

drinks as a common beverage, or as an article for common use at his table, whether he uses a large quantity or a small quantity, is, to some extent responsible for the guilt and misery and ruin of the drunkard. He is guilty, in the first place, inasmuch as his example is an open avowal of his belief that the use of spirituous liquors as a common beverage, if not absolutely necessary, is at least harmless. He is guilty in the second place, in as far as his use of the article is an inducement to the distiller and the retailer to embark in and prosecute the traffic; for it is evident that no decent man would incur the disgrace of opening and keeping a tavern exclusively for the accommodation and debasement of drunkards; and he is guilty, in the third place, because he has again and again filled the cup and pressed it upon the poor unfortunate wretch, whose thirst for artificial nervous excitement waxed stronger and more irresistible under the influence of every successive draught, till at length the stage was attained that sealed his doom as a ruined, irreclaimable drunkard. Ponder, O reader, on these allegations—commune with thy own soul, know certainly if thou art an accomplice in the perpetuation of that flood of misery which drunkenness is pouring on humanity, and remember, that "for all these things God will bring thee in to judgment!"—*Huron Signal*.

The Maine Law in Indiana.

We publish the following circular to show that the right spirit is animating the people of the Hoosier State. The temporising, truckling, cowardly policy of the late Legislature of that State has so aroused the people that they are marshalling their forces for the conflict:

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—We have arrived at a crisis in our cause—a crisis which, if we are faithful, is full of promise and hope. We have waged a 'thirty years' war' against the most desolating and dreadful scourge of our race. We have gained many victories. We have redeemed thousands of captives. We have won trophies that angels might envy. But we have erred in a vital point, and hence have failed to complete success. We have left all his forts in the hands of the enemy. We have not spiked his cannon, destroyed his ammunition and broken his masonry. Hence, as soon as we were off our guard we were again invaded. Our sons and brothers were seized and enslaved!

The time has come for a different contest—for a WAR OF EXTERRINATION!

The State on which the sun first shines in the morning has flung abroad this banner, and under it has marched to victory. Instead of chaining the mad dog, or selling licenses for keeping him, or fining his owners for letting him bite, or making them liable for the consequences of his bite, the temperance men of Maine cried "shoot the dog—catch him and kill him wherever he is found—let no man harbor him, for any sum or under any circumstances. He is dangerous. He will slay both body and soul. No money can compensate for its ravages."

We must up and follow this example! Until intoxicating liquors are outlawed and contraband, our work is not half done. We are liable to constant disappointment and reaction; for we leave the roots of the cancer in the body. Too much time has been spent in cutting and scarifying the surface—let us make *one untried and vigorous effort* for a complete and final victory. Let us resolve to ask for nothing less than a law that will BANISH and OSTRACISE this poison—that will set a mark upon it—that will turn a man's hand against it, so that whoever finds it shall destroy it. The day for modesty in this great movement has gone by. The land is full of light. The dreadful evils of intemperance are known to every child. The legislature is bound to protect us from these evils! We must petition then. It is our right—nay, it is our duty. We must send up on the 20th of April all the names we can, asking for the Maine Law. We must not be trifled with while thousands are suffering and dying, in order that a few may be enriched in the name of humanity and of justice, and of the *primal principles* of society, we must demand protection, the only adequate protection for our friends and our children—a law against the poison itself—against it under any name or disguise, and in any place where it is not evidently needed for medicinal or manufacturing purposes.

If this legislature refuse our prayer, we must mark those who vote against it—we must attend primary meetings in order to pre-

vent their nomination, or that of men of similar principles—we refuse them our votes and labor for their defeat. For, in this moon-day of reform, no man can be a true patriot who sustains the poisoner of the homes, the bodies and souls of his fellow citizens. Let him call himself a democrat, or a whig, if he will. Let party caucuses and conventions nominate him, if they will—we brethren, must reject him, or become traitors to humanity and to the best interest of our country. But we hope that we shall not be driven to such a contest. Send up your petitions by hundreds and thousands—get the name of every voter in your township—then on a separate sheet, the names of their wives and sons and daughters—*give us the name of every friend of Temperance*, and the present legislature will give us the Law.

We send you on the other side of the page a brief petition and also the pledge of the *Social Order of Temperance*, which has received about 5,000 signatures in this country, and is extending rapidly over the State. Circulate them promptly—act *efficiently*, for the time is short. Take a few days from your business, and devote them entirely to this work! Call your people together in the court house, the school house, and the churches. Read to them the Maine Law, and this pledge and petition! The cause is worthy of all the time and effort you can devote to it.

Better *strike at once*, and SLAY THE MONSTER, than to have to defend your children, and tremble for their safety for years to come. Your brethren in the glorious cause of Temperance.

EDWARD R. AMES,	}	State Central
WM. HANNAMAN,		}
W. C. THOMPSON,	mittee.	
CALVIN FLETCHER,		
T. R. CRESSEY,		
CLEMENT E. BABB,		

Indianapolis, March 16th, 1852.

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the Owen Sound Total Abstinence Society, and the Owen Sound Division of the Sons of Temperance was held in Messrs. Butchart's Union Hall, on Monday evening the 10th instant, to discuss the Maine Liquor Law.

W. C. Boyd, Esquire, President of the Owen Sound Total Abstinence Society was called to the chair, when, after the opening of the meeting by singing and prayer, by the Rev. John Neelands, and a few introductory remarks by the chairman, the following resolutions were moved and adopted, viz:—

Moved by Owen Vandusen, Esquire, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cribbs.

Resolved—That the awful and desolating evils from the use of intoxicating drinks are so widely spread, so long established, so deeply rooted, and so strongly supported by prejudices, habits, customs and pecuniary interests, that nothing short of a total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage can ever meet the exigencies of the case.

Moved by Rev. John McKinnon, seconded by Mr. G. Newcombe,

Resolved—That the entire prohibition of the making and selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is within the province of just legislation, as well as the power to say who shall, and who shall not, make and sell the same, which power our legislature already assume and exercise.

Moved by Wm. A. Stephens, Esquire, seconded by John Frost, Esq.,

Resolved—That it is a foul disgrace to any nation to license the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that the revenue arising therefrom, when put into the treasury, is nothing more or less than the price of blood.

Moved by Ezra Brown, Esq., seconded by Rev. John Neelands,

Resolved—that as nearly all North America is moving in reference to the Maine Liquor law, it is time that Canada should also move, and by the united efforts of the temperance masses press the subject upon our legislature at its next session.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee, to draft a petition to the Legislature in accordance with the above resolutions, and to take means to get the same generally signed, and forwarded to parliament:—

Rev. John McKinnon; W. A. Stephens, O. Vandusen, Wm. Armstrong, W. D. Taylor, and George Newcombe, Esquires.