

enforced; that, in spite of the law and officers, much liquor will be sold secretly; and that to reach these secret haunts, domiciliary visits will be necessary. We reply that, if one half of the present sale can be prevented, a long step in reformation will be taken, and that a law faithfully executed would restrain much more than half. In our city and suburbs there are not less than ten thousand shops where liquor is openly sold. Of course, all these would be closed by the law. The amount now openly sold in them could not be sold secretly, for the vigilance of the authorities could not be eluded to such an extent. Such law would induce domiciliary visits upon suspicion. But so does the law for the suppression of any crime. If a house may be searched under process, for the discovery of stolen goods, or counterfeit bank notes, or instruments of counterfeiting, why may it not be for liquor kept illegally for sale? The hardship is no greater in one case than the other, and the party complained of has a remedy, if guilty, or probable cause for the process, cannot be proved.—*N. Y. City Alliance.*

Legislation against Liquor Selling.

The *American Temperance Magazine* contains an excellent article under the above caption, from the pen of that able and faithful standard-bearer, Christian Keener, Esq., of Baltimore. We would gladly insert the whole article, but must content ourselves with a short extract, and refer our readers to the valuable Magazine, which for several months past has been uncommonly rich in strong arguments on the legal question:—

"As the sanctions of DIVINE LAW are measurably withdrawn from the support of the liquor traffic, and it is no longer considered sacrilegious to question its accordance therewith; there is less hesitation on the part of good and conscientious men in questioning the correctness of that civil sanction which has so long upheld the lawfulness of this death-dealing traffic.

"Take away the LAWFULNESS of the traffic, and that moment its respectability goes along with it.

"Take away the LAWFULNESS of the traffic, and that moment its morality deserts it.

"Take away the LAWFULNESS of the traffic, and instantly its guilt and criminality become strangely apparent.

"Take away the LAWFULNESS of the traffic, and the outlawed vender holds rank with the smuggler in an illicit trade.

"But why multiply instances in support of a position which but few question, and fewer still have the hardihood to deny?

"No truth can be more firmly established than this: *the legal sanction of an offence destroys the legal criminality of that offence.* No code, of even semi-barbarian law, ever contemplated the punishment of the subject who acted in accordance with the LAWS of the land in which he lived. So long as rulers are no 'terror to evil-doers,' evil-doers and evil-doings will abound. So long as the law itself draws a distinction between cause and effect, and steps in, with its broad shield of legality, to ward off the blow that would at once prostrate the principal and the accessory, and turns its full force from the former upon the victim of the vender's cupidity, the dealer (in intoxicating drinks) with impunity may continue his work of degradation and death, without fear or molestation; while the unconscious inebriate is held responsible for every offence against the peace, good order, and quiet of society. Thus the law upholds, and thus the law strengthens the hands of the guilty author of nearly all the mischief and crime in the land. The rum-seller complacently quiets his conscience with the LAWFULNESS of his business; claims to be a lover of good order and quiet, and a good citizen, who never violates the peace himself, and is so considerate as to turn out of doors those

whom he has put in *prime* condition to disturb the quiet and endanger the lives of others.

"Every licensed vender is well assured that there are a number of city officers, bailiffs, police, and watchmen, places of confinement, &c., all ready and in waiting, after he has, by various *gins and snares*, baited and spread for that purpose, succeeded in obtaining his customers' money, and drugged and dosed them with his fanciful and palatable poison, who, as guardians of the public peace and the rum-seller's interests (which, by the by, are most faithfully attended to), are bound to see these out-door conditioned customers safely lodged in the watch-house, alms-house, jail, or penitentiary, according to their several demerits and offences.

"Thus the whole paraphernalia of justice, from the judge on the bench to the lowest police subaltern in attendance, are engaged to take care of, keep from, and punish the rum-customers of licensed vendors of *injurica ing liquors*. Now, if this view of the subject is correct, it follows inevitably THAT THE HABIT OF USING INTOXICATING DRINK CAN NEVER BE EFFECTUALLY RESTRAINED BUT BY LAW; nay, we will go a step further: the position, that the LAW ought to restrain this traffic altogether, except for purposes of medicine and the arts, rests upon principles as plain and immutable as those which form the basis of the prosperity, the happiness, nay, the very existence of the body politic."

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Jewett.

We are sure the following, from the pen of a valiant warrior, will be read with avidity. The Doctor's name is a guarantee for sound thought and scouting irony. We wish all the rum-sellers of Canada could hear and read the last portion of the extract given. "Lions, Tigers, Jackalls, &c., &c." Well, Doctor, that is smart!—however, dear reader, we will not detain you from the Doctor's thoughts, and he needs no long introduction. He says:—

An attempt has been made by certain opponents of the law to array the business men of Boston against it, on the ground of its alleged tendency, if enforced, to injure the trade of the city. That its rigid and persevering enforcement would injure the liquor trade of Boston, I have no doubt; but if any business man of Boston who has considered the subject, shall express the conviction that the enforcement, not only in our state, but throughout New England, of the anti-liquor law, will injure any proper or legitimate business, I predict that man will fail. "Cause why?" He has not practical intellect enough to conduct a successful business. What! the carrying out of a measure eminently calculated to promote sobriety, industry, economy and thrift, calculated to injure trade! Then it must be a trade that lives on drunkenness, indolence, wanton and watchful extravagance and unthrift. If there are any such trades or branches of business, why let them suffer, and God speed the day of their doom!

Boston has a deep interest in whatever may promote the productive energy and capacity of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, from which, with our territory, she receives an immense share of her trade.

Now if a Maine or Vermont farmer, who has during past years been a patron of tipping shops, shall, from the closing of those establishments, be rendered more healthy, clear-headed, and a more successful cultivator of the soil, and through his increased industry, skill and thrift, produce from his farm a quarter or a third more of marketable products, can that be a matter of no moment to the traders of Boston, which is the largest market in New England? If from the sale of his increased products, he is able to buy richer clothing, and more of the real comforts and innocent luxuries of life, for the use of his family, is that a matter of indifference