

moral strength or weakness; and the single condition upon which drunkenness exists is the existence of the article which creates drunkenness. If it be possible, then, to remove the article, you necessarily remove its consequences. (Loud applause.) Why, sir, we have a right to legislate on this question. We do now legislate upon it (applause), only the legislation we have is based on the wrong principle. It refers to the hours, and the days, and the men, and the places, and all the accidental circumstances of the trade; but it thus far fails, because the mischief does not lie in the accidental circumstances, but is in the thing that is sold,—the drink that is dispensed,—and therefore all legislation relating to the accidental circumstances alone must necessarily fail, because it does not go to the root of the evil. I do not ask the electors to take this on my showing;—the trade stands confessedly guilty of all I am urging. By its own solemn resolutions it declares itself to be a peculiar trade. A Licensed Victuallers' Society meeting at Birmingham, has declared that "It is abundantly proved by parliamentary and other evidence, that the vice of drunkenness is in exact proportion to the number of public houses,"—this is the ground upon which they come demanding the renewal of their licenses, and the refusal of licenses to other people. The *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of the victuallers reports a meeting of victuallers held only last week at Preston, at which the chairman, Mr Stinton said that if the trade were thrown open, "Drunkenness would increase to an alarming extent, crime would be a natural consequence, and the misery which would follow was really incalculable." It that be the operation of the trade, confessedly upon its own statement, we do not need to argue the question. And whence arises this peculiarity in the trade? Not from the accidental circumstances, but from the nature of the thing traded in. (Hear, hear.) It is not an article which can be made the subject of legitimate commerce. We do not have all this trouble with a man who sells milk. (Loud cheers and laughter.) And why do we not? Simply because the article he sells is not like the article the publican sells. The article the publican sells has this characteristic, that it generates its own desire; it creates that insatiable, that irresistible longing that makes the man sacrifice everything that he may have more of the article sold. (Applause.) If a man drinks milk, he is soon satisfied; if he eats a little, he wants less; but if he drinks a little of the publican's stuff he wants more—(cheering); and this is the explanation of the fatal peculiarity of the liquor trade. The character of the thing sold is transferred to the trade itself, and is it not, then, evident that the evil lies in the nature of the trade? How can you reform a business in which the very article sold is the cause of the whole mischief? I am not denouncing a class of men. I see some publicans before me: I say not a syllable against them. I believe it is impossible for any man, however respectable, to conduct a business in such an article without doing social mischief; and for the sake of the publican (to whom it does as much mischief as to any other class) I say let us at once sweep it away. (Cheers.) I do not desire to intrude at greater length upon this question. I have perhaps said sufficient to justify my own position here. I have said perhaps sufficient to excite some degree of interest and inquiry in the mind of our future representative. But I

might even lead him still further to enquire as to what experience has taught upon this question. I might point him to instances in Scotland or in Wales, to say nothing about America, in which this measure has actually been tried with nearly uniform and permanent success. I might ask him to look at the returns of the Church of Scotland made to their annual assembly, where he could find that the register of the immorality and irreligion of each of their parishes is precisely the number of public-houses in those parishes. There are many of them which are actually without paupers and without criminals, and it is an extraordinary coincidence at least, that they are also without public-houses. I might point you to villages in Wales in which prohibition has actually been enforced, by the landlord refusing to grant any land upon which a public-house might be built. I might point you to prohibition in operation over eleven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race—in eight or ten states totally, and in others partially—with beneficial results. But I forbear. Seeing that the traffic is essentially bad and mischievous, and, cannot, from the nature of the case, be reformed, we have a right to demand from this constituency and its representative attention to the words of the *Record* newspaper, of last Wednesday, in which they say:—"We have a right to demand that needless temptations to that enormous vice of drunkenness, which crushes our national strength like an incubus, should not be put in the way of our people, and that no merely fiscal or class interest should prevent the removal of a system that has proved to be a bitter curse. We trust the voice of indignant protest will be echoed from one end of the land to another until this moral plague has been removed." (Cheers.) I believe this question will receive the attention of Mr Langworthy. I believe that, although he may not see eye to eye with us, he is disposed to give the subject a candid inquiry. As a magistrate he must necessarily be opposed, at least, to the beer-house system; and I think I may venture to say that the question, as far as he is concerned, will depend upon the people of this country, decide you will have prohibition, I am much mistaken if Mr Langworthy's last scruple will not vanish. (Hear, hear.) To the working men before me I will say further—This question is one which must be pressed upon every candidate at every election; because you will find in it a new charter of labour. The savings made through it will be added to the wage fund of the country, and this will increase the demand for your labour and the rate of your wages. (Hear, hear.) The tradesman, in his turn, will find an increase of industry and greater exemption from the burdens of the state; to be the results of this measure; and gentlemen, whom I see around me, will enjoy your advantages in the greater security of person and property which it will ensure. In thanking Mr Langworthy and his committee for affording him the opportunity of thus expressing his sentiments, Mr Pope resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

