

This may be observed in the respectful tone of conversation and the poise, on the subject of temperance; in the freedom with which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks may be discussed, and their true moral character and tendencies exposed; and, particularly in the unanimity with which legislative bodies have lately distinguished themselves by the enactment of strong and salutary restraints on the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The enterprise in which we are enlisted, although it has lost the charm of novelty, possesses unimpaired interest for all who will regard its objects and relations, and with a mind properly alive to the welfare of their fellow-beings, and the progress of their race; and, notwithstanding the gratifying success already realized, the temperance reformation still presents an extensive and interesting field of Christian benevolence, inviting us to persevere in its labors, by a variety of affecting motives, some of which can hardly fail to influence every mind. To those, if there be any such, who are moved only by considerations respecting "the life that now is," the poverty, disgrace, infirmity, and every form of earthly misery following in the train of intemperance, appeal with affecting reality and earnestness. While to the religious man, whose contemplations pass beyond this transitory state, and dwell on the permanent interests of eternity—the inevitable consequences of man's present career—the word of God utters a denunciation on the drunkard, that inspires awful interest on the fate of his soul.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Peter Macintosh introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved.—That we view with much pleasure the steady progress of the temperance reform, and in particular within our State, where in six of the fourteen counties, no licenses are granted for the sale of ardent spirits.

Rev. F. T. Gray presented the following:—

Resolved.—That in no view of the great subject of temperance are we so much encouraged to expect its final triumph, as in our efforts to train up the young in total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks.

Mr. John Ball offered the following important and excellent resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Grant, on the subject of a vigorous effort to sustain the law in question:—

Resolved.—That this Society regard the law passed at the recent session of the legislature, prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, as one of the most wise and salutary ever enacted, as it adopts the highest principles of a moral reformation, by substituting the prevention of an evil for its remedy.

Resolved.—That we consider it due to the legislature, as well as to the public, to give all the aid in our power in enforcing the law referred to; and that we believe such a service would be one of the most patriotic and benevolent which a good citizen can render to the State.

The Rev. E. T. Taylor spoke in favour of the above resolves.

Dr. Walter Channing introduced the following:—

Resolved.—That it be recommended to the Council of this Society, to consider the expediency of calling a State or New England Convention of the friends of temperance, to be convened at such time and place as they may appoint, to consider the present state of the temperance reform.

Miscellaneous.

LAMENTABLE.—Several causes have contributed to retard the progress of temperance in the counties of Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess, and the stand a few clergymen have taken against this enterprise, is not the least. The number of such opposers is now very small, and we regret the spirit a few of this small number manifest. One of them stated, not long since in his pulpit—"It is the duty of every intelligent creature, to be a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. The Lord Jesus Christ drank wine: therefore it is the duty of every intelligent creature to drink wine!!" Another has maintained his consistency and pertinacity of opposition to the temperance cause from the first, and writes, and speaks, and preaches against it. The denials in intemperance has made and is still making in his church, and congregation and neighbourhood, are fully answerable to the zeal with which he has opposed every effort to promote this department of benevolence. He has often published his creed over his proper name. Alcohol, brandy, rum, wine, whiskey, cider, beer, &c. are good creatures of God, and are therefore to be "received with thanksgiving." The few manufacturers and vendors of intoxicating drinks, who have a standing in any of the Christian churches, are, with such clergymen as we have alluded to above, stumbling-blocks and mighty hindrances to the progress of the temperance

cause. We thank our Father in heaven that their number is small, and becoming smaller. But they hold in countenance, and make more difficult, to reform every drunkard in the land, and fearfully add to the ranks of inebriates who pollute and burden our country.—*Albany Recorder.*

SHOCKING EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—An instance of the horrid effects of this beastly sin, has recently occurred in this country. We are informed that on Thursday last a man named Walter Downs, an habitual drunkard, residing in Peterboro', went to his house in a state of partial inebriation. A little child whose breath he had already poisoned by frequently feeding it with the intoxicating liquor, approached him, crying for whiskey. The monster, under the pretence of curing an appetite which his inhuman hand had created and cherished, administered nearly a pint of the liquor, from the effects of which the child never recovered, but died in the course of the following day, and even before the father was sufficiently recovered from intoxication, to realize the fatal effect of his crime. A coroner's jury reported that the death of the child was occasioned by whiskey administered by its father. The examination of the father took place on Saturday, but we have not heard the result. If our information is correct, (and we had it from a gentleman who saw the child on a bed by the side of its drunken father, in a perfect stupor) he was undoubtedly committed to prison to have his trial for manslaughter.—*Caze Monitor.*

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF SPIRITS UNDER COLD AND FATIGUE.

—In commencing on this subject, Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, has related the details of an experiment made by two graziers on two sets of herdsmen, all of whom were young men of similar habits, engaged in winter in the same journey, and exposed to the same fatigue. The one grazer supplied his men with abundance of wholesome food, but gave them water only to drink; while the other served them in addition, with a copious supply of whiskey. At the end of the journey, Dr. Cheyne states, "that the water drinkers were in full vigour, had never quitted their posts, and bore up well to the last; while the others were so completely exhausted, that during part of the fair to which they had driven their cattle, they were useless, and on their return home were scarcely able to drag one leg after the other."

HORSE GAINERS BY TEMPERANCE REFORM.—In N.—L.—, Ct. two gentlemen, struck by the beauty of a noble horse, driven by a cartman, stopped to survey and admire the well fed animal. At the moment up came a couple of fellows, whose eyes told a tale that their tongues would have lied about, and recognizing the driver, exclaimed, "John, your horse did n't use to look like that—what's the matter!" "I'll tell you," says the cartman, "I used to let my horse breath, and I would step into the store and take a drop myself. Now I go without my dram and spend the money to buy oats for Charley." The argument for temperance had so much point, that the fellows checked their inquiries, and pushed on.—*National Republican.*

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