

987

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

OF THE

City of Toronto,

READ AND ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

Held on the 11th day of October, 1847.

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**WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.**  
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TORONTO:

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.

1847.

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OFFICE-BEARERS.

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REV. JOHN ROAF.

Vice-Presidents,

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Secretaries,

DR. J. H. RICHARDSON, *Corresponding Secretary.*

MR. JOHN BOYD, *Recording Secretary.*

Treasurer,

ROBERT H. BRETT, Esq.

Committee,

All CLERGYMEN, resident in the City, who are Members of the Society, are Members of the Committee, *ex-officio.*

Messrs. R. WIGHTMAN,	Messrs. J. H. LAWRENCE,
J. STEVENSON,	JOS. LESSLIE,
J. ROWELL,	T. EWART,
J. WITHROW,	J. MACARA,
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J. WIGHTMAN,	T. HENNING,
E. F. WHITTEMORE,	J. FARQUHAR.
T. BURGESS,	

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RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
Temperance Reformation Society,
OF THE
CITY OF TORONTO.

I. This Society shall be denominated THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF TORONTO—the object of which shall be to suppress, by precept, example, and unity of effort, the dangerous and injurious practice of drinking Intoxicating Liquors.

II. Every person signing and adhering to the following Pledge, shall be a Member of this Society, without distinction of sex, religious creed, political party, or condition of life :—

“We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, agree to abstain entirely from taking or trafficking in Intoxicating Drinks, except for Medical purposes, and Wine on Sacramental occasions ; and to promote generally the objects of the Society.”

III. While a contribution to the funds of the Society shall not be deemed necessary to Membership, ALL MEMBERS, *in circumstances to allow of their doing so*, shall be invited to pay into the Treasury of the Society, the sum of One Shilling and Three Pence, or more, per annum.

IV. A President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Committee of not less than twelve Members, with power to add to their number, shall be chosen annually, at a General Meeting, to transact the business of the Society ; five of whom shall form a quorum.

All Clergymen, resident in the City, who are Members of the Society, are *ex-officio* Members of this Committee.

V. The Committee shall meet at stated periods, fixed by themselves; and on extraordinary times, at the call of the Secretary.

VI. A General Public Meeting shall be held as often, at least, as once a-month, at such particular time and place as may be fixed by the Committee: one of which Meetings shall be the General Anniversary of the Society, when a Report of the proceedings for the year then ending, shall be read, and a Committee and Officers chosen.

VII. Whenever a report reaches any of the Committee, of a Member violating the Pledge, it shall be his duty, as soon as possible, to inquire into the matter, and, if necessary, admonish the offender, for the first and second offence; but for the third offence in the same person, the Committee, after being satisfied of the truth of the report, shall strike off his name, and consider such person no longer a member of the Society.

VIII. All the Meetings of the Society and Committee, shall be characterized by an acknowledged dependance on Divine aid, in a suitable address to the Throne of Divine Grace.

IX. Any amendment to these Rules and Regulations may be made at an Annual Meeting, such amendment having been previously agreed to by the Committee.

REPORT.

The circumstances in which your Committee meet you on this, your Eighth Anniversary, are new and interesting. A long-sought for object has been attained—fondly cherished hopes are realized. On former occasions you were accustomed to assemble in some house dedicated to the sacred cause of Religion—a cause with which that of Temperance is and ever should be closely identified. Now, however, while your Committee would most cordially express their sense of obligation for the prompt and kind manner in which the respective places of worship were placed at their disposal, they feel it to be a matter of hearty congratulation that this night witnesses the friends of Temperance met together in a Hall erected by the free offerings of its advocates, on ground generously gifted by its tried friend, JESSE KETCHUM, Esq., now of Buffalo.

