

appropriate and impressive. After a short interval the members for the first time proceeded to hearing a lecture by Mr. Arbutnot, on the subject of legislative suppression of the liquor traffic. The Rev. John Knox occupied the chair, and the lecturer, in a most judicious and important manner, pointed out the importance of the temperance movement. The lecture was interesting and listened to with marked attention. The lecturer's remarks embody the prominent propositions propounded in the discourse, and were passed without a dissenting voice.

Moved by Mr. John Forbes, and seconded by Mr. Stephen Boyer :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the existence of the liquor traffic in a christian country is disgraceful, both to rulers and people.

Moved by Peter Robertson, Esq., Kinloch, seconded by Mr. R. Stewart :

Resolved, That the Maine Law is in strict accordance with justice and liberty, and that if adopted in this country, would in every respect lead to the true elevation of the people.

Moved by Mr. Alexander Kennedy, seconded by Mr. John Robertson :

Resolved, That it is the duty of professing christians to disorganize and procure the suppression of the liquor traffic.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer, the meeting broke up, having had pleasure with the night's proceedings.

[Extract of Minutes permitted for publication.]

Free Church Presbytery.

St. John's, 20th Jan., 1856.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, in moving, after the motion on the subject of temperance laid by him on the Presbytery's table at the former meeting, had read by the Clerk, as follows :—That this Presbytery, being deeply grieved at, and inculpable evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and that any measure which would tend to the total suppression of the traffic cannot be commensurate with the evil to be remedied, strongly urge upon all their people to abstain from all medicinal advice, and heartily to support petitions to the Legislature to prohibit the traffic by legal enactments. To make several pertinent remarks on this subject were made by the Moderator, and the other members of the Presbytery having expressed their opinions in favour of the motion, the following resolution, the motion was unanimously agreed to. The Presbytery at the same time resolved, that they, as a court, petition the Assembly of this Church to condemn and encourage the traffic in intoxicating drinks: And further, that the Presbytery, in view of the great responsibilities to the head of the church and to the people committed to their care, join the members and Mr. Kenzie, the Provost, now labouring with Charloterie, to preach specially on the subject to the congregation within the bounds, on an early day. The Presbytery also urged upon the necessity of watching over the subject of temperance, as to its working and effects in the congregations.

Georgetown.

An adjourned meeting of the G. W. P., was held here on Thursday the 17th January. Several members were initiated, and important subjects discussed in connection with the means of progress to obtain the necessity of the "Desert" presented a requisition to the G. W. P., J. W. Morrison, Esq., to preside at the meeting to be held in the evening under their auspices. The Rev. Mr. Charles, of the Baptist Church, Baptist Minister, delivered to a respectable auditory, the prominent propositions of the "Desert," on "Character lately discussed in the address," and satisfactorily explained the reason for earnestness and eloquence which he is proverbial,—more especially on temperance questions.

Under the influence of sympathy and condolence with the family—who are now in our midst in sorrow and distress, the assembly of moral cooperation prepared to be penetrated under the excitement of strong drink. The Rev. Lecturer made an impressive reference to the great immorality of the liquor traffic; showing its deleterious derangement of intellectual and moral character, and the intimate connection between inebriety and other kinds of moral depravity. He said, "The evil of the cool. His appeal in support of this position was truly appropriate and abiding. In concluding his address, he said, "I beseech you to solemnly impudently, thus—'weep away this nefarious traffic,—introduce a Maine Law,—let the exciting cause be removed,—take effect for the benefit of the human race. The assembly in the secured thing—then may you anticipate an elevation, an improvement, a moral and social progress, hitherto unparalleled in the history of moral reforms."

After the subsequent series of Resolutions had been submitted and adopted unanimously, W. Sanderson, Esq., who appeared to be much in-

terested in the exercises as well adapted to raise emotions becoming the mournful condition of our community, and the upholding of a standard of morals in the country,—moved—in suitable complimentary terms, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was received and carried with acclamation.

Moved by Mr. John Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Hugh Logan :

Whereas, on consideration of private gain or public advantage, the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, sacred in policy, and disastrous in result, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors, has resulted, that in view of the tremendous evil resulting from the drinking system, prevailing to an alarming extent throughout every district of this country, and the consequent derangement, rendering wives, widows, children fatherless, and other casualties of a very deplorable character, this meeting do hereby petition the Legislature to solve to sustain abstinence until the drinking traffic is proscribed and prohibited by the Government, and continued by the general view of the people.

Moved by James M'Laren, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Henry Hill :

Resolved, That the gradually increasing power and popularity of this temperance movement is cause of hearty congratulations to its friends, and of fervent gratitude to God, and it is evident, that the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW AT DORCHESTER.

