

The Rev. Mr. McKillean argued that, as Christians were bound to "abstain from all appearance of evil," they were bound by the same authority to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors; for in the case of a vast number of those who used them, their use was not only the appearance, but the actual commencement of evil—evil to themselves, to their families, and to society; and the termination of it, unapologetically evil. Murdoch M. Millan, Esq. President of the Society, declared his conviction that *Rece*, as at present conducted, are the cause of making a greater number of drunkards, in the country settlements, than any thing besides.—"It would be in the recollection of the audience," he said, "that, for the last two years, those which had been celebrated with rum and whiskey, had in very few instances terminated *without fighting*. By these lamentable consequences, Providence was pointing out the evil of the practice, and warning the community to renounce it." He added, "that, if the anger of God is threatened in scripture against those who take their neighbour's work for nought, are we not to conclude that the same threatening lies against those who not only take his labour for nought, but inflict upon him besides a grievous injury, by making him drunk,—in injury which extends not merely to the maiming of the body, but to the jeopardy, or it may be the loss of the soul. A respectable gentleman, after signing the total pledge, gave his reasons for doing so, and stated amongst other things, that though he had never been counted a drunkard, he was convinced the moderate use of intoxicating drinks was preparing him for ultimately becoming a drunkard. Besides, he said, the practice of drinking was attended with great expense. It cost him on an average, he was certain, two shillings and sixpence per week. The audience might consider this a small sum, but it amounted to £6 10s. in a year, and in twenty years it would amount to £130! Now, my friends, added he, whether am I right to keep this money for my family, or to spend it on an article which I do not need,—which cannot do me any good, but will very probably do me much evil." A young man who had violated his pledge expressed his sorrow for doing so. He stated that some of his companions had deceived him, by mingling spirits with his drink. He was, therefore, convinced that *total abstinence* was the wisest and safest plan, and he now begged leave to sign that pledge. ("We trust this young man will make these deceivers "companions" no more—they have been acting as agents of the devil, and may expect to be rowled accordingly.)

St. John's, N. B.—Provincial Temperance Meeting.

A public meeting of the Provincial Temperance Society took place at the National School Room in this city, on Monday evening, the 9th January.

The business of the meeting was opened by Judge Parker, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in the absence of the Rev. President, Dr. Gray; and read a letter from him, regretting the circumstances had occurred to prevent his presiding at the meeting.

Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Walker Tisdale, Esq.

1. *Resolved*, That apparent lukewarmness, or change of opinion in a good cause, is no reason for despair, or relaxation of effort on the part of its real friends. If the principle itself be right, the errors of men either in

abandonment of, that principle, should prove a stimulus to redoubled and persevering efforts with its real friends.

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Andrew, and seconded by Samuel Huggins, Esq. and is as follows:—

2. *Resolved*, That one of the most effectual ways in which the interests of mankind can be served, is by the willingness of benevolent men and women, to devote time, money, personal attention, unwearied solicitude, and untiring effort, until alcohol, in all its modifications shall be labelled and carefully confined in phials to the medicine chest, and subjected to the same restrictive use as arsenic and opium.

The third Resolution was moved by the Rev. J. D. Casewell, and seconded by Mr. Gilbert T. Ray, as follows:—

3. *Resolved*, That it is more easy to cure diseases in their causes than in their effects. In civil and moral diseases, intemperance is a cause, pauperism and crime, effects. Is it not better, then, for society to apply a remedy to the cause, than to incur the necessity of alleviating the former, or punishing the latter of the effects?

The fourth Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. Harrison, and seconded by John Kinnear, Esq. and is as follows:—

4. *Resolved*, That one great question necessary to be settled is this, Is the union to promote the virtue Temperance, right? Is it duty? Is it in accordance with the divine injunction—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself;" This once determined in the affirmative, Temperance Societies have but one course, and one watch-word,—ONWARD.

The Chairman invited any person inclined to address the meeting to come forward and do so, and Mr. E. R. Willis, who stated himself to be from a wilderness part of Queen's County, addressed the meeting, and in the course of it, mentioned the gratifying circumstance of the Parishes of Wickham in that county, and Springfield in King's, having now, only a single tavern in each. A number of new members, (22) then enrolled themselves under the Temperance banner; and the Chairman announced the conclusion of the business of the meeting.

Foreign

BUENOS AIRES.—We have been furnished with a copy of the first number of the *Buenos Aires Temperance Advocate*. It gives us high gratification indeed, to find, that, in a place, in which we were not aware the cause of Temperance had ever been mooted, it has already acquired such strength as to be able to issue a monthly periodical. The editor says in his "introductory remarks":—

"The Temperance Society in Buenos Aires has succeeded so much better than its most sanguine friends expected, that the Committee have determined on changing the form of their monthly papers, and of giving to them more of the appearance of a periodical publication; in the hope that it may be the means of attracting still greater attention to the claims of the Society, and of increasing the number of those who are coming forward in support of a cause, which daily experience proves to be closely connected with the best interests of society."

We rejoice to learn that such things are doing in that distant region. We heartily wish the Society success; at the same time we cannot help expressing our conviction, that the Constitution of the Society is defec-

ment of ardent spirits. We have no doubt, however, that experience will soon produce the same alteration in their pledge that it has already produced in the pledges of almost all the Societies in Great Britain and the United States, at least, of all the Societies that have displayed much activity—instead of being confined to spirituous liquors, it will include every thing that intoxicates.

It must be gratifying to every friend of the cause to know that it is spreading so rapidly throughout the world, especially to know that, in those foreign ports, where British residents and British seamen too frequently exhibited the British character in a most unfavourable light to the inhabitants, by their intemperance, the standard of abstinence has been unfurled, and active measures have been taken to save our national character from contempt, in the eyes of Foreigners, and to check the pernicious influence it was likely to exert. Temperance Societies are to be found at Buenos Aires, at the Cape of Good Hope, at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and several other cities, and military stations in Hindostan, in the Burman Empire, in China, in several of the Islands of Polynesia, in short, generally speaking, wherever British and American residents or Missionaries are found—without including the Societies that have been established on the Shores of the Mediterranean, and in almost every country in Europe. The cause prevails! It is the cause of humanity and truth, and it will yet be embraced wherever there is intellect to perceive their claims, and conscience to feel them.

HIBERNIAN TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—A most numerous and highly respectable assemblage filled the Round Room of the Rotunda on Wednesday evening, at the festival of this most useful and praiseworthy institution. Upwards of one thousand persons were present, and so great was the anxiety to obtain admission, that five shillings, and, in some instances, ten shillings, were offered for a single ticket. The Hon. Justice Crampton presided, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, as did Professor Edgar, of Belfast, the Rev. George Carr, of New Ross, Lord Cloncurry, the Rev. John Grant, of Monkstown, the Rev. Dr. Urwick, &c. The Report afforded the utmost satisfaction, evidencing the great progress the institution is making all over the globe. The meeting did not terminate until after eleven o'clock.—*Dublin paper.*

Varieties.

We would respectfully solicit the attention of distillers, inn-keepers, and the advocates of drinking, and especially of the sober portion of the population, who uphold the custom of drinking by their example, to the following appalling facts, as an illustration of the legitimate effects of making, and vending and using, intoxicating liquors.—

Every regular newspaper reader must have frequently made the painful observation, that more than two-thirds of the fatal accidents which the periodical press records, are the results of