

The Prohibitory Law is being enforced with great vigor and success in Essex County. The owners of several buildings devoted to liquor selling in Newburyport, have given notice that the occupants must quit, in pursuance of a law in such case made and provided. Five of the most prominent liquor saloons were closed in one day; and more it is said will follow. Under the new law known as the "Nuisance Act" which makes the appliances for liquor selling, evidence of sale, twenty indictments were returned in one day in Suffolk County.

VERMONT.—Extract from the Governor's Message to the Legislature:—

"My confidence is the power and duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage, remains unshaken. I deem the principle of Prohibition to be in perfect accordance with our constitution, and in harmony with the obligations which the government owes to the people. Few, if any, of the sources of evil have been so prolific of mischief, have sent forth so vast a desolation, and produced such overwhelming misery throughout all the departments of social and domestic life, as the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The late Legislature added three important sections to the Law. The first made any officer who refuses to perform his duty in the way of executing the law, indictable in a sum from \$20 to \$100. The second made a State's Attorney indictable in a sum from \$300 to \$500; the third made any railroad or express agent, or other carrier, indictable for carrying liquor to be sold contrary to the statute, indictable in the sum of \$20 and costs, for the first offence, and \$50 and costs, and from 3 to 10 months imprisonment for the second offence. These are all admirable improvements in the law, and will greatly increase its efficiency. They were enacted by the large and emphatic vote of 120 ayes, to 61 nays. In the meantime, the friends of the cause are reviving the moral appliances of lectures, pledges and societies."

A correspondent of the *Journal of the A. T. Union* observes:—

Our excellent law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors continues to be enforced with great frequency and success. This is especially the case in the large towns, where not only are the temptations to violate the law greater, but its friends are more numerous and active. In Rutland, Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Woodstock, St. Albans, and other towns of the same class, the law is executed with all needful vigor, and has the decided approbation of the public. Indeed, in all the large villages, the traffic is wholly suppressed, or if carried on at all, it is only in the most cautious and secret manner. In some of the small and secluded villages, it is possible that sales are made more boldly; but, take the State as a whole, liquor selling has been effectually exterminated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We copy again from the *Journal of the A. T. Union*:—

The tidings from NEW HAMPSHIRE continue to be of a most favorable character. The Prohibitory law, adopted by a vote of ten to 1 in the Senate and of 213 to 50 in the House, has, for more than a year, had the most triumphant success. It was fully endorsed by a State Convention in September last, as correct in its principles and most salutary in its

main provisions; by the General Association of the Congregational Church, as the most important means of suppressing and preventing intemperance and demanding all the energies of ministers and Christians to insure its success; and more than all, by the people at the polls in the month of March. REPEAL or NO REPEAL was the watchword, and the last was triumphant by an overwhelming majority. No Governor ever received so large a vote in the State, as he on whose banner was inscribed PROHIBITORY LAW. The execution of the law has been most signal and honorable. At one term of Court in Exeter, 15 liquor dealers pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the law and paid their fines of \$50. "The Prohibitory law," said the Secretary of the State Society at the close of March, "was never so strong as now. It is being more generally enforced throughout the State than at any former period."

CONNECTICUT.—A friend in Connecticut writes us:—"I am sorry to say that the Maine Law in Connecticut is a failure—and why? Because the Temperance men will not enforce it. And why will they not enforce it? Because they will make personal enemies. They want the good will of the rum-seller. They are looking forward to the *Legislative, Constable, Town Clerk*, or some other fat office. Shame on such a sacrifice of principle for selfish motives. We have as good a law as can be asked for and obtained, under any circumstances; and now some of our strongest Maine Law men are asking to have it repealed, because it is a dead letter on the Statute-book. Yes men that have done all things honorable to obtain this law—men that have called upon God, in the sincerity of their hearts, for His help to obtain it. Is not this mockery?"

