

the town authorities would attend to watch that there was no violation of the temperance law, and it was believed that there had been no violation. Seeing these results, and from the nature of the case, we may take courage, feeling that we are engaged in a good work, which must and will prosper.

Rev. Mr. GRADLEY moved the third resolution as follows:—

3. That the press is justly esteemed a powerful instrumentality in carrying on the Temperance Reform; and, in order that all classes may be reached through this means, it is important that suitable Tracts on the subject be distributed from house to house at regular intervals, thereby obtaining access with information to all, and especially to those who do not read the Temperance periodicals.

He had often contemplated this reform as some tall monument deeply founded in truth, and with the smiles of heaven lighting its summit. Is the doctrine of Teetotalism an ultram? It does not strike at any one's rights, nor controvert any thing said in Scripture. It merely dissuades from the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage. It is just the apostolic injunction, Do thyself no harm. We violate this injunction by the use of alcoholic drinks. We have no right to injure myself by taking poison; and the most scientific physicians and chemists of the age has declared alcohol to be a poison. In its concentrated form, fifty drops would kill a rabbit. It was the product of fermentation. Go into one of those splendid edifices that flank your town, and you will see large quantities of alcohol distilled or run over out of the fermenting mass, but the alcohol was in that mass. Fermentation was the process or result of decomposition. It never exists but in the destruction of animal or vegetable substances. Some say there is alcohol in bread or corn. It is not so. The kernel must lie before the alcohol is produced. No, Sir, said the speaker, there is no more alcohol in corn than there is a boot in a cowhide, though both may be produced out of the respective articles. When alcohol is taken into the stomach, it does not digest, it is taken up by the absorbents, and floats down the stream of life in its unchanged state. It goes to all parts of the system, even the brain, from which pure gin has been taken after a debauch. A man who is sufficiently saturated with alcohol will burn like a candle.

There is ten times as much port wine drunk in Britain and the United States as all that ever comes from Oporto. Where did it come from? The dark caverns or wine cellars of London and New York. Yes, the greater part of the port and champagne was a mixture of cider, whisky, sugar of lead, nux vomica, strychnin, logwood, &c. &c. As a proof of this, Dr. Nott, after describing the manufacture of wine in the caverns of New York, asked an old wine merchant if he had said truly. "Ah," said the latter, "It is all true. God forgive what has been done in my cellar." He would allude to the habit of giving strong drink to the young. It was an awful habit, and there were perhaps more drunkards made in the nursery than in the bar-room. How was this? By giving children sweetened wine, &c. A young man, who was executed a short time ago, said to his father at the place of execution, "Father, it was your giving me the leavings of your glass that brought me here."

It is a well known law that stimulants increase the demand for themselves, and therefore the habit of using them has a continual tendency to increase. Whoever uses intoxicating drink is kindling up a law in his stomach, the operation of which is as sure as that of the law of gravitation. And it produces its chief effect on the nervous system. The drink he has used has destroyed his nerves; he shakes like an aspen; and the more he drinks, the more he wants.

A young man, a friend of his, learned to drink at college, graduated with honours, was highly connected, and settled as a law-

yer with much reputation. No one suspected him of being a drunkard. His doctor was called in for him when in an epileptic fit. It was terrible. He recovered. He said, "Doctor, you do not know my disease; it is drinking. My family do not know it; but I drink from a pint to a quart of brandy every day." "You will die," said the Doctor. "I know it." "You must stop." "I will if I can." He tried it, but fell, and was attacked by a second fit. He partially recovered. The Doctor appealed to him on account of his wife, two little children, and all his friends. He acknowledged that he had as strong motives to induce reformation as it was possible for a man to have, but said, if a glass were placed before a loaded cannon, and he knew that taking it would discharge that cannon upon himself, he must take it. This is the law of stimulation.

He would relate another instance, although almost too disgusting to mention. A drunkard lost his wife, and the time she was lying a corpse, liquor was kept from him by his friends: but it was the custom there to have a bowl of spirits near the corpse in which from time to time to dip the cloth which covered her face. Well, the law of stimulation had taken such hold on this poor man's appetite, that he crept, in the dead of night, to the room where his wife's remains lay, and drank the bowl of spirits.

He pitied no man so much as a drunkard. That man had kindled up a disease that he nor no one else could tame or overcome. He could not bear to hear a drunkard reviled; the poor man was most wretched. The great error lay in his kindling up this quenchless fire in his stomach by moderate drinking.

He believed that many moderate drinkers were willing to do right if they only knew what was right, but argument and appeals often failed to overcome their prejudice. Prejudice was like an arch, the more you pressed it, the stronger it became: prejudice was often excited by speakers; but let us circulate tracts, they are less likely to arouse it.

Mr. JOHN DORGALL, in seconding this resolution said, the ladies told us they needed tracts to distribute, and could we refuse their appeal? He suggested that the ladies' society might with much advantage hold their anniversary next month as a public meeting, and intimated that ladies desirous of co-operating in this excellent work were requested to meet in the basement of Zion Church on the second Tuesday of March, at three o'clock P. M.

Dr. FISHER moved the fourth resolution, as follows:—

4. That the laws of physiology, which are inflexible in their requirements and certain in their operation, require the total disuse of intoxicating drinks.

He stood there to give a professional opinion of the use of alcohol. When paid for his advice, it was usually better followed: on this occasion, he did not give altogether a gratuitous opinion; he owed a debt, a debt which all owed, none to a much greater extent than he, on account of the greater talents they possessed. Let none such repudiate that debt. There were certain natural laws which all admitted: if he put paper in the candle, it would burn; if he throw up a stone, it will come down again; if he put lead in water, it would sink. We know, equally well, that if we take certain substances into the body, they will be injurious, and alcohol is one of these. In any quantity, it is a poison; in a large quantity would directly produce death. The habitual saps and use shortens life. In order to counteract disease, it is often necessary to administer other poisons, such as arsenic; and yet so injurious are they, that it is some times a question whether the remedy be not as bad as the disease. A gentleman had once used much persuasion to convince him (Dr. F.) that a small quantity would not do any harm, and that tem-