treat," having bren sung, and another promenade enjoyed, Dr. Lees was introduced to the meeting, and was received with marked applanse. We confess chat high as were nur expectations from Dr. Lees, having heard and read much about him, these expectutions were infinitely surpassed by his address. Never was the abstinence cause in Wick defended in a more manly, logical nad triumphant manuer, nud never was the drinkiug system more thorouglily atrippled of its glose than on this occasion. The elose of the Doctor's speech was a magnificent climax, and was received with three rounds of applanse from all parts of the hall. Another verse was sung, and another promenade taken advantage of, when Mr. John Cleghorn made a few random remarks, on a variety of subjects which were well received. After an enthusiastic vote of thanks had been conveyed to the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, and had been responded to by Dr. Lees and Mr. Lillie, the meeting broke up. The music, conducted by Mr. Cramond, the Messrs. Warden anc Messrs. A nderson, Geddes, and Flet. cher, gave much satisfaction, and greatly contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. On Wednesday evening Dr. Lees delivered the first of a series of lectures on the physical view of the Temperance question. The Temperance Hall was quite full, and Dr. Lees fully sustained the character he had earned for himself on the previous evening. The audience at tix, seened spellbound, and when the learned lecturer brouglit out his argument by the clearest illustration, the warmest applause greeted him from all parts of the hall. Dr. Lees has yet two other lectures to deliver, and we would earnestly urge upon all our local readers who wish an insight ino the plysical structure of the animal man, to go and hear for themselves. They will be amply repaid. $-J o h n . ~ O ' G r o a t ~ J o u r n a l, ~ \mathcal{N c o . ~ 1 3 , ~}$ 1848.

## UNITED STATES.

## important temperance movement.

The New York State Temperance Society held its annual meeting in the City of Syracuse on the 4th October, when the following resolutions were passed:-
"Resolved, That the sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage ought to be prohihited hy law; and we recom end that the people memorialize the Legistature at the next session to pass a law prohibiting such sale.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriotic men to vote only for such men as will prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks."

Resolved, That it he recommended to the freemen of this State to attend the primary meetings of their vatious political parties and use their influence to collect such candidates for legislative office as they have reason to believe will use their personal and official influence in the legislature in favour of the law prohibiting the sale of intosicating drinks.

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance should take special care to secure supervisors of the poor, poor-masters, constables, and all police and executive officers, in the cities and towns, such men as are known to be truly interested in our cause.
Resolved, That the plan recommended by the State Society in 1840 of introducing the pledge into all religious congregations, be renewedly urged upon the attention of the churches, and that our agents be requested-to intro-
duce the plan, as far as possible, in ail the churches they risil.
Resolved, That the Constitution of the Society be so amended that there may be five Vice Presidents instead of three; and that the ammual meeting shall be in June instead of October.
"Resolved, That this snciety will hold a semi-annual meeting in Albany, on the third Welnesday of January, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and that the officers of the Society be requested to prepare business for the meeting."

We regard this as a most important step to the great temperance reformation. The former effort at the suppression of the evils of intemperasce in this Slate hy witholding licenses did not meet the difficulty, and a more thorough measure is now to be adopted in its stead :-the sale of intoxicating drink will prohably, ere long, be abolished from the State as a public nuisance. This is just as, jt should be. If soriety find that any traffic is a pest to the rommunity generally, they have a right to remove it. This is emphatically the character of the trade in intoxicating drinks. It hns imposed heavy pecuniary burdens upon society for the support of the poor-for the relief of the insane-and for the suppres. sinn of crime, the extent of which it would be difficult if not impossible to estimate. This, too, is but a small part of the evils which spring from this source;-those which are of a moral kind, and which affect society in a thousand ways, and stretch away into an eternal future mightily outweigh all pecuniary losses. The friends of temperance in Canada will never, we fear, eradicate the evil without resorting to the same means.-Cianada Christian Advocate.

## Aliscdlaneous.

A Move in the Rigut Direction.-On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the City Hall, Perih, for the purpose of representing to the community the importance of doing away with the highly objectinnable practice of drinking on occasions of funerals. The Chair was occupied by the Provost, and on the platform were a considerable number of elergymen, merchants, and others. There would be fully a thousand in the body of the hall. A series of resolutions were read condemnatory of the practice of drinking at funerals, showing its hurtfulness io the morals of society, and in a pecuniary view its bad effects to many who keep up the custom, by their being reduced to litule else than starvation for weeks after. The resolutions were sjoken to by Dr. Young, Mr. Dymock, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Grey of St. Paul's, Mr. Newlands, and others, in effective speeches, and were unanimously adopied.-Perth Courier.

Father Mathen, - In apologizing for the delay of his still anticipated visit to the United States, he says, in his characteristic style:-"I have received, it is true, from Temperance friends in the States, and also from benevolent individuals in England, occasional remittances of money; but the last Famine devoured everything I could scrape together. I could not address assemblages of Teetotallers with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks, on

