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# EXTRA

TO THE

## CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

### Report of Proceedings of a Temperance Convention, held in Montreal, on the 23d and 24th February, 1836.

#### FIRST DAY.

The delegates assembled at the Congregational Chapel at 11 o'clock, A. M., when J. E. MILLS, Esq., was called to the Chair, Messrs. SMITH and DOUGALL were appointed Secretaries to the Convention, and the following gentlemen were reported as Delegates:—

#### From Montreal.

Rev. G. W. Perkins,	Messrs. J. R. Orr,
W. Taylor,	R. Morton,
R. Miles,	J. Fraser,
N. Bosworth,	L. B. Ward,
D. Clary,	D. W. Johnston
Messrs. J. E. Mills,	J. Court,
R. Froste,	J. Dougall, Junr.
J. Gregory,	

From Henryville.—Rev. J. J. Gilbert and Mr. Ebenezer Cutter.

From Lacolle.—Mr. J. H. Smith.

From New-Glasgow.—Hoyes Lloyd, Esq.

From Laprairie.—Dr. Henry.

From Lachute.—Mr. Barron.

From Dunham and Stanbridge.—Rev. Alexander Riddler.

From Chambly and St. John's.—Messrs. S. R. Andres and Mahlon Willett.

From Granby Adult and Juvenile Society and North-West Shefford.—Rev. J. Gleed.

The Chairman explained the business of the Convention; and, after a desultory conversation, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Court and Dougall, be appointed to examine and digest the Reports sent by the various Societies, and report to the Convention.

2. That Mr. Riddler, Mr. Perkins, Messrs. Andres, Barron, Mills, and Lloyd form a Committee to prepare Resolutions and business to be proposed at the afternoon and subsequent Sessions of the Convention, which Committee shall decide upon the expediency of a public meeting. The meeting then adjourned till three o'clock.

The Chair was taken a little after three o'clock, when it was resolved, that no member should speak oftener than once on the same question, nor more than fifteen minutes at a time, without the permission of the Chair.

The Committee for preparing Resolutions handed in a draft of twelve Resolutions, which will be found in their order, appended to this Report.

It was agreed to discuss every Resolution separately; and leave was given to any member to propose Resolutions to the Convention.

The first Resolution was read as follows:—

That the prevailing fashion in the higher grades of society tends much to perpetuate the evil of drunkenness.

Mr. MILES suggested that the word fashion was too vague, as it included a great many things besides drinking; and thought that reference ought to be made to public dinners, and other particular customs, which had an injurious tendency.

Mr. BARROW thought it would be better to leave out the words higher grades, and insert

"community," as it was rather invidious to single out any class for reprehension.

Mr. LLOYD was convinced that as long as the higher classes continued to drink, there would be no permanent success for the Temperance Reformation; they had introduced drinking, and been the cause of the evil, and they were now bound to remedy it.

The Resolution was then unanimously carried in the amended form, which will be found at the end of the Report, with the others which follow.

The second Resolution was carried unanimously.

The third Resolution was read as follows:—

That entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks would greatly promote the health, happiness, and morals of the community, and is the only means of putting an effectual stop to the evil of drunkenness.

Mr. MILES moved, in amendment, that the word "only" be left out, and that "best," or "most effectual," be substituted.

Mr. CLARY said, that a great principle was involved here, and that, as far as we knew, total abstinence was the only means of reforming the drunkard.

Mr. MILES maintained, that if the word only were retained, it would be untrue, for men might be perfectly temperate without total abstinence; it was an assertion of our own infallibility, and it would not do for us to limit the power of the Deity, by calling any means of preventing drunkenness the only means.

Mr. GILBERT thought there was no assertion of infallibility in the case, that we merely stated what was our deliberate conviction; God always worked by rational means, and we might as well say that rain could fall without clouds, as that drunkenness could be stopped without total abstinence, which he considered was the means employed by the Deity to put an end to drunkenness.