The time was when the Temperance Reformation was viewed as a wild fantasy, a vain delusion, fit only for weak minds and ungenerous natures ; but that period has gone by : and now that sober reflection has followed the burst of derision which greeted the movement at its commencement, the opinion is fast gaining the form of a settled belief in men's minds, that the world would be the wiser and happier, and more prosperous, were the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, universally to prevail. And it is worthy of remark, that amongst temperance men in Britain the sentiment is now being advanced that this Reformation "is not a mere expedient, devised for the exigencies of a month, or a year, or a generation, but a principle of moral power, calculated to outlast ages,—a movement fitted to match the spirit of the times we live in ; a spirit that is struggling to shake from its wings the accumulated dust and ignorance of centuries."

Each succeeding year brings with it additional testimony in favour of the correctness and value of the principle of total abstinence, and new proofs of its adaptation to men in all occupations, of all classes and ranks and orders. The cause is gaining new converts daily, and the intelligence of its progress throughout the world is of the most cheering character. Much activity prevails in England and Wales, as is shown in an elaborate statement written by Dr. F. R. LEES, F. S. A., a few extracts from which are here given :—

“The North of England, where teetotalism was first advocated with a zeal and vigour truly admirable, must still be regarded as the stronghold of the movement, and therefore claims our first notice. Here, also, a *systematic agency*, and general *organization* (most important, but neglected elements of success), are better understood, and more constantly acted upon, than in any other portion of the kingdom. This is, in a great measure, owing to the wholesome influence exerted by the oldest and most powerful and really useful of the general associations—the *British Association for the Promotion of Temperance*. It has 33 societies enrolled as auxiliaries, and 75 individual members (according to its 12th annual report), yielding a permanent income of £200. It represents 117,000 pledged teetotalers (or 1 in 50), out of a population of 1,212,194, including 24,000 reclaimed drunkards, 15 medical men, 105 ministers. This association now employs six active and intelligent agents in the constant advocacy of the cause.

BRADFORD, where the first anti-spirit society was established, and the first temperance hall erected, has two societies, the parent society and the long-pledge association, each possessing a spacious hall for the advocacy of the cause. “May they provoke one another to good works !”

HUDDERSFIELD has one of the most zealous societies in the north. Population, 25,000 ; pledged teetotalers, 1700 ; including 180 reclaimed drunkards. Four of its auxiliaries have 526 members, and 51 reclaimed drunkards, whereof 12 are in Christian communion.

MANCHESTER is the centre of much and successful effort in the temperance cause. In the town itself are two good halls, and another hall and temperance institute about to be erected. Useful and active societies also exist in the chief towns and villages around Manchester, as at Stockport, Bury, Rockdale,

Heywood, Ashton, and Dukinfield, at which latter place there is a commodious temperance hall.

In LIVERPOOL there are several active societies established, and a good temperance hall erected. The principle is also introduced among the sailors. Accurate statistics, however, are not obtainable at present.

SHEFFIELD has a respectable and useful parent society, and several active branches. Much temperance information is systematically, disseminated in this town.

At ROTHERHAM there is an excellent society, and a very fine temperance institute and library.

BIRMINGHAM has for many years been the centre of much noble effort in the temperance cause. In no part of England has information, by means of the press, been so faithfully and constantly disseminated amongst all classes. The fruit of this effort has been a considerable amelioration in the drinking habits of the community, and a well-worked and energetic society, exerting a powerful influence upon public sentiment.

The following are extracts from the Fifteenth Annual Report (1846):—

“The accession made to our numbers in the year, amounts to upwards of 1000.

“Within the past year a number of young men have formed themselves into a society, to promote the dissemination of temperance principles by a systematic distribution of tracts, from which great good will undoubtedly ensue.

“On the annual licensing day a memorial, numerously and most respectably signed, was, as usual, presented to the Magistrates, against granting spirit licences, a practice that has been attended with the happiest results, ONLY ONE LICENCE BEING GRANTED ON THE OCCASION; and your committee trust the day is not far distant when all applications will be refused, as it is impossible for any applicant to make out a case which the law requires—which is, that a supply of the article is necessary in a particular neighbourhood. Now, the experience of thousands in this town disproves the possibility of such a case ever being made out. TEN OF THE OLD LICENCES WERE NOT RENEWED, the proprietors declining to solicit their renewal.”

