappear—a more favorable view of the society and its objects is taken in general—and a greater interest in its operations and success seem to be felt. And though it may be said of it, as it was of a still more glorious cause, to the success of which temperance is necessary, "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble" are numbered among its active supporters, they do not yet see the necessity of denying themselves the enjoyment of what they deem harmless, for the sake of others. Better days may soon come; yet to their credit, our efforts have received no inconsiderable assistance from the magistracy of the place. The evils of intemperance were becoming so apparent and so enormous, and the vice so general, that every reflecting and well-thinking man saw that something was necessary to be done to put a stop to them. It is said that every fifth house in the town was devoted to the sale of ardent spirits, and the making of drunkards—legally permitted to demoralise the community, and spread the baneful consequences of intemperance, merely for their own unrighteous gain. A petition, numerously signed, and by the clergy of all denominations—Roman Catholic as well as Protestant—was prepared and presented to the Magistrates, to do away with many of the tavern-licenses and grog-shops. The magistrates themselves had seen the evil, and were inclined to apply the remedy. The number of taverns were reduced nearly one half, and grog-shops have been entirely done away with. This is certainly one great and important step. If magistrates, who ought to be the guardians of the morals of the community, would everywhere in this praiseworthy manner apply the pruning-hook, we should see much of the misery which arises from intoxicating drinks greatly lessened. The thanks of our society were voted to them (and to R. Reynolds, Esq. particularly), for their exertions in this cause.

Our society now numbers 104, and is rapidly increasing; and, I hope, through the Divine blessing, will increase until we can say, not a drunkard pollutes our community with his worse than useless and degraded person.

At our last meeting, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Methodist missionary, *On Intellectual and Moral Improvement, in connection with Temperance*; and other lectures on different subjects, having the promotion of the object of the society in view, will, we trust, from time to time be delivered. We are sorry to say, notwithstanding the good that is doing, drunkenness still prevails to a great extent; and occasional victims are falling under the influence of intoxicating drinks into untimely graves, in the flower of youth and vigour of manhood. Oh! that men would

see the evil and criminality of the practice, and with one unanimous and united effort throw off effectually and for ever the baneful incubus.

Amherstburgh, Feb. 12, 1830.

A MEMBER.

A letter from Amherstburgh says:—"A circumstance occurred here lately which will show that there is a feeling on the subject of temperance operating almost imperceptibly on the public mind. A building was to be raised: some eighteen or twenty men were employed, only two or three were members of the Temperance Society. Liquor was brought on as usual; but only one individual attempted to take of it, and he only drank once. The others not only abstained from it, but jeered and ridiculed him so much, that he did not take the second dram. The building was raised, no accident happened, and the men retired sober."

From the Christian Guardian.

REVEREND SIR,—Seeing that you have a corner in your very valuable Journal for the publication of temperance intelligence, I am directed to forward to you some account of the progress of that cause in this section of country. On the 3d instant a meeting was called which, considering the short notice given, was numerously attended, and the duty and advantages of abstaining from everything that intoxicates was ably advocated by the Rev. Messrs. S. Hurburt, John Clemie, and William Price. At the close of the meeting the usual total abstinence pledge was presented, and fifteen persons subscribed their names. After this unexpected success, it was resolved that another meeting be held on that day week, the 10th instant, to form ourselves into a society; which meeting took place accordingly, and the following persons were chosen officers for the year: Messrs. Andrew Graham, President; Thomas Smith, Vice-President; Thomas Williams, Secretary; and a managing committee of five persons.

The meeting was addressed by several friends, and though we had no ministers present, was quite interesting; and at the close we received an addition of seven, and three who sent in their names since, making a total of twenty-five. A petition had also been got up, addressed to the nearest magistrates, stating the evils which result from the increase of taverns, and praying them to license no more; and we received their assurance that they would take the subject into consideration. This is not the beginning of the cause in this part of the country; there has existed a society on Penetanguishine Road, embracing both pledges, these some four or five years, but which has shown no signs of life for some time, till an attempt was made this winter (with some success) to revive it upon the principle of total abstinence; it now numbers more than twenty. Mr. Richard J. Williams is President, and Mr. John Williams Secretary.

