

carried into effect, might be multiplied a hundred fold. Every body becomes a witness for the good effects of the Law. Many testimonies to this effect will be found in the Pamphlet, "*The Maine Law Illustrated*," by Messrs. Ure and Farewell. For the benefit of those persons who object to prohibition on religious grounds, the action of several religious bodies are here inserted. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Philadelphia, resolved:—

"That the General Assembly continue to view with great interest, the progress of the Temperance Reformation, most intimately connected with the vital interests of men for time and eternity; and that they especially hail its new phase through the action of several State Legislatures, by which the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is entirely prohibited."

The Baptist Association:—

Resolved,—"That in our opinion the law commonly known as the Maine Law, is sound in theory, and thoroughly efficient in its results and operations."

These two denominations are among the largest bodies of Christians in the United States, the Baptists having upwards of 12,000 churches and more than 1,000,000 of communicants; and the Presbyterians 6,000 Churches, and 650,000 communicants. The Congregational General Association—a body which represents upwards of 200,000 communicants, and more than 2,000 churches—lately passed the following resolution:—

"That this General Association express their cordial approbation of the law for suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage; and in their judgment all ministers of the Gospel ought to give their influence in all suitable ways to secure its enforcement."

The Methodist body in the United States, whose Church property is valued at \$15,000,000, whose Ministers and churches number from 20,000 to 30,000 and whose communicants are upwards of a Million, lately, in New York, adopted the following motion:—

"That the question of total prohibition of the common sale of intoxicating liquors, is of more consequence than the ruin or welfare of a thousand parties. It is high time that it was understood by the whole world that no seller or habitual drinker of intoxicating liquors can have a place in our church."

Other Christian bodies have taken the same stand, quotations have already been made from several prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Clergy in the eastern division of New York have lately passed resolutions thanking his honour, the Mayor of that city, for suppressing the Sunday Traffic. The Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, says:—"I believe the Prohibitory Law in this State has been productive of good." And again:—"That good has been accomplished by it, I am very fully persuaded."

NOTE III.—It is estimated that not less than 30,000 persons in the United States, and 35,000, in Great Britain, annually die, indirectly or directly, are lost to the world, through intemperance. In looking over the Report of the City Register for Boston, on Births, Marriages and Deaths, there appears to have been almost less mortality from intemperance than could have been expected, and yet setting aside accidents, drownings, violent deaths, and other casualties, *no less than 203 are known to have died in that city by intemperance in the last five years.* In the same time there had been in the State of Massachusetts, 316 deaths by *suicide*, and 75 by *delirium tremens*. Yet in the city of Boston *seventy-five* Physicians signed the following document:—

"That men in health are never benefitted by the use of ardent spirit, but on the contrary, the use of

them, is a frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes, more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination."

NOTE IV.—The statistics of crime in Toronto and Montreal exhibit a clear proof of the criminal results, arising from intemperance. The same facts "crop-out" wherever the same cause is at work. In Kingston there are 137 licensed places for the sale of liquors, and the Police Reports show the fruits of this trade.

Total number of arrests, - - - -	1274
In consequence of intemperance, Seven-eighths, or - - - -	1113

NOTE V.—The expenses of crime in Canada is sufficiently great, to open the eyes of men to the cause producing the crime. In the first place some £80,000 is paid in duty on liquors imported. There are eighty-five counties and districts in Canada, forty-seven in Canada West, and thirty-eight in Canada East. In each county there must be a Court House in which to try the criminal, and a jail in which to secure him. Here is the next expense, the erection of 85 Court Houses and Jails. The third expense is to pay for keeping up these establishments from year to year. The cost of each one will probably be about £1,250, on an average. The next expense, is for the administration of justice. Let these items, excluding the cost of erecting Jails and Court Houses be put together.

Cost of keeping 85 jails, at £1,250 each per year, - - - -	£106,350
Administration of justice in Canada East, for 1853 - - - -	53,933
Administration of justice in Canada West, for 1853 - - - -	35,141
Total,	195,324

That prodigious sum is annually paid, in part out of the Government chest, and in part by the taxation in each county, for the punishment of crime, which is caused in a large proportion by the Traffic in Liquors. The wrong consists in allowing the Traffic, and in consequence, every person in one way or another is made to suffer; in his means, in his person or friends, or in the morals of Society.

NOTE VI.—It may be well to give the vote on the election of the present Governor of Maine. There were four candidates, and the whole number of votes cast, were 90,633. Of these were cast,

For Carr, - - - -	3,478
For Reid, - - - -	14,000
For Paris, - - - -	28,462
For Morrill, the Maine Law Candidate, - - - -	44,565

Mr. Morrill, it will thus be seen, had almost half the entire votes of the State. Even the cities cast more votes for Mr. Morrill than for any other candidate. See the *Maine Law illustrated*, page 48.

Vote of Thanks to the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins.

Moved by Representative Captain G. V. Hamilton, seconded by T. Aishton, M. D., and

Resolved,—"That the thanks of the Grand Division be given to the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, P. W. P., for his kindness in visiting the Eastern States for the purpose of procuring reliable information in reference to the working of Prohibitory Liquor Laws, and the evils occurring by the Liquor Traffic, and that this G. D. hereby expresses its appreciation of the sacrifices, made by our worthy and esteemed brother in leaving home during the past inclement winter season.

(A true Copy.)

EDWARD STACY, G. Scribe.