In SHROPSHIRE the temperance cause presents a promising aspect. Some six or seven clergymen of the Church of England have recently engaged heartily in its promotion, and are exerting a very beneficial influence.

In the Eastern Counties the temperance principle has taken deep root, more especially in NORFOLK and SUFFOLK.

In the Isle of ANGLESEA and the chief counties of the principality of WALES, the temperance cause has met with much success, owing probably to the greater warmth, impulsiveness, and simplicity of character of its population. Here the ministers of the Calvinistic sects are generally found its advocates; and the consequence is, that vast accessions have been made to the members of churches, and great numbers of drunkards reclaimed.

In BRISTOL, in a population of 148,000, we find 10,500 enrolled abstainers, including above 300 reformed drunkards, and 100 Sabbath-school teachers.

In LONDON very considerable effort has been recently put forth in the cause, and with such flattering success as to compel the notice of the best, and excite the hostility of the most depraved, portion of the press. A teetotal demonstration in Covent Garden or Exeter Hall now passes off with great *eclat*. Several eminent ministers rank amongst its strenuous advocates. Its position here was never so high, nor its influence so commanding; at the same time, it is not to be concealed, that the eighty London societies, in respect to character, intelligence, thorough-going principle, union, and proceedings, by no means furnish favourable specimens of the great movement. Nevertheless, amidst unfaithfulness, compromise, distractions, and jealousies, which are much to be deplored, the friends of the true principle have made, and are making, head-way against the corrupted public sentiment of this vast metropolis.

What, we have now to inquire, is the result we have arrived at, from our rapid survey of the temperance cause in Britain? Accepting such statistics as are obtainable for the basis of an approximate calculation, we cannot doubt that the various societies of Britain embrace at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions of enrolled teetotalers, comprehending 125,000 reformed drunkards, of whom, probably, 18,000 are now in Christian communions. "A tree is known by its fruit." Behold! the precious fruitage of the Temperance Cause!

LITERATURE.—First among the temperance periodicals of England, we enumerate *The National Temperance Advocate*, which has been the official organ of the "British Temperance Association" since 1838. Its circulation last year was about 9000 copies monthly, of which 2500 were sent *gratuitously* to various influential persons who might otherwise never come in

contact with a statement of the principles of teetotalism. Its gratuitous circulation has effected great good.

The Temperance Gazette, circulating about 5000 copies, is the organ of the "Central Temperance Association," and is judiciously conducted.

The National Temperance Chronicle is a valuable repertory of facts, published in London, as the organ of "the National Temperance Society," and possesses a good circulation.

There are also several non-official and other temperance journals in England, the chief of which are the following:—

The Teetotal Times, which has a large circulation, and is published in London; the *People's Temperance Journal* (a London weekly paper, thoroughgoing, and well edited;) the *Truth Tester* (conducted by Mr. Horsell, of Ramsgate;) the *Teetotal Topic* (a quarterly Journal, edited by Dr. Lees;) and the *Bristol Temperance Herald*.

ECONOMICS.—In Britain, at the present time, there are about 50,000 teetotalers who are members of the *Rechabite Society*, or of teetotal *Benefit Clubs*.

2854 policies have been issued by the *Temperance Provident Institution*. The *general lives* in this assurance office, it has been proved, are equal to the *select lives* of other offices; a striking proof of the superior healthiness of teetotalism compared with moderate drinking.

Between January, 1837 and 1844, the consumption of malt gradually decreased six millions of bushels; and if we take in the diminished use of *artificial and drugged* ales, we may be certain that the traffic in this article has suffered a decrease equal to *one fifth* of the whole, notwithstanding multiplied temptations, and an increased population. In the same period a decrease in the use of hops has taken place, equal to the liberation of 13,000 acres of land before devoted to the growth of this weed."