There is also a small society in the neighbouring township of Innisfil, of which Mr. Francis Wilson is President, and Mr. George Warnica, Secretary. Upon the whole we think our prospects are brightening; our success has already exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and we are thankful to God for it. We fear no opposition. All we dread is the indifference of *professedly* religious people, which certainly does much to retard the advancement of this good cause.

The Wesleyan Methodist preachers who labour among us are zealous and determined advocates of the cause; and, through their exertions, attempts have been made to organize societies in different parts of the circuits which they travel. The services of Mr. J. Clemie, Congregationalist, are valuable.

Temperance Societies have been formed in the townships of Notawasaga and Sunnidale, one of twenty, and the other fourteen members. Thus we are at present; and we hope, by the help of God, our exertions shall continue until the world is entirely rid of this desolating scourge.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Secretary to the Barrie Temperance Society.

Barrie, Feb. 16, 1840.

Extract of a Letter dated August, U. C., February 20, 1840.

I am happy to say that temperance is on the rise; and a very general enquiry is now made for meetings on the subject, both to revive old and to form new Societies on the total abstinence pledge. This day your correspondent was called upon to use his humble endeavours to advocate the good cause at Bellamy's Mills, where a Society was formed last May. The meeting was well attended, considering the state of the weather; and a very deep and lively interest was manifested by all present, and some more names were added to the list. I was particularly pleased with one item of information which the Secretary communicated; and that was, that the Committee of Management had generally been vigilant during the past quarter (they have their meetings quarterly); and, as a proof of it, stated that one of them had procured *thirty-one* names to the pledge. I thought this was an example worthy of imitation; and it shows what may be done by individual effort. This Society now numbers seventy—all Teetotallers. Wishing you much success in your department of the work, I remain, &c.

JAMES CURRIE,
Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we have to announce the re-organization of the temperance society in this place. The first one which was instituted in 1837, went to wreck during our invasions, and troubles consequent thereon.

On the 26th of December, 1839, a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the school house, which was feelingly and eloquently addressed by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Dougall, and others. At this meeting 36 names were obtained to the pledge of total abstinence. On the 7th of January following, another meeting took place, when 19 more were announced as having joined the society. At a subsequent meeting on the 4th February, 12 names were added to the list: thus making in our almost unknown portion of the world the unexpected number of 67 teetotallers!

These are facts and incidents in our lot which augur well for this section of our country and the rising generation, who have numerously joined the society. The *Canada Temperance Advocate* is an eminent auxiliary in our cause; and its periodical arrival is eagerly welcomed by its numerous friends and subscribers. It has the appearance of being the haruinger of good to all in this place and neighbourhood, and long may it continue to be so, and we hope that under the divine blessing it will result in the general reformation of our people, both mentally and bodily, personal and relative.

We have some very able advocates of the temperance cause among us, and we are informed that there are some friends of the cause in Detroit, who have volunteered their services to assist us in carrying forward the great and good cause of temperance.

The committee cannot omit this opportunity of testifying their sense of the benevolence and exertions of John Dougall, Esq., in supporting the cause of temperance (as well as the establishing of Sunday schools) in this place; so much have his services been appreciated in this place, that at a general meeting of the temperance society on the 4th of February last, it was proposed by T. L. Ritter, and seconded by Samuel Gardiner, Esq.: that the thanks of this association be presented to John Dougall, Esq., for his unwearied zeal and assiduity in forming and supporting the temperance society of Windsor in the Western District of Upper Canada. It was carried unanimously.

The revival of a temperance society here, has been the means of arousing the dormant faculties of many of the friends of the temperance cause; and we now hope to be able to go forward in the work of reform, until there be few (if any) who refuse to adopt the only safe course for escaping the deplorable end of the drunkard. With best wishes for the success of the cause both with you and elsewhere, I have the honour to be, &c.,

Windsor, W. D., Feb. 22, 1840.

