

is one of the most prominent labourers in the cause here, he has given a course of three lectures in Sydney on the subject, and others are to follow him. Most of the ministers, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, have either preached upon the importance of Temperance principles, or have announced their intention of doing so.

In Van Dieman's Land the cause is somewhat in statu quo at present, except at Launceston, where a correspondent informs us they are about to reorganize their society."

A Sydney paper furnishes the following resolutions, passed at a public meeting held at Mangunga, New Zealand, on the 21st September last, for the purpose of prohibiting the importation and sale of ardent spirits. We copy them with great pleasure, and regard them not only as a triumph of the temperance cause, but as the fruits of the labors of faithful Christian missionaries:—

1. That the British residents and natives do, from this day (21st September, 1835) agree that the importation and sale of ardent spirits be abolished.

2. That Captain Young and Mr. Oakes, with Moetara, a native chief, be appointed to board and examine all vessels entering the Hokianga river, and to make their commanders acquainted with the native law against the importation of ardent spirits, which will be subject to seizure if attempted to be landed, as also the boat in which such ardent spirits shall be found.

3. That the creditable determination of Mr. Manning and Captain Clenden, to follow the examples set by Captain McDonnell, the additional British resident, in starting all the spirits on his establishment, previously to this meeting, be publicly recorded.

4. That Thomas Mitchell, George Stephenson, John Jackson, and Robert Hunt, be appointed as a Committee to decide on all measures connected with this meeting.

5. That in order to the more effectually crushing this infamous traffic, it is also agreed, that if it can be satisfactorily proved that any person imports or sells ardent spirits after this date, a fine of fifty pounds shall be levied on the vendor or purchaser; namely twenty five pounds each. The amount of the said fine to be put to such purposes as the Committee shall direct, in defraying any expenses which may be incurred to support the object of this meeting. It is not intended that any spirits now held as the property of others shall be destroyed, but shall be shipped from this river by the earliest opportunity, of which the Committee shall give due notice to the agents, in order that no excuse may be pleaded.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The following demonstration of the dangerous character of nautical intemperance, occurred at the Cape on the 30th of October, according to information received at Lloyd's on the 13th of January. The ship *Gidnare* had been for so long a time unheard of, that but little hope remained that she was afloat, and insurances were effected upon her at thirty guineas per cent. premium. On the date above mentioned, however, she put into the bay at the Cape, under the charge of Mr. J. Johnston, the chief officer, the master having been dispossessed at sea by the officers and crew, in consequence, it is alleged, of his being in a constant state of drunkenness. This simple

fact speaks volumes to commercial men. A similar occurrence took place about a year ago. How many degrees risk are daily run in ever latitude, before the crews feel warranted to take a step, until lately, we suppose, unheard of!

BOMBAY.—By a letter received during the last month, from that zealous labourer in the Temperance cause, the Rev. Henry Jeffrey, senior chaplain in the Bombay establishment, we find that an interesting controversy has recently been carried on at that presidency. It seems that one of the captains of the merchants' ships visiting that port, published an attack upon the Temperance Society. Mr. Jeffrey, however, published two masterly unanswerable letters by way of reply, in the *Bombay Courier*. These letters have since been republished in the form of a tract, at the expense of Mr. Parrish, a civilian high in rank at the presidency. The opposition of the enemy has, in this case, evidently tended to his own utter discomfiture, and the establishment and prosperity of the Temperance cause. We have received a copy of the letters, and have only to express our regret that the state of our columns precludes the possibility of our presenting them to our readers in this periodical.—*Temperance Magazine*.

SECUNDERABAD, (Hindustan).—We have received a pleasing account of a general meeting of the Secunderabad Branch Temperance Society, held August 28, 1835.—Lieutenant Colonel Spry having taken the chair, Major Webb, of the 45th regiment, secretary to the society, opened the proceedings. The number of members, it appears, was seventy-three.—*Id.*

Varieties.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—The following dialogue recently took place at a shop-door at the west end of the metropolis. A bill was affixed to the door, announcing the holding of a Temperance meeting in the neighbourhood, and a man and a second man and his wife were reading it. "What nonsense these Temperance Societies are," exclaimed the first individual, "they want to do away with gin." "Nonsense indeed," vehemently exclaimed the woman, "they have only saved my husband's body and soul." Of course there was no reply.—*London Temp. Mag.*

A MINISTER AND THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Some time ago, a Temperance meeting was held in the north, when an excellent and conscientious minister opposed the establishment of a society, by maintaining the propriety of the occasional use of the intoxicating stimulant. At the close of the meeting, as he was leaving the place, a drunken man who had been present, staggered up to him and said, "Give us your hand, you are a good fellow," &c. The effect was decisive; the minister saw the impression which had been produced by his opposition; he perceived the tendency of his example; he returned and enrolled his name on the list of the society.—*Id.*

THE DEGRADATION OF INTEMPERANCE.—During the last month, an aged individual was picked up by the police of the metropolis in a state of beastly intoxication, in conse-

quence of having swallowed a considerable quantity of ardent spirits. When brought before the magistrates, he not only conducted himself with a high degree of audacity, but having been a fallen professor of religion, he ironically defended himself in the following revolting terms. He inquired, who could say that he had broken any scriptural command? nay, he had obeyed such a command; he had not been "drunk with wine wherein there is excess, but he had been filled with the spirit," &c. Could a more affecting instance of the utter depravity effected by the use of ardent spirits be presented, than that of an aged, and evidently once a respectable man, tottering on the brink of the grave, expending the remnant of his days in beastly drunkenness and blasphemous ribaldry!—*Id.*

THE LATE R. HILL AND SPIRIT DRINKING.—This excellent man once rebuked a person who was addicted to drinking. When the man asked him impudently, "Now do you think that a glass of spirits will drive grace out of my heart?" "No," he answered "for there is none it."—*Id.*

AFFECTING NARRATIVE.—In the report of the Cripple Gate Auxiliary Society, just published, is the following melancholy story. "There was in this city, not long ago, a minister of high intellectual power, industrious habits, powerful eloquence, and literary fame. Unfortunately from some obliquity of mental vision, he had uniformly opposed and denounced the Temperance Society. This distinguished man had a son, who promised to be worthy of his father. There was a time when the candle of the parent burning in the study till a very late hour, used to be denominated by his neighbours 'the evening star.' Then, not long after its disappearance, another light was seen in another chamber, which was that of the son, who had risen thus early to pursue his studies. This was entitled 'the morning star.' This was—Alas! the 'evening star' has now set in the grave; and the 'morning star' no longer shines. That youth of promise fell into habits of intemperance, spent all his property, and went to sea as a common sailor."—*Id.*

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