In Scotland commendable zeal is manifested. Two years ago a general effort was made to raise £1000, to be expended in the year 1846, in the distribution of publications and employment of Lecturers: the money was raised, the year 1846 was marked by simultaneous abundant labours, and the improved state of public feeling now observable may doubtless be viewed as the happy result of these praiseworthy exertions. The social drinking usages of that kingdom, protected on either hand, as they have been, by

the example of bright names and time-honored associations; sustained too by the tenacious firmness peculiar to the nation, have, until recently, bid defiance to every attempt made to move them. Now, however, one and another are giving way before the force of truth. Considerable attention has lately been directed to the funeral drinking customs, against which public declarations by Ministers and City and Town Councils have been made; these were followed by public meetings where the people expressed *their* approval of the movement, and the proposed alteration has been effected already in some places "without the least symptom of dissatisfaction from any party."

Several Ecclesiastical Bodies are moving in favour of total abstinence. In Glasgow, a "Commercial Abstinence Society" is doing a good work among commercial travellers. Its operations date from February, 1846; and at its first annual meeting, held in January, 1847, it numbered about 360 members. The Scottish Temperance League, and the British Juvenile League of Young Abstainers, are labouring for the promotion of the cause among the adult and juvenile portions of the community respectively.

Ireland is now reaping incalculable benefit from the habits of temperance, which have been induced so extensively within a few years past, chiefly through the unwearied exertions of the Rev. Theobald Mathew—a man who seems to have been raised up in the providence of God for such a time. In the principal cities and towns, Temperance Societies exist, and the cause finds adherents and advocates among all classes and persuasions. When famine and pestilence were raging in that land, Father Mathew said at a public meeting at Lisgood—"Tens of thousands of those who listened to me, and took my advice, are now safe from hunger and privation." And, about the same time, writing to a gentleman in England, he says:—

"It will delight you to be assured that the sacred cause for which we have so long and so successfully laboured, is progressing gloriously. In the midst of sufferings even unto death, the pledge is faithfully observed, and we now, thanks be to God, number more in the ranks of Teetotalism than at any other period."

The Temperance Society is being tested like gold in the furnace, by these calamitous times, and is coming out purified. Drunkenness will never again, with the Divine assistance, become the national sin of Ireland."

On the Continent of Europe, in Africa, in the East and West Indies, in New Zealand, and among the Isles of the Pacific, the Temperance Reformation is making progress. And the Continent of America, the birth-place of modern temperance movements, is still foremost in the warfare. Here is a cluster of facts full of encouragement, and indicating the state of things in the United States, taken from the last report of the American Temperance Union :—

"The Presidents and Teachers of most of our Colleges and eminent literary institutions are decidedly and actively with us, training up, as far as their example and counsel can go, the influential youth of the nation on total abstinence principles. The entire Sunday School system may be considered an auxiliary to our cause, while numerous distinct organizations are enlisting the hearts and hands of children in the enterprise. The conductors of large public works and manufacturing establishments of every description are with us. On scarce a railroad that goes out of Boston, is intoxicating liquor sold; and one line have resolved that intoxicating liquor shall not be carried upon their road. Several of our large steamers are temperance boats. Seventy-four thousand seamen are now enrolled on the temperance books in the Marine Societies of our ports and harbours. The sailor glories in his temperance principles, and could the numerous grog shops which infest these places be closed, the seamen of America would soon, as a class, be the most temperate of our population."

In the British Provinces east of Canada, the cause is evidently on the advance. In New-Brunswick, especially in the city of St. John, the zeal with which it is prosecuted is beyond all praise; that city, containing a population of 30,000, has in it 7,000 pledged teetotalers. "It is divided by natural boundaries into three portions: St. John proper, Portland, and Carlton. St. John has four Total Abstinence Societies, Portland has three, and Carlton three, all in active operation." A convention of temperance men from all parts of the Province is to meet on the 15th instant, in

St. John, to consider, among other things, the propriety of organizing a Provincial Temperance Union.

