

ture from the Rev. Mr. Gault on the suppression of the Liquor Traffic. Mr. Gault argued that the Church and the Legislature had both failed to do what they ought for the repression of intemperance, and maintained that nothing short of an enactment similar to the Maine Liquor Law would be sufficient to meet the evil. The views of the lecturer called forth the hearty responses of the audience. A resolution in favor of the necessity for a Maine Law in Great Britain was carried unanimously. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Manuel Gonsalvez, from Maine, U.S., who heartily supported the resolution.

The Council of the United Kingdom Alliance has adopted the following very comprehensive Constitution:—

I.—This association shall be denominated "The United Kingdom Alliance."

II.—The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened Public Opinion to procure the Total and Immediate Legislative Suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors as Beverages.

III.—All persons approving of its object and contributing annually to its funds, shall be deemed members of the Alliance.

IV.—The Alliance shall be under the direction of a President, Vice-Presidents, General Council, and Executive Committee.

V.—The General Council shall be augmented to any extent and in any manner the Executive Committee may direct. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Executive Committee shall be elected at the Meeting of the General Council, to be held in the month of October, in each year. The Executive Committee shall consist of members of the General Council, and shall meet as often as may be deemed expedient, to adopt and carry out all advisable means for promoting the object of the Alliance.

VI.—Members of the General Council, as such, shall not be held liable for any debts contracted on behalf of the Alliance; and no funds of the association shall be disbursed, nor any liability incurred, except under a minute of the Executive Committee.

VII.—The Alliance, basing its proceedings on broad and catholic grounds, shall, at all times, recognise its ultimate dependence for success on the blessing of "Almighty God."

The Executive Committee has sent an address to the friends of Temperance in New Brunswick, dated June 1, 1853. From that document we make an extract or two, and feel assured they will be read with interest and advantage:—

"We need not," says the committee, "herein descend on the evils connected with and resulting from the Liquor traffic. You have seen its iniquities, and can understand better than we can describe its vile and horrible atrocities. With you, as with us, that traffic is now recognised by its fruits as a Social and Moral Upas-tree, shedding a blight over the fairest fields of Christian civilisation.

"Strange! that a traffic like this should ever have been sanctioned by law and tolerated by public sentiment. How can those, whose duty it is to conserve and augment the interest of society, seek, for the paltry purpose of a doubtful increase of revenue, to perpetuate and extend a system so degrading in its tendency, and so suicidal in its operations? When will those who assume the prerogative, or are delegated to the offices of power, learn to estimate the health, the virtue, and the elevation of a people, as the true conditions, and only sure signs, of the prosperity and dignity of a state?

"We rejoice to know that the Legislature of New Brunswick has given to the world a noble proof alike of its patriotism and of its political sagacity. To you and to your rulers will attach the honour of having inaugurated this grand practical reform within the spacious realm of Great Britain. The title and preamble of your Anti-Liquor Traffic Enactment are all we could wish; though there is one exceptionable clause in its provisions in favour of malt liquor and cider, we cannot but rejoice and congratulate you in respect to the principle you have affirmed and the wide basis you

have laid. We trust you will soon be able, as we doubt not you will be equally willing, to suppress all the facilities and means of intoxication. Could your Legislature read the history of the British Beer Bill of 1829, as traced out in its manifold and manifest results of Crime and Pauperism, Insanity and Disease, they would pause ere they invited so great a flood of social turbulence and public demoralisation. Look to it, friends, we beseech you, in time, lest the good results of your past efforts be counterbalanced by equal if not preponderating evils."

"On the 14th February last, the Provisional Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance resolved to send out an address, privately, to some of the leading friends of Temperance and Social reform, proposing that an organisation should be formed, having for its distinct and declared object the Total Legislative Suppression of the Entire Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors.

"The Committee did not calculate on being able to secure more than fifty names before the scheme was put before the public. But having earnestly considered the matter, they firmly resolved that if but fifty good men and true would join their standard, they would raise the cry of entire suppression. Feeling, however, the vast and momentous character of the work they were undertaking, the Committee deemed it wise, when fifty names were obtained, to proceed with their canvass until they could secure one hundred. Having one hundred adhesions, they were encouraged to think it more than possible that one hundred and fifty, if not two hundred, could be got for the first list of General Council. In order to accomplish this, and in other respects to consolidate their plans and augment their means and appliances for future action and agitation, the Committee determined to defer the convocation of General Council until the coming autumn, at which time the Alliance is to be publicly inaugurated.

The following letter from a member of the British-Parliament we give entire, hoping it will be read by every member of the Canadian Legislature, and every elector also. May the Almighty raise up in Canada many such men as Heyworth to co-operate with our own Cameron for the accomplishment of legal suppression:—

To the Editor of the Weekly News and Chronicle.

SIR.—I have read with great pleasure the manifesto of the Manchester Alliance for the Legal Suppression of Intemperance, and sincerely do I hope it may be received by the public, and be as heartily approved of by all our countrymen as it is by me. Let no one's heart faint in prosecuting the achievement of the great moral, intellectual, and spiritual reformation which total abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages will accomplish.

It is one of the next great steps in advance of civilisation and of human elevation, which the ethics of pure Christianity, and the rapid enlightenment of the age, demand, in aid of man's upward struggle from the thralldom of his brute animal instincts into the enlightened intelligence of his spiritual regeneration.

Perfect and universal sobriety will disperse the darkness of ignorance, and will be the happy precursor of every physical, moral, and spiritual good to the family; and already this happy condition of society looms brightly in the dawning horizon of the Temperance Movement, and with the brilliancy of an augmenting light, that augurs and ensures at an early future its noonday consummation.

The rapid and wide spread progress of Temperance principles, the blessings they scatter wherever adopted, and the bright hopes they inspire, justify fully, to my mind, the organization of the "United Kingdom Alliance to procure the Legislative Suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks."

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, June 21, 1853.

League Meetings.

The "Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League" may now be considered as a great fact, destined to produce great results in the country and in the Legislature. We have before us Tract No. 1, being an official Report of the proceedings of the Convention of the League, held in S.