Mr. BARRON said it might not be prudent to go all lengths at once; and if we said it was the best means we would all be agreed.

Mr. LLOYD was convinced that total abstinence was the only means. If any gentleman could point out another means of reforming drunkards, let him do so.

Mr. MILES' amendment was put and lost.

The original resolution was then agreed to by a bare majority.

Mr. MILES asked leave to enter his protest on the minutes, as he did not believe the resolution was true; and being untrue, he thought it would have an injurious effect on the cause, and he did not wish to appear as sanctioning it.

Mr. BARRON and Mr. GLEED concurred in what Mr. Miles said.

It was decided that protest was a harsh word; but that any member be allowed to have his dissent from any resolution that might be passed, accompanied with his reasons for dissenting, entered upon the minutes of the Convention.

Mr. DOUGALL thought that some concession might be made for the sake of unanimity.—Words of nearly the same import might be found upon which all would agree; and it might be better to modify the resolution a little, than to

have it go forth to the world accompanied with the dissent of a large minority.

Mr. L. B. WARD moved that the vote upon the last resolution be reconsidered, as it was an important one, and some gentlemen appeared to have further remarks to make.

Agreed to.

Mr. MILES then recapitulated the arguments against the resolution; and was followed by—

Mr. BARRON, who thought that the drinking of a thimbleful of liquor once in a year would not make a man intemperate, yet this would not be total abstinence.

Mr. FRASER reminded him that the resolution said, to stop drunkenness; and that the only way to reform drunkards, was to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

Mr. BARRON would enter his protest also, if that was carried, for he thought there might be other means.

Mr. GILBERT thought the last speaker should enter, along with his protest, the names of all the drunkards who had been reformed by other means, if he could find any.

After several amendments were proposed and withdrawn—

Mr. CLARY moved that the resolution be laid on the table till tomorrow, as it was by no means the wish of the majority to force it through, but to give all parties time for deliberation.

Agreed to.

The fourth Resolution was read, as follows:—

That in the opinion of this Convention, the traffic and manufacture of ardent spirits, except for the purposes of medicine and the arts, are injurious to the community, and therefore immoral.

Mr. MILES moved that the word "immoral" be omitted, and the words "productive of immoral consequences," be inserted instead.

Mr. J. GLEED seconded the motion.

Mr. GILBERT saw no use in taming or softening down the expression of the resolutions, till they were made to mean nothing. We came there prepared to tell the truth to the world, and our best way was to do it in the plainest language.

Mr. MILES wished first to ascertain the truth, and then he would be as ready as any man to proclaim it. He did not believe that the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors was in itself immoral: he found nothing said against it in the Bible. (Some member quoted "woe to him that giveth his neighbour drink.") True there is a woe denounced against him that maketh his neighbour drunken, but none against him who makes wine or strong drink. In fact, the manufacture of liquors, in itself considered, was perfectly lawful, as well as the manufacture of opium; although they were liable to be abused, and therefore productive of immoral consequences.

Mr. BARRON reminded the Convention, that those engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, were a very respectable and influential body of men, and they would not be pleased if we called them immoral. This was not the way to do; we must wait till they were

prepared for the truth; for we might do harm by attempting to drive them. If we passed this resolution they would all cry out against us.