Coming to our own country, Canada, your Committee rejoice to know that there are, throughout the Province, warm-hearted teetotalers devoted to the noble enterprise; they are united in Societies which are to be found probably in every township, village, town, and city in the land. In several Districts these are organized into District Temperance Unions, which are doing something to strengthen and consolidate the cause. Special details of the operations and success of these associations cannot be given. The City of Montreal is the seat of the only general provincial effort that is put forth at the present time; and that is confined to publishing the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, which has gradually attained to a circulation of between 3 and 4,000 copies. This, after all, cannot be called a provincial effort, for the Montreal Committee are *alone* in bearing a heavy yearly loss, connected with it—the low price at which the *Advocate* is published, not meeting the expenses of merely printing and mailing it. Another 1,000 or 1,500 names added to the subscription list would relieve the Committee from embarrassment; and for the honour of the Societies deriving advantages from the sacrifices of a few individuals, this ought to be done before the 1st January, 1848, when the fourteenth yearly volume will commence.

Your Committee congratulate the Committee of the Montreal Society on the noble work which is now engaging their attention, namely, the preparing of a series of twelve Temperance Tracts to be distributed gratuitously, one every month, for a-year, to *every family* in Montreal. The work will involve the publication of 50,000 tracts.

Kingston is the head-quarters of a "Marine Temperance Society" formed this last year, with the view of promoting temperance on the lakes: a movement worthy of the attention and active support of the temperance men resident on the borders of our inland seas.

A new semi-monthly paper, devoted to Temperance and General Intelligence, was commenced at Niagara a few months ago, called the "*Niagara Fountain*;" it is 5s. per

annum for a single copy, and a decreasing charge according to the number taken ; your Committee hope it will be well sustained, and ever prove to its supporters, "as cold water to a thirsty soul." Too little attention has hitherto been devoted to the dissemination of Temperance Literature throughout Canada. It was not so in the early days of the enterprise in the United States. "Steven Van Rensselaer, of Albany, generously contributed the funds to distribute gratuitously the first 20,000 copies of the first Temperance Journal, and, subsequently, several thousand dollars more for the free circulation of other temperance documents. This gratuitous distribution resulted in a subscription list of 200,000 paying subscribers. Subsequently to that, fifteen gentlemen gave each \$1000 for the free distribution of temperance publications, and to support temperance lecturers. On one occasion, the underwriters in New-York gave \$1500 to furnish every seaman belonging to the United States Mercantile Navy with a single temperance document."

"If we would see in our midst such triumphs of the temperance reformation as are now apparent in the United States, we must take the same preliminary steps, the chief of which was, the circulation of temperance documents."

The attention of your Committee, during the past year, has been chiefly occupied with the erection of the Hall ; and with measures to complete the subscription list to the building fund. The city was partially canvassed by members of the Committee ; it was then divided into twenty districts or sections, and the services of two friends, private members of the Society, were sought for each. Some of the districts were but partially explored, while others, owing to circumstances that could not be controlled, were not entered upon at all.

Your Committee were highly gratified with the favour shown to the undertaking by the citizens generally. Several gentlemen, not connected with the Society, contributed liberally, and acknowledged that the Society had done much good, and was worthy of support.

The total subscribed did not equal the expectations of your Committee; but the labours of your collectors were suddenly arrested, first, by the movement on behalf of the sufferers by the calamitous fires at *London* and *Quebec*, and afterwards by the melancholy and painful necessity that appeared for a prompt, united, and generous effort to provide food for the famishing inhabitants of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. Your Committee, however, from what has been accomplished, are led to hope that another movement to this end, at some future time, will be altogether successful.

The amount of the contracts for finishing the Hall, as it now stands, is about £879; and the whole resources placed in the hands of your Committee, to meet the same, may be stated thus:—

Original contributions of the Ladies, being	
proceeds of Bazaars and Concert,	£285
General subscriptions,	303
	£588

But this is only a report of progress, as several subscriptions are not yet collected.

The balance against the Society, about £300, is larger than your Committee could have desired, and larger than it would have been at this time, but for the causes already stated. But there is nothing in the circumstance to beget gloomy forebodings for the future. An examination of the subscription lists shows, that only a small number of the members of the Society have yet contributed; and were 100 zealous friends to collect each only 5s. per month, during the next year, the whole would be wiped off!