The *Weekly News* adds:—

Our friends will be glad to see that not only was the question directly advocated from the hustings, but that the candidate himself was forced to express very sympathetic opinions. He said.—With regard to what Mr Pope had said, it was indeed an all absorbing subject. Most highly did he appreciate the

efforts of those gentlemen with whom he acted, for a more independent, useful, and devoted body of men, leagued for the accomplishment of great social benefits, did not exist in the world. (Hear.) As far as regarded all moral means to influence men's moral convictions to do away with the temptations to excess, he was heartily with them; but when he was pressed to say whether he was prepared to vote for the total suppression of the liquor traffic, he had unhesitatingly to say he was not. (Hear.) He did not believe that the hour had come when such a law could be enforced. No law could be enforced until it met the approbation of the people, or was adapted to the spirit of the age. He was of opinion that by the exertions of these gentlemen on the public mind, the people might be prepared for such a law, and when that day came, of course, it would be thus time enough to consider the question. (Hear.)

#### DR. LIVINGSTON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

Dr Livingston left England for Southern Africa, in the service of the London Missionary Society, about sixteen years ago. He has recently returned to his native country, on a visit, and has met with a truly enthusiastic reception. As an African explorer, his fame is unsurpassed.

Dr Livingston, says the *Banner*, left his station at Koroibeng, 200 miles north of the Kuruman, on the 1st June, 1849, accompanied by Messrs Oswald and Murray, in quest of the "out-reported lake beyond the desert." They suffered greatly from thirst; the native Chief Sekom having driven away the Bushmen, who alone could point out the places where fountains might be found on the route. Notwithstanding their privations, they held on their way till the 4th of July, when they struck on the magnificent Zouga; and, after "wading along its banks nearly 300 miles," their perseverance was rewarded by the sight of the Lake Ngami. Not being provided with a boat, and the Chief of the Bataviana keeping his men beyond the reach, the travellers were unable to gain the northern side. An attempt to form a raft was unsuccessful. The jealousy of the native chiefs had not yet been overcome.

A second journey was undertaken in April, 1850. Mrs Livingston and family, and Sechel, the Chief of the Bakwains, were now added to the party; but the prevalence of malarial fever in the lake region compelled their again to return.

Undaunted, a third journey was commenced in September, 1851; and this time Dr Livingston and Mr Oswald succeeded in overcoming former obstacles, and in reaching the town of Sobotoane, the chief of the Makololo. They were now introduced to numerous and powerful tribes, living in large villages in a fertile country, and possessing great herds of cattle and abundance of grain. Unlike the tribes further south, "the Banyeti," writes Dr Livingston, "are excellent smiths, making ox and sheep bells, spears, knives, needles, and hoes, of superior workmanship. Iron abounds in their country, and is of excellent quality. They extract it from the ore, and they are famed as canoe-builders. Abundance of a fine light, but strong wood, called moloumpi, enables them to excel in this branch of industry. Other tribes are famed for their