Mr. CLARY said he saw no reason for suppressing the truth; it must be told by somebody; and who would tell it if we did not? Would the rum sellers and whiskey manufacturers proclaim it? If they would cry out against us, they might as well cry out now as at a future time; for it must come to this. It was not the way to forward the cause of truth, to wait till people were prepared for it. As well might we delay sending missions to the heathen until they have thrown away their idols, and thus prepared themselves for the Gospel. No; we must go to them, and tell them that these dumb idols are not God. There is a corrupt public sentiment and men must be told that it is corrupt—have we come here to act in conformity with such a sentiment, or to decide on what we think is the truth, and then tell it to the world? And the greater the men are who oppose us, the more need have we to speak out boldly; at the same time we should speak in love and kindness, and with truth on our side. Any business, the natural and known tendency of which is to produce disease, crime, and misery, must be immoral; and this traffic is well known to have such tendency now, by many who persist in it. The seller takes the money of the buyer for that which he knows will do little or no good, and much injury; is not this immoral? It is dishonest; and this is done oftentimes to poor half-naked miserable creatures. A grocery keeper in this city, recently in conversation, acknowledged to me that he knew and felt it to be wrong to sell liquor, although he said that but yesterday a poor woman, whose clothing and all she possessed on earth, was scarcely worth a few shillings, came to his store, and he sold her a bottle of liquor, which she took home, and he had no doubt got drunk on it there, while her children had neither clothing nor food; and shall we hesitate to say that this is an immoral act? That man's own conscience, Sir, would condemn us if we should. The principle involved in this Resolution, and which I am advocating, has been recognized by all the Temperance Societies and Conventions in the States; and shall we be backward to decide upon it and declare it to the world? If it is not maintained by this Convention, I, as one, shall beg leave to enter my protest against their decision.

After some further discussion, the vote was taken on Mr. Miles' amendment, when there appeared a tie, and the chairman gave his vote against it, explaining that he voted so, as the Resolution expressed clearly that it was because the making and selling of liquor, except for medicine and the arts, was productive of bad consequences, that it was immoral.

Mr. GREGORY said, he had voted for Mr. Miles' amendment, because if the original resolution had been carried, it would have excluded the manufacture or sale of wine, even for the Lord's Table.

Mr. DOUGALL read the Resolution, which only mentioned ardent spirits, not wine nor any fermented liquor.

Mr. GREGORY said in that case he would vote for the original Resolution.

Another member made the same remark.

Mr. RIDDLER said, if the word immoral were taken in its first and ordinary sense, he could not agree with it; if it were taken in its second or political sense, he would vote for it; but he saw no such limitation.

Mr. WARD wished the vote to be taken; he would vote for the Resolution.

Mr. CLARY moved that it be laid on the table till seven o'clock. Agreed to. The meeting then adjourned till seven o'clock.

When the Convention again met at seven

o'clock, it was decided to postpone the consideration of the fourth Resolution.

The sixth and seventh Resolutions were then read and passed unanimously.

The eighth Resolution was read, when Mr. GILBERT requested to know what measures it was deemed best to adopt.

Mr. ANDRES said that as the Chambly and St. John's Society had instructed him to propose this Resolution, he would shortly explain. The principal obstacle in the way of Catholics, was the idea that this society was in some way or other connected with the Protestant religion; and the opening and closing of meetings with prayer, would be a great stumbling-block in their way. An instance of this was seen at Lacadie some years ago, where a number of gentlemen went to form a society, and the curé, and a number of Canadian farmers, were friendly to it, and came to hear the addresses; but when they found the meeting was to begin with prayer, they all went home again. He therefore suggested that it be recommended to divest Temperance meetings of all appearance of being religious meetings, or meetings for worship. He further said, that although several of the French clergy were friendly to the cause yet without the approbation of the Bishop, they could take no decided stand; and unless the Priests were openly in favor of it, they could hope for little success among the people. He would therefore recommend that a Deputation wait upon the Bishop, to request his consent and co-operation. Likewise he thought much good might be done by the circulation of Temperance tracts and publications in the French language; but the first thing was to get the consent of the Bishop.

Mr. MILLS concurred in the propriety of omitting religious services at public Temperance meetings, because though all religious bodies agreed on the propriety of prayer, yet they did not agree on the manner of praying. The Quaker, for instance, objected to prayer at set times, the Episcopalian to extemporaneous prayers, the Dissenters to written prayers; one sect to kneeling, another to standing, and so on. The British and Foreign Bible Society, which had attained a greatness and glory unparalleled, had been conducted on the principle of omitting prayer at public meetings. And though many attempts had been made to introduce it, the largest, and he thought the wisest part of that association, had opposed it. He thought with Mr. ANDRES, that it would be important to interest the Bishop and Catholic Clergy in the Temperance cause, if possible.