A correspondent has furnished us with a letter upon this subject, which, by reading their lively and glowing columns, we take the liberty of condensing.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the workmen in Mr. McMorran's yard, some of whom had hitherto been in the habit of "twisting" and "cutting" a "rotten living," came to the unanimous determination, that the Liquor Law was in force, to abandon the use of "the article," and discountenance the traffic by every possible means in their power. In this good resolution they received the hearty support and cooperation of their employer, Mr. McMorran, and also Messrs. Frederick S. McEwen, the overseers in the yard.

On the day just mentioned, a procession was formed of about 100 men, headed by the first gentlemen of the neighbourhood, proceeding from the yard to the Village, they called upon the parties who formerly were engaged in the trade, and quietly requested them to remove their Sign-Borders, and to give up the sale of intoxicating liquors; which we are happy to say, as good Loyal Subjects, they consented to do. After having paraded round for a short time, the men were congratulated by the people of the neighbourhood, who have promised to give them a supper, and Mr. McMorran also promised to give them a Soiree at the yard.

Everything was peaceable and orderly, and after giving three cheers for the Queen, and three more for the Maine Law, the procession dispersed.

We cannot help saying a word in commendation of the men who have thus shown an example which is really praiseworthy. They have shown themselves true British Subjects, and true Loyalists, in their adherence to the Laws of the Country. They have shown themselves men of decency and common sense, by resolving to spend their money for the purpose of making their families comfortable, and not for the purpose of having shown a proper regard to the health and prosperity of the employer, by devoting their whole time and energies to their legitimate purpose.

It is to be regretted that Mr. McMorran, and success to the noble-hearted men in his employ, who— they have done their duty as good citizens and Loyal Subjects, and they will be rewarded.—Westonland Times.

THE DANGER OF DANCING IN VIENNA.

A physician of my acquaintance had a little party last Saturday, which ended somewhat unpleasantly, as you are about to learn. One of the guests sat down to the piano and played a quadrille, and the Viennese, who never lose an opportunity of dancing, began to trip it on the light fantastic toe. A gentleman, who was passing, and who went up to the apartment where the amusement was going on, and to the honor of the assembled guests walked the virtuous off to the police prison. It is Advent, and music for dancing is prohibited by the archbishop of Vienna.—Vienna Correspondent of the Times.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 25th says—The Emperor went a few days since to the frontiers of the new provinces, specially trained for guerrilla warfare. The Emperor was so satisfied with the men that in addition to the marks of satisfaction given to the different generals, he presented to each soldier a gratification of three silver roubles, and to the officers of the gentry given, the usual sum being one or two.

This corps has been formed for the purpose of resisting any attempt on the part of the allies to effect a landing next spring on the coast of Galicia.—The Minister of the Interior has ordered the prohibition of Khabarov to be increased, in consequence of disturbances which have taken place there from the panic caused among the inhabitants by the killing of Kimburn and the entrance of the allied forces into the mouth of the Amur.

The Czar has ordered a fresh appeal to be issued, summoning the peasants of the crown domains to form a fresh regiment of sharpshooters to defend holy Russia against the enemy of the orthodox faith. The Emperor has ordered the amount of 3,000,000 of silver roubles is ordered. The Minister of War has advertised tenders for the supply of 130 complete mortar carriages, and fittings for an immense number of officers; all to be delivered early in the month of March 1856, for the amount of £1,250,000 sterling, and to be delivered at Archangel. The arsenal of St. Petersburg is ready to contract for the delivery of 200,000 pounds of Russian lead. Similar advertisements appear in the Gazette.

THE HUSBAND OF FIFTEEN WIVES.—The Rajah of Tanjore has died without heir, either of his own body, collateral, or adopted, and his property has been left to the British Government. The population of the State amounts to about forty thousand. The late ruler, who died at the age of twenty-nine, is said to have had fifteen wives, ten natural sons, and fifteen daughters, and to have left property to the value of £30,000 in land, carriages, horses, elephants, camels, furniture, land, &c.

From Late American Papers.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AFFAIR.—The following from the Washington letter of the New York Courier and Enquirer, we apprehend, will be found to be the true state of the negotiations as regards Mr. Crampton and his connection with the eminent cases.—The first despatch of Lord Clarendon upon the Enlightenment cases, a very long and very able argument, His Lordship admitted, with commendable frankness, that the conduct of the British Minister at Constantinople, in this matter had been in violation of one of the most sacred and their Government apologized for it. But the Minister went on to represent that Her Majesty's Government could authorize no such course of conduct in the United States as a violation of national law, which alone, the admitted offence having been atoned for, could authorize the demand for his recall. Mr. Crampton, however, Lord Clarendon says he is instructed to request the Government of the United States to resign its position.