Your Committee are really encouraged, and would congratulate the Society in view of what has been done; but, considering what is before them, they would ask the pledged supporters of the Society to inquire whether, upon summing up all that the Society has enabled them to save, added to all that it may instrumentally have saved them from, they could not discover good and weighty reasons for doing yet more than they have done, either by further contributions

themselves, or canvassing amongst their friends who have not given anything, for donations. Let all remember that the sooner this debt is removed, the sooner will the Society be in a position to prosecute with vigour the great work it has in hand.

The Corner Stone of the Hall was laid, on the 5th Oct., 1846, with customary honors, in the presence of a large concourse of friends; Jesse Ketchum, Esq., presided on the occasion, and placed in a cavity, prepared for the purpose, a bottle containing the following named documents and coins:

Two Temperance papers—the *Advocate* of 15th July, 1846, and an American paper.

One Almanac—American Temperance Union, for 1844.

One Hymn Book—Temperance Hymn Book and Minstrel, N. Y.

One Music Book—Warren's Temperance Harp.

Two Tracts—Report of Beer Trial, "Taylor vs. Delavan;" and "Fruits of Tavern Keeping" (in Toronto).

One copy of Brown's City and Home District Directory.

Society's Reports, 1840 to 1846.

One Temperance Medal.

Five Copper Coins—Geo. I, II, III, IV, and Wm. IV.

One do. Canadian Bank Token.

Two Silver Coins—1 Wm. IV., 1 Victoria.

Two do. United States America.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

"The prevalence of the sin of Intemperance, in the use of alcoholic liquors, and of other vices and immoralities flowing therefrom, led to the formation of the *Temperance Reformation Society* of the City of Toronto, Western Canada, on the 13th day of March 1839.

"The great object of the Association was, to bring about the entire disuse of those drinks which caused intemperance, to attain which, its members pledged themselves to abstain entirely from the use of those as a beverage, and to endeavour to induce others to adopt a similar course.

"The principles chiefly advanced in support of the movement were few, and were well expressed in three of the Resolutions adopted by a World's Temperance Convention, held in London, England, in the month of August in this present year, and are as follows, namely:—

'That alcohol, the intoxicating principle, is a subtle poison, at war with the physical, intellectual, social and religious interests of men.

‘That it is generated by the process of fermentation, and is the same, though existing in different degrees, in cider, wines, and malt liquors, as in distilled spirits.

‘That total abstinence from it as a beverage is the only true principle of the Temperance Reformation, the only hope for the drunkard, and security for others.’

“Frequent meetings were held to disseminate information on the subject, to investigate its merit, and to advocate its claims, to promote which, various churches kindly allowed the use of their places of worship. When the Society had been in existence about three years, a proposal was made, that, to facilitate its operations, and to give permanency to the Reform it was designed to effect, a building should be erected for its use; several Ladies volunteered their services in assisting to raise funds for this special object, and a site on Temperance Street, on which to erect a suitable building, was generously offered as a free gift to the Society, by **JESSE KETCHUM, Esq.**

“These concurrent proffers of aid were gratefully accepted, and led to measures which have resulted in the commencement of the Edifice, the Corner Stone of which is laid this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the ninth of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, **VICTORIA**, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart, **K. C. B.**, being Governor-General of the United Province of Canada.

“The building is 45 by 65 feet, and is to be erected for the sum of £751 10s., Halifax Currency, exclusive of the partitioning and finishing of the Basement.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Architect.

JAMES WITHROW, }
JOHN MACBEAN. } *Builders.*

E. F. WHITTEMORE, }
A. T. McCORD, }
J. WIGHTMAN, } *Building Committee.*
T. W. ANDERSON, }
J. ROWELL, }
A. CHRISTIE. }

This Edifice has been built, and is now devoted to the furtherance of the Temperance Reformation. Around it gather the warm aspirations of a thousand hearts! May the fondest wishes of its projectors be realized! May it witness, as it is hoped it will contribute to, the growing intelligence and activity of the temperance men in Toronto. Here may blighted hearts gain fresh life and vigour—

crushed hopes revive—good resolutions be formed—confidence expel mistrust—benevolence triumph over selfishness and misanthropy !

