

6. While this Convention has a full, firm and unwavering confidence in the constitutionality, the justice, the political economy and practicability of this new system of legislation, which entirely prohibits, they believe that its advance has been as rapid as is consistent with permanency; they commend it in all its bearings upon the health, the morals, the peace and financial prosperity of nations, to the careful examination of all who love their country and their race; and believing its final adoption by every State and Kingdom to be only a question of time, they urge upon their friends in every place, great patience and forbearance, united to the utmost vigilance, zeal and perseverance.

7. A question of such vast magnitude in its bearing upon the moral and physical interests of humanity, and upon every department of human industry, as the Maine Law, should never, in the opinion of this Convention, become a question of party politics; but should ever be presented as one of universal interest, to be decided by the whole people upon its true merits; and hence we repel the charge of mingling Temperance and Politics; but if any political party oppose the law, for the purpose of retaining civil power, we feel bound to consider that action as at war with the best interests of the community, and to withhold from the party our votes, and in no case will we give our votes to any but those whom we know will secure and sustain the statute we demand.

8. As men, and members of the community, we owe no man anything which should cause us to favor him in a continuance in the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage: we owe no legislature or magistrate any favor who will make laws which protect such traffic, or who may refuse to enforce laws designed to suppress it. The one higher law, the interests of a world, call upon us wherever we are and in whatever we are engaged, to frown upon the traffic as morally wrong, the scourge of the race, and to sustain and enforce every enactment designed for its extermination.

9. As the entire object and end of law is in its enforcement, and as there can be no want of power in the Government that enacts to secure that end, we can view all refusals in mayors and corporations of cities, and magistrates of towns, to execute and enforce a prohibitory statute where it has been enacted, only as a wicked combination with liquor manufacturers and vendors, to resist the Government, from base purposes of gain, or the attainment of civil power; and we can view such spirit only with alarm and detestation, as tending to the overthrow of all law and order and the introduction of universal anarchy.

10. An entirely prohibitory statute, embodying the spirit and principles of the Maine Law, is not the cause of a few individuals who have combined for political purposes; nor is it the cause of wealthy manufacturers and mechanics, ship-owners, who wish to thrive on the sobriety of others; but it is the cause of the people; and "if," in the language of Justice Edwards, at whose memory the Convention would drop a tear, "the people prevail, and permanently defend themselves and their children, as they have a right and it is their duty to do, from the evils of the Liquor traffic, they will be benefactors, not only of the present generation, but of all future generations of men; not only in Maine, but in every State in the Union, and throughout the Christian world."

11. From the mount of hope on which they are permitted to stand, the Convention look back with sympathy upon the thousands of reclaimed men who were drawn backward by the legalized dram-shops and tipping-houses in all our cities, towns and villages; they rejoice that one State after another is becoming a vast asylum, into which the reformed may enter; and they feel encouraged once more to go forth on the errand of love, and by the power of moral suasion reclaim every inebriate; believing that, as the Maine Law progresses, we shall no longer say, "There is no hope," but all shall live, and be blessings to themselves and all around them.

12. With this prohibitory statute in prospect, the Convention contemplate with deepest interest the new condition of the female sex, no longer to be torn and scathed, and peeled by drunken husbands, sons and fathers; and of the rising generation, coming up without the tipping house and dram-shop to seduce and destroy; and they ask for the powerful exertion of woman in its favor, in every way consistent with the purity and dignity of her character and sex; and that every child may be taught that it is his blessed inheritance, never to be surrendered.

13 While the Convention would express their admiration and thankfulness at the devotedness and talent of numerous public lecturers around the globe, and of the spirit and ability of the Temperance Press, they would express the hope that these mor-

forces will be greatly increased—that eloquent tongues will be more and more ready to plead for suffering humanity—that gifted pens will be increasingly employed in the Temperance tale—that the medical and legal departments will be yet more active in exposing the poisonous character of alcoholic and drugged liquors and the iniquity of license laws—and that tracts of pungency and power may be sent forth by the million, like the leaves on the tree, for the healing of the nations. And they would recommend to those to whom God has given wealth to contribute generously, that by these instrumentalities our work may be perfected.

14 To those States and Provinces which have already obtained the Maine Law in greater or less perfection, the Convention would say, Rejoice and be exceeding glad. Hold on to your high privilege; you are a spectacle to the world. Let the tide of selfishness roll over you, and the Law be repealed, or, which is equally bad not to be enforced, and you put far back the Temperance reformation, and shroud in darkness the hope of the world. To those which have not yet attained it, struggle on. The destroying angel quails before you. And when your sons shall be saved, you shall have gained the object of your toil, and your work is done, the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

15. As members of the vast family of man, this Convention do deeply and tenderly sympathize with all in every nation who are suffering under the influence of intoxicating drinks; with brethren in Great Britain, where, under the bright light of the Gospel, the ravages of intemperance are most appalling; with the millions of Hindoos, resisting manfully the British license to sell the poison; with the Sandwich Islanders, driven from their Maine Law by French cannon; and with the poor Indian, struggling for his last foothold on this continent, yet drawn to death by the vile trader; we bid all be of good courage in their manly conflict; we appeal to all human improvements for protection from the traffic for the deluded and suffering; and we ask the blessing of Him without whom we can do nothing, that the time may soon come when the last bushel of grain shall be perverted to the drink of the drunkard, and the last miserable inebriate hurried to the grave.

The passage of these resolutions closed the business of this sitting, except that during the discussions Dr. Snodgrass introduced the following as an amendment, as an addition to the 8th Resolution:—

Resolved, That whenever National Revenue laws insure the passage of all "original packages" of foreign beverages through the Custom House, as in the United States, the friends of the Maine law principle should petition for the privilege to each State or Province to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into its borders, or to discriminate against those designed for mere beverages, as may be deemed best under the local circumstances.

The amendment was laid on the table, and subsequently declared out of order.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Rev. D. C. Jakes, of Michigan, opened with prayer.

The Chair announced that the first business before the Convention was to receive the Reports of Committees.

Rev. Mr. Hill understood that the Delegates from foreign countries were to be heard; but the receiving of Reports was decided to be the first business.

Judge Neil, of South Carolina, took the Chair *ad interim*, while Gen. Cary read a Report from the Committee on the proper use of the Ballot-box, to the effect that the subject having been elsewhere fully disposed of, the Committee discharged it from their consideration. The Report was accepted and concurred in, and Gen. Cary resumed the Chair.

Rev. Mr. Hill asked particular attention to the next report, as being of great importance.

Rev. Dr. Patten read the Report of the Committee on