Mr. FRASER was for acknowledging God in all our ways, and thought we might lose more than we gained by giving our Society an infidel air.

Mr. RIDDLER was for praying a long while before going to the meeting, but omitting it then. We met at Temperance meetings simply as citizens, about a cause which had no reference to any religion or form of worship. He stood there, not as a Minister, but as a Temperance man.

Mr. DOUGALL remarked, that a respectable part of our total abstinence Members were Irish Catholics, and it would be unfair to exclude them from our meetings, which prayer would undoubtedly do.

The question was called, when the eighth Resolution was unanimously carried, and the nomination of the Committee deferred till next day.

When the ninth Resolution was read, Mr. MILLS asked if it were understood that the Societies in the country should contribute their share of the expense in maintaining an Agent.

Some of the Delegates said they could not pledge themselves or their Societies, but they thought it fair that all should contribute according to their means.

Mr. ANDRES thought that an eloquent Agent would be paid by the collection made at every place where he lectured. He thought the Agent should understand both languages.

The Resolution was amended by the addition of the words in italics, and passed unanimously. The tenth and eleventh Resolutions were passed unanimously.

The twelfth Resolution was read, when Mr. COYNE took the opportunity of saying a few words. He alluded to the large number of the *Temperance Recorder* published in Albany—eight millions of copies, he believed, since it commenced—and hoped that such an example might animate us. He said it was intended by the Executive Committee to publish the *Canada Temperance Advocate* at less than half its present charge; so that Societies taking forty copies might have them at 2s. 6d. a-year, inclusive of postage; that is 1s. 6d. for the paper, and 1s. for postage. And as it would be as large as it is now, he hoped this would be considered moderate; if, however, the circulation warranted, a still further reduction would be made.

Mr. BARRON said that the reason the *Temperance Advocate* was so little read in the country was, that it came so much dearer than the *Albany Recorder*, which was 7½d. per annum.

Mr. COYNE did not make the statement from any feeling of rivalry, but the *Temperance Advocate* was cheaper to a person residing in the Canadas than any American paper. The *Albany Recorder*, for instance, cost 7½d. for the paper, and 2s. for the postage, making 2s. 7½d., whilst the *Advocate*, which is a much larger paper, only cost 2s. 6d. including postage. He, therefore, earnestly desired Societies, Clergymen, and influential men in every district, to do all in their power to increase its circulation. He instanced one merchant who was going to send a copy to every one of his correspondents, and charge it in their account. Storekeepers in the country might do the same with their customers, and the difference between the price of a single copy and the price when forty copies were taken, would guaranter them against loss.

Twelfth Resolution then passed unanimously.

The Resolution which is numbered 15, was then proposed and passed, and the Convention adjourned till next morning at 10 o'clock.

## SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.

The Convention met a little after 10 o'clock, and Mr. MILLS took the Chair.

The third and fourth Resolutions were the order of the day, but it was agreed to postpone their consideration for some time in order that Mr. Miles might be present.

The fifth Resolution was then read; when Mr. DOUGALL remarked, that opposition might be expected to this resolution out of doors, as a similar statement had been met with very plausible arguments from the Bible already.

Mr. ANDRES thought we might modify the resolution twenty times and not please every body out of doors. We were to decide what was true, not what would please the public.

Mr. BARRON agreed with the resolution, for he believed it to be true.