It is pleasing to acknowledge the service done by the Ladies, last fall, in petitioning the City Council for a reduction of the number of licensed houses, and a strict control over those for which licences might be granted. A strong sympathy in favour of the petition was expressed by two or three influential members of the Council, including His Worship the Mayor. The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution greatly increasing the accommodations previously required of such houses, which at once struck off from the Inspector's Roll about one-half of those that up to that time were reported as qualified according to law. The City papers, of all parties, much to their honor, highly commended the measure. It seemed as if a great object had been attained ; but, unhappily, the hopes excited were doomed to speedy disappointment : considerable activity was observed in various quarters, in adding to buildings or dividing apartments already too small for the entertainment of travellers, and whether these operations alone would warrant the result, it is unnecessary to enquire ; but your Committee regret to learn that tippling-houses and dram-shops abound as much as ever.

When will our public men come to act in a common-sense way in reference to this matter ? A slight examination of the subject would certainly convince them of three things : *first*, that the Government, when it imposed restrictions on the traffic in alcoholic liquors, never contemplated the present extensive and almost unlimited licensing of it ; *second*, that the revenue derived from this traffic is not a *gain* to the commonwealth, as appears by the fact, now well established, that the expenses imposed upon the community in the support of paupers and in the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors committed through the use of intoxicating liquors, greatly exceed in amount the sum received in legalizing the traffic : *third*, that the traffic itself exerts a most injurious and fatal influence on those engaged in it.

If these things are so, it is high time our City Fathers

were conversant with them and felt their truth, and that they were alive to the necessity of following in future a course that will comport with the design of their office, and promote the best interests of the people.

Your Committee received a deeply interesting communication on a subject claiming the attention and exertions of the philanthropic. It was in reference to the establishing of "cheap lodging houses, conducted on temperance principles, and by persons who would act as the friends of those who sought shelter or rest with them." Your Committee would gladly submit the communication entire, because of the importance of the subject itself, and the touchingly eloquent manner in which it is discussed; but two paragraphs must suffice on this occasion. The writer says:—

"One of the greatest obstacles to the reformation of those of the poorer classes among us who have contracted the intemperate habits from which your Society seeks to restore them; and one of the most fruitful *sources* of these habits, seems to me to be the want of lodging and boarding houses, conducted on right principles and presenting no temptations to dissipation. At present, the only places to which the working or labouring classes can go are taverns, and these very often of the lowest kind. While employed, the mechanic may, and does generally, I believe, live in the better furnished or more orderly of these houses; but, from personal observation, I know that frequently, when unemployed, no alternative is left him but to seek shelter in those whose terms are lower, and in which he is exposed to influences so deadly, so wholly evil, as to make it a wonder if he continue a sober man, not if he become a drunkard."

"Would it not be possible for your Society to establish in various parts of the City, say at the Market and in Stanley Street, among other places, cheap lodging houses, conducted on temperance principles, and by persons who would act as the friends of those who sought shelter or to rest with them. There are in many commercial cities 'Seamen's Homes,' and certainly there might be 'Mechanics' and Labourers' Homes.' The cost of such establishments would be very little, and superior cleanliness, quiet, food, and the lowness of the charges, would, I am persuaded, draw support almost equal to the expenditure. In Edinburgh, Scotland, such houses yield, in some cases, a comfortable remuneration to their managers, besides defraying their own expenses."

Your Committee could only assure the gentleman who honored them by submitting to their consideration such a document, that they fully entered into the feelings which dictated it—that they were sensible of the need there is in this City for establishments such as were suggested—that they were persuaded they would be of incalculable service to the cause of humanity, and that at some future time the way might be open to press home the subject on the consideration of Christian men possessed of the means and heart necessary for undertaking such a work. May your Committee not hope that this public notice of it will induce some seriously to ask themselves if they could not in this way provide for the wants of their poor neighbors—*brethren* still, though vicious and debased.

