

not the influence of fashion blind and bewilder you. Turn a deaf ear to all entreaties that would lead you into the drinking customs of society. Such tempters are not your friends. Avoid the snares by which many have been entangled and ruined. Think of the numbers who have fallen; and be on your guard humbly, prayerfully, and determinately, lest you also be tempted, and lest you fall. Be not highminded, but fear. Open the books of Science, of observation, of History, and of Scripture, and you will find numerous arguments, facts, principles, and precepts confirmatory of a strictly rigid course with reference to strong drinks. "Touch not, taste not, handle not." Let there be no parleying with the tempter. Take and keep the Pledge of Total Abstinence. Neither use nor traffic in inebriating liquors. Condemn the whole thing by your example. Do not hesitate to condemn it by your speech. When you write condemn it, Court-teously and kindly, but firmly and determinately, condemn it.

Young men! whatever your situation in life, take a resolute stand for Temperance. You can effect much in all the avocations of life, and in the calls of benevolence. In our Sabbath schools, many of you shine. Let your light shine, fully and brightly, in our Temperance ranks. It will add materially to your influence and to your security. It will afford you pleasure and profit. It will gladden the hearts of many afflicted wives, broken hearted mothers, and distressed families. It will strengthen the hands of ministers of the gospel, and philanthropic friends. It will animate and encourage the advocates of the common cause in all the resolutions and employments of life, and brighten the prospects of ultimate triumph. In connection with "the glorious gospel" proclaimed by the living voice from our pulpits, in our Sabbath schools, and by missionary exertions, we have in the temperance enterprise an invaluable auxiliary. Sustain it by your sympathies, your prayers, your exertions. Vote for Total Abstinence, and stand by the vote. Make a firm resolve in dependence upon Divine aid, and follow out your resolve to life's latest period. Be strong, young men, and heaven's shield may encompass your path, and heaven's blessing attend your labours. Whitby, Nov. 7. 1853. J. T. B.

Mr. Kellogg in Cornwall.

According to previous announcement, Mr. F. W. Kellogg delivered two lectures in the Town Hall on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. I regret to say that the attendance was not so large as one anticipated it would have been. There were several causes, however, for this; among them, I may mention the shortness of notice, and the bad state of the weather, which was very stormy and disagreeable. At the meeting on Tuesday evening, W. D. Mattice, Esq., D. G. of Cornwall Division, presided. In a neat short speech he introduced Mr. Kellogg to the audience, who delivered a soul-stirring and eloquent speech to an attentive and delighted audience. He eloquently and feelingly portrayed the evils resulting to families, individuals, and the community in general, from the use of intoxicating drinks, and then went on to show the incalculable benefits which had been conferred upon suffering humanity through the instrumentality of the various total abstinence organizations which have been in existence, and urged upon his audience to have strong faith in the future from the prosperity which had attended the past. He then intimated that he would on the next evening address them upon the Traffic, and show the necessity which existed for a prohibitory law. On Wednesday evening, Andrew Elliot, Esq., Mayor of the town,—to whose kindness we were indebted for the use of the Hall on Wednesday evening, as it was the night of the Council

meeting; we had forgotten this in making the appointment, but the Mayor at once, of his own accord, postponed the meeting for our accommodation,—was by acclamation called to the Chair; after which, in an appropriate speech, he introduced Mr. Kellogg to the audience, which was much larger than on the previous evening. Mr. Kellogg pointed out in fearful colors the devastating effects produced by the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He then brought forward irresistible arguments, shewing not only the expediency, but the legality of enacting a prohibitory law. At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks was by acclamation presented to Mr. K., who replied with his usual ability. This visit of Mr. Kellogg will long be remembered in this place, and the remarks made by him will, I doubt not, leave a salutary impression. Indeed, I think I will be quite safe in stating that no lecturer upon the subject of temperance has ever visited this place who has left a more favorable impression than Mr. Kellogg, not excepting Gough himself. One feature in Mr. Kellogg's lectures I would desire here to specially notice,—that is, the deep toned religious sentiment which pervades them all. This circumstance, no doubt, gives Mr. Kellogg such an influence as few lecturers upon the subject of temperance possess. The people of Canada owe the Montreal Temperance Society a lasting debt of gratitude for bringing into the Province a gentleman of Mr. Kellogg's eloquence, amiability, and piety. During the delivery of the lectures, Mr. K. was frequently interrupted by loud and hearty applause.

A. M. MACKENZIE.

Letter from Bishop Burgess,

BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MAINE.

We lay the following letter before our readers with great pleasure. The authority is of the very best kind, and we think no one will call in question the statements in the letter. We copy from the *Family Visitor* for October.

GARDINER, Me, August 22, 1853.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—To your queries I reply briefly, in their order.

Q. 1. "Did this prohibitory law originate in the schemes of politicians for other purposes, or did it stand in the Legislature upon its own merits?"

A. I have very little knowledge of the operations of politicians amongst us; and undoubtedly, individual leaders or others, members of parties, may have been influenced by their political interests in sustaining or opposing this measure. But I suppose that, beyond all question, the law originated with persons who were solely concerned for the suppression of intemperance; and that it was passed only because it was believed to be demanded by a great majority of the people, for its own merits.

Q. 2. "Has it justified the expectations entertained it by its friends at the time of its passage?"

A. What were their actual expectations, I cannot venture to say; but every reasonable expectation must have been more than satisfied. Whatever it is in the power of a prohibitory law to accomplish without extreme severity or inquisitorial scrutiny, this law has generally, in my opinion, accomplished. Those who are bent upon obtaining liquor can and do succeed; but it has ceased to be an article of traffic; it has ceased to present any open temptation: the young are comparatively safe; and all the evils of public drinking-shops and bars are removed, together with the interest of a large body of men in upholding them for their own pecuniary advantage.

Q. 3. "Have there been any reactions in public opinion, so as to induce the belief that at a future day it might be repealed?"

A. In my opinion, quite the contrary. Should the law be repealed, which seems in the highest degree improbable, it will be the result merely of political arrangements; but I do not believe that any political party would venture on a measure so hazardous