

enacted, should be sustained by a popular vote, they would support it. It was sustained—two to one. At last the 1st March arrived; all licenses had expired. The rum-holes continued open, and every one who wished got liquor; but the Inspectors, a majority of whom luckily were staunch Temperance men, appeared on the scene—complaints were made before the Justices. One case came to trial, and after an amount of perjury on the part of the victims of the Rumseller, which was truly appalling, he was convicted, and fined £1 and costs. From this judgment he immediately appealed to the Court of Quarter Sessions, from which, should the decision be unfavourable to him, he threatens to appeal to the Queen's Bench. This, however, frightens the Temperance men very little, as they are perfectly satisfied of the legality of the law, and of their proceedings. This occurred on Saturday. On Monday there was a commotion—the taverns were shut—all their boarders turned adrift, and no accommodation for travellers, except what was afforded by the two Temperance houses.

The Vigilance Committee immediately met, and made arrangements for boarding men and stabling horses, and immediately issued handbills informing the public of their proceedings. This annoyed but did not dishearten the Rummies; they anticipated that the Council, which was then in session, would be so frightened by the shutting up of the Taverns, that it would repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Law; but by twelve o'clock it was decided in the Council, by the casting vote of the Reeve, that the Law should be sustained. The Rummies were furious—threats and insults were rife, and a row was generally anticipated. About eight o'clock a band of disguised persons formed in procession, and paraded through the streets with an effigy of one of the Councillors; but the temperance folks were prepared. A large number of special constables were sworn in, and the rioters immediately disbanded—but still skulked round, apparently watching their opportunity to re-unite. It was then decided that nine persons should be a watch for that night. These constables patrolled the streets, until two o'clock, by which time all the Rummies were safely housed, and so far everything is quiet, and the victory remains with us. To-morrow several Rumsellers will be brought up and doubtless fined. We have a clear field, and will show no favor. For this year rum is down! down!!

A MAINE LAW MAN.

The Work in Lennox and Addington, C. W.

The County Society has not been doing anything by way of holding meetings or employing Lecturers. The Township Societies seem to be almost a dead letter also this winter. Some two or three Divisions of the Sons have given up their Charters, and some other Divisions seem rather on the decline, as well as some of the local Temperance Societies; but still this is the dark side of the picture, and there are some noble exceptions, both of Divisions of Sons and local Total Abstinence Societies. Since the last sitting of the Grand Division in Kingston there has been a branch of the League started in these Counties. There are to be no local League Societies but one County League. The officers of the County League have been holding meetings, getting signatures to the League, and appointing agents in each locality to receive names and dues for the League Association. The League now in operation is merely a provisional one, and some time shortly the officers of the provisional League will call a general meeting, at which regular officers will be appointed, who will enter upon their duties with a considerable sum of money in their treasury, and then we expect to have a general stir again in the right direction, by way of employing superior lecturers, distributing tracts, and other works.

D. W. A.

Hard Work at Stratford, C. W.

No doubt, you like to hear how the Temperance cause is going on, from time to time, in different places. There is not much that can be said in favour of the progress of the cause here, mostly on account of the opposition made by those who have influence, and who, if not decidedly against the cause of Temperance, are indifferent, and stand aloof. There are some ministers, who professing to be in favour of the Maine Law, yet, in their practice, giving countenance to the drinking usages of Society, and even encouraging known drunkards still to take a little.

An instance of this kind has lately come under my notice, where a poor man who had, for a long time, been addicted to intemperate habits, and had been refused the privileges, or some of the privileges, of the church to which he belonged, and has since become temperate, was lately met, while journeying, by the pastor of the same church whose privileges he had been refused, and being a cold day, was invited to drink by the pastor, who was acquainted with the person and circumstances of the case; and, when the party refused to drink with him, (this was at a tavern) and told him that he had left off drinking, the minister told him that he had better take a little, as it was a cold day, and a little would do him no harm. He manfully refused to touch it, and told the minister that there would be no drunkards, if it were not for the first glass. This same minister possesses a great amount of influence. This place, as usual in all new places, has been greatly infested with taverns, low grog shops, and stores dealing in the article of intoxicating drinks, which things all had their influence in the election of our village council, the result of which was, that there were two merchants selling the article, one brewer, and the owner of a distillery, elected out of the five men composing our village council. But we have, as village inspectors, two men of the right stamp, who are determined to do their duty.

The taverns are reduced to number three instead of eight, as we had last year; and there has already been information laid against one of our ex-tavern keepers, for selling without license, which resulted in the tavern keeper being fined £5 and costs.—Other informations are in process.

The Council passed a bye-law for licensing saloons and beer-shops, with hardly any restrictions. A petition was got up by some of the inhabitants, and signed, in a few hours, by over fifty people, against licensing any beer shops or saloons; and, if there had been time, a large majority of the inhabitants would have signed it. However, the bye-law was somewhat modified, and placed somewhat in the power of the inspectors. But rum has great influence in this locality. The Inspectors, on visiting the proprietor of a beer shop, and informing him that they could not conscientiously grant him a certificate, was much enraged, and told them that he would on the next day take out a shop license, and then they would see that he would make more drunkards than ever, and this language was from a professed CHRISTIAN!

Not long since, an individual was taken up for being drunk.—The constable, who was taking him to jail, was drunk; and when he was going by a saloon, a magistrate came out, who was also drunk, and told him, (the constable,) with a hiccup, to let the man go, as he had no business with him. In another case of an information, it was with great difficulty that a magistrate could be got to sit on the case, and indeed the case is not tried yet. In some cases, they are afraid to do their duty, and in others, I suppose they are inclined to a great amount of leniency, knowing that they will condemn their own practices.

Mr. Hungerford, a lecturer from the United States, has been lecturing in the counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, every night, for about a month; and, if no more good has been accomplished, the subject of the Maine Law has been ably brought before hundreds to whom the subject was entirely new.

A. F. M.