

The effect of the law thus far has been to annihilate in my hundreds of drinking shops; and thousands have been compelled to suspend or suspend their operations. More than two hundred have been suppressed in Lowell alone. In various parts of the State—Newton, Taunton, Springfield, Pittsfield, there have been held markets, cattle-shows, public celebrations, at which the peace and order have surprised all spectators, and been a rare era in the history of such assemblages. During the first two months of the law's operation, the diminution of arrests for drunkenness in Salem was seventy-seven per cent. If there has since been a relapse, it is from no defect in the law; it was enforced long enough to show its power. From the Report of the Lowell Minister-at-Large, we take the following statistics:

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT CAMBRIDGE.

Committed from July 21 to Oct 21, 1851.		Committed from July 21 to Oct 21, 1852.	
Whole number,	192	Whole number,	104
From Lowell,	89	From Lowell,	27
Drunkenness and common drunkards,	108	Drunkenness and common drunkards,	88

The Master of the House of Correction says that he "knows no cause for the decrease, except the liquor law; as when tippling decreases, so will crime."

JAIL IN LOWELL.

Committed to it from July 21 to October 21, 1851.		Committed to it from July 21 to October 21, 1852.	
Whole number,	78	Whole number,	57
Belonging to Lowell,	72	Belonging to Lowell,	46
Addicted to Intemperance,	71	Addicted to Intemperance,	47
Minors,	15	Minors,	8

LOWELL POLICE REPORT.

For three months ending October 22, 1851, committed to the Watch House for drunkenness.		For three months to October 22, 1852, committed to the Watch House for drunkenness.	
Reported seen drunk, not arrested,	160	Reported seen drunk, not arrested,	70
Tested,	399	Tested,	110
Total,	550	Total,	180

Warrants returned to the Police Court during the same time in 1851, 249

Warrants returned (including 33 search-warrants,) 1852 186

The Lowell City Marshal remarks: "The amount of drunkenness for the month ending October 22, is sixty seven per cent. less than during the same time last year; and the criminal business of the Police Court has been reduced twenty-five per cent. (including liquor cases; and excluding these, thirty eight per cent.)"

The Minister-at-Large in Lowell states that at his office, "during the same month, the calls have been, this year, one-third less, and fewer of the most miserable class. I have made the most particular inquiries in the neighborhood where there has been most tippling, whether there is much difference, and the answer is, 'Oh, yes, very great! One can sleep at night! There is more peace and comfort!'" It is certain that truancy has diminished two-thirds in our streets, which is partly owing to the law against it, and the House of Reformation, but can also be traced directly to the absence of room in the family. Debts are better paid, and rents, and store bills. . . . The good effects of the law are felt through all the business of the city, except one. . . . Such is the operation of the law, where there is an attempt to carry it out; an attempt proved to be practicable to a great extent, though the unworthy example of Boston is on one side, and New Hampshire, without a Maine Law, on the other."

Something very truthful and rather funny may be found in the following from the Mass. Int. Bost. about "Pizen Stuff" and other things:

Hear the croakers. "Well, the Maine Law won't go down here, sure; neither in any other place.—Make what provisions and as many as you like, about liquor selling and drinking, people will get it, and use it, at all hazards; so we must have liquor, and 'tis foolish to think otherwise. Now if you temperance men will only give us a law that shall shut up these low grogeries in the city, you will do some good; for 'tis from the places where they sell nasty 'pizen' stuff that the mischief comes,

and in whose vicinity is so much poverty and distress, which you dolefully complain of. Good liquor won't hurt any man."

Beg your pardon, sir; I doubt that last sentence, in toto; in fact, all you have said. You will allow that good liquor is good liquor, and nothing else; it is not water, nor vinegar, nor molasses; it is simply rum, varied and various; and you say 'pizen stuff' is the adulteration thereof, which doeth all the mischief. Now please step you down to the Custom House store with me, and make the attempt to peer into futurity through the bung hole of a cask of brandy or gin, just imported, and consequently of first quality, unaugmented, pure. Put thy smellers near, inhale, the perfume; and with thine eyes look down, at the 'Old Harry,' bound in wooden staves and iron hoops. What do you see? Stars, eh? What! so soon? Oh, this is the real good liquor, never does harm, and yet in the Homœopathic quantity of a snail, you feel its effects, in dizziness, and swimming of the head, and you crawl away, 'unwell.' Stop, please remember this is the undiluted that you have inhaled.

The Tremont house in this city keeps the very best of rum in the country, and has the reputation of being one of the 'crack' hotels in town. It serves up on its tables, all sorts of 'white eye,' sweetest 'Lisbon,' and strongest 'Cogniac,' for the good of its customers and boarders. Sometimes the guests get a little merry over the bottle, and give way to the exuberance of joy, in disguised efforts to play the gentleman; but they do not succeed, they cannot succeed; neither can they go to their business, so highly 'invigorated,' and 'cheerful' and yet perform it faithfully; they will walk unsteadily, holding their heads bravely up, and too, as surely to drop, as that they drank moderately.

No, sir, disguise the law and yourself as you will, you can not deny the power of intoxication in rum, and though set in the high places of the land, you can not prove, even the 'best' stuff, pure and unadulterated, else than 'pizen' to society, and man.

Progress of the Maine Law.

The most cheering intelligence reaches us from various parts of the United States—intelligence which does not seem to be of any importance to Telegraph reporters, or big commercial papers. When some tame judge pronounces a clause of a liquor killing law to be unconstitutional, it quickly flies to the land-end—not so when the law is sustained or enacted. We rejoice, however, to know that the heavens are brightening, and the light of truth is on the ascendant. Less than two years ago Maine passed her noble law, and it has been so far satisfactorily tested. Massachusetts will not repeal her rum destroying law, and when Boston licenses run out we shall expect to hear of a full enforcement of the provisions of the law. Vermont spoke out on the 8th of Feb., and by a majority of nearly 2,000 her people said they would be free. Rhode Island has amended her law and we opine that even Judge Curtis will not be able hereafter to contravene its clear intent and meaning. The Michigan Legislature has in both its branches passed the Maine Law by large majorities. The people are to vote on it in July, and as the Tribune says, "Never far from." New Jersey is perfecting a bill with good hopes of its passage. "Connecticut looks hopeful and there are encouraging aspects in Pennsylvania and Ohio." New York is still behind but cannot remain so long. The cry of her slain has gone up to heaven. For Canada there is hope, and when that good day comes which shall free us from the curse of the liquor traffic, how many hearts will be made glad, although a few may be made sad when the source of their unhalloved gains is dried up by legal prohibition.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives some very interesting particulars respecting the victory won by Vermont in the day of the ballot for the Maine Law. We extract the following paragraphs.

"The battle was fought and the victory won at the ballot boxes last Tuesday. King Alcohol mustered all his forces and struggled hard against our new Anti-Liquor Law, which embraces the