Your Committee made an effort to increase the circulation of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, by which 52 new subscribers were obtained. The total number distributed in this City, including copies which your Committee arranged to have sent to all the newspapers, is 80. Only a few public meetings were held during the last year; but your Committee are happy to be able to say, that additions to the roll of members have almost daily been made—the roll having received 271 names since the last annual meeting.

There is much in the signs of the times to warrant vigorous aggressive movements. Intemperance abounds on every hand; but the true position of the temperance cause among the benevolent operations of the day, is now better understood, and it is gaining adherents and advocates amongst men whose position in society, and talents, give their opinion much weight in the community generally. The opinion of the Prime Minister of England is now before the world, and will commend the cause to many who have hitherto looked upon it as beneath the notice of any man who wished to stand well with the world. His Lordship says :—

“ I am convinced that there is no cause more likely to elevate the people of this country, in every respect, whether as regards religion, political importance, literary and moral cultivation, than the great question of temperance.”—*Lord John Russell.*

Dr.

The Treasurer in Account with

1846.

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

To amount on hand, July 2, 1846,	£4 10 10½
“ “ Collecting Cards from Sundries,	0 18 11
“ “ Collection at Annual Meeting,	1 12 5
“ “ Sundry Subscriptions per Mr. Christie ..	0 14 7

£7 16 9½

FOR HALL BUILDING FUND.

To Balance from Saving's Bank, with Interest.....	£85 5 2
To Subscriptions in	
St. Patrick's Ward, pr Mrs. M'Glashan & Stevenson	47 15 0
St. Geo. & St. Andrews, “ McCord & Burgess....	53 7 6
St. Lawrence Ward, “ Whittemore & Nasmith	42 15 0
St. David's Ward, “ Wigham & Lawrence	47 10 0
Division No. 2, per Messrs. R. Wightman & Bell..	1 1 10
“ “ 3, “ Lamb & Lailey	0 16 3
“ “ 4, “ R Wightman & Lacey	1 18 2½
“ “ 6, “ Rowel & Willoughby	1 12 6
“ “ 8, “ Parry & Dyson	1 4 6
“ “ 12, “ Elliot & Hamilton	2 2 6
“ “ 14, “ White & McBean	11 14 7½
“ “ 16, “ Leadley & Reid	6 2 6
“ “ 17, “ Sharpe & Fowler.....	1 4 4½
“ “ 18, “ Rowland & Oal	1 4 1½
“ “ 19, “ Fairbanks & White...	0 5 0
“ “ 20, “ Farquhar & Cochrane.	12 13 7
To Proceeds of Soiree in Lecture Room	1 15 0
“ A. B. Sullivan, Esq., sub'n, and others col'd by him	8 10 0
“ Sundry Subscriptions	42 12 6
“ Donation from the late Lord Metcalfe	5 0 0
“ ditto Trustees of Knox's Church ...	10 0 0
“ Balance of proceeds of Bazaars and Concert, with which two kilns of Bricks were purchased, and afterwards sold to Contractors for	200 0 0

£586 10 2

the Temperance Reformation Society. **Cr.**

1846. FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

By paid for Posting Bills	£0	3	1½
“ Folding and Stitching Reports	0	7	6
“ Lesslie Bros., Printing, from May '41 to '44	5	3	1½
“ R. Stevenson, deliv'g Notices for 2 years	1	5	0
“ Post'g Bills and Postages, per Mr. Christie	0	9	10½
Balance	0	8	2
			<hr/>
			£7 16 9½

FOR HALL BUILDING FUND.

By paid Corporation for constructing Drain to the Hall	£3	15	0
“ R. Brewer, for Memorandum Books ...	0	5	6
“ K. Tully, Esq., Plans	1	5	0
“ The Contractors, Messrs. McBean & Withrow, at sundry times, to Acc't	550	0	0
“ For collecting Subscriptions	3	15	0
“ W. Thomas, Esq., Architect, to Acc't.	10	0	0
“ Miscellaneous Expenses	0	11	9
“ H. D. Mutual Fire Insurance Company, premium on £500, insured on Hall.	2	0	0
“ Balance	14	17	11

£586 10 2

A. T. McCORD, *Treasurer.*