

shops set down at 300, and the sum received by each per day at \$3, is within the fact. But if we consider the expenditure in this way to have been only \$200,000, or about \$2.22 per day for each of the 300 shops, the fact will be sufficiently important to arrest the attention of every man who has any regard for the prosperity of the city and the welfare of the citizens.

The whole of this sum, or of whatever sum may have been expended in this way, was entirely lost to the city; no valuable return was obtained from it. This amount will purchase 40,000 barrels of flour at \$5 each, or about five barrels of flour and five cords of wood to every family in the city, estimating the number of families at 4000. It is true some persons accumulated wealth by this traffic, but it was not by paying a fair equivalent, or any equivalent for property so gained; but the process was simply the transferring the hard earnings of the laboring man to the coffers of the dealer in spirits—while the victims of their trade were sent to their desolate homes to abuse wives and children who were suffering for the common necessities of life, which might have been purchased with the money squandered on strong drink.

A great many families in this city, situated thus a year since, are now comfortable and happy, being entirely relieved by the suppression of the grog shops, from their former troubles. The extinguishment of the traffic in intoxicating drinks will not only be the means of saving this great amount of money to the poorer part of the people, but the productive industry of the country will be stimulated to an extent that we cannot at present foresee. The whole of the great sum which was formerly expended for strong drinks by the people of this city and State, will henceforth be expended for the necessities and comforts of life, with the additional amount which will accrue from the more industrious habits of the people, or will be added year by year to the accumulating wealth of the State."

In another part of his report the Mayor says:—

"There were committed to the Alms House, from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, (before the law,) 252; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, (after the law,) 146—*difference* in nine months, 106. Number in Alms House March 20, 1851, 112; number in Alms House March 20, 1852, 90, *difference*, 22. Number of families assisted out of the Alms House from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 135; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, 90—*difference* in nine months, just one third, 45. Seventy-five of the ninety in the Alms House, March 20, 1852, came there through intemperance—four of the ninety were not brought there through that cause; the history of the remaining eleven is not known.

"Committed to the House of Correction for intemperance from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 46; for larceny, &c., &c., 12—in all 58; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, for intemperance, 10; for larceny, &c. &c., 3—in all 13; a *difference* in nine months of more than three-fourths! Committed in April, 1851, 9; on May, 10—19. The 'Maine Law' was enacted June 2, 1851, and from the first of that month to March 20, 1852, 10 months, the number committed was only ten, although great activity was displayed by the police in arresting all offenders.

"At the term of the District Court in Portland, March, 1852, but one indictment was found for larceny, and that was the result of mistake; while at the March term of 1851, seventeen indictments were found. These results have been obtained, notwithstanding an increased vigilance in arresting persons found under the influence of strong drinks."

The Mayor continues:—

"Committed to the jail for drunkenness, larceny, &c., &c., from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 279—from corresponding period of 1851-2, 135: *difference*, 144. Detained liquor sellers (72) imprisoned in the latter term, and we

have 63 for drunkenness, larceny, &c. &c., against 279 for the corresponding period before the enactment of the Maine Law, a *deduction* of almost seven-ninths in the short period of nine months. There were in jail on the 20th March, 1851, 25 persons; on the 20th March, 1852, 7 persons, 3 of whom were liquor sellers—without them the number would be 4 against 25 of the corresponding day of 1851, a falling off of more than 83 per cent. in the short period of nine months.

"There were committed to the Watch House from June 1, 1850, to and including March, 1851, 431 persons. For the corresponding period of 1851-2, after the enactment of the 'Maine Law,' the number was 180, a deduction of almost three-fifths, notwithstanding the increased vigilance of the police in the latter period, in arresting persons found in the streets in a state of intoxication.

Such were the effects of the "Maine Law" in Portland in the short period of nine months, and such will be its effects throughout the State, to dry up the tide of poverty, pauperism, crime and suffering which swept over us; to empty our alms houses and prisons of their miserable tenants, and to scatter peace, plenty and happiness over the land. On the other hand not the slightest evil of any kind has resulted to any body, from the execution of the law.

Is this a good work or a bad one? Men of Maine, do you wish it to continue or not? It is for you to answer the question by your votes.

New Mode of Advocacy!

As we passed by a crowd of persons, a few days ago in one of the thoroughfares of London, we found a hawker of ballads holding forth to his auditors in such style and earnestness, that a very ready sale, we presume, would be the consequence of his appeals. We invested our penny, and received an equivalent in the shape of "The Drunkard's Catechism," "The Drunkard's Looking Glass," "The Drunkard's Farewell to his Folly," and several other songs, pictorially illustrated. The sentiments contained in these ballads are in the main correct, and certainly are a great advance on the ballads usually sung in the streets. We cannot doubt but even this rude mode of advocacy, especially in the low parts of our great cities, may be productive of good, and to some extent may be encouraged. The following is the opening stanza of one of the songs, and is sung to the air "Oh, Susannah," etc.

My home was once a cheerless place,

Where tear drops oft did start,

From eyes that beamed with love for me,

And tenderness of heart.

My wife and children all became

The sport of grief and woe,

For brandy, rum, and gin, alas!

Have proved their overthrow.

Oh! Spirit Dealer,

Don't you cry for me,

For I'm going to sign the Temperance pledge,

And gain my liberty.

—Bristol Temperance Herald.

The Limits of Temperance.

In time past temperance was confined much to societies, and its extent and power were measured by those Societies, hence it was very much the habit of those who were without to estimate the rise and fall of the cause by the rise and fall of those associations. And hence it is that now, when societies have ceased operating as they once did in many places, not a few are ready to say that the cause has declined, and is dying out. But they do not, or will not understand that the cause has of late taken a much higher ground and a more elevated position; that instead of being