T. L. RITTER, Sec.

By the new Act to continue and amend the law for granting tavern licenses, steamboats must in future have tavern licenses to sell liquors. —*Cornwall Observer*, Feb. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I take the liberty of transmitting to you a short account of the rapid spread of temperance in this section of country.

A society was formed in this place several years ago, based on the "old pledge;" which, however, has done but little if any good, otherwise than in preparing the way for a more efficient system. The weakness of the old plan was discovered by the friends of temperance, and they proceeded about a year ago to organize a society upon the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

From various causes its progress was but slow, till within the last few weeks; in which time, however, its success has been so great, as to exceed the most sanguine hopes of its warmest advocates. A meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, near Millbrook, on the 10th of February, which was well attended; addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Miller and Snyder, myself and several others, in favour of total abstinence; and since that time we have had an increase of *seventy-three members*, not one of whom has even asked for the old moderation pledge, although it still remains upon the books.

Our society at present consists of *one hundred and thirty-eight* staunch teetotallers. The benefits resulting from entire abstinence, are visible to all. Some of the most inveterate cases of intemperance have been effectually cured, and those who formerly spent their Sabbaths in the grog-shop, are now seen directing their steps to the house of God: thus refuting the calumnious assertion, that temperance societies foster infidelity; and proving that total abstinence operates as a successful handmaid to christianity.

As a consequence of the drunkard's reformation, domestic happiness is restored to the family fireside, whence it had been driven by the demon intemperance. In addition to this, temperance principles exert a powerful influence on many who are not connected with our society. Journeys are performed, buildings are raised, nuptial festivities are observed, by those who have not formally subscribed the pledge, without a single drop of alcoholic liquor. In a word, total abstinence has done, and is doing great good amongst us; our enemies themselves being judges.

Mr. John Knowlson, an influential merchant in Cavan, has entirely given up the traffic in spirituous liquors, and become a zealous supporter of teetotalism. I understand he has lately obtained a number of subscribers for the *Advocate*, which is read here with deep and increasing interest.

As it respects our future prospects, they are of the most encouraging kind. We have to contend with opposition, it is true, but our cause is good; a spirit of enquiry is awakened; our friends are generally active, especially Mr. William Orr, Secretary of the society. Several of the ladies are strenuously exerting their influence in support of the cause. These considerations, accompanied by a firm dependence on divine aid, lead me to conclude, that determined perseverance on the part of the friends of temperance, will bear down all opposition, and be followed by complete victory.

I am, &c.,

KENNEDY CREIGHTON,
Canadian Wesleyan Minister.

Cavan, U. C., March 5, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—A meeting was held in this village for the purpose of re-organizing the temperance society formerly existing in this place, but for some time past extinct. Mr. L. Campbell was called to the chair. Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, from Montreal, first addressed the meeting. He shewed the necessity of the teetotal principle, from the fact that the old pledge was not sufficient to keep men sober, inasmuch as men could get drunk on ale, wine, cider, &c., and therefore pressed upon the meeting the adoption of the teetotal pledge. He then read some extracts shewing the progress of teetotalism, the pernicious qualities of intoxicating drinks, the temporal, personal, and domestic evils attending on the use of intoxicating beverages; and especially the dreadful consequences of an eternal nature which flow from the use of these drinks.

The Rev. Mr. Crofts, of Montreal, next addressed the meeting; when he related some very interesting and amusing facts and anecdotes illustrative of the evils of intemperance, and the happy effects invariably resulting from the adoption of total abstinence principles.