It is to be regretted that the British Government has not given a very elaborate reply to this point respecting international law, declaring the explanation of Lord Clarendon unsatisfactory, and requesting the demand relative to recall. This demand, in our judgment, greatly retards the correspondence; but I will consider it sealed that Mr. Crampton will be recalled.

That war will follow a rupture of diplomatic relations between England and the United States is a possibility which we do not wish to believe, though we apprehend that the present administration, in the hope of manufacturing popularity at home, and diverting attention from its own misdeeds, would be willing to run its country to the very verge of war. But this would be a vain hope, for the people of the United States will not be so easily deceived, and will not show such readiness as to refuse to receive an apology for an admitted wrong, and to acknowledge satisfaction when reparation has been offered.—Boston Journal Jan. 21.

Prevention is better than a cure.—Extraordinary case of a young man, who was taken ill, says Mr. Morgan, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 45, was suddenly thrown on a bed of sickness, fever, feet, legs, and ankles began to swell, strongly affected by the disease, and the patient became worse instead of better, medical aid was called in, and her life was endangered owing to a rupture of the bowels, which was immediately therefore, dismissed his medical attendant, and resolved to commence the Hallowayian system of medicine, this quickly produced a beneficial effect, and the patient was restored to health, the husband had the satisfaction of again seeing his wife restored to the blessing of health.

TEMPERANCE.

New Perth, 21st Jan., 1856.

The Resolutions passed a unanimous vote on the evening of their festival, the 10th inst. That the Rev. J. Knox, Grand Chaplain and D.G.W.P., would be respectfully requested to prepare a report of that Fete for publication in your issue.

And as he intimated his willingness to accede to the wishes of his Brethren, it is expected, that the proceedings will appear in your next issue.

The inclemency of the weather prevented many from the East Point, and other remote districts of the county, from arriving here for the time appointed; but several, who are friends residing in this settlement and neighborhood, by patient perseverance, accomplished their fatiguing journey in course of the day following. And our Committee of arrangements, in view of this disappointment arising from an unavoidable detention on the road; and in compliance to the friends who were anxious to be present at their festive celebration, made immediate preparation for another public entertainment on Friday, Dec. 21st, P.M. generously furnished the decorations and arrangements in his spacious new house, to remain undisturbed. In fact, the Ladies and all concerned, exemplified a cordial emulation to provide accommodations and comforts, that displayed a remarkable improvement in the taste and skill exhibited in the preparation of the banquet, and was fully furnished on the preceding occasion.

The intellectual department of the entertainment was strikingly interesting and instructive. In the absence of the Grand Society Patriarch and his Rev. Deputy, Mr. Knox, the committee sent a special invitation to Mr. Arbutnot, who was the chief of his mission in a neighboring district, as they desired to secure services in conducting the meeting. His address, as usual, appropriate, and interspersed with amusing remarks, and a very interesting sermon, and the accidental occurrences which gave additional interest to this unexpected renewal of festivities.

His description of the various stirring exercises and the alterations of temperance melodies by the vocal choir under the direction of Bro. John McMillan, was decidedly the most interesting attraction of the Soiree. The audience chiefly consisted of the youth of the district, assembled to testify their courteous consideration of the guests, and the Fete being of a complimentary character, arising from the emergency of unforeseen circumstances, the admission to the Soiree, for 75 per cent was made a matter of the privilege. The visitors expressed their appreciation of the generous attention to their comfort in every respect.

This description of the Fete is intended as a supplement to the Report of the D. G. W. P., who is zealously devoting indefatigable efforts to create and cultivate a taste for intellectual pursuits among all classes in this community, by a variety of judicious expedients.

In this settlement, as elsewhere, during the season of festive rejoicing, it is almost an indispensable beverage at social entertainments. Festive drinking in friendly company is a common tradition, and is a great source of the goodly habits of intemperance. Therefore, we wish to avail ourselves of your columns and circulation to bear our humble testimony, that some of our Brethren are desirous of clearing and harmony "on the exhilarating cup." We have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing, that some of our Brethren are desirous of clearing and harmony on the exhilarating cup. We have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing, that some of our Brethren are desirous of clearing and harmony on the exhilarating cup. We have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing, that some of our Brethren are desirous of clearing and harmony on the exhilarating cup.

Ed. 4th, 24th Jan., 1856.

On Thursday the 24th inst. the Salem Division, of T. F. attended Divine Service in the Baptist Church. The Rev. Mr. Charles, of the Baptist Church, delivered to a respectable auditory, the prominent propositions of the "Desert," on "Character lately discussed in the address," and satisfactorily explained the reason for earnestness and eloquence which he is proverbial,—more especially on temperance questions.