

words in regard to this matter, and then pass on without much ado. I had no expectation of being received in this very flattering style. I have been engaged earnestly and laboriously in this great matter, endeavoring in this brief life of mine, to benefit my fellow-men. It seems to me that this should be the great idea that should animate every man, that his brief life should be employed and devoted in the best way to benefit his fellow-men. It is a beautiful sentiment—aside altogether from his relations to his God, and from the ties which bind and endear him to the little circle in which he finds a home,—so to live that when he comes to die, his fellow-men shall have been the better for his having lived amongst them. How comforting for him to have the sweet satisfaction of knowing that his fellow-men have been the better and the happier for his having lived amongst them. There was once a shoemaker in some country village in England, a very industrious frugal man, who worked hard and saved up all his money. He had a phrase which he kept constantly before him—"He wanted to leave the world no worse than he found it." There was in his neighborhood a green shady lane, leading to the market town. It had been open for many generations; but the Ranger of the district took into his head to shut up the lane. It had been employed by the young people for their rural sports, and it had been used for a quiet and speedy way to the market town. But it was shut up, and the young people excluded from it, and were obliged to forego their rural sports or have them on the dusty road, and the people were obliged to wander round a long way to get to the market. The shoemaker did not like this arbitrary step, and he went to enquire of a lawyer whether the Ranger had a right to shut up the lane. The lawyer said he had not. The shoemaker then said that he had eight hundred sovereigns, the earnings of an earnest industrious and frugal life, and he would devote that to the purpose of getting the lane opened up again. The lawyer stated that it would not require anything like that sum to gain his object. A process was entered against the gentleman for shutting up the lane, and as soon as the Ranger knew who was his prosecutor, he sent for the shoemaker and asked how he came thus to interfere in this matter. The shoemaker's simple reply was, "I want to leave the world no worse than I found it," and he told the nobleman that he could not think of going out of the world leaving that lane shut up, for then he would be leaving the world worse than he found it, and his earnest entreaty had the effect of again opening up that green shady lane to the young people of the village. (Applause.) Very few of us are aware of the importance of acting in this determined manner. In this room a few of us have assembled together with reference to the extinction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Some few generous hearts propose that the work shall not be thoroughly accomplished until the traffic be thoroughly extirpated from the Canadas as well as the States, and from the civilized world indeed, for my feeling is strong that this work will go over the civilized world, and that good men and wise men will combine together and will co-operate in the promotion of the great and glorious work, the redemption of their fellow-men from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In some distant day the people will look back with pious wonder that we submitted to this evil so long. You have here an intelligent people. I have seen none more so anywhere, and I rejoice to find so many who have their hearts in the right place and who are ready and willing to make personal sacrifices and to encounter difficulties in this great work. I was in Detroit a short time ago at the time of the final vote on this question, and all the Temperance men with one single exception said, the result would be otherwise than it was, and we were greatly disappointed but very greatly pleased. Even the City of Detroit, inhabited by foreigners, chiefly Dutchmen and Germans, who do not take part in our movement, notwithstanding that it gave a majority in favor of the Maine Law of 299 (great applause) and throughout the State the vote comprises a majority of all the legal voters of the State. While thus the enemies of the movement declared that they had made no exertions or they would have voted the measure down, we see that the result could not have been different from what it was. The majority would have been the same. The people of Michigan have declared three to one that they will try the experiment of diminishing the traffic. I went to Ohio. The people assembled there to the number of 10 000. The procession was more than two miles long. They also are resolved to try the experiment, and I hope it will succeed. I saw gentlemen there distinguished in public life, and amongst them a gentleman who occupied a place in the Ministry,

and he expressed decidedly that this movement will go through Ohio and all the States, so that we will set the example to the world, of protection to ourselves and our children from intoxicating drinks. What a glorious people we shall then be, shall we not? in the States and in Canada when we vote all the grog shops down (applause); when poverty, and crime, and vice, and misery, resulting from the traffic in intoxicating drinks, shall all be banished from the face of society. (Great applause.) Permit me to give a sentiment before I sit down:—"The people of Canada and of the States—may there be no rivalry or strife between them, except as to which shall excel the other in the earnest endeavour to bless and benefit mankind."

To Mr. Dow's sentiment Mr. Brett responded, and the meeting approved.

The Rev. Mr. Lillie spoke to the following:—

"That inasmuch as the earnest and undeviating efforts of one individual have produced so great a revolution in the State of Maine, we resolve that the influence of this example shall not be lost upon us; but that we will raise our united voices in the Temperance cause, until the Province of Canada enjoys a Law similar in character and tendency to that Law which already has produced so satisfactory a change upon the prosperity and domestic comfort of the State of Maine."

After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Lillie said:—

"Sometimes we reason forward from things we know and sometimes we reason backward. In the present case he was prepared to reason backward. He was perfectly prepared to receive any statements as to any description of action characterised by intelligence, and generous feeling, from the gentlemen to whom allusion has been made. He had heard a great number of addresses by men standing high,—and deservedly so,—amongst their fellow-men. But never had he listened with more entire and hearty satisfaction than he did to the address of the Hon. gentleman on the previous night. He felt, as the Lecturer was proceeding, that that was exactly the mode in which to carry on the work. Not a word of railing, not a word of censure, nothing of rashness,—but a calmly, manly, generous statement of propositions and such an illustration of these propositions, as to his (Mr. Lillie's) mind would make it difficult indeed, for any person at all characterised by candour to remain in doubt as to the propriety of the course he recommended. He trusted that in this mode of dealing with the subject, they would follow the course set amongst them; and although he would willingly receive any suggestions as to the course to adopt, he still thought that the example the hon. gentleman has set—the calm, manly, generous exhibition of the subject he has given us, is the very best hint we could get. His impression was, that if we go on and follow that example, treating those courteously with whom we differ, and making them understand that we are determined to gain our object, though it should take a considerable time to accomplish it; he was persuaded that we would get the Maine Law, or a law involving the same principle, very far sooner probably than we have been anticipating. The sentiment he had read, declares that 'this example shall not be lost upon us.' This he trusted, would be the case, and that we will raise our united voices in the temperance cause, until the Province of Canada enjoys a Law, similar in character to that Law which already has effected so satisfactory a change upon the prosperity and domestic comfort of the State of Maine. This law has been happily described as a revolution, not one of the bloodiest, but one of the best that the history of the world exhibits. It is a revolution in which every generous minded, honourable man can concur, and into which he can throw his own heart. It is a revolution in which no blood has been shed, and in which there is to be none shed while it is carried on. It is a revolution, the aim and tendency of which is to save life, to save property, to save everything valuable, and give to the whole community the full enjoyment of all the rights which God intended them to have, and through the exercise of which they will benefit one another as well as secure their own individual happiness."

After Mr. Lillie, the Rev. Mr. McClure, of London, rose to support the sentiment. He said:—

"He felt very much gratified indeed in meeting so many of his old friends whom he knew to be steel to the backbone in the cause of temperance. It was particularly gratifying to him to meet