

undertook, and of his placid belief that the habit of his professional life rendered him equal to their efficient discharge: but, above all, he spoke, with an earnestness never more to be separated in his friend's mind from the murmur of the sea upon a moonlight night, of his reliance on the strength of his desire to do right before God and man. He spoke with his own singleness of heart, and his solitary hearer knew how deep and true his purpose was. They passed, before parting for the night, into a playful dispute at what age he should retire, and what he would do at threescore years and ten. And ah! within five short years it is all ended like a dream!

But by the strength of his desire to do right, he was animated to the last moment of his existence. Who, knowing England at this time, would wish to utter with his last breath a more righteous warning than that its curse is ignorance, or a miscalculated education, which is as bad or worse, and a want of the exchange of innumerable graces and sympathies among the various orders of society, each hardened unto each and holding itself aloof? Well will it be for us and for ourselves if those dying words be never henceforth forgotten on the Judgment Seat.

An example in his social intercourse to those who are born to station, an example equally to those who win it for themselves, teaching the one class to abate its stupid pride, the other to stand upon its eminence, not forgetting the road by which it got there, and fawning upon no one; the conscientious judge, the charming writer and the accomplished speaker, the gentle-hearted, guileless, affectionate man, has entered on a brighter world. Very, very many have lost a friend; nothing in creation has lost an enemy.

The hand that lays this poor flower on his grave was a mere boy's when he first clasped it—newly come from the work in which he himself began life—little used to the plow; has followed since—obscure enough, with much to correct and learn. Each of its successive tasks through many intervening years has been cheered by his warmest interest, and the friendship then begun has ripened to maturity in the passage of time; but there was no more self-assertion or condescension in his winning goodness at first than at last. The success of other men made as little change in him, as his own.

Rum, Crime, and Taxes.

These three go together in inseparable companionship. The people of Canada have often been told so, and some have believed the statement. Yet it is necessary to reiterate the facts and agitate the subject again and again. Upper Canada may do more against the bad business than Lower Canada. The municipal laws convey more power to the people or permit its exercise more freely and fully. Good use may therefore be made of the Press, and there are those who do exert themselves to affect public opinion. Mr. Linton of Stratford, C.W., is one of those active men who take time by the forelock in personal effort. He has recently done a good thing in the County of Perth, by calling the attention of the people to the subject of taxes paid in consequence of the rum traffic. We shall place his address to the inhabitants of that county in this conspicuous place, believing that his facts and arguments are applicable to many, very many, other counties. Mr. Linton says:—

"I hope you will approve of my thus publicly stating the following facts:

The Sheriff of Albany has said '*Eight Tenths* of all the commitments here are in consequence of the use and sale of Rum.'

The Sheriff of Dutchess county, '*Four Fifths* of the crimes here are immediately or indirectly the fruit of intemperance.'

The Sheriff of Erie, 'During the several years that I

have kept the jail, *Nine Tenths* of all the crimes committed have had their origin in intemperance.'

The Sheriff of Niagara, '*Three Fourths* of the petty offences have been committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.'

The Police Justice of Buffalo reported that 'for several years intemperance has been the cause of *Nine Tenths* of all the crime brought to his notice;' and so on. In Massachusetts, it was said, that of 12,000 crimes, in one year, *Three Fourths* were the fruits of intemperance.

Sir Matthew Hales the great and good chief Justice of England, after twenty years observation, declared, 'That, if all the murders, and manslaughters, and burglaries, and robberies, and riots, and tumults, the adulteries, and fornications, and rapes, and other great enormities which had been committed within that time, were divided into five parts, *Four* would be found to have been the result of intemperance.' And so on.

What do the records of cases before our courts in Canada testify?—of Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto (recently published and before magistrates, quarter sessions police courts, recorders courts or assizes, Readers of Newspapers, of Temperance papers, of official reports, and of returns of convictions,—what say you?

In this county of Perth, in 1853, the sum of £600 was allotted for the 'Administration of justice,' and taxed upon you as a county tax, and it is supposed the sum required will be between that and £800 for 1853. Will it be less in 1854? What is this sum for?

There were 85 cases returned by the Magistrates in the 'Returns of Convictions' for 1853, to the Clerk of the Peace, and it is well known there were many cases of complaints, besides, not reported or returned.

What proportion can be, near the truth, put down for crimes, &c., tried or produced in the county of Perth for 1853, as resulting directly or indirectly from the traffic in intoxicating drinks? The proportion may be stated as nearly *nine tenths*!

What was the cost to you, the taxpayers of this county, and to the individual parties,—loss of time, &c., as to these crimes, great and small, in 1853?

The sum of £168 15s. in the total amount for tavern licenses for 1853, as returned by the county Inspector (payable to the townships,) and £37 10s. for shop keepers, and £40 for four distilleries (payable to the Government)—in all, £246 5s. Would it have been cheaper to have taxed the county for a similar sum as the tavern licenses or for the whole, or to have had the Maine Liquor Law in operation, with no licenses to sell intoxicating drinks? Shall the system be continued?

You have the power in your own hands—see the Act 16 Vict., cap. 184, sec. 4,—and the form of by-law to be passed can be now furnished to your reeves, the same as in some municipalities where the law is in operation, and where it is being proposed in others to the inhabitants.

The case against the traffic, and for the lessening the number of crimes, &c., may be supposed to stand thus:

RELIGION, REASON, AND COMMON SENSE

Against

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

THE PLAINTIFFS are (county population of men, women, and children, say near 18,000,) fourteen ministers of religion, forty-five common school male and female teachers, and three trustees for each school section, one grammar school teacher with eight (now six) trustees, eight (now six) members of county board of instruction, with a county superintendent of schools, forty-six justices of the peace, county judge, ten (now twelve) reeves of municipalities, sheriff, clerk of the peace, county clerks, two or three bible societies, sunday schools, private schools, temperance societies and sons, county inspector of licenses, municipal inspectors of license, &c.

AGAINST

THE DEFENDANTS—represented, *inter alia*, say by thirty-six licensed taverns, ale houses, &c., five shops where