

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

During the summer season, a series of open air Temperance meetings, ten in number, have been held on the wharf, alongside of vessels whose Captains were favourable to the cause. It is pleasing to record that in every instance, these gentlemen have shown their good will to our benevolent enterprise, and cheerfully lent their influence to serve the cause. On the occasion of the Juvenile Anniversary they lent about sixty flags to adorn the grounds, and were happy to have the opportunity of doing so.

The suitability and success of open air meetings have more than once engaged our attention, and arguments in their favor occupied our columns. It is therefore unnecessary to say one word on these subjects at this time, save, recommending to all Societies throughout the Province this attractive means of arresting the attention of those, who for the same purpose cannot be induced to enter a place of Divine Worship.

The meetings have been uniformly opened with singing a few verses of a Temperance Hymn, during which exercise the audience collects together. Addresses then follow and frequently the exhibition and explanation of the mammoth drawings of the human stomach, which may be seen at a considerable distance. Several have joined the ranks—others who deserted have returned, and the members who attended received encouragement to "war a good warfare." A large number of the labouring class have been present, who, generally speaking, were greatly interested in the proceedings. Opposition in various ways was offered, but without success, so that the field remained in possession of the faithful adherents to true tee-total principles.

The speakers at the meetings were the Rev. Mr. BRENNAN Messrs. DOUGALL, WADSWORTH, MITCHEL, WILSON, and a Mr. ROBERTS, lately arrived from the old country.

We notice with pleasure the favourable editorial articles and notices of the above mentioned meetings in our city newspapers, and congratulate ourselves on the improved tone of the press, while we hope for still greater aid from that mighty engine.

GEN. RILEY OF ROCHESTER.

This gentleman has favoured Canada with a brief visit, and in a manner peculiarly his own, exposed the rum-craft of liquor-venders, and the folly of their customers. He also most effectively contrasted the apathy of the church with the duties of professing Christians towards the temperance cause. In Montreal he addressed a large meeting on the wharf, two meetings in the congregational chapel, and the passengers on board the steamboat in crossing to Laprairie. May the Lord go with him in his Christian labours. We thank him for his visit, and hope he may soon come again.

KITTREDGE'S ADDRESS.

This was one of the earliest and most powerful appeals on the subject of temperance ever laid before the people of the United States, and it doubtless contributed in no small degree to bring about the present healthy tone of public feeling there on the question. It was originally delivered to a large meeting in New Hampshire, and has since been very extensively published in Temperance papers, and especially by the American Tract Society, which has very properly directed a considerable share of attention to the publication of temperance tracts. It will be seen that though the address, like all temperance publications of the same date, treats only of ardent spirits, yet the arguments are equally good against all intoxicating drinks and so they have been understood. As the address is little known in Canada, we think it our duty to republish it, which we have in part done in this number.

SHALL THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE BE CONDUCTED RELIGIOUSLY &C.

Owing to the absence of the writer at the time of publication several errors occur in the last sentence of the article under the above head, in last number of the *Advocate*. It should have read as follows:—

"We cannot, however, leave the subject without declaring our settled conviction, that in order to prove a blessing, the temperance reformation must be religiously conducted—and that if there were any necessary antipathy between it and religion, it should at once be abandoned by all religious men. As there is no such antipathy, however, but rather a strong affinity, it is religious men who are chiefly bound to support it, and we trust they will feel the obligation."

RECHABITES.

We have now in this city a numerous and flourishing association of Rechabites, being, as we understand it, tee-totalers united as a mutual benefit society.

TO OUR POETICAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from time to time a large assortment of poetical and rhyming effusions, some good, more bad, and most indifferent. We cannot admit *all* that we receive into our columns—space would not allow it, even if the quality of the article sanctioned it. We cannot undertake to return or preserve articles of this kind; the parties must keep copies.

DELIVERY OF THE ADVOCATE.

Complaints of irregular delivery still reach us from various quarters and cause us very great pain; indeed they have become so serious that we feel it necessary to have the delivery of each parcel to the post office verified by two witnesses, and should any irregularity hereafter occur we trust that we shall immediately receive information in order to examine rigidly into the matter.

CHEROKEE NATION.

We feel much gratified at receiving from such a distance the valuable information respecting this remarkable nation which appears in this number.

EDUCATION.

Old Humphrey's Closing Observations.

To me the thought is pleasant, that my homely observations may, possibly, be received in a kindly spirit and be instrumental, not only in calling forth some of the best affections of the heart, but also in directing many a worn and weary spirit where true joys are alone to be found. Alas! we are poor blind mortals, and oftentimes fill up our minds with vain desires never to be realized. I must leave the matter to unfold itself. It becomes me now, however, to take a glance at the course I have pursued, and honestly to confess some of my manifold infirmities.

It would be a strange thing if any one could express his opinions, as freely as I am accustomed to express mine, without, now and then, offending the prepossessions or prejudices of his friends: how far my trespasses extend in this particular it might be hard to say; but if I knew that any remark of mine had ever called forth an angry feeling, or ruffled the temper of any one of my readers recklessly, thoughtlessly, or without having their good in view, it would be to me a source of very bitter regret.

It would hardly become an old man, who, in his experience with the world, has seen so much of the blessedness of a virtuous course, and the misery of evil ways, to be backward in reproving evil even in the thing in which he himself is faulty. Often have I, with unsparing hand, drawn a bow at a venture, to strike another's faults, when the shaft might with equal justice, have been directed against my own; indeed, a sense of my own failings has often dictated my advice to others.