

trout, Indiana, Delaware, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, and New Hampshire, is historically traced, and its connections are affiliated; and the history of affairs is brought up flush to the present time. The second part of this very important chapter is occupied with facts and figures illustrating the social results of prohibition in the various states and districts; and in the third part, we have historical references to oriental prohibitory laws, and to the demand for prohibition in some of the colonies of Great Britain:—especially New Brunswick, Canada, and Nova Scotia.

"The Eighth and concluding Chapter is founded on the, to us, now very familiar declaration, "That all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of intemperance." Various classes of good citizens are addressed severally—as magistrates, as electors, as tradesmen, as working people, as philanthropists, as a temperance party, as women, or as virtuous and patriotic citizens: all are addressed in language appropriate, earnest, eloquent, and glowing."

We shall endeavour to obtain a copy of this publication before our next issue, in order to give a full account of it to our readers. It will doubtless be reprinted in the United States. Why not here? Why should we be indebted to our neighbors for all our reprints?

A premium is offered on this Continent for an Essay on the same subject. We copy the announcement.

PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For the best Essay on Temperance Legislation, and outline of a Law.—With a view to incite the spirit of duty in the statesman, and to advance the cause of Temperance in a reasonable and practical way, the subscriber hereby offers a premium of one thousand dollars for the best essay on the subject of Legislative enactments designed to regulate the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, to be accompanied by an outline of a law for consideration. The great object to be accomplished is a law for general adoption, and it will be expected that competitors for the premium will, in their essays, set forth the principles upon which such a law should be based.

No limits or requisitions are prescribed as to the number of pages, but all will understand the importance of a directness of aim, and a comprehensive brevity. All persons intending to write, are respectfully requested to send their productions, enveloped and sealed, to the subscriber, enclosing their names and places of residence, on or before May 1st, 1857, to be placed in the hands of the judges.

The board of judges are invested with full power to approve, reject, or to advise in respect to the disposal of the essay thus presented, and no premium will be awarded unless it shall be decided by the board that there is an offering of sufficient merit to command it.

The subscriber feels highly gratified and honoured that the following distinguished gentlemen have kindly consented to serve as the board of judges, viz:

Hon. JOHN J. GILCHRIST, late Chief Justice of N. H., and present Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D.C.
Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, New Bedford, ex-

Governor of Mass., and present Attorney General of that State.

Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., Boston Mass.

Hon. PETER COOPER, New York city.
NAHUM CAPEN, Esq., Dorchester, Mass.

In making this movement, I am actuated by motives to public good, to render distinguished ability and learning available to the nation and the world, with regard to a subject which has been surrounded by the accumulated difficulties of ignorance, fanaticism and doubt. Editors of the United States, and of other countries, will not, I trust, deem it an improper request on my part, I ask their kind co-operation, by giving to this communication such publicity, and such notice of it in their journals, as will tend to insure final success to the undertaking.

JOHN M. BARNARD, No 13 Temple St.
Boston, May 1, 1856.

Will any Nova Scotian enter the lists?

An excellent friend in New Brunswick has promised us an article on the state of affairs, in a Temperance point of view, in that Province. It will be an able paper, we doubt not, nor would any one else doubt it, if we were at liberty to disclose his name.

The defeat recently experienced in the adjoining Province will have a good effect. The ranks may be thinned for a while, but the army will be the stronger. When the halt and the lame, the half-hearted and the cowards, are got rid of, and whole-souled recruits are enlisted, the next assault will be a powerful one.

We met three of their strong men a short time since, at a Soiree in the city of St John. We refer to the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Mr Johnson, so favorably known among us as a lecturer, and Mr Smiler of the *Temperance Telegraph*. They are "all armed, all ardent for the foe." Long may they live to carry on the war!

A long homily might be written on the duties of Temperance men, and especially of Sons of Temperance, at the present time. Instead of inflicting an exhortation of our own, we will adopt an article which we find in a New York paper. It is characterized by good sense and appropriate feeling:—

"We hope that our friends in the Empire State will not suffer the furor of politics to utterly dispel their zeal for the good cause in which we labor. There is danger of this, especially at this critical period of the Temperance history. Let the leaders of this noble reform never forget that it is far easier to keep alive the spark than to strike it anew. There is no good reason why the interest in the cause should be suffered to die out altogether; it would be a shame if it were permitted. Keep up your organizations and don't forget your

meetings. If a few can be got together, try hard to keep up the right spirit among the few.

"We are informed that in many of the Divisions in the city of New York, the time previous to the opening of the meeting is spent in the Division Room, in smoking and talking about the political condition of the country, and other things totally irrelevant to the purpose of these organizations. As a consequence, when the meeting is opened, all its services sink into cold and unmeaning ceremonies—a mere *corps* without the semblance of a living soul. And often, when there fails to be present a quorum, the whole evening is spent in this way.

"That this is wrong and wholly contrary to the intention and declared purpose of the institution, every thoughtful person must acknowledge. And it is a question deserving to be seriously pondered, whether not a little of the present defection in interest in the cause may not be traced to this careless and, it strikes us, sinful method of desecrating the Division Room. If the time spent there previous to the opening were occupied in the relation of each other's experience in the great work in which we are engaged, the session would gather a new interest, and the spirit of every son be refreshed. And when there were too few to organize in regular session, a *pro tempore* organization might be had, and the time passed away in the discussion of some topic suitable to the occasion, or the reading aloud of some valuable document or good book, to the edification of the whole body, instead of the precious time being wasted in gossip and tobacco-smoke.

"Surely, if there was ever a time when the friends of temperance should be roused, that time is now. Drunkenness stalks shamelessly abroad, and enters boldly into all our most holy places. Our sons and even our daughters are filling on the bloody shrine of this all-devouring Moloch. Crime has fairly invaded the land. We are sick and faint at the disgusting details of the secular press, the awful results of rum-drinking; murder, burglary, rape, arson, theft, forgery and fighting make the dwelling place of "God's last, best work," a pandemonium of blood and groans. How long shall such a state of things be witnessed without arousing us to action? And in the solemn hour of reckoning—as come it must to every one of us ourselves—how shall we answer for our torpor and supineness, when ten thousand voices are calling upon us from ten thousand bleeding hearts to come up to their help against the mighty! *How shall we answer?*"—*Organ and Advocate*.

The winter months are just at hand. It is a season which ought to be improved for the advocacy of Temperance, by public meetings, lectures, soirees, and other suitable appliances. In these things the tact and talent of our young men afford invaluable aid. What worthier employment can be imagined? We shall rejoice to chronicle their doings.

The price of single copies of THE ABSTAINER will be three shillings per annum, both in town and country, and no single copies can be forwarded till paid for.