"We have, in our village, a very strong Rum influence to contend with. We have, also, one of the strongest Temperance Ministers in the whole State. He is down on rum-selling, in the pulpit, with a commendable zeal—just as he should be—I commend him for it. But, on Mon 'ay mornings, he will go to one of the vilest rum-sellers in the place, and buy meat and groceries of him—a man who kicked one of his Deacons out of doors for trying to have him prosecuted for selling rum. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel."—*Journal A. T. U.*

NEW JERSEY.—The Prohibitory Law was lost last fall by a "tie vote."

DELAWARE.—"Political expediency" triumphed, and procured the repeal of the Prohibitory Law, although "its operations had been most favourable."

NEW YORK.—Temperance men have pretty generally agreed to assist in working the new License Law, notwithstanding their dislike of it. Their sentiments are expressed in the following passages taken from the Rev Theodore L. Cuyler's speech at the annual meeting of the A. T. Union:—

"To be sure, Sir, we have had wintry days. Things have looked discouragingly lately.—But truth is an everlasting plant; Satan never yet cut the limbs so close but that they grew again. The great questions for us today, are: 1st. How shall we restore an earnest tone of public sentiment in behalf of total abstinence and prohibition? The two

must go together. It is idle to separate them, or raise foolish conflicts between them. As well set a man's hands fighting his feet. We need both; we must have both. The English people are just now most unwisely setting the two into opposition to each other. Whereas moral suasion and legal action are *Siamese twins*; you cannot make one live well without the other. Let no moral suasionist cease to battle for prohibition. Let no prohibitionist forget that the support of all good law rests on the moral conviction of the people, and these come from the spread of truth.

"The second practical question is, "What shall we do as to the new License Law?"—*Shall we ignore it? No! I say let us enforce it thoroughly*, so as to make it as prohibitory as possible. It will not answer for Temperance men to set the pernicious example of despising law. No. No. This is not the law we asked; but it is the law our Legislators have given to the Empire State. Let us stand by it. Abominable and wicked as the principle of licensing men to sell poison and pestilence and perdition is, yet this new law does not require the granting of license. It only allows the licensing of dram-shops under certain conditions. If the Commissioners see fit to withhold license they can do so, and then we can punish severely the unlicensed vender. I earnestly hope that the friends of Temperance will everywhere sustain nobly the Commissioners of Excise in refusing all licenses to keep a tippling house. This law requires backbone to enforce it; but without that, the original Maine Law would be worthless."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Pennsylvania, drenched with LAGER BEER, and containing a large German population, ever slow in change, presents no new action the current year. Her Sunday prohibitory law, it is understood, is well enforced in cities and throughout the State. How great a boon that is, none can tell. Successful prosecutions are noticed for violation; \$10 fine and 15 days imprisonment; also, for selling beer without license, \$10, or 30 days imprisonment; for selling without license, \$25 fine, or 25 days imprisonment; for selling to drunkards, \$25 fine and 15 days imprisonment; while the parties are all sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution. The cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg embody a large number of Temperance men, who, as they were called out, show great temperance strength; and at Lancaster, the home of the President, who, we are happy to say, has commended to all young men entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks, the vile harpy is scarce suffered to place his foot there. The city of Pittsburg, on the day of the Presidential election, at the request of the Mayor, saw all the liquor shops closed; and, amid a most excitable population, law and order reigned.—*Report, A. T. U.*

GEORGIA.—One of the staunchest and most zealous supporters of Temperance in Georgia, and G. W. P. of the Order of the Sons of Temperance—Rev Joseph Grisham—has just closed his useful and laborious life. "His works do follow."

There were but two retail grog-shops in Upson County; one of these was lately burnt to ashes, and with it, 300 gallons of bad liquor. A promising young man, ruined by the drinking saloons, has just been sentenced for ten years to the State prison.—*Prohibitionist.*

ALABAMA;—Rhea County of this State claims to be "out of debt, out of crime, and out of whisky." The first two, probably the