In his remarks he enforced the necessity of consistency on all persons advocating temperance, and strongly recommended their becoming pledged members of this society, as by this means they would be better qualified to advance the cause. He also denounced the evil and too frequent habit of parents giving intoxicating drinks to their children, which he strikingly illustrated by the relation of an unhappy circumstance which took place, resulting in the death of a fine child only four years old. He ably set forth the advantages arising out of the formation of temperance societies, and a powerful appeal to the meeting, grounded on his own experience in behalf of the good cause. He then proposed, that whereas, it is established by the fullest and most conclusive evidence, that the use of intoxicating drinks lays the foundation of more than half of the pauperism, the wreck of mind, health, character and fortune, assassinations, suicides, and other stains on our national character, that are, and ever will be, a just cause of reproach and degradation until the evil is remedied; and whereas, it is settled beyond the probability of refutation, that no sort of intoxicating drink is necessary to any vigorous and healthful man under any conceivable circumstances, and that what is misnamed the moderate use, has a necessary tendency to beget habitual drunkenness. Therefore,

Resolved,—That this meeting, composed of persons residing in Laprairie, convened by public invitation, without regard to religious denominations, deem it expedient to re-organize the old temperance society on total abstinence principles.

This resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wadsworth after giving encouragement for enforcing the necessity of active co-operation on the part of all who were friends to temperance, moved the second resolution, namely,

Resolved,—That the following persons be now appointed as a committee to prepare a constitution, and recommend the officers and committee of the said society, the same to be submitted to a public meeting to be held on this night fortnight, viz.: Rev. H. O. Crofts, Messrs. Thompson, Campbell, Fairbairn, and Dougald.

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

Corporal Brooks, of the 66th Regiment, read a short report of a small total society formed in the regiment, consisting of eight members, and afterwards addressed the meeting for some minutes, much to the satisfaction of those present.

At the close of the meeting, 22 names were obtained to the total pledge.

I am, &c.,

LAUGHLIN CAMPBELL.

Laprairie, March 10, 1840.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened." Rom. xiv. 21.—*Macnight's Translation.*

MONTREAL, MARCH 16, 1840.

A number of Communications from various sources having accumulated, it was thought advisable to give them to our subscribers by issuing the present extra sheet. And we would take this opportunity of urging upon the friends of Temperance our conviction, that now is the time for strenuous, vigorous, and continued exertion. There is more action in the Canadas on the subject than there ever was before. Read the accounts from the Upper Province. Not only are old Societies revived, but new ones are forming in every direction. They are leaving the moderation pledge, and adopting the only correct one, "Total Abstinence." Buildings are raised, journeys are performed, wedding festivities are celebrated, all without intoxicating drink.—Look at Amherstburgh, the number of taverns reduced one-half, and grog-shops entirely abolished.—Rumour says, that in Montreal one manufactory has recently had several orders for liquor countermanded, and that another has more of this article on hand than can readily be disposed of. Add to this the fact that a certain manufacturer who has long been engaged in this business near this city, disappeared suddenly "between two days," and it shows that our efforts are not entirely without effect. Let every friend of temperance then take his stand on the vantage

ground already gained, and HOLD ON. Let the watch-word be "ONWARD," and the present generation shall live to see the universal triumph of the principles of Total Abstinence.

We have great pleasure in stating that the Rev. P. Phelan is carrying on the Temperance Reformation with great energy and success in this city. The last announcement of the Secretary of this Association gave upwards of 500 members, and we have since heard that they are greatly increased. The good effects produced are already conspicuous, and public attention is strongly directed to Tee-totalism. The satisfaction with which all classes of society view this movement amongst our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens is very great, and wishes for its universal success. Would that it might extend over the whole community. Father Phelan is proceeding in the right way to secure extensive and permanent good to society. He is bringing up all the children in the schools under his superintendance to be tee-totalers.

ENCOURAGING.—The following incident should animate the friends of temperance to continued exertion. Mrs. Milne reports to the Tract Society in this city as follows:—

"One house at which I regularly called, and delivered my little messenger, but into which I never had entered, the woman always taking it at the door, on calling lately, was invited to come in, the woman saying, 'formerly I was ashamed to ask you in; but now, thank God, my husband has joined the Temperance Society, and I have something in the house, and we are going to take a seat in one of the churches, and attend the worship of God.'"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—As in the last number of your journal, you have thought proper to insert a letter signed "Samuel Mathewson," the tendency, if not the design, of which is, by erroneous statements and ungenerous reflections, to bring into contempt the Leaders' Meeting and the Wesleyan Methodist Society in this city, we have to request, on the behalf of our Leaders and Members, that you will give this communication a place in the next number of your paper, that the public, to whom Mr. M. has appealed, may be better able to judge of the character of our proceedings in reference to him, and the question of "Temperance" which he professes to advocate.