Mr. PERKINS said, he hoped that an opportunity would be found of meeting the opposition out of doors, in the course of the discussions now in progress in this city. The Bible he thought was most unwarrantably dragged into this controversy. That book was given by God to teach us religious truths and the way of salvation, not to instruct us in science, or in dietetics. If the progress of chemical and medical knowledge shows any ordinary article of diet to be injurious to the health, we have a perfect right to abandon the use of it, and persuade others to do so, though Prophets and Apostles,

and even Christ himself, might have used it on earth. The Bible was neither intended to teach us science nor dietetics; neither in building steam engines, nor in the practice of medicine. Physicians feel themselves at perfect liberty to use a lump of figs, or not, in their prescriptions just as the circumstances of the case may require, although, it was on one occasion, a divinely appointed remedy. So with the use of alcoholic drinks; if the progress of science has informed us that these substances are injurious, we have a perfect right to abandon their use.—Nay, the Bible comes in with its sanctions and requires us to act on that knowledge, and decline the use of that which may injure ourselves or others. Noah, on one occasion, was intoxicated. The sacred writer narrates the fact, but does not rebuke the sin! Why? Because there was any doubt as to its guilt? No. But God, taking it for granted that the readers of his word, would have candour and common sense put on record, without comment or reprehension, the melancholy fact of Noah's fall, and left the reader to draw his own instruction from the history. But the man who should therefore argue, that it was wrong to abstain from drunk-ness, because Noah was once drunk, would reason with equal conclusiveness, with the man who contends, that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is wrong, because some good men in old times, were in the habit of using them.

Mr. GILBERT was in favor of the resolution as it stood; he was convinced that alcoholic drinks were injurious to the constitution, and that even as a medicine they might very well be dispensed with. In all our declarations it was of course understood, that we did not interfere with the use of Wine at the Communion—that was left altogether to churches.

Mr. RIDDLER was of opinion the Resolution should pass. Five most respectable physicians in the Townships had given up the use of intoxicating drinks altogether, in their practice. Liquors were much abused as a medicine; some Temperance Stores kept them, on the ground of their medical use, but it was ascertained that people came very often saying there was some one sick in their families, who used the liquor, when they got it for the purpose of intoxication.

The Resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. DOUGALL moved Resolution No. 13, saying, that though many would be held back by feelings of delicacy or shame, yet some who had rescued themselves from the miseries of drunkenness, would, no doubt, be philanthropic enough to give the result of their experience to the public.

Mr. WILLETT said at least one in the district from which he came would do so.

The Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CLARY brought in the Report of a Committee which had been appointed to consider the expediency of forming a Provincial Temperance Society,—the Report was in favour of the measure; he then read the draft of a Constitution.

Mr. PERKINS suggested, that such a Society would only distract the attention of the efficient members of other Societies, who would necessarily compose it. He thought it would be better to make the Societies now organised efficient, than to form new ones.

After some discussion the Resolution "that it was expedient to form a Provincial Temperance Society," was put and lost.

The following Gentlemen were appointed the Committee, referred to in the 8th Resolution, with power to add to their number, viz:—

Hon. P. Debartch,	Hon. D. B. Viger,
J. DeWitt, Esq. M. P. P.	Messrs. Andres,
Dr. Henry,	Court,
Dr. Robertson, St. Johns	Dougall.

The consideration of the third Resolution was then gone into.

Mr. GILBERT was not in favor of altering the

third Resolution. Softening down the truth would only hurt its efficacy.

Mr. PERKINS proposed an amendment, in order to satisfy all, that the words "and in our opinion is necessary to the completion of the temperance reformation," be substituted for the latter clause of the original resolution.

Mr. GLEED, Mr. BARRON and Mr. RIDDLER, supported the amended motion, which was carried unanimously.

The fourth Resolution was read; when—

Mr. BARRON moved the same amendment which Mr. Miles had moved the previous evening, as that gentleman was absent.

Mr. RIDDLER considered wine in no respect different from ardent spirits, except that it was weaker; and he thought it would be too much to call all the manufacturers of wine and ardent spirits immoral.

Mr. FROSE requested the resolution as it originally stood, and the amended resolution, to be read, that their import might be perfectly understood.

