

do not labor solely to make them powerful, rich, formidable in arms, happy in their pleasures; this glory, this abundance, these pleasures, corrupt them—they will only be the more wicked for them. It is making them a fatal present—offering them a delicious poison. But apply yourself to reform their manners, and to instil into their hearts justice, sincerity, the fear of God, humanity, fidelity, moderation and disinterestedness. By making them good, you will present them virtue—a real blessing; and virtue, if it be genuine, will forever attach them to him who instilled it in their hearts. Thus, by conferring virtue—the real good—upon men, you will do good to yourself, and will have nothing to fear from their ingratitude."

The greatest number of those whom we expect to benefit, belong to the working-classes. Unhappily, men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, have been strangely deluded by the fascinations of alcohol. Multitudes of these have been degraded and destroyed by strong drink. There is honor in labor,—there is dishonor in using as a beverage that which incapacitates for labor and profitable enterprise. The Rev. Newman Hall, of Hull, in England, recently gave a splendid speech at a Temperance festival in Yorkshire. His audience was chiefly, perhaps, of the working-classes; and he makes some good observations on the "dignity of labor," which we here annex:—

"Mr. Hall observed that it clears the forest, drains the morass, and makes the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose. Labor ploughs the soil and scatters the seed, reaps the harvest, converts the corn into the staff of life. Labor splits the slate, builds the temple, rears the mansion, not only the humble cottage of the peasant, but the palace of the prince, the tapering steeple and the stately dome. Labor weaves the gossamer silk, and spins the cotton, producing raiment, from the grave gown of the peasant to the purple robe of the prince. Labor digs into the solid earth, extracts its precious metals, quarries the rock, smelts the iron, and moulds it into a thousand shapes, from the ponderous pillar to the tiny needle—from the massive anchor to the wire gauze—from the mighty engine to the polished purse bead. Labor fells the gnarled oak, forms the stately vessel, steers it over the waves, brings home the produce of other lands—tea from the East and sugar from the West—corn from the North, and fruits from the sunny South—and returns to those distant climes the products of British industry and British skill. Labor, by various processes, produces a transparent substance, which enables us to unravel the mysteries of nature, and bring nearer distant worlds. Labor throws bridges over ravines, aqueducts over swamps, tunnels through solid mountains, exalts the valleys, bending together country to country, and kingdom to kingdom. Labor stretches a pathway through the length of the land, by which our thoughts can travel quicker than fancy ever fabled, and outstrips the very winds. Labor, by the inspiration of genius, the discovery of science, and the instruction of religion, with her metallic types, prints her hieroglyphics on the vacant page, distributing and spreading the Bible throughout the world. If labor, therefore, was so dignified, he asked the working-classes if they would debase themselves by strong drinks? He trusted they would not, but that, like the warriors of Montgarden, which place he had lately witnessed, they would unite and do battle with their common enemy, alcohol, rearing aloft their standard of truth, and obtaining the victory."

### "To be or not to be."

We give the following from our contemporary the *Montreal Gazette*, of July 14, without note or comment, except to express the pleasure we feel that our neighbor has come out with such decision on this important topic:—

UNLAWFUL GROGGERS.—The community are much indebted to the Revenue Inspectors, for the zeal which they display in dragging these snakes of iniquity to the light of day. Public opinion has changed to a more healthy tone on this subject, since the government, by positive instructions, placed it as a duty upon responsible officers; and the Bench has also shown lately a better disposition to aid the efforts of these officers in the performance of what must be a very unskome task.

We notice, however, a case decided at last Quarter Session, upon appeal from the Magistrates, which, if law, will render all the wishes of the Government, and all the labor of its officers of no avail whatever, in putting down this demoralising traffic.

A person named McGovern appears to have been sued by the Inspectors, for retailing spirits without license. The man did not appear at all in Court, but the case went on, and it was proved by one witness, that he had seen defendant, and was told his name was McGovern, he went to his house on the 13th November; Defendant had a bar there, sold witness a glass of grog for threepence, witness went to his house again with the Clerk of the Assessors of the ward, who declared it McGovern's house. The Clerk of the Assessors being called proved that he went to the house where the first witness had been sold the liquor, and knew it to be McGovern's.

The testimony of one witness being sufficient, the Magistrates found the case proved, and fined the defendant in the statutory sum of £10.

Upon appeal, the presiding Judge reversed the judgment, on the ground, we understand, that the identity was not proved.

Now, if a defendant chooses to keep out of the way how is his identity to be proved? The first witness proved, that it was the man known as McGovern who sