

spirituous liquors has been reported to the Indiana Legislature, and, it is thought, will become a law. It prohibits the granting of licenses; provides for assessing fines on those selling or giving away intoxicating liquors to minors, and to all other persons to be drank about the house or outhouse where the liquor is sold; first offence a fine of ten dollars; second, twenty dollars; third, forty dollars; fourth, eighty dollars; fifth, and all subsequent offences, one hundred dollars, the offender to stand committed until the fines are paid or replevined. It also provides that the wife and all others injured by the sale of intoxicating liquors, may maintain an action against the vender who furnishes the liquor. (This bill has been passed by the legislature, but thrown out by the senate.)

THE HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION AND MAINE LAW.—Messrs. Editors:—In accordance with the vote of the Hampshire Association, I transmit to the *Congregationalist* the following Resolution adopted by the Association, at Southampton, Feb. 3d.

Yours with respect, J. O. K.

Resolved, That this Association, deploring the manifold evils of intemperance in this Commonwealth, rejoice in the efforts that are made to secure the passage of a law, similar to that recently enacted in the State of Maine, prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages, believing, as we do, that such a law is demanded by political economy, philanthropy and piety.

We clip the following items from the *Delaware Herald*:—

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN KENT CO., MD.—A friend informs us, that quite a spirited temperance meeting was held last week at Still Pond, Kent Co., Md. Addresses were delivered by Rev. T. Sumption, and others: they unanimously agreed, that nothing less than the Maine Law would or could remove the evils growing out of the traffic in Rum. They then and there got up a petition, with quite a large number of signers, to be sent to the Legislature of the State for a law similar to the Maine Law. Go on friends, this spirit that is now animating the moral and temperate part of every community, must, and will succeed by the blessing of God. We hope that other parts of the Peninsula will do likewise. Send us friends, the reports of your doings, we will publish them to the world, and let them know, that we are determined to try, at least to rid this peninsula from the thralldom of Rum.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—We are gratified to notice that an efficient movement is on foot in Philadelphia, favorable to the adoption in the State of Pennsylvania, of the Maine Law in regard to the liquor traffic. Weekly meetings are being held in churches and other places, in different parts of the city and county. Among the speakers are Rev. Mr. Barnes, Dr. Brainard, Rev. Mr. Reed, from New Mexico, Rev. Mr. Wiley and Rev. John Chambers and others. The speakers generally confine their remarks to the statistics of the amount of money annually spent for liquor; the consequent vice, misery and crime; the making of paupers, and the filling of prisons, all of which is forcibly portrayed by such striking facts as to astonish the community. The "Maine Liquor Law" is read to the people and much applauded. The object of these meetings are to adopt such measures as may be considered necessary to induce the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW JERSEY.—The whole number of signatures to the Temperance petitions which have been presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, up to the present time amount to one hundred and forty thousand. This is nearly one third of the entire population of the State. The public has not been so stirred on the subject of "license," for many years.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT ALIVE.—The Philadelphia *Sun* says, that meetings are to be continued weekly in our various churches, until our Legislature enact a statute, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor in Pennsylvania, as a beverage. Heartily we say, God speed the good work. Banish the fearful enemy of mankind's happiness from our borders. At this moment, when places where liquor is retailed, are increasing rapidly in our midst, the strong arm of Legislative enactment is needed to effectually crush the evil, so baneful in its influence upon the rising generation. Arouse, therefore, Temperance men, buckle on your armour, and prepare to fight the battle, whose result you will feel the advantage of, when your sons shall become men, and what is better, sober, steady, useful citizens. Push on then; attend the various meetings; throw your influence into the object, and victory will not fail to perch eventually upon the Temperance banner.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN ALBANY.—We see it stated that in Albany, N. Y. on the 28th of January, the friends of Temperance had a grand procession, which was the most imposing spectacle ever witnessed in that city. The various societies turned out in full numbers and were escorted by an artillery company, with numerous fine bands of music. Delegates from the central and western portions of the State were numerous, and was the largest Temperance demonstration known in that section for many years. The petitions presented to the Legislature for the Maine Law, contained 140,000 signatures. This is the right spirit?

The New Liquor-Law.

(From *Lowell Vox Populi*.)

The Committee to whom was referred the monster petition praying for the passage of a law similar to the one passed in Maine upwards of a year ago and now in force in that State, reported on Saturday. The bill is altogether too long for our columns. It differs in many respects from the Maine Law, but is none the less stringent. The opinion is very prevalent that the bill will be passed by the Legislature, but will be submitted to the people for a final acceptance. The constitutionality of this course is questionable. We believe some of our most eminent jurists have declared the Legislature have not the power to delegate their duties directly to the people. Any change of the State constitution must be referred to the people, but this is of an entirely different character, and if not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States, the Legislature alone must take the responsibility. We avail ourselves of a summary of its provisions which we find in the *Courier*.—

Sec. 1. Prohibits the manufacture or sale, directly or indirectly, by principal, clerk, servant or agent, except as provided in the act.

Sec. 2. Selectmen of any town, or the mayor and aldermen of any city, may appoint agents to sell spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for medicinal, chemical, mechanical, and sacramental purposes. To serve one year unless sooner removed.

Sec. 3. Bonds of selling-agents prescribed to the amount of \$600. The names of agents to be returned to county commissioners, &c. Regulations to be prescribed.

Sec. 4. The county commissioners and the mayor and aldermen of Boston may appoint agents to manufacture, and they may sell to town agents in any quantities, or for exportation out of the State, and for mechanical and chemical purposes, in quantities of not less than thirty gallons. Term one year, unless sooner removed.

Sec. 5. Bonds of manufacturers fixed at \$6000.

Sec. 6. Record to be kept of manufacturers, and names.

Sec. 7. Penalties for selling by a person not an agent, first conviction, \$10 fine, and \$1000 bonds for one year; second conviction, \$20, &c.; third conviction the same fine, &c., imprisonment in jail or house of correction from three to six months. No relief allowed under the poor-debtor law. Applies to clerks, servants, &c.

Sec. 8. Prosecutions civil and criminal provided for. Selectmen and mayor and aldermen shall prosecute.

Sec. 9. Bonds to prosecute appeals, shall cover an obligation not to sell *ad interim*.

Sec. 10. Selectmen and mayor and aldermen shall hear charges against an agent reported for selling contrary to the regulations prescribed.

Sec. 11. County commissioners shall hear charges against agents to manufacture.

Sec. 12. First conviction for one not an agent manufacturing, fine \$100, and bonds of \$2000 for one year; second, \$200, &c., or four months' imprisonment; third, same fine, together with four months' imprisonment. Applies to clerks, servants, &c.

Sec. 13. No person engaged in violating the law shall sit on a jury on any case under the act. If a juror declines to answer, when interrogated on the point, he shall be removed from the panel. If he answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving as a juror in the State.

Sec. 14. The prosecuting officer cannot enter a *nol. pros.* without the concurrence of the court.

Sec. 15. Search warrants to issue upon the complaint of any two voters, under oath, that they have reason to believe liquor is kept, or deposited, and intended for sale contrary to this law, in any store, shop, warehouse, steamboat, or other vessel, or in any