

would be unknown. The evil therefore lies with them. They are the corrupters of the morals, and the destroyers of the peace and prosperity of the community. The proximate cause of drunkenness is temperance. The instigators of Intemperance are the sober, who for the gratification of a minute, pay a bounty to vice. The temptors to the sin are those who use it in moderation. It subsists upon the temperate. Its victims are among them. They cause it, they support it, they subscribe to it, privately, publicly, by compact, and by personal contribution. The remedy must, therefore, be applied to the evil. The efforts of your society, it appears to me, ought to be aimed at them. And he shall truly deserve to wear the civic wreath, who shall be so fortunate as to point out the means, by which the temperate in the land can be brought to a final, if not a simultaneous determination to relinquish the use of it."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, ardent spirits are wholly unnecessary in any climate, or under any circumstances, to the preservation of health.

Resolved, That their habitual use, even in moderation, especially in our warm climate, invariably induces a deterioration of the constitution, and a pre-disposition to disease, which renders the system more susceptible of contagion, and more easily acted on by other exciting causes, thus producing indirectly a large proportion of the deaths and diseases in our country.

Resolved, That even a moderate use of ardent spirits, renders most diseases more difficult of medical treatment, and increases their fatality, even in cases unconnected in their origin with such vice.

Resolved, That intemperance, or the excessive use of ardent spirits, is the direct and certain cause of many of the most distressing maladies that destroy the human race, & indirectly produces almost every disease with which man is afflicted.

Resolved, That its moral influence is still more disastrous, producing most of the vices and crimes which disgrace our country, and render our people wretched.

Resolved, That it wastes the means of our citizens, leading to most of the insolvencies, the poverty, and pauperism of our state.

Resolved, That it is most destructive of the morals, the subordination and usefulness of our slave population, rendering them at the same time discontented and wretched.

Resolved, That these are evils, in a great measure beyond the control of legislation, and can find their remedy only in a reformed state of public sentiment.

Resolved, That among the various means of producing this reformation, Temperance Societies are like to be the most efficient.

Resolved, That the great danger of the temperate use of ardent spirits, arises from its apparent innocency at first, but ultimately leading to excessive ruinous indulgence.

Resolved, That intemperance is the direct and almost inevitable consequence of the habitual moderate use of spirits, and therefore that entire abstinence can alone protect from its danger, or promise any hopes of success in preventing or reforming the pernicious habits which has brought upon our country such various and complicated evils.

Resolved, Therefore, that this meeting will proceed to form a Society, on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser Nov. 20.]

Swiss Missionaries to Liberia.—Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held in the Methodist church in John street, on Monday evening. It was a pleasant sight on this occasion, to see assembled in the pulpit and around it, clergymen of all the protestant denominations in this city. About 7 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of St George's Church, rose, and stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Messrs. Sessing, Graner, Buhner and Dietschy, the Missionaries from Switzerland. The Rev. Mr. Somers, of the South Baptist Church, addressed the throne of Grace, after which the Rev. Mr. Van Vleck, pastor of the Moravian Church, read a gratifying account of the rise, progress, and present condition of the Society at Basle which had sent out the interesting strangers then present. After the devastating wars which were terminated in 1816 some of the inhabitants of Basle, feeling a sense of gratitude for their deliverance

from the danger which had surrounded them, determined to form a society for the education of pious young men for the ministry, to be employed in Missionary labors. Hence the rise of that excellent institution, which under the fostering care of the Rev. Mr. Blumhart, has now seventy young men preparing for foreign missions. They have already a mission among the Tartars in Persia; one in Asia; and one in the Gold Coast, in Western Africa. About two years ago, the Basle institution sent five Missionaries to Liberia, among whom was Mr. Sessing, one of the gentlemen then present. Their stay in Africa was short, in consequence of the death of one and the severe illness of another, whom Mr. S. accompanied back to his native country—they are now going out in the hope, that, understanding the nature of the climate better, and under the guidance of Providence they may be the means of doing some good to the degraded natives, and be useful to the American emigrants who are settled at Liberia.

Mr. Sessing, who speaks the English Language imperfectly, addressed the meeting; and in behalf of himself and his brethren, thanked the assembly for the christian sympathy which had been manifested for them.

The Rev. Mr. McIlvane, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Doctor. Cox, of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Luckey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, severally addressed the meeting, after which the services of the evening were closed by the Rev. Dr. Matthews of the Reformed Dutch Church.

MALTA.

