

Let all be done by moral suasion that can be done; but something more is required. Look at some of our moral reforms, and it is seen at a glance how necessary the assistance of Legislation is to their consummation. So long as slavery in some of the British Colonies was unchecked by law, so long there were hosts of slaveholders; so long as slave trading was lawful, there were whole fleets engaged in the infamous traffic. In like manner, so long as the keeping of drunkeries is unchecked by law, nay more, licensed, legalized and sheltered; so long will men be found greedy enough to fill their pockets with the gains of this enormous crime against society. There can be no doubt of our ultimate success. The number of our citizens who earnestly ask for this measure is already large, and is steadily on the increase. It is true that a conflict of no ordinary severity may lie before us, but our victory is certain. We know that the amount of capital invested in the trade is very great; we know how the present system is spread through the entire community,—we know how difficult it is to resist and overcome a great evil in the continuance of which so many personal interests are involved. We have reckoned the strength of our enemy, and we acknowledge its power; but we are hopeful of the result. First, because we believe God is on our side. Second, because we believe the country is preparing to rise up and demand the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, with a firmness which no considerations of private gain or public revenue can possibly resist. There is a moral power in such a cause as this, which is not to be resisted. What we need now is to spread light on the subject, and when once a profound conviction of the necessity of this measure becomes general in our community, our victory is gained. And in all this agitation let it be borne in mind that we have abandoned the foolish hope of limiting or regulating a traffic which is essentially mischievous. What we seek is the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a common beverage. In this we are radical, just because it is impossible to be conservative in reference to what is wholly evil. Here we seek not to reform, but to destroy that which we regard as utterly wrong in principle, awfully disastrous in tendency, and suicidal in policy.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The Temperance cause has advanced rapidly, both in Great Britain and the United States, during the past year. In England and Scotland many Christians and philanthropists have at length become fully convinced of the value of the Temperance cause, and many who in former days hesitated to unite in the movement are now its warmest advocates. A few years more and we will probably see the whole influence of the Evangelical ministry and laymen cast into the right scale. The visit of Mr. Gough has excited the deepest interest, and we may safely regard it as an indication for good, that this noble advocate of temperance has been so enthusiastically received in all the numerous cities and towns which he has visited. The subject of a Prohibitory Law has already been taken up by many of the ablest temperance men, and the advocacy of it has met with far more public favor than could have been at first anticipated.

ANOTHER LEGACY.

This Committee gratefully acknowledge, in addition to the legacy of the late Revd. Mr. Osgood, the receipt of £15 from the executors of the late James R. Orr, Esq., another early and warm friend of our cause, whose lamented death was noticed in our last Report.

FUTURE EFFORTS.

This Society is called upon in the coming year to renew and increase its exertions by lectures, petitions, tract distribution, and individual effort to stem the rising tide of intemperance, and especially to bring the agitation in reference to a Prohibitory Law to a happy consummation. Special efforts should also be made to interest young men as a class in this reformation, as many indications show that multitudes in this city are fast advancing in the seductive paths of intemperance, to that ruin of body and soul, which has already engulfed its tens of thousands, and left so many homes bereaved and desolate.

MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH ROBT. CAMPBELL, TREASURER.

Dr.		
Balance due Treasurer 1st January, 1853.....	£2	17 3
Amount paid for Tracts distributed in 1852 and 1853.....	18	9 10
Expenses of Telegraphing and Advertising.....	13	7 10
Paid General Secretary (Rev. D. Inglis) half year's Salary.....	15	0 0
Paid Salary of Tract Distributor, Mr. Thompson.....	10	12 6
Paid Temperance Lecturers—		
Mr. Hawkins.....	8	15 0
Mr. Kellogg on account 51 lectures.....	99	12 1
	108	7 1
Expenses of Deputation to New York, to attend World's Convention.....	5	0 0
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	7	11 8
	£181	6 2
Cr.		
Collection at Annual Meeting.....	£8	7 8
Sundry Collections.....	5	0 8
Legacy by the late J. R. Orr, Esq.....	15	0 0
Sales of old Stock.....	11	3 3
Donations by John Redpath, Esq., for Travelling Lecturer and Tract Distribution.....	20	0 0
Subscriptions collected by Messrs. Campbell and Dougall.....	63	7 6
Collections by Mr. Kellogg in country.....	58	7 1
	£181	6 2
By Balance to the Society's credit.....	7	11 8

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Audited, J. DOUGALL.

J. SINCLAIR.

Montreal, January 30, 1854.

OSGOOD TEMPERANCE TRACT FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH ROBT. CAMPBELL, TREASURER.

Dr.		
Amount paid for Tracts received from New York.....	£33	10 0
Freight, &c., on same.....	0	10 0
Amount paid for Tracts printed in Montreal.....	20	4 5
Paid for 66 copies of <i>Temperance Advocate</i> , at half price, sent to members of Parliament.....	4	2 6
Balance to the credit of the Fund in Treasurer's hand.....	90	8 4
	£148	15 3
Cr.		
By Legacy from the late Mr. Osgood, received from his Executor, Mr. Samuel Osgood.....	£128	16 7
By Interest on the same.....	1	17 5
By Donations from Hon. Messrs. Ferrier and Dewitt.....	2	0 0
By Sale of Tracts from Depository, at half price.....	16	1 3
	£148	15 3
By Balance to the credit of the "Fund".....	£90	8 4

[About £15 worth of R. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Tracts remain on hand.] Audited, J. DOUGALL.

January 30, 1854. J. SINCLAIR.

After the balance sheet was read, which will be found above, the business proceeded. The first Resolution was