

This statement is simply historical. It contains no affirmation or denial of the propositions involved in the issues referred to. It gives no clue whatever to Mr. Delavan's position upon a single one of them. Yet it includes every word that Mr. Delavan uttered on that occasion, upon which the *Journal* could predicate its charges—in other words, those charges are utterly groundless. We do not readily see how Dr. Marsh could so entirely misapprehend the intent and scope of Mr. Delavan's statement. What he did say was historically true, and he aimed at nothing else. A more careful reading of his remarks would have saved nearly two columns of comment in the *Journal*, and, what is of more importance to Dr. Marsh, if not to Mr. Delavan, "an unjust and unnecessary assault upon a veteran advocate of our cause, whose principal 'hobby' is to ascertain just what the Bible and Science teach in reference to the use of alcoholic liquors, and to govern himself accordingly.

We have nothing more to say on this matter, and shall not be beguiled into a controversy on any issue foreign to the question of Prohibition.

### The Saratoga Convention.

We learn from the *Prohibitionist* that the mass-temperance meeting held at Saratoga Springs, on the 17th ult., was a very satisfactory demonstration of the power and purpose of the advocates of prohibition in the Empire State. Seldom have we seen a more intelligent-looking audience convened; or one that gave indications of more enlightened zeal, or of more resolute purpose. The business was conducted with dignity, the speaking was characterised by freshness and earnestness, the resolutions were clear and pointed, and the general impression produced was a highly salutary one.

A Business Committee was appointed, who, in due time, reported, through their Chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:—

*Resolved*,—That the great principles which have hitherto formed the basis of our action, as friends of prohibition, viz.:—The right of the people to protect themselves from the evils incident to the liquor traffic, and the right of search, seizure and confiscation to render such legislation effective, still commend themselves to our judgment, and shall receive our earnest support till they find embodiment in the laws of the State.

*Resolved*,—That the enactment by the late Legislature of a statute prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages, demands and receives our grateful recognition; while the veto of that beneficent act by the Executive of the State, deserves our earnest disapprobation, as opposed alike to the law of logic and the law of love, ignoring both well-settled principles of government, and the requirements of humanity, and finding exemption from the contempt which its sophistry deserves only through the tragical results which its conclusion involves.

*Resolved*,—That we have undiminished confidence in those Honorable Senators who so nobly sustained our cause during the last winter, as men who will fail us in no emergency; and we hereby pledge to them our most determined efforts to return an Assembly which shall place the principles of prohibition beyond the contingency of a veto; and an Executive, who, recognizing the great purpose of government, will interpose no barrier to its attainment through the enlightened legislation of the representatives of the people.

*Resolved*,—That an additional year's experience of the crimes, shames, brutalities and miseries consequent upon the rum traffic, afforded us by the Governor's veto, but deepens our abhorrence of, and intensifies our opposition to, that traffic; and whatever the obstacles that selfishness or ignorance or appetite may place in our way, we will not rest short of the entire suppression of that traffic, and the

inauguration of the prohibitory principle as a part of the settled policy of this Commonwealth.

*Resolved*,—That till this work is accomplished, all other political issues shall be subordinated to this; all other public interests be held secondary to this; and our suffrages shall be sacredly pledged to such men, and such only, for executive and legislative officers, as are pledged beyond all peradventure, by word and act, to this great issue, and whose influence and habits, private and official, may be relied upon as actively in favor of a prohibitory law.

*Resolved*,—That if to carry out this purpose, independent nominations are necessary, then independent nominations will become a duty, and a duty that shall be performed with alacrity, whatever our party predilections or attachments may have hitherto been.

*Resolved*,—That we cordially approve of the call of a State Temperance Convention at Auburn, on the 27th of September, to take into consideration the political duties demanded of us by the crisis, and we earnestly recommend the early appointment of delegates from every Assembly District to attend that Convention.

It will be seen that the meeting did not recommend independent nominations for State Officers, as the telegraph incorrectly reported, an error which has obtained general currency through the newspaper press. No such proposition was entertained, or even suggested.

### Wesleyan Conference in England.

During the assembly, in the last month, of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Birmingham, the general council of the United Kingdom Alliance embraced the opportunity of forwarding the following address to the President of the Conference. It is worthy to receive a careful reading by all the Methodists of Canada:—

The general council of the Alliance take this opportunity to bring before the attention of your influential denomination the following brief statement as to the principles and objects of the Alliance, and most respectfully to solicit your prayerful consideration of the same, and such public official expression thereon as the Conference may deem due to the claims of the movement, and besitting their own responsible position as ministers of the Gospel.

It is not, we are assured, necessary that any elaborate arguments or statistics should be here adduced to impress upon the Conference the evils of Intemperance. It is now admitted on all hands to be our greatest social curse, our English vice and opprobrium. In 1834 a select committee of the House of Commons probed deeply the extent, causes, and consequences of this national vice; and during the last and present session of parliament another select committee have sat, and received voluminous evidence on the system of public-house licenses and its connection with intemperance and crime, and those other social evils which all earnest reformers and Christian men cannot but lament.

Great and very successful exertions have been put forth during the last quarter of a century by the temperance reformers, aided by many Christian ministers of all denominations, to induce individuals to adopt the system of voluntary abstinence, and by this means put a check to the frightful mischiefs of the drinking system; but notwithstanding that several millions of the people have been induced to take the abstinence pledge, and many thousands of the most wretched victims of the drinking usages of society have been reclaimed to sober habits and social usefulness, the evil is still destructively predominant.