Sincerely wishing success to the "Temperance cause," and all other efforts which seek to promote the well-being of man, while conducted on Christian principles, and in a Christian spirit; and relying upon your honour and candour to publish this communication as requested, we are, Sir, respectfully your's,

R. L. LUSHER, } *Wesleyan*
J. P. HETHERINGTON, } *Ministers.*

Montreal, March 9, 1840.

WESLEYAN METHODIST LEADERS' MEETING.

Montreal, March 4, 1840.

Present—Rev. R. L. Lusher in the Chair, Rev. J. P. Hetherington, and all the Leaders except two.

After the regular business of the meeting had been transacted, and the usual enquiries made concerning the sick and poor among the members who might require attention and help; it was judged proper to read Mr. Mathewson's letter which appeared in the last number of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, a copy of which had been sent to each of the ministers, and had been seen by most of the leaders; in order that it might be considered whether any, and what notice should be taken of it.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

1. That as members of this meeting and friends of Christian order, we deeply regret the course which Mr. Mathewson has thought proper to pursue in appealing to the public through the medium of the last number of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, relative to the proceedings of this meeting at its last sitting, especially as it will reluctantly oblige us in justice to ourselves and to our Society, publicly to contradict the statement made by Mr. M. in his letter inserted in the above journal.

2. That it appears to this meeting, that Mr. Mathewson may have penned the letter before mentioned in a hasty and inconsider-

ate manner, as in our deliberate judgment we believe, that in the statement he has made he has in general misrepresented the facts of the case, and thereby slandered this meeting and the whole Society.

3. That this meeting upon a calm review of its proceedings last Wednesday evening, relative to Mr. Mathewson and others; and upon a careful re-consideration of the whole case, solemnly confirms the resolutions adopted at our last meeting.

4. That in order that the principle of our proceedings in this business may be understood, and that the chief point at issue between Mr. Mathewson and ourselves may be understood also, the meeting decides that the following, which is 4th of the resolutions passed at our last meeting shall be published. "Resolved,—That while this meeting disclaims all hostility to the 'temperance cause,' and rejoices in the good which has resulted from its operation in different parts of the world; it must (in its judgment) be admitted, that on some of the avowed principles of the warmest advocates of that cause, good men may most innocently differ in opinion; and hence being concerned for the maintenance of the unity and peace of this board, and of the Society over whose spiritual interests we are called to watch; we deem it necessary to decide, that no member of this meeting shall be allowed to agitate the question of 'temperance,' especially in the extreme view of it called 'totalism,' or 'total abstinence,' with the view of making it a church question or a test or condition of membership in our Society.

5. That as Mr. Mathewson unjustly complains that he was "arraigned"—that his "motives were strongly condemned," and that "a vote of censure was passed against him" at our last meeting, it is resolved that the following also be published, as being ALL that relates to Mr. M. personally in the resolutions of that meeting; viz.:—"That this meeting feels it to be its painful duty to express and record the feelings of grief and surprise which have been produced by the conduct of Mr. S. Mathewson as a member of this board, in the part he has taken in encouraging the irregular and unauthorized meeting before referred to,* and in thus jeopardizing the peace and unity of our Society. This meeting will, however, be happy, should the evil tendency of such a procedure be seen and acknowledged on the part of individuals intrusted with the care of souls."

6. That the above resolutions be published, if possible, in the next number of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

N.B. Several of the Leaders present at both meetings are members of the Temperance Society, and pledged to "total abstinence;" and the above resolutions were all passed unanimously by them, with only one exception.

