

employed by the man who furnished the brick, would not adopt the simple beverage offered him, but resorted to the grog shops. He fell a victim. At the same time these buildings were erected, I had about fifty men employed in excavating clay in the South part of the city. They were called together and addressed on the same subject, the same offer of the simple beverage above alluded to was made to them, they complied with it; not a laborer in my employ, in that clay bank, died. But mark the contrast: on the other side of that same clay bank were other laborers, 30 of them; to keep off the cholera and stimulate them to greater exertion, the contractor furnished them, at regular intervals, with strong drink—intoxicating poisons. Ten of the thirty of these poor Irishmen fell victims, not to the cholera alone, but to the whiskey jug.

I give you, Mr. Editor, those facts, with the hope that they may operate as a warning. Let the laboring man, especially, avoid the grog-shop; for he may rely upon it, that the pestilence lurks there, watching to catch him. Let no one be beguiled for a moment, by the idea that he is safe, because he thinks he gets pure liquor. He can have no certainty of getting it, while he may be sure, in ninety-nine cases in the hundred, that he does not get it; and if he does get it pure, he may be sure that he gets intoxicating poison, never useful, always injurious as a beverage in health.

The Canadian League.

The Address to the electors on the subject of choosing a Maine Law Legislature was received by us, too late for our last issue, and the elections are so nearly concluded that the necessity for publishing that document, just now, is obviated. It was worthy of universal circulation and adoption, and we trust it has not been without its beneficial effects. We should be glad to know, on good authority, from each constituency how the matter stands, so that we may judge of our prospects for a Maine Law from the elected Parliament. We are sorry to find our old true and tried friend the Hon. M. Cameron out of Parliament at present. Without reference to politics and ministers, we yet hope some respectable constituency will open for Mr. Cameron, and that he will continue to exercise his various talents for the good of the country.

Gough Division.

The following are the list of Officers of Gough Division, No. 3, Sons of Temperance, for the current quarter:—

John Innis, W. P.	Thos. Gardin, Chap.
John R. Healy, W. A.	Wm. Hall, Cond.
Thos. B. Dixon, R. S.	Thos. Hughes, A. Con.J.
Wm. Wilkinson, A.R.S.	Wm. Brown, I. S.
Alex. Duncan, F. S.	Jno. Hamilton, O. S.
Joseph Magill, T.	

The United Kingdom Alliance.

We hail with great satisfaction the appearance on our table of the first two numbers of a new weekly periodical from England, entitled the *Alliance*, and which is henceforward to be the organ of the League, or the exponent and defendant of its principles and aims. The paper is a need of the times, and will create its own means of support; and as to the principle of prohibiting the common sale of alcohol as a beverage, we have no doubt either of its soundness or its success. From the "Address to our readers" in the first number of the *Alliance*, we make the following extract:—

"The *Alliance Journal* is projected with the single view of promoting the common welfare of our country and our kind. It is no commercial speculation, and cannot possibly pay more than its bare expenses, even with the largest patronage which the public may accord to it. The necessity for its existence springs out of the exigencies of an important but special movement—a movement which finds no adequate exposition and representative in the political and religious press of this country. The organs of sect and party are in general compelled to consult policy rather than principle, sectional interests rather than general welfare; and even where such influences are not absolute in the limitations which they place upon editorial action and utterances, the very nature and constitution of varying parties, composed of elements that cannot mingle and combine in unity of action, nullifies the good at which we aim through them. To secure, therefore, an earnest, effective, and harmonious ALLIANCE OF HUMANITY, we must, in the first place, consent to furl our party banners, to postpone our lesser differences on matters which are either of minor significance or of doubtful determination; and, in the second, we must lay down a broader basis for common action, in the universal interests, the moral duties, and the spiritual wants of man. Without ignoring the value of intellectual opinions, we must be content, as fallible beings, to acknowledge that these are less important, because less certain in their guarantees, than those universal aspirations and social interests which bind the races of man together. Truth is great, for it is the light of life. Hope is great, for it is the purifier and strengthener. But Charity is greater than these, for it openeth the heart to all divine influences and all human claims, and, like the untiring love of the watching mother, giveth patience and persistence in the work and labor of life. "Charity never faileth." Above and beyond the sphere of vexed-controversy, there is a true human life; and to all who believe that our personality is more sacred than party, that Man is greater than his mere thought, that governments are but means for his protection, his progress,—in fine, to all who practically and without hypocrisy confess the common Brotherhood of Man,—we hopefully address ourselves. On these—at once the standard-bearers of Truth and Progress, and the Conservators of the past gains of Humanity—we alone depend for succour and success in the enterprise upon which we have now entered."

We give also the first editorial which, although brief, is explicit, and commendable. It will be seen what our co-adjutors in England mean, and most heartily do we wish them success.

"The licensed traffic in intoxicating Drinks is big with mischief to our British Commonwealth. It reduces people by millions into the lowest vice, and literally steepens them in wretchedness. It stands in the way of every patriotic measure, mocks at every philanthropic effort for their instruction, their elevation, and their happiness. Even now, after twenty years of combat with the evil, few comprehend the full extent of its power and its ruin. Let us cite an instance.

In a city that we know—the seat of a bishopric, and the centre of much educational and religious influence—the Census reports, that on the Sunday morning, out of a population of 316,000, the number of 105,000 entered the various places of divine worship. But what of the devil's worship? It has been ascertained, that on the Sunday afternoons, during the few hours to which the law restricts the working of the traffic on that day, 216,000 visits are paid to the taverns, the beer shops, and the gin-temples!

What a state of things does this reveal! What rottenness it bespeaks of the very basis of society! The result of such temptations is of course a fearful harvest of crime; and hence the disgraceful anomaly of a Christian city, in the middle of the nineteenth century after Christ, with above a thousand criminals gnawing at its heart!

We mean, then, to do battle with this giant evil. We mean, not merely to check and restrain, but to destroy. We