Mr. GLEED said that many manufactures were productive of evil; that he had known boys fish on a Sunday, which was well known to be wrong. He had known one drowned whilst so engaged. Here was a source of crime and death; but no one would call the manufacturers of hooks and lines, immoral.

Mr. DOUGALL thought that if it were the constant and natural result of the manufacture of hooks and lines, to cause the Sabbath to be broken and to drown little boys, the sooner it was given up the better; this, however, was by no means the case.

Mr. CUTTER thought there was no half way between moral and immoral. If a thing were immoral, there was no way of softening it down; and he considered that this traffic was immoral.

Mr. PERKINS expressed an earnest desire that this resolution should pass. So long as the traffic in ardent spirits was esteemed reputable and right, so long would it be impossible to complete the Temperance reformation. Gentlemen seem to misunderstand entirely the reason why we consider the traffic in ardent spirits immoral. The mere fact that evil consequences result from the traffic, does not constitute it wrong. *Incidental* evils are the result, occasionally, of the most honorable callings. We call the traffic in ardent spirits immoral, because the *certain, legitimate, and natural tendency* of the business is to increase crime, pauperism, disease, and woe. We contend that such has been the result, in all times, and in all countries; and maintain, that from the very nature of the article, such must be the result. The man who sells the article, sells it in view of the *known and necessary* consequences; and is therefore justly held accountable for those consequences. Suppose that one of our merchants receives a consignment of flour. He has evidence that in some of the barrels arsenic has been mingled; he does not know how much; nor in which of the barrels the poison is to be found. He does not know but the barrels which contain the poison, may be sold to the bookbinders for paste. He has no malice towards the individuals to whom he sells the article. But with the necessary consequences of the sale before his mind, he does, for the purpose of gain, sell the flour indiscriminately. This would be an immoral act. We contend that on the same principle, the seller of ardent spirits commits an immoral act. He does it that which will infallibly, and necessarily, lead to disease, crime, and death. It is sometimes said, that in declaring the traffic in ardent spirits to be immoral, we set up a new standard of morality. We do no such thing. We take the old standard of morality, old as the law of God, and apply that standard to this particular case. Whenever we find any course of conduct, invariably and necessa-

rily productive of evil, then we pronounce that conduct wrong; we apply to it the law of God, the infallible standard, and by that standard we try and condemn it. When the divine standard of morals declares that we shall not kill; then we maintain that a business, which inevitably conduces to the death of thousands, contravenes that law, and is therefore immoral. When the divine standard has said, "do good unto all men;" then we know that a traffic productive of evil, of *incalculable* evil, and *necessarily* productive of that evil, is immoral.

Mr. BARRON's amendment was put and lost; when the original motion was carried with four dissenting voices.

Mr. PERKINS then moved the fourteenth Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. BARRON asked for the Report of the Committee for examining the reports of the various Societies.

Mr. DOUGALL said, as there had been no time to make it out, it would be published as directed in the eleventh Resolution, along with the proceedings of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned.

