

spired and continue to conspire against human life, chastity, self-respect, charity, and other duties of the human family.

2nd. That under these names you have blinded thousands by the hope of gain and stratagems of agents, and that it is your practice to draw your victims from the domestic circle into places of baseness and crime.

3rd. That you lead men to the breaking of the Holy Sabbath, and to the violation of God's ordinances.

4th. That you traitorously, under the pretext of good fellowship, break the harmony of families, and turn your victims into contentious guests, causing the father to neglect his children, and hardening the mother against the purer feelings of her nature.

5th. That you cause an immense waste of time, labor and property.

6th. That you have caused your devastations to be felt throughout communities, kingdoms and nations.

7th. That you not only have committed and are still committing the crime of murder, but excite your victims to commit the same, and in many instances impel them to rush into eternity by the horrid crime of suicide.

8th. That you still continue to keep in society many of your agents, and thereby exercise a baneful influence on the religion and morals of mankind, especially on those of the rising generation.

The Indictment having been read, the usual plea of not guilty was entered by prisoner's counsel. The public prosecutor, after an able address to the jury, called his witnesses, comprising clergymen, physicians, agriculturists, and mechanics, who all deplored to the facts charged against the prisoner in the indictment. Then followed the defence, whose counsel and assistants displayed no ordinary abilities in pleading for the prisoner. *Their eloquence and logic must have succeeded in delivering Alcohol*, had it not been that the testimony of some of their own witnesses reflected against his character.

In the whole trial we saw much that we admired, both in the ability of counsel, and in the faithfulness of witnesses. In the former, it was seen how vigorously the human intellect can act by setting itself in earnest to master any subject; in the latter, we recognized the noblest logic, the logic of the heart, raising its distinctive voice against whatever is injurious or debasing to mankind. The gentleman who conducted the prosecution gave us some admirable specimens of correct reasoning, and it was observable that scarcely any attempt was made at declamation. The illusion was all but complete, so feelingly did they speak of the prisoner when well established charges forced them to declare him a murderer. The counsels on the defence plied their weapons with no less skill. Every argument was taken advantage of that could extenuate the crimes of the prisoner, or affect the minds of the jury; but though they stretched their special pleading to the utmost, they could not stand against the firm array of facts adduced by the counsels of the prosecution. The closing scene was most affecting and truthfully carried out. After the several addresses of the respective counsels to the jury, and the summing up of the evidence by the president of the court, which, though necessarily brief, owing to the late hour to which the trial was extended, nevertheless explained in concise terms the law of the case, and the preponderating strength of evidence against the prisoner, the jury retired, and after conferring together for about half an hour, they returned into court, and, by their foreman gave a verdict of GUILTY. Profound silence ensued, when the president spoke as follows:—

Since there is a greater abhorrence of capital punishments as a means of repressing crime than formerly, I shall venture to differ from the usual and established penalty, and therefore the sentence of the court against you, the prisoner, is as follows:

"That you, Alcohol, be taken hence to the place whence you came, and whenever and so soon as the legal legislative bands

and fetters can be prepared, that you be so effectually bound and fettered and placed under suitable guardians, as that you will hereafter be incapable of inflicting upon social or convivial parties or individuals those evils which your generally received good name and spacious and attractive exterior has hitherto associated with you in inflicting; and may the Lord have mercy upon and pardon the dupes and victims of your nefarious arts."

The court then broke up, and all seemed delighted with what they had seen and heard. It were well for us if those occupying stations of influence in society would give more encouragement than they do to exhibitions similar to that which issued from the idea of our Young Men's Association. We require some kind of pleasures to relieve the tedium of business and the toil of daily life, and what can be more worthy of our regard than that which connects pleasure with knowledge and virtue. Good thoughts and good feelings, when duly fostered, not only make us happier and better citizens, but are the most powerful antidotes against the temptations that attend the youthful mind.

Streams from Temperance Springs.

During the session of the Nova Scotia Legislature a Temperance Committee was appointed, to whom was referred the petitions against the continuance of the liquor traffic. A very able and lucid report was drawn up, and presented to the house. It opens with an avowal of the responsibility and difficulty of the task, and says "No visionary or speculative spirit moves us; we have the advocates of the total abstinence cause surrendering themselves to the mere impulses of feeling, in the work they have undertaken." The report avers that the legislature has not acted with precipitancy, but have carefully and cautiously legislated on the subject at various times. It appears also that the petition laid before the house, bore the signatures of from 17,000 to 20,000 persons. Notice is taken of an adverse petition from Halifax, but it is regarded as embodying no facts, but is simply expressive of an opinion.

In reading over this valuable document we have decided that we cannot do better than enrich our streams, this issue, with the greater part of the Committee's Report. If our readers will give what follows a careful perusal, they will find themselves perhaps wiser, and certainly better prepared to take a firm stand in petitioning the Canada legislature for a Maine Law.

The questions that arise on these several petitions, are—

1. The occasion for so strong a measure as legal prohibition.
2. The legitimacy of such a measure.
3. Its practicability.

To these questions this House in effect demanded our reply when it referred to us these petitions; and in performance of the duty thus imposed, we present the following opinions and reasons:—

First.—We assume as an uncontroverted fact, that many and great are the evils that result to this Province, from the intemperate use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors.

We stay not to calculate the amount of money and time annually expended in this indulgence: we rather would press upon your notice evils, which if more consequential in their nature, are infinitely more injurious in their effects.

Evils to the body politic by the perversion of men calculated by their industry and talents to advance the strength, wealth, and general prosperity of their country—into incumbrances, and instruments of want and mischief.

Evils in the social relations from the desolation of homes, by this cause the scenes of comfort—the destitution, poverty and degradation of those whose maintenance and education would otherwise have been well cared for,—the anguish and shame of very many hearts, that else might have been filled with joy and satisfaction.

Evils to humanity by brutalizing a rational being, and degrading an immortal spirit.

Secondly.—We assume that the use of intoxicating liquors