

Number of total abstinence members reported at the Annual Meeting, February 14, 1837.....	433
Added since.....	659
	1092
Less, Members dead, removed, or who have broken the rules, including 103 from the House of Industry in the winter of 1836-7, whose standing is not known.....	140
Total remaining.....	952

Should the liberality of the friends of temperance put it in the power of our successors, it will be of much importance to secure the services of an Agent, whose duties would comprise the visiting of the different Societies in the Province, attending their public meetings, when practicable, facilitating the formation of new Associations, circulating tracts, procuring subscribers to the Temperance Advocate, collecting funds to carry on the operations of the General Society, &c.; besides, while in town, devoting two or three nights a week to visiting and holding meetings. The advantages to be derived from the fulfilment of these duties must be apparent, and plead strongly for the employment of an Agent.

In concluding this Report, the Committee again allude to the goodness of God in the advances made by the cause of total abstinence in this Province, and recommend what was remarked in a former part of this Report, that the friends of temperance, in carrying on their plans and declaring their principles, would look up with more simple and persevering faith to Him for success. Probably this may be more necessary, as there is at present a tendency to substitute in its place worldly influence in carrying on benevolent operations, a disposition involving a departure from a reliance on the irresistible force of truth and the blessing of God, the effects of which we have painfully witnessed during the recent period of alarm.

*The Montreal Society for the promotion of Temperance in Account Current with John E. Mills, Treasurer.*

	Dr.	
To Balance due Treasurer from last account.....	£22 14 5	
" Advertising meetings, hire of Free Chapel, and incidental charges.....	35 11 3	
" Paid allowance to Secretary, Agent, expenses of Deputations to Quebec, to Three Rivers, and to Upper Canada.....	61 8 11	
" Paid miscellaneous charges, Medal to Capt. Hudson, Medals, &c.....	12 10 2	
" Paid for Publications, and remitted to Preston for Tracts lost in Cœur de Leon.....	11 19 1	
	£144 3 10	
	Cr.	
By received Donations from John Dougall, Esq.....	£62 10 0	
By received Donations from Sundries and Collections at Public Meetings.....	57 0 0	
	119 10 9	
Balance due me.....	£4 13 1	
E. E.		

Montreal, February 15, 1838.

JOHN E. MILLS, TREASURER.

Examined and found correct.

JOHN DOUGALL, AUDITOR.

*Correspondence.*

FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. MONTREAL, March 26, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—Having recently travelled through the entire length of the Upper Province, I am able to state, from personal observation, much that must be interesting to every well-wisher of the

country. The recent political troubles have grievously interrupted and retarded the Temperance Reformation; and habits of drinking, with their long train of attendant evils, such as drunkenness, quarrelling, profanity, idleness, disease, poverty, &c. &c., have fearfully increased. The Distilleries (those work-shops of death) are generally kept going night and day, Sundays not excepted without being able to supply the demand for whiskey. The stock of imported liquors is nearly exhausted, and the prices of all kinds have materially advanced.

The bar-rooms, grog-shops, and groceries, (of which very great numbers have been licensed every where) are generally thronged with congers and goers, somewhat after the fashion of beehives, and in almost every town and village bruised faces, blackened eyes, reeling steps, blasphemous oaths, with all the other usual accompaniments of furious or mauling drunkenness are familiar objects of contemplation. Multitudes of those who used to be called temperance men have broken their pledge, and the greater part of the drunkards who had been reclaimed by long and earnest temperance efforts, and whose reformation was matter of rejoicing and exultation to us, have fallen away in the general flood of intemperance, and "returned like the dog to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire." In fact, the Canadas through all their borders are invaded by a most subtle, merciless, and formidable enemy, which, instead of being met and repelled at every point by the courage and patriotism of our people as other invaders have been, is permitted to enter freely and range through the length and breadth of the land, withering the energies and industry of the people, prostrating morals and religion, and polluting social intercourse and domestic happiness. This enemy is intemperance.

I am grieved when I think of thousands of sober, industrious young men, who have been called from the farm yard or the workshop to take up arms for the defence of their country, and who, under the influence of idleness, bad example, and Government allowances of liquor, are fast acquiring habits of intemperance and dissipation, which will effectually unfit them for useful industry, hereafter. These habits will cling to them when they return home, and probably ruin them in this life, if not in the next; and, what is worse, their children and neighbours will learn to imitate their vices, so that if great and immediate exertions are not made by all who have the welfare of the human race at heart, it is much to be feared that these Colonies may become colonies of drunkards.

This is no time to fold the arms and sit down supinely when the ruin of a whole people stares us in the face. This is no time to cry peace when there is no peace. We have to contend with a deadly enemy, who has thousands of active and industrious servants who never relent nor relax from their exertions in his work. Let us, therefore, arouse ourselves for the conflict. Let us call upon all the humanity, philanthropy, and true patriotism of the country to support us; let us solemnly adjure all those who are placed in authority as rulers and teachers of the people, to join with us in this great work, and give all the weight of their influence for good, and none of it for evil. Let us beg of them to set an example before the community which every one may safely follow. Above all, let us seek for aid and countenance from on high, and urge the truth with all the meekness, charity, and love, which the Gospel inculcates, and which alone can render it effectual. If we do this, we may yet see the destroyer humbled from the proud eminence on which he now stands, perhaps banished altogether from the land. If we do not, our country will be deluged with intemperance, and our children's children will have reason to curse our supineness and covardice.

I was present at a temperance meeting in Toronto which was rather thinly attended, political differences standing a good deal in the way of combined action, and many of the most influential men in the temperance cause there, not being prepared to advocate total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. I endeavoured to procure a subscription list for the Advocate in that city, seeing that they have now no paper of their own; but no one appeared willing to take much interest in the matter, and indeed many told me that it was in vain to attempt to do any thing for temperance in Toronto as long as such an enormous number of dram-shops and taverns are licensed. The Magistrates there, as indeed in almost every town and village of the Upper Province, appear to think it necessary that

\* One merchant told me he had 11 pipes of Brandy to the small town of London last fall, and sold it all.