

as to survive only a few days; her husband was at home, but too much intoxicated to assist her. The temperance reformation has been productive of great good, for, whereas, eight years ago there could be nothing done by even two or three neighbours, without grog. All bees, and raisings, were conducted with liquor; yea, even a barrel of whiskey would sometimes be drank between Christmas and New Year's by a very few persons. Now there is none who drink in this place; but instead those same persons go regularly on Lord's day to the house of God with their families, and a great share of them have united with the churches in this place, Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational. There has been a small break off in our society of late, by reason of a man coming into the place with the Rev. Mr. Murray's book, who very industriously besieged one of our members that had formerly been given to drink, and led him away, and we fear some four or five young men; how far the evil may extend we know not, however, we do not feel discouraged—onward is our motto.

BRAMPTON, CHINGACOSY.—It is with some degree of pleasure that we can say that some who were once drunkards have become sober men, and keep the pledge inviolate: one in particular who had nearly ruined himself and family has now become a steady man, and a constant attendant on the means of grace; another man a great drinker and boxer has signed the pledge, and is now a religious character; others likewise have been reclaimed, so that we can say it has in some measure contributed to the prosperity of the churches.—**L. WALKER, Sec.**

BRANTFORD.—Nearly half the number of males, and one third the number of females are connected with temperance societies. Six deaths have occurred that may be directly attributed to intemperance. Our committee wishes particularly that something may be done to put down low grog-shops; and to have some thing effectual to save the poor Indian from total annihilation. There are twelve unlicensed grog-shops in our town, and thirty licensed; population 1600 souls.

BROCK.—Only one death, to our knowledge, has occurred through the effects of intemperance; it seems the unfortunate individual had been sleeping at a grocery on the Lord's day, when at about five o'clock he was put to bed in a beastly state of intoxication, and never again awoke. Drunkenness has certainly abated since our society commenced its operations, and religion is more likely to flourish under its influence.—**D. SMITH, Cor. Sec.**

BROCKVILLE.—There have been three deaths by intoxication. None of the members of the Committee are personally cognizant of the circumstances attendant on these deaths, and as enquiry from the connections of the deceased would doubtless cause pain, they can afford no answer to the latter part of this question. There is a sensible improvement in the general conduct of the working classes—a very remarkable decrease in the number of intoxicated persons in the public streets, of brawls, fights, and other disturbances—a great reduction in the number of merchant shops where liquors are sold—a decrease of those descriptions of crimes which usually result from intemperance. But the most satisfactory reflection is found in the growing disposition of the young of all classes to carry out the principles of total abstinence, a disposition which is rapidly extending itself to those whose parents are perhaps beyond our influence, either from their habits or their rank in society. A juvenile society is in active operation in Brockville consisting of 350 members. Out of eight ministers, including one Roman Catholic priest, six are teetotallers. The magistrates of the District (Johnstown) are more cautious in granting licenses, and some absolutely refuse to give certificates, or attend the sitting of the Sessions held for the purpose of licensing. The Committee cannot resist the opportunity of pressing upon the Convention, and upon the Temperance Union, if one should be formed, their conviction that measures of the most extended and decided nature should be fearlessly and at once resorted to for the purpose of striking at the licensing system. They consider that until it be destroyed, all attempts can only result in cutting the branches, leaving the root to live. 'Tis true, public opinion will go a very great way, but the Committee cannot look forward to a complete victory until those baneful regulations are removed. The Committee, while they of course admit the utility of publications, lectures, &c., cannot help considering the importance of blotting from our Statute Book the regulations for licensing, as of the very first degree; and although the Legislature may not at once grant all that is asked, any advance in that quarter would be attended with the greatest benefit.—**W. LEGG, Sec.**

CAVAN.—The temperance reformation in this place has produced very good results in families, and several reformed drunkards,

after joining this society, have also joined the church. Since our anniversary meeting on the 21st of January last, there have been an increase of 100 new members. Our borders are charging. We have held two meetings in the township of Manvers, where we met with much opposition, and received 11 members to the pledge. During the last year temperance principles has been ably supported in those parts by the Rev. Mr. Coleman, Durlington, and Williams, Miners, of the Upper Canada Conference; also by the Rev. Mr. Hale and Hunt, of the New Connection. The influence of the ministers of the gospel over their flocks is very great. Upper Canada Conference Methodists, the Methodists of the New Connection, and the Baptists, in this vicinity, are generally teetotallers. But, notwithstanding the great temperance reform, some are like the Mexican chief, and think the gospel and religion no good without grog.—**JOHN HENRY, Sec.**

CHATHAM, C. W.—There have been two deaths from intemperance during the year—one, a Negro perished with cold on the night of January 1st. The temperance reformation has, in a number of instances, prepared the way for the reception of the Gospel, and in this way has contributed to the prosperity of the churches in our bounds. Taking the direct and indirect results of our labours during the past year, we may safely say that we have succeeded in our object to a very pleasing extent. Some who were sunk deep in the evils of intemperance have joined our society, and in becoming total abstinence men they have been unspeakably advantaged; and many who were not intemperate, in the common acceptance of the term, have found that total abstinence has increased their individual and relative comforts, as well as shielded them from the evils of intemperance. We may then, fearlessly say, that teetotalism has done much good in Chatham. We look forward to the future with brighter hopes than ever. God has honoured us as the means of much good, and he will continue to do so, however much the worldly-wise may despise our instrumentality. Oppression is losing its power, prejudice is giving way. Every convert to our system adds to our moral influence. Let us then be encouraged to go on. Let us rely on that arm which sustains all things, and our labours will be crowned with abundant success.

CHURCHW.—During the past year there have been 7 deaths from intemperance, two of whom were drowned while in a state of intoxication. Many persons, however, have been reclaimed from drunkenness, and have become useful members of society. A few members have joined religious Societies. The wealthy portion of the community in this place have taken no part in the cause, which is deeply to be regretted, as we are very much limited in pecuniary means.—**ARTEMAS DOOLITTLE, Sec.**

CLARENCE.—The temperance reformation having been introduced at an early period of the history of this township, its blissful influence has been felt more as a preventative than a cure of the evils that flow from the use of intoxicating beverages. As each new settler drops in, his attention is immediately directed to the sentiments and practice of the temperance men, and generally soon becomes of their number. We think the design of endeavouring to influence the Legislature should be kept prominently before the public, through the *Advocate*; and we beg further to suggest, that were different sections of the country visited by Mr. Dougall, whose devotion in the cause has given him a vast amount of influence, we are convinced temperance would receive an impetus that would tell powerfully on its advancement.

CLARKE TOWNSHIP.—We have known of several instances in which people have been reclaimed, and have remained respectable citizens, and in some cases attached themselves to religious societies.—**SAMUEL MCCOY, Sec.**

COLBORNE.—Since the organization of our Temperance Society some two or three revivals of religion have taken place, and many have been added to the Church of Christ; some inebriates have been reclaimed, and the amount of good perhaps does not yet appear, nor will it until the day that discloseth all things.

COLCHESTER.—It is with gratitude we can say that the temperance society has been the means of a great amount of good in this place, many that not long since were in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity, are now members of Christian churches, and living a life of sobriety and piety.—**ALMOND ABLE.**

CONSECON.—Much good has resulted from the temperance societies in this vicinity, I believe not a fourth part of the drunkenness and fighting occurs that formerly did. We believe much good may be expected by petitioning our Legislature on the system of granting licenses, and suggest the propriety of one appeal for the ladies, but leave the subject to your consideration. We now observe we have two inns in this place, and most miserable