

That the success of the temperance reformation has been such as to call for fervent gratitude to the Author of all good, and for united and persevering efforts from all its friends, till its triumphs shall be complete and its blessings universal.

In introducing the motion, the Rev. Dr. adverted to the duty of acknowledging the hand of God, in the success which had been attendant on Temperance Societies, and in a striking manner, traced its progress. "It was about thirteen years since," he said, "that two painful circumstances occurred, occasioned by intoxicating liquor, that awakened in the community a strong feeling against its use, and made one or two persons resolve to abstain from it. This resolution spread from neighbour to neighbour, every where astonishing by the good effects produced. He then showed the present cheering results: 4000 persons in the United States had ceased to make the article, because they saw and felt it was not right; magistrates had in many places refused to grant licenses, and many villages and towns had no places where the article could be procured; 3,000 had ceased to sell ardent spirits, because they did not wish to fatten on the ruin of their fellow brethren, on the promotion of pauperism and crime; 1,200 vessels sailing to every quarter of the world, had ceased to carry it for the use of the crews. Here he stated the appalling fact, that three fourths of the emigrants wrecked on their way to this country, had met their loss of life and property by accidents arising out of the use of ardent spirits; and so greatly had these occurrences been traced to the same cause, that several insurance offices in New York had made a large deduction on the rate of premium on vessels navigating on temperance principles; and the British Consul there, Mr. Buchanan, had recommended to the offices in Great Britain, an adoption of the same measure. 10,000 drunkards, within, seven years, had ceased to drink any thing that could intoxicate.—He strongly urged that the drunkard should be treated with kindness, the effects of which he showed in several instances. The state of society was now much more favourable for their being reclaimed, as the habits brought about by the temperance reform presented less temptation, which would be wholly removed if its principles were universally adopted.

Moderate drinking, he said, was the root of intemperance; for, were all the poor drunkards swept into their graves, the land would be free, and no more would be made.

Temperance Societies were objected to, but he asked, was it not prudent to use

the present plan until their opponents could show something better, more calculated to reform drunkards and keep men from becoming so. Many objected to Temperance Societies because they did not see the advantage of uniting together. In combating this the Rev. Speaker made use of the following illustration: an enemy had invaded the country, and amidst the preparations for defence, it was thought advisable to enrol the citizens, that their efforts might be more united and more under controul. Some, however, would object and say, we are willing to fight and know that the enemy is advancing, but we think it much better to fight by ourselves; take care of your own selves and your affairs, and we will take care of us and ours. This was, he said, the manner of those who were friends of temperance and yet would not join the societies now instituted, and was all that the great enemy desired.

The cause of temperance had now spread widely. In France, Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Sweden and other countries, even to Persia and the borders of China, it had begun to excite attention.

In Ceylon, a very interesting anniversary had been held by the natives; and in Southern Africa, on the Cat River, a society consisting of 1,400 Hottentots was in existence. In the Society Islands, the deserted schools and churches had begun to be filled up. Some of his concluding remarks were addressed to the female part of the audience—reminding them of the great influence they could make use of, and urging them to come forward and let it be felt. It had been found, he said, that when they seconded the efforts of the other sex, more than double the good was the result. Millions, in ages to come rescued by their exertions from unspeakable evils, would rise up and call them blessed. The Rev. Doctor concluded his speech, of which the above is a brief and imperfect sketch.

The Rev. T. Osgood, in seconding the motion, expressed the satisfaction he had felt in hearing the speeches of the Bishop of London and other distinguished characters, in support of these societies at home.

Among similar remarks, he said, that some would not join Temperance Societies because they had no warrant from Scripture; neither, he said, had they any for teaching schools, or carrying on other societies for benevolent purposes—but was it not there said that all were to do good as they had opportunity, and was not this an opportunity of doing good?

The Chairman, in putting this motion, made some statements regarding the ef-

fects of Temperance Societies in the Upper Province.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, moved the fourth resolution.

Viewing the progress of Temperance as intimately connected with the agency of the press, that it is incumbent on all interested to promote the circulation of tracts and periodicals on the subject; and that the friends of the cause in the Canadas are especially called upon to support "The Canada Temperance Advocate," recently established in this city, under the superintendance of the Montreal Executive Committee of the Temperance Convention.

The remarks of the speaker were confined principally to the operations of the temperance press in Albany, the issues of which were about 12,000 sheets daily. The eighth report of the American Temperance Society was printing to the extent of 400,000 copies for the supply of the State of New York alone; and several other states were following the example in proportion. He made the important statement, that it was calculated every member of a Temperance Society saved fifty dollars annually, which made a total saving to the United States of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars every year. The number of periodicals devoted to temperance alone, throughout the Union was 20, being about one for each State.

Mr. R. Morton seconded the motion.

The Rev. G. W. Perkins, American Presbyterian Minister, stated the intention of the Committee, that a copy of the eighth report of the American Temperance Society should be distributed to each family in the Province.

A collection amounting to £7 10 was made among the audience, which was large and respectable.

The Chairman then closed the meeting.

JAMES COURT,
SECRETARY.

Montreal, Oct. 31, 1835.

UPPER CANADA.

Franktown, Oct. 20.—The Rev. J. Short writes:—"Our Society increases steadily every monthly meeting, and now numbers nearly, if not quite 120, 20 of whom are pledged to total abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The accounts from home are encouraging—especially from England, where not only many are added to the societies abstaining from ardent spirits, but from all intoxicating drinks—especially about Preston and the manufacturing districts in the north of England, to the latter societies.