

9th. To discourage more dram-shops or "grogeries;" that the principal and primary object of all houses of public entertainment should be the accommodation of travellers, or of boarders and lodgers; that three or more spare rooms and beds in the rural parts, and six or more in town, with every necessary appliances for man and beast, should be made imperative; failing which, a license should be instantly void.

10th. That respectability of character, and propriety of demeanor in the keepers of public houses and their families, should be made indispensable.

11th. That every complaint should be tried in a summary way: that the head of the family, or keeper of the house, should be punished, as well as the individual of either sex, whether relative or servant, personally found guilty of selling without license, or of selling adulterated liquor.

12th. That on an affidavit of a design to abscond, or of want of means, a warrant should issue for the apprehension of the accused, who should be held to bail, or imprisoned pending the trial. This course, it is thought, would not only prevent parties from resorting to *chicanes* to obtain delay, but would render the calling much less popular than it is now.

13th. That on a repetition of the offence, the fine should be doubled, and so in an increasing ratio of any future commission of the same offence.

14th. That the penalty should be enforced by imprisonment.

15th. That the present penalty should be increased, and that the whole should go to the "Informer," leaving it to him to avoid all odious imputations, by bestowing the amount, or any part of it, upon any one or more charitable institutions. Under such a system, and with this view, it is thought probable that the Temperance Society, as a body, or the most enthusiastic among those benevolent men, would personally interfere.

16th. That the clause empowering the Governor, upon the refusal of the ordinary Tribunals, to grant licenses, be repealed.

17th. Inasmuch as responsibility, when diluted by numbers, is inefficient, Your Committee would recommend that the duty of selecting among the candidates for licenses, should be imposed upon one single public functionary. Such an officer would not only be quite unconnected with the sale of liquor, but be subject to control; he might, too, be engaged in the preservation of order, as, for instance, the Inspector of Police, and he might be expected not only to conform to instructions, but to convey valuable information in the shape of reports.

The views of Your Committee will, no doubt, be ridiculed as Utopian; they will be denounced as impracticable, if not as tyrannical. Those who are interested in perpetuating the abuses which Your Committee would suppress, will argue, firstly, that its suppression is impossible, and secondly, that if it were possible, men would resort for excitement to opium or to some other drug. This vague fear is not enough to overpower the faith of Your Committee.

It surely would not be impossible to detect the encroachments of a vice as yet almost unknown, nor would it be so difficult to contend successfully against it, as to eradicate the wide spread and detestable habit of drink, long since unhappily contracted. But between liquor and any other known stimulant, such as opium, there is a wide difference. The habit of drink has grown out of hospitable and of generous impulses—it has become a social usage—it is entwined with our every day manners and customs—it is a conspicuous ingredient in every entertainment—it is a graft upon the social tree, that produces poisonous fruit. For ages men have been in the habit of inviting each other to drink; to neglect an occasion for such an invitation has been, in some circles, still is, bad manners, nor is it thought polite to refuse to partake. But the use of opium is not yet acquired: If it ever should be acquired, it must always be a solitary vice. If man can triumph over a habit of long standing, which is general, and which has obtained the mastery over him, he can surely defy the seductions of a novel indulgence, unrecommended by general example, and by the mirth, wit and frolic for which, on festive occasions, men first resort to drink.

The use of drink has been recommended; it is popularly, though erroneously supposed, to possess medical virtues, and between the use and the abuse of drink, the partition is thin, undefinable, imperceptible; the one leads to the other. But except in cases of admitted disease, who has ever inculcated the use of opium? How could men pledge each other in opium? There is therefore little danger that opium will supersede spirits; at least

it never can become fashionable, as drink has been, nor will it be as cheap.

At the worst, to prevent the consumption of opium or of any other intoxicating drug, the exercise of the regenerative powers inherent in man never can be needed, until he will have triumphed over his love for ardent spirits; and it would be to insult your successors, to assume that they will be quite indifferent to your example, or entirely devoid of the sentiments by which you are animated.

A. GUGY, Chairman.

Our limited space compels us to confine our extracts to what may be called the Report proper of the Committee. We hope our friends in different parts will be able to obtain a copy of the whole Report from their respective Representatives. In many localities, where temperance lectures are not to be found, the Report will furnish matter for the entertainment of many meetings.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MAY 15, 1840.

CHARGE OF JUDGE MONDELET, AND PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Again the public has been laid under obligations to this worthy Judge for the bold and fearless manner in which he proclaims the truth respecting the prevalence of intemperance and its producing causes. His former noble charge is still in the recollection of our readers; it has been copied into almost every Temperance publication in the British Provinces and the United States, and, we are happy to perceive, is also going the round of the same class of journals in Great Britain, we have no doubt it will carry the name of Judge Mondelet with honor over all Europe. We have been informed that some of the opponents of the cause subjected him to some petty annoyances as an expression of their resentment; but we are glad to perceive, that so far from making any impression upon his mind, such as they desired, they have only brought him out again, in condemnation of strong drink, in more unqualified terms than before, and, on this occasion, he is backed by the Presentment of the Grand Jury, and by the voice of the public.

"Many of the Grand Jurors" are of opinion that "no license for the sale of spirituous liquors should in any case be granted," and even those who cannot go so far, think "that the greatest care should be taken in investigating all claims for licenses, so that none but persons of known good character may be allowed to deal in so pernicious a trade." We thank them for the admission that it is a pernicious trade, and we then ask them how any person of good character can embark in it, or with what consistency the Legislature can give any one a license to prosecute it? "A pernicious trade!" Why, the greatest care should be taken to suppress such a trade, not to uphold, or even restrict it. If intoxicating drink is a blessing, and taverns a public accommodation, as many contend, then the Legislature is bound, upon principles of humanity, to extend both of them as widely as possible throughout the land; but if the trade is a pernicious one, as these gentlemen declare, let all the energies of the Government be directed towards its suppression.

We have already declared, that before the right kind of legislation upon this question can be effectual, the public mind must be prepared for it, by a general reception of our principles; and, we think, the proper time to attempt it cannot now be far off, in the district of Montreal. The present charge and presentment will