

observed, the result of long experience, in connexion with his late responsible, official situation; proving, by an interesting incident in the history of his family, that the principles he was not ashamed to advocate in public, had their practical bearing upon his domestic relationships.

The Rev. James Richardson followed, with an earnestness of manner, simplicity, dignity, and beauty of style, that powerfully improved the truths he advanced, upon the mass of mind by which he was surrounded. Jesse Ketchum, Esq., occupied the attention of the assemblage for a short time, in his peculiarly familiar and interesting manner; followed by Mr. G. W. Bungay, whose originality of thought and vividness of imagery, lost nothing of intenseness and brilliancy, surrounded by scenes and circumstances so calculated to feed the fires of genius and poetical emotion.

The music, instrumental, by the Niagara Society's Band, and vocal, by the St. Catharines Choir, added that pleasing and powerful effect which measured harmony alone can give.

The Dinner, in the Eastern Bower, was the next subject of vital importance, and richly did it repay the earnest discussion it received from the several thousand persons who partook of it. We cannot close this head of the subject, and do justice to our feelings, without referring with pleasure and thankfulness to the praiseworthy exertions of the Committee—sustaining, on the part of the ladies, the arrangements they so judiciously planned, and, on the part of the gentlemen, the utmost order and regularity with which the proceedings were conducted.

The finale lacked nothing of the interest which marked the former proceedings of the day; the Western Bower was again the scene of action; able addresses were delivered by the Rev. — Goss, Rev. G. R. Sanderson, and Mr. C. K. Fell; the band poured forth its soul-stirring strains—the choir sang melodiously several temperance odes—a Pyramid Cake was presented to the Association, from the ladies of St. Catharines—and (by the band) the National Anthem proclaimed the closing scene.

On my way homeward, "when the calmness of evening lulled nature to rest," and even the eternal roar of the mighty waters fell but faintly upon the ear, we were led to reflect upon the busy scene that had passed away before our eyes, and in which we had the privilege to bear a part.

The unfavourable appearance of the early part of the morning was relieved by the gladdening beams of the orb of day, smiling at intervals through the fleecy clouds, as they were hurrying to their hiding place, succeeded by the unclouded splendour of a setting sun. This day's history is a picture of the Temperance Reform. May its bright and beautiful colouring be as correct a representation of the original as the darker shades have been. May we feel grateful to the Author of all good for this demonstration of the triumph of a cause he has been pleased to bless, and that all were permitted to return without one accident to cast a shade of sorrow or gloom upon the rejoicings of the day.—J. HENRY OAKLEY.

BOWMANVILLE, DARLINGTON, Sept. 12, 1843.—On the 8th March last, we had a public meeting, addressed by, Mr. Cleghorn, at whose suggestion it was resolved to unite all the Societies in the Township. We have not been prospering for some time, which we attribute in a great measure to the coldness of some who should have been foremost. Persons holding high situations in the Temperance Society ought to be careful how they damp the prosperity of it; and ministers, especially, should never think themselves above mixing cordially and affectionately with the people. Our united society numbers 1173.—ROBT. CROZIER.

GEORGINA, Sept. 13.—The Anniversary of the Georgina Temperance Society was held on Wednesday the 6th inst., at the Common School House, District No. 2. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer, after which Mr. T. Davis, of Brock, the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Wesleyan Connexion, the Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Independent, and John Prosser, Esq., addressed the meeting, when we received an increase of twenty-five names—and the company, which was numerous, considering the busy time of the season, retired to partake of a sumptuous dinner, provided by that truly philanthropic gentleman, L. Johnson, President of the Society. The day was pleasant, and the many smiling faces seen round the loaded tables, demonstrated the good feeling of the company, and none appeared more happy on the occasion than our excellent President and his amiable companion. The Society numbers 170 members, and is in a flourishing condition, and at our next anniversary I trust it will be my pleasing duty to record a much greater increase than ever, as all hands appear to be alive

to the importance of the cause. This is the fourth year our society has been in existence, and at each anniversary our respected President has provided a splendid dinner on the occasion.—CHARLES LOW, Sec.

The Secretary of the society at Saltfleet, Stoney Creek, writes under date of the 18th ultimo, informing us that there are eighty members in the society, and the prospect is most cheering.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Rom xiv 21—Macnight's Translation.

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, NOR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 2, 1843.

INQUIRIES AND OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE TRAFFIC IN ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The time has come when every friend to the best interests of society should speak out on "the traffic." There is too much false delicacy and courteousness pervading the minds of men. Even among the advocates of temperance societies there is so much of "the fear of man, which bringeth a snare," and such regard to considerations of worldly gain, that very few will venture to declare the convictions of their minds.

The question very properly occurs, on what ground can the traffic in alcoholic liquors be justified? Can any say that it is unobjectionable? Is its moral influence favourable or unfavourable? Are there no considerations at hand that should deter a young man from entering on this business? Whatever others may do, can the Christian supplicate the Divine favour on such a trade? What kind of prayer could he offer? How would he construe providential occurrences in reference to the proceeds of his labour? In what way would he appropriate his profits? Methinks I see him behind his counter, or in the counting house, reckoning up his coffers, or in his own domestic circle, reflecting upon his outgoings and incomings, his imports and exports. "Here," says conscience, "is the price of blood." "What I have sold, the profits of which, support me and my family, and by which my gains are promoted, has probably occasioned a great deal of misery to some of my customers. It has broken the peace, harmony, and happiness of many families. It has led to the commission of crime; it has deadened the moral sensibilities; it has counteracted the progress of the gospel; it has diffused a pernicious influence that will never terminate; it has retarded the progress of the Temperance Reformation, which, all must admit, has achieved great good: in a word, it is the fruitful source of evil in various forms. How can I live on such a trade? Is it respectable? Does it comport with benevolence? Does it harmonize with the principles of the Christian character? Whilst pursuing such a course, can I be esteemed? Will it conduce to my usefulness or my happiness? How can I look upon it when I am called to die, and to render my final account?"

I have no doubt that such are the musings of some who have not yet abandoned the traffic in which they were brought up by their parents, or into which they entered without sufficient thought, or before the Temperance Reformation threw so much light upon the subject. They have only to consider the subject in order to be convinced of the folly and wickedness of such a trade. It is proper that we should bear with them, and treat