The following are the Resolutions which were passed:—

#### RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the use made of intoxicating drinks by the higher classes of society, as the symbols of courtesy and the instrument of conviviality, tends much to perpetuate the evil of drunkenness, among the people generally.
2. That the use of alcoholic drinks has produced immense evils in the world, in the destruction of health, and the increase of crime, pauperism and misery.
3. That entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, would greatly promote the health, happiness, and morals of the community; and in our opinion is necessary to the completion of the Temperance Reformation.
4. That, in the opinion of this Convention, the traffic and manufacture of ardent spirits, except for the purposes of medicine and the arts, are injurious to the community, and therefore immoral.
5. That all alcoholic drinks, are in their nature, injurious to the human constitution, and, as such, ought to be abstained from.
6. That we consider the best political and commercial interests of the community would be promoted by the universal prevalence of the principles of the Temperance reformation.
7. That medical gentlemen throughout the Province be requested to communicate to the public, through the medium of the Montreal Executive Committee, their views of the effects of alcoholic drinks on the human constitution.
8. That a permanent Committee be appointed to devise and execute measures to interest our French fellow citizens in the temperance cause.
9. That the Montreal Temperance Society be requested, if possible, to secure the service of a Temperance Agent, to promote the cause in the Province, and that every Temperance Society in the Province be requested to contribute according to its means towards the necessary expense.
10. That the friends of Temperance in every part of the country, be earnestly requested to form Temperance Societies in all the townships and settlements in the Province.
11. That the Committee, appointed to examine the Reports from the various Societies in the Province, be instructed to prepare from these documents, a Report for publication.
12. That the Canada Temperance Advocate, be earnestly recommended to the patronage of the friends of Temperance, and to the Temperance Societies in the Province.
13. That those who formerly made a free use of intoxicating liquors, and now abstain from them, be invited to communicate the result of their experience to the public, through the medium of the Temperance Advocate, and that Temperance Societies, through the country, be requested to receive and forward such communications.
14. That the Montreal Temperance Society be requested to take measures to increase union and mutual communication between the various Temperance Societies in the Province.
15. That the thanks of this Convention be given to all the Editors of newspapers, who have published information connected with, or advocated the Temperance cause.

TABLE OF RETURNS MADE TO TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,  
FEBRUARY, 1836.

NAME OF SOCIETY	Extent or Boundaries.	President.	Secretary.	Date of Formation.	Ordinary Members.	Total Abstinence do.	Expelled.	Withdrawn or removed.	Taverns.	Stores selling Liquor.	Temperance Inns or Stores.	Distilleries or Breweries at date of formation.	Ratio here
Montreal.....	City & Sub		J. Court	Nov. 1835	193	247	3	1	228	147	1	10	10
New Glasgow..	6 miles	H. Lloyd	E. Griffin	Jan. 1834	—	125	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Fox Point.....	3 townships	J. Edwards	W. Edwards	April, 1834	121	—	15	10	4	0	0	0	0
Shipton.....	30 sq. miles	J. Boulton	G. Bangs	Dec. 1833	153*	—	6	6	0	1	0	3	1
Huntingdon....	6 do	J. Adams	J. Biggar	Jan. 1834	104	29	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Lachute.....	6 miles by 5	Rev. W. Brun-	J. Hutchins	Jan. 1832	200	—	17	10	2	1	1	0	1
Dunham.....	Township	S. Baker	Thos. Selby	July 1830	453*	—	8	12	3	2	3	4	0
Iacollo.....	Seignior	L. Odell	J. McCallum	Jan 1833	408	—	3	24	4	1	3	0	0
Georgeville....	5 miles by 1	L. Merriman	J. Ives	Aug 1830	245*	—	11	80	1	0	2	4	0
Laprairie.....	1 to 6 miles	Dr. Henry	J. Johnston	Feb. 1833	49	11	2	0	26	0	3	1	1
Phillipsburgh.	1 by 5 do	Rev. R. Whit-	J. Taylor	Dec. 1831	181*	—	8	5	2	0	4	1	1
Chambly and St. John's....	3 parishes	Dr. Robinson	M. Willett	Feb. 1834	17	56	1	0	37	12	5	1	1
Hull.....	12 miles	J. Church	G. Church	May 1833	50	—	3	2	2	0	3	0	0
Lennoxville... Eaton.....	5 sq. miles 10 do	M. Mallory J. Taylor	W. Brookes P. Hubbard	April, 1832 June, 1832	138 318	—	1	11	1	0	2	2	0
Stanstead Plains Do	N.E. quarter N.E. do	J. Smith D. Walling-	G. Walling-	May, 1833 May, 1833	200 349	—	0	15	2	3	2	3	0
Frelighsburg.. Westbury.....	Potter 3 miles	D. Blanchard P. Embury	C. R. Woods F. Hall	June, 1830 Dec. 1833	— 31	155	20	6	0	0	0	2	0
Compton.....	Township	J. Gilson	J. W. Gilson	July, 1832	436*	—	9	7	3	0	0	1	0
Bolton.....	4 miles sq.	J. Wilby	J. S. Merry	Jan. 1832	91	—	7	5	1	0	1	0	0
Granby.....	Township	S. Wetherby	H. Miner	Dec. 1835	73	—	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Yamaska.....	10 miles	N. Fiske	J. Chamber-	Aug. 1831	50	—	6	8	1	1	0	1	0
Godmanchester and Hinchin- brook.....	21 sq. miles	D. Arms- trong	J. W Arms- trong	May, 1831	8	91	15	13	2	9	0	0	1
Longueuil.....	2 townships	D. Pattee	J. Pattee	April, 1830	335*	—	16	11	6	9	2	1	1
					4249	715	159	317	335	192	34	40	30

