

meeting Mr Gale himself spoke at length; Baptists, Independents, Quakers, &c., took part in the proceedings, moving and seconding the resolutions, which, while they guarded public meetings against the intrusion of what is foreign to their object, vindicated the right of Mr Gale among his own friends and fellow ministers to press such a motion, and strongly condemned the chairman for refusing him the liberty of speech, and then misrepresenting his object so as to prejudice the meeting and prevent his being heard.

It is high time that all missionary societies, Home and Foreign, should recognise the fact, that strong drink has proved the greatest curse with which they have to contend: and that, in our lanes and alleys, for example, the missionary who will go with the Bible in the one hand and the bottle in the other, can only prove an agent to deepen that curse.

The dining-out and moderate-drinking clergymen of Birmingham got some heavy blows at the above meeting, even from men, some of whom were not teetotalers, and Mr Gale was highly honored.

F. W. KELLOGG.

This earnest coadjutor in the Temperance Cause has returned from Britain, where he has been laboring some months with great zeal and success. We see his name in the list of passengers by the Steamer Atlantic which arrived in New York on the 22nd of August.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!

When the big papers tell you that the Liquor Law of Massachusetts cannot be carried out, especially in Boston, we advise you good reader not to believe the story. It can and will be carried out, and in a little while fully sustained. An effort will in Canada be made in certain quarters to disparage the Maine Law, and distort the history of its working, just for the very purpose of casting doubt in the eyes of timid legislators and others. Send up your petitions—the house is ready to receive them.

Rev. W. Ormistown.

We have much pleasure in announcing the following appointments, by the Rev. W. Ormistown, on the subject of the Maine Law, on

Monday, August 30th.....	Grafton.
Tuesday, August 31st.....	Brighton.
Wednesday, September 1st.....	Consecon.
Thursday, September 2nd.....	Wellington.
Friday, September 3rd.....	Pelton.
Monday, September 6th.....	Belleville.
Tuesday, September 7th.....	Rawdon.
Wednesday, September 8th.....	Trent.
Thursday, September 9th.....	Coburno.
Friday, September 10th.....	Cobourg.
Saturday, October 7th.....	Keene.
Sunday, October 8th.....	Peterborough.
Monday, October 9th.....	Mt. Pleasant, rear of Cavan.
Tuesday, October 11th.....	Lindsay.
Wednesday, October 12th.....	Metcalfe.
Thursday, October 13th.....	Mt. Brook.
Friday, October 14th.....	Port Hope.

Evening meetings may be held wh never the friends in any of the above places think it desirable, appointing the hour and making the other necessary arrangements. Mr. Ormistown is a powerful lecturer, and no doubt if he is properly sustained by the attendance of the friends of the cause, much good will result from this effort. We hope our contemporaries in the above places will give these appointments a notice.

New York Organ.

We beg to assure our esteemed contemporary and fellow laborer, that we have not ceased to exchange with him, and would be very sorry to do so for any cause, if that would deprive us of the

privilege of receiving his valuable sheet. The Canada Temperance Advocate is despatched regularly from our office for the New York Organ. We would be glad to find out the cause of the detention of our paper, as it is very likely to be but one of many.

Quebec Correspondence of the C. Tem. Advocate.

SIR, — Our Session of parliament has now fully commenced, the wise men of the land are all convened in solemn Council to deliberate upon the affairs of the nation, and to adopt such measures as shall tend to the advancement of the great cause of social and political liberty, to the advancement of our Country. How far the session will answer the ends for which it has been convened remains yet to be seen. In the hands of those who sit upon the parliamentary benches of the country, matters of the most weighty import are entrusted, and the influence which they are capable of exerting either for weal or for woe is almost unbounded. How are our present legislators to use that influence? How do they intend to exercise the power entrusted to them by man, the talent entrusted to them by God?

Will their conduct be characterised by the most unflinching adherence to truth, and justice, or will they give way to the mere desire for place and popularity, sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and disgrace their country? These questions have been asked by many an anxious, enquiring mind, with the greatest solicitude, for never did a parliament assemble within the precincts of this province, who had more power to do good, and of whom, more, or perhaps ever as much has been expected. Already, Sir, the great subject of the session, the great subject which seems likely to take the lead of all others, has created discussion in the House; already has it shown itself as the one, all absorbing topic of the day, the railroads of the country, the necessity for binding this continent with an iron band, is the matter which is likely to take up a great deal of the time of the present session. To this I have no objections; on the contrary I look upon railroads as one of the greatest desiderata of a prosperous country. But, Sir, at the risk of being called fanatic, an enthusiast, a pharisaical brawler, a stand-off-I-am-holier-than-thou-character, at the risk I say of subjecting myself to these or any other equally absurd and harmless epithets, which those who oppose as men delight to deal in, I am free to confess, that there is now a great moral question agitating the country, which I regard as of equal, or even paramount importance to the iron road, or the steam horse. Need I say, Sir, that I refer to the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. For the encouragement of your readers let me say, that we have a stronger force in the House than we have any idea of. Although of a very sanguine temperament and inclined to expect much, in some instances perhaps too much, yet at the same time I have been surprised to find many of the members whom I had calculated upon as opponents of the law, prove favorable to its passage. On the second day on which the House met, leave was asked to present petitions for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, or sale of inebriating liquors! so that among the first measures spoken of, is that for which you have been struggling nobly for many years, and the passage of which would make glad the heart of many a poor wife who is now the victim of a husband's depravity, and whose children are now suffering for the common necessities of life. Much, however, must depend upon the pressure from without, however much members may desire to do the measure justice, they will find it a difficult matter unless the people