

town of Picton, C. W. The last resolution requests the publication of the whole proceedings in the columns of our semimonthly. We regret very much that we have not space for them in our regular issue. At the present time especially we desire to do our utmost to keep our readers informed of all that is doing, but the grave questions we have now to discuss, and the weighty matters that are constantly pressing themselves on our attention, prevent us from republishing proceedings in full of such meetings. However, to meet the present request, as well as for the purpose of bringing up our arrears of communications, we send a supplement with the present number.

This convention was one of importance, resulting in the Union of various temperance societies, for the purpose of suppressing the Traffic by all lawful means. We rejoice in this united co-operation of the friends of Temperance, but our deep conviction now is that all such combinations can only effect a *partial* and *temporary* benefit, while the law grants to any parties the power of retailing liquors as beverages. The whole energy of Canada must be brought out in a *direct way* against the traffic itself, and we must reach, "as rapidly as possible, the point of entire legal proscriptions." Go on, brethren, but rest not with any thing short of the Maine Law.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE AT MAITLAND.—On Tuesday evening Feb. 10th, one of those pleasant social re-unions, a Temperance Soiree, under the patronage of the Sons of Temperance, came off at Maitland. The company present was very large and respectable, and among the rest, occupying the front seats, was a galaxy of ladies, whose rosy cheeks, and happy looks and sparkling eyes, did great credit to the locality. The refreshments were of the best quality and provided in great abundance, and the committee of management merit the best thanks of the brethren. Before and after tea the Rev. Messrs. Smart, Cooper, and Rolstone, and Messrs. W. Landon, Pardee, and Garvy, and the Cadets addressed the audience in a manner which showed the deep interest they felt in the cause. The meeting broke up a few minutes to eleven o'clock after a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. J. M'Mullen of Brockville, and all appeared highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. We hope other Divisions will follow the example of that of Maitland. Soirees, when well conducted, serve the Temperance cause very much.

Dr. Jewett.

We announced a short time since, that Dr. Jewett intended paying our city a visit, and, true to his word, he did come, and has done much to prepare the minds of temperance men for a definite course of action, with the view of rooting out the terrible evils of intemperance. We deem it unnecessary again to speak of the manner in which the Doctor handles this subject, or to repeat our previous eulogiums of the power of the lecturer to convince his audience, except it be to confirm, by our experience, all that we have seen or said in his favour. He gave us five lectures, a synopsis of which we intend to publish from time to time, which were listened to with profound attention, and made a deep impression.

We were sorry that his other engagements prevented him spending longer time with us, and the public seem to share with us in the same regrets, if we may judge from the increasing interest which his lectures awakened. The subject of Dr. Jewett's first lecture in this city was, "The System with which, as temperance men, we War;" we do not pretend to give a report of the lectures, but simply an outline. He commenced with—

Mr President, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—When an individual or body of men, propose to engage in a warfare upon existing institutions, customs, or arrangements of society, he or they ought to be able, when called upon, to give good and substantial reasons

for such warfare. Now, it is undeniably true that this association aims very directly at the annihilation of a system which can plead the authority of antiquity, the sanction of the law and government, and the countenance and support of many men of wealth and influence, of education, and distinction.

Now, in behalf of this Association, I propose, first, to define the system with which we are in conflict, and then to give our reasons for engaging in the conflict. We would define the system briefly thus,—The conversion of nutritious grains, and other fruits of the earth, capable of giving sustenance to man, into alcoholic and intoxicating liquors by fermentation, and sometimes by the added process of distillation—the distribution of those liquors by ordinary traffic and transportation from place to place—and, the consumption of them as articles of luxury, and for the purpose of artificial stimulation. These constitute a *system* perfectly distinct from all useful and necessary business, having *parts*, employing instrumentalities, and producing positive and very marked results upon individuals and society at large.

Now, as the honoured exponent of the principles of this Association, I unhesitatingly declare that system to be *useless, expensive, injurious to the morals and religious interests of mankind, unjust, cruel, mean and contemptible*, in many of its features and influences; and, finally, at war with all the substantial interests of society and man. Mr Chairman, I propose to enlarge somewhat on the separate features of this dreadful system; and, first,

IT IS USELESS.

It is not needed to supply either a natural demand of the race or any demand growing out of the healthy and natural development of man's physical, intellectual, social or moral nature. A distinguished English poet gave us in one of his satires, an enumeration of what he considered the natural wants of man in three words,—“meat, fire, and clothes;” and to the anticipated enquiry, “*what else?*” he answers, changing the order of the words, “meat, clothes, and fire.” Though making but small pretensions to philosophy, I must say, I do not think his enumeration embraces all that may be considered natural wants—education is as needful as sustenance, clothing, and external warmth. But among these natural wants, certainly there is no demand for alcoholic stimulants. I am aware that the soundness of the view has been called in question, but as no arguments have been presented to me, which seem worthy of attention, I shall not stop to debate the matter here. Other wants are created by the successive and continuous development of our powers, faculties, and propensities or passions. Now at what stage in the progress of natural and healthful development, does the appetite for stimulants spring up in the human constitution? Is it at the age of four, six, ten, and twenty? There is but one answer, which can truthfully be given to the question. Never is such an appetite the product of healthy development. How then does it happen that such an appetite comes to exist so extensively? Through the introduction to the stomach of alcoholic liquors, as a medicinal agent, or in conformity to the demand of baneful customs. *Young persons never drink their first glass to please themselves.* They are induced to do so by others; but, unfortunately, after having for a few times drank to please others, they learn to drink to please themselves. In other words, they drink at the bidding of an unnatural appetite; and, sir, whenever that period arrives in the history of a human being, you may regard the work of destruction as pretty fairly begun.

The uselessness of the system will clearly appear, if we look at the condition of those individuals, families, and communities, who do not use intoxicating liquors, and compare them with those