\* Wine is excluded in the pledge of these Societies.

† Taverns and Stores.

The foregoing Table is a condensed review of the various reports made to the Committee, showing in round numbers about 4500 members of the Temperance Society in the Districts from which Reports have been received. We would, however, not be doing justice to these reports, if we did not notice, that they very generally state the improvement caused by the Temperance Society to be much greater than the mere list of their Members would indicate. For instance, the Godmanchester report says: "our Society exerts a salutary influence upon those who are opposed to our mode of operation. Great numbers of whom dispense with the use of ardent

spirits upon almost all occasion, (such as bees, raisings, &c.) in order to convince us that they can live soberly without the aid of the Temperance Society; thus bearing involuntary testimony to the excellence of our principles. The Longueuil report says: "that even those who refuse to join the Society, admit that there has been a great improvement in the morals of the neighborhood since its formation."

The Dunham, Georgeville and Eaton Societies say, that the improvement in the morals and happiness of the community has been very great indeed, and realised their fondest anticipations. The Compton Society estimates the annual

consumption of ardent spirits at its formation, at 6000 gallons; and the present consumption at 1800 gallons. The report from Bolton estimates the quantities as follows, consumption at formation 2000 gallons, and now 500 gallons. The Yamaska Society says, that not more than one-tenth of the ardent spirits is consumed now that used to be formerly; the Huntingdon Society estimates the decrease to be from 5000 gallons formerly, to 1500 now; the Frelighsburg report estimates the decrease at 19 out of 20 puncheons, which used to be consumed; and the greater part of the Township Societies present similar results.

A number of the Societies state that they have not adopted the total abstinence pledge yet, though many of their members act upon that principle. The La Chute Society says, "so much remains to be accomplished, that we are about to adopt the total abstinence pledge, which we have no doubt will pass by a large majority, at our next meeting." And several other reports mention an intention to adopt this pledge.

Some Societies report a good many drunkards reclaimed, and more saved who were fast verging towards intemperance. The Eaton report, after mentioning the case of several confirmed drunkards who have been reclaimed, says, "indeed it cannot be doubted, that a large number have been saved from drunkenness by ceasing to walk in the path which leads to it." Other Societies, however, among which is that of Laprairie, complain that they have not been very successful in reclaiming drunkards, which they attribute to their not excluding fermented liquors in their pledge.

From many of the Societies no returns of drunkards reclaimed have been made; the number mentioned, by those which have made returns, of confirmed drunkards who have been reclaimed is 84.

We have now briefly noticed the principal facts mentioned in the reports; many of which complain of unlicensed Taverns—and of Store-keepers, who against the wishes of the better part of the community, continue to bring ardent spirits into their districts, thereby pandering to the evil propensities of the worst part of the population. The complaint of backwardness on the part of many, who from their situation in life, should be the best friends of the Society, is also of frequent recurrence.

We shall only further remark, that the great number of Taverns licensed in the City, Villages and Canadian Parishes, appears to us a melancholy proof of the prevalence of Spirit drinking. And we sincerely hope the next annual report may show a great improvement in this, as well as all other respects.