

ley's well known sermon "The use of money," together with the oath of allegiance of one of king alcohol's army, which we are compelled to defer till our next.

#### ARCHDEACON JEFFREYS.

We announce, with feelings of deep regret, the decease of this venerable friend of the temperance movement. Only a few weeks have elapsed since he returned to England from India, where he labored for about 31 years. Immediately after his arrival in this country, he took up his residence in London, and on Saturday, 8th Sept., he went down to Exeter, where he preached on Sabbath. On Monday night, he went to bed, apparently in excellent health. Early next morning the daughters of the gentleman in whose house he was staying, being in the apartment next to the Archdeacon's, heard a groaning in his room, and on their father going in to ascertain the cause, our excellent coadjutor was found in the agonies of cholera, and expressed his belief that his case was a hopeless one. A dose of cholera mixture, which happened to be in the house, was given to him, which he immediately vomited. The second dose he retained, but in twelve hours from his seizure, after suffering dreadful agonies, he was no more. It is greatly regretted by his family that his lady was not with him, for had she been so, they think it possible that the result might have been different; for in that case the disease would have been brought under treatment in the first and most manageable stage. The Archdeacon had all his lifetime enjoyed excellent health, and was averse to give trouble on his own account; and being in a strange house when he was seized, he was probably induced to indulge this feeling in the present lamentable instance.

The venerable Archdeacon joined the old temperance society when first introduced into India, and became an abstinence from all kinds of alcoholic beverages in 1839. The Bombay society enjoyed the benefit of his constant public advocacy, and his powerful pen was frequently employed in enforcing the claims of the temperance enterprise, and in defending it from the objections of its religious opponents. Perhaps no single publication has done so much to advance the movement in Scotland as his "Affectionate Appeal to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in Sincerity," of which upwards of 50,000 copies have been circulated during the last five years. Of his other publications on the same subject only a few have been reprinted in this country; but we trust that measures will speedily be taken to enrich our temperance literature with some of his valuable contributions.—*Scottish Temp. Review*.

#### TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT GUELPH.

We observe in the *Guelph Herald* a very full report of a most interesting and important Temperance meeting, held in that town on the 11th September last. We omitted noticing it, in our last, in the hope that we would be able to give the full proceedings in this number, but the length of the proceedings (and to curtail the speeches would do injustice to the speakers, as it would greatly detract from the interest of their excellent speeches) forbid it, and we must content ourselves with simply giving the introductory remarks of the Editor of the *Herald*, and the opening address of the Chairman, C. J. Mickle, Esq. —

The weather was most propitious; and soon after noon a considerable number of the members of the Total Abstinence Society, with deputations from Galt, Durhamville, &c., having assembled in the recently erected pavilion in Quebec Street, C. J. Mickle, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair; and briefly stating the objects of the festival, he pointed to the inscription on one of the banners, "Good to all, offence to none" as indicative of the principles and policy of the association.

Mr. Hoskin from London, England, then addressed the meeting on the benefits of total abstinence, and the progress the system was making in Britain, and more especially in London, where several large and influential meetings had recently been held, (particularly one great meeting in Covent Garden Theatre, procured for the purpose, at the charge of £100.) narrating his personal experience in corroboration of the excellence of the system. — A procession was then formed by the marshals, the juveniles having a flag inscribed, "The Hope of our Country," taking the lead, followed by the mechanics' Band, and the Society and deputations, bearing a variety of banners, with suitable inscriptions. Soon after three o'clock, the procession, having perambulated the town, returned to the pavilion, elevating their banners on the front of the edifice. Nearly 400 persons sat down to tea. The building was tastefully surrounded with evergreens, and the tea tables were neatly arranged in two rows, leaving a passage from the entrance to the opposite end, where the chairman and speakers were seated on an elevated platform, having the band, led by Mr Day, on the left, and the juvenile choir, under the direction of Mr Blake, on the right.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sours, of Galt, the Juvenile choir sang, "We meet to-night."

The President then rose and said:—I will not detain you in introducing the gentlemen who are about to address us. Permit me just to remark, that there is nothing compulsory in the principle of temperance societies—a voluntary abstinence from that which may deprive us of our moral liberty, and make us the thralls of a vice the most degrading and appalling. It will be a happy day, when all men believing Temperance necessary, will join in denouncing and in aiding to put down the drinking usages of society. Much has been written and spoken of the evils of intemperance, and the crimes it has perpetrated; and yet the half has not been told us. No man dares go the whole length, in depicting the horrors it has caused; were he to do so, truth would be deemed fiction, and reality be set down as bombast. — For eighteen hundred years the disease has prevailed — and, until of late, what has been done towards its extirpation? Earth was becoming a Golgotha, through the influence of intemperance, when, by the providence of God, temperance societies were called into existence, and the plague was in some measure stayed; but much yet remains to be done, ere the disease be eradicated. I would not mar our meeting by the introduction of gloomy ideas; but yet let us for a moment imagine, were the statistics of our churchyards written, what multitudes would be found to have been "carried to their grave" the victims of intemperance. There is not a family in the land but has suffered from its ravages, its human beauty has been heightened, all human power overcome by this fell destroyer. Yet Scripture holds out to us the hope of a coming time when this, with all the scourges of the human race shall be destroyed. Let us aid in hastening its approach. The dawn is already apparent—a little longer, and the day will break. The principles of Temperance Societies must prevail. Ours is a cause that cannot perish. We are here to night, comparatively, but a small company; but millions are making common cause with us throughout the world. Many families, multitudes of individuals, have been reclaimed from the most degraded position and restored to society, through the influence of our Association, keeping their pledge inviolate.

We may add that the following speakers severally addressed the meeting with marked effect:—Mr. McLean, of Galt, Rev. Mr. Spencer, Mr. McLachlan, Mr. J. Ferguson, Rev. Messrs. McBean, and Sours, of Galt, and the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Guelph, we are not certain that we have given the names of all the speakers, as part of the *Herald* of the 18th, containing the first of the account has been destroyed. We may again recur to the speeches delivered. Will the Editor of the *Herald* send us his number for the 18th September.

#### THE HEAVEN OF TEETOTALISM.

We are glad to observe that the stream of teetotalism is deepening and widening as it advances through the Eastern Townships. The inhabitants of this section of our country are intelligent and energetic, and, if they once take hold of this movement