Signed, by order and in behalf of the meeting,

R. L. LUSHER,	} Ministers.
J. P. HETHERINGTON,	
JOHN HILTON,	} Circuit Stewards.
WM. PAWSON,	

Poetry.

ONE GLASS MORE.

Stay, mortal, stay! nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there's such a curse,
Which all that drink, shall feel:
Disease and death, for ever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of, Give me "one glass more."

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells,
Their palled tenants scan;
Gaze, gaze, upon those earthly hells,
And ask when they began.
Had they a tongue—O man, thy cheek
The tale would crimson o'er;
Had these a tongue, they'd to the speak,
And answer "one glass more."

Miscellaneous.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S OPINION ON BEER DRINKING.
—In a recent debate in the House of Lords on the Beer Bill—it was remarked by the Duke of Wellington, that he had been instrumental in introducing the present Law for the sale of beer, that he had been under an impression that it was doing the people a service to bring beer within the reach of the laboring classes; but he had seen his error, and would now do all in his power to correct the evil he had been instrumental in bringing upon the public. Another noble Lord stated, that he was in favor of at once shutting up all the Gin Palaces in the kingdom by law. Another rose in his place, and begged that the beer shops might be added;—another, thought that Beer Shops were quite as bad as the Gin Palaces.

A Temperance Union was formed at Madras (India) in September, 1838, which consisted of only three persons. But the Lord was with them; and Dr. Scudder writes from Madras, under date of May 29, 1839, that then it numbered above one hundred. They publish a paper, of which more than 500 copies are issued monthly. An opposition Society has been commenced, which publishes a paper also. A magistrate of Madras has declared, that from the most vigilant observation, it had been found that one half the native population were daily intoxicated. Notwithstanding opposition, however, drunkards have been reclaimed by this little band, and much good done. They are determined to persevere.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States numbers more than 740,000 members. Its increase the last year was nearly 44,000. At its General Conference in May next, an effort will be made to prohibit the traffic and use of ardent spirits throughout the church. It will probably succeed.—*Rhode Island Olive Leaf*.

A farmer in New York pledged the avails of one acre of potatoes to the cause of temperance, and paid the Treasurer \$61 25 as the amount.

The Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, in their last Annual Report, say:—"With devout gratitude we record the fact, that thirty-five gentlemen have held office in this Society since its formation in 1829; and twenty-one others have been its agents. The hand of Infinite Mercy was warded off the stroke of death, and we are all alive but one, who died in 1831."

The New British and Foreign Temperance Society, which has been in operation but three years, reports 331 Auxiliaries, with 274,155 members,—32,460 of whom united the past year. 9029 are reformed drunkards, and 756 have united with some Christian Church.

In forty-five Counties of the State of New York, there have been formed, during the past year, 191 Temperance Societies; which, added to the 1178 previously reported, make the number of Societies 1369. 31,258 joined these Societies the last year—all Total Abstinence.

REACTION!—In the year 1822, a town in Chemung County, N. Y., contained fifteen distilleries and one church. Now it contains fifteen churches and one distillery!!!

A Dutchman was once persuaded by his friends to join them in drinking some liquor, which they called Sampson, to strengthen them. They all got drunk. Sometime afterward, the Dutchman was relating the circumstance to a neighbour, when he intimated that probably their was some mistake in the matter, and that instead of Sampson, they must have drunk some Pharaoh, for it would not let the people go!

NO "PROPER PLACE" FOR IT.—A law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at "proper places," in the different counties. In one of the counties the magistrates have decided that there is no "proper place" within their jurisdiction for such a purpose.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL!—There is a circus company at this time in Columbia, and the proprietor advertises that no spirituous liquor shall be sold about the establishment, seeming to hint very significantly, that grog-selling is not exactly compatible with the respectability even of a circus.—*S. C. Temperance Advocate*.

Dr. Paris says that the more simply life is supported, and the less stimulus we use, the better.

* See Mr. Mathewson's reference in his letter to "a meeting held on the 22nd ultimo."