Missionary & Printing Establishments.—Mr. Jowett of the Church of England Missionary Society, has a press here under his direction. Rev. Mr. Scheffenz, of Germany, is his assistant. A young gentleman of the same country assists in overseeing the business department.—Mr. Jowett has about five men and boys in his printing-office and bindery, besides the principal, who is also a German.—This press commenced operation in 1824. The average amount of labour done at this office is about one thousand copies in a day: equal to twelve thousand pages of duodecimo Tracts. Belonging to this establishment are founts of Arabic, Greek, and Italian types. One or two other kinds are expected. At this press have been printed one Greek book of about three hundred pages. 8vo; a Maltese Grammar of about one hundred and fifty; several smaller books; and a variety of Tracts in the various language.—*N.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

We see with great concern that Mr. O'Connell is opening a new chapter of agitation, whose object does not even pretend to be a redress of grievances, in the pursuit of which there is any chance that enlightened and public spirited men would join him; but on the contrary, that he throws out a lure to resolutionists and incendiaries, by holding up as an attainable benefit for Ireland, a violation of that solemn compact with Great Britain, which every subject of both Islands, who either comprehends or feels for their common interest, will maintain with his life and fortune.

A Limerick Paper states that Mr. O'Connell proceeds immediately to take up his residence in Dublin, for the purpose of trying the Union Question effectively before the Public.

The four Persons lately convicted of Conspiracy at Cork, have been rerieved.

A London Paper states that the Revenue for the month ending the 5th November, presented an increase of half a million, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The statements respecting the Trade and Manufactures of the Kingdom are contradictory.

A Paris Paper (the Constitutional) says, "Greece, which is destined to form a Confederate Government, is to be ruled by a Sovereign Prince. Each of the four Great Powers present their Candidate. France proposes for the throne of Leonidas the Prince of Lucca, son of the King of Etruria, in whose veins Spanish blood flows; Great Britain sets up Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; Austria presents the Prince of Hesse Homberg, and Russia the son of the Ex-King of Sweden. As to the Title the Candidate will assume, this is said to be left to the Aulic Chancery of Austria."

Russia, it is reported, has reduced the terms of the Treaty of Adrianople, both as it regards the a-

mount of the indemnities, or the periods at which they are to be paid by the Porte.

The Governments of France and Rome have recognised Don Miguel as King of Portugal.

Seventy-five French Vessels were at anchor in the Port of Alexandria Sept. 27, waiting for cargoes of Cotton, Indigo and Saffron, from the interior.

Parliament was to meet the first week in February.

A London paper of 28th Oct. says, by accounts from Paris yesterday, we learn that the treaty between France and Hayti had been ratified, and that the Independence of the latter was entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established upon principles of perfect reciprocity.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 23.

ANOTHER MURDER.—We learn that a deliberate and cruel murder has been perpetrated in the neighborhood of Windsor, by some person or persons unknown. It appears that Mr. Thomas M. Rudolph, who has been acting in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff, was sent to a place called Rainy Cove, to warn some persons off disputed lands. He was subsequently found in a Brook, with marks of blows about the right ear, and the prints of fingers upon the throat; and it is supposed that the barbarous deed was consummated by holding the victim under water. Three persons, named Skaling, Wilcox and Mills, were arrested on the spot, and subsequently two others—a younger Skaling, and a man named Speering. Investigations are going on, and hopes are entertained that the crime will be brought home to the perpetrators.

QUEBEC, December 7, 1829.

The navigation of the river at this port, was closed by ice on Saturday last, the 5th instant, the thermometer having fallen that morning a little below zero. No square rigged vessel winters in the port. Sufficient snow has now fallen to make good winter roads: and on Wednesday a new line of stages will be despatched for Montreal by Mr. Gauvin. Mr. Cady will continue the old line.—Such modes of conveyance of passengers and parcels are much wanted. The price to Montreal for each person, with baggage, is ten dollars, and the time taken two days.—*Old Q Gaz.*

WELLAND CANAL.—The celebration of the opening of the Welland canal. &c. did not take place on the 24th, as noticed in the Journal of the week before last. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the severe frosts experienced for a few days previous, the attendance of several distinguished personages from a distance would have been very inconvenient, and the passage of the vessels some what difficult and unpleasant; and it was, consequently, deemed inexpedient to proceed. Some difficulty was also experienced in obtaining a schooner of a suitable description, at this late season of the year. The canal, however, now contains a full head of water, upon every level throughout, and it pours over the waster air here, in abundance. Esquires Keefer's famous new large stone grist-mill, at the head of the locks, 3 or 4 miles above this, has commenced operation, and is doing good business. We understand it is in contemplation by several gentlemen, to tow a vessel thro' the locks in the course of a few days; but the grand celebration will not take place till next spring.—*Canal Intelligencer.*

Mr. William Hamilton Meritt has been appointed collector of the customs at Port Dalhousie, (the mouth of the Canal.)

The principal Chief of the Sault St. Louis Indians, of St. Regis, a few miles above Montreal, arrived at Quebec on Thursday, accompanied by his nephew, (another Chief) and an interpreter, on their way to London, to claim the other half of their Seignior of St. Regis, which they have been refused. They have taken their passage in the ship Montreal, which sailed for Liverpool a few days ago.

It is understood that Kotska one of the Chiefs of the Huron village at Jorette, near Quebec, will also take his passage for England, and that the deputation is empowered by the tribes in both Provinces, to make complaints of the diminution of their Government supplies of guns and ammunition, clothing, &c. and to claim lands.—*Quebec Star.*