

or what few feeble friends, in other localities, are separating themselves from the contamination of vice, we need not know. It ought ever to be enough, that the fragments that are ours, are not suffered to be lost; that we seek the widening of the circle of intelligence, the increase of the simple hearted love of the true and the good, and that we are ready at all times to bid the repentant prodigal welcome to the re-employment of the common beneficence of the common Father of all.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

### No Credit Given Here.

The veteran temperance lecturer, Doctor Jewett, has been speaking again in Boston and vicinity, with his accustomed wit and eloquence. We heard an anecdote of him the other day, which is too good to be lost. In the course of his travels with his own horse, he one day entered a country tavern, and sat down by the bar room fire to warm his fingers. His keenly roving eye soon discovered, prominent over rows of bottles with highly colored contents, in large letters, the inscription, "no credit given here." Turning to the landlord (to whom he was personally unknown,) he said,

"Ah! I see that you bring people square up to the mark here!"

"Yes," replied the landlord, "it's no use to trust rum customers now a-days. We must get it as we go along, or never get it."

Jewett warmed his fingers awhile, and then turning to the other, said—

"I think I could add a line or two to your inscription that would make it very nice."

"What would you add?" Inquired the landlord.

"Give me a pen and a piece of paper, and I will show you."

"Walk into the bar; there's pen and ink—help yourself."

The Doctor walked into the bar, and taking up the pen, wrote as follows:

"No credit given here"

And yet I've cause to fear,

That there's a day-book kept in Heaven,

Where charge is made and credit given!"

Laying down the pen and leaving the lines, he walked to the fire, and again sat down, expecting an explosion. The landlord, whose curiosity was somewhat moved, went behind the counter, and read what he had written.—A pause of some minutes ensued, when the Doctor glancing round, was to his great pleasure, and somewhat to his surprise—from the intimations of dampness about the eyes—that he had driven a nail in a "sure place." "A word fitly spoken how good it is."

### Every Man must Work.

It is generally admitted that a great amount of good has been done by the Temperance reform, and greater by far than its most sanguine friends had dared to hope in the commencement of the work. Though much has already been accomplished, yet there remains a great work to do. This reform has reached a crisis, in which a very little negligence on the part of temperance men, will lose all that has been gained, and a united action and vigilance will soon complete the work. There is at this time a great need of activity and zeal, to advance the cause. This is demonstrated from the fact, that intemperance to a very alarming extent exists with its attending evils. The politicians are at work, their candidates are in the field, and every means and influence will be brought to bear, to carry out their particular measures, and to advance the interests of their party, and to secure the election of their nominees. And we fear, as it has always been, rum will exert its powerful influence in the work. We call upon the friends of temperance, to be awake to the interest of the work in which we are engaged, that they may not become the dupes of the political demagogue. Our object is to remove the originating cause of the great evils, which hang like a mighty incubus, upon the energies of this nation; not till then, will intemperance ever cease. While there exists those fountains from which the streams of intemperance flow, there still will remain those poor deluded inebriates, "to spread misery, tears, and pollution around them. A spirit of apathy, inducing a fear of the labor, necessary to move on in the work of the extermination of intemperance, is more to be feared, dreaded, and avoided, than grog-shops, or drunkards,

or tipplers, or moderate drinkers, they will and must yield before a determined spirit of activity. Permit us to urge upon you, friends of temperance, the absolute necessity of still greater exertion, in pushing forward this great reform, to its ultimate triumph. The tremendous evils of intemperance, have been greatly limited, by the moral influence of public opinion, it is now necessary that the same public opinion should operate through its most efficient instrument the Law, to close entirely, at once and forever, those fountains which have poured forth for years, torrents of disease, misery, crime, and death, and has well nigh inundated our land. If temperance men will only be united in their efforts, and cast their suffrage in favor of temperance and reform, the work is accomplished. Let every man Work, Work, Work.—*Delaware Herald.*

### The U. S. Supreme Court.

As we publish in another place, the opinions of the Supreme Court of Maine, we think it will be very appropriate to re-publish some abstracts of the opinions of the U. S. Supreme Judges. On the celebrated Massachusetts case, Chief Justice Tauey said:

"But although a State is bound to receive and permit the sale by the importer of any article of merchandise which Congress authorizes to be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law which it may deem necessary or advisable, to guard the health or morals of its citizens, although such law may discourage importation or diminish the profits of the importer, or lessen the revenue of the government. If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper.

It is equally clear that the power of Congress over this subject does not extend further than the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; and that beyond these limits the States have never surrendered their power over trade and commerce, and may still exercise it, free from any controlling power on the part of the general government. Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens." (5 Howard, 573)

Mr. Justice McLean said:

"But after the import shall have passed out of the hands of the importer, whether it remain in the original package or cask, or be broken up, it becomes mingled with other property in the State and subject to its laws."

Mr. Justice Catren said:

"I admit, as inevitable, that if the State has the power of restraint by licenses to import, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go the length of prohibiting altogether, if such be its policy."

Mr. Justice Woodbury said:

"The idea, too, that a prohibition to sell would be tantamount to a prohibition to import, does not seem to me either logical or founded on fact.—For even under a prohibition to sell, a person could import, as he often does, for his own consumption, and that of his family and plantations."

The Massachusetts case did not involve the seizure and destruction of property. Yet in these decisions, the right was established.

Mr. Justice Grier said:

"It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority. All laws for the restraint or punishment of crime, or the preservation of the public peace, health and morals are from their very nature, of primary importance, and lie at the foundation of social existence.—They are for the protection of life and liberty, and necessarily compel all laws on subjects of secondary importance, which relate only to property, convenience or luxury, to recede when they come in contact or collision. *Salus populi suprema lex.* The exigencies of the social compact require that such laws be executed before and above all others. It is for this reason that quarantine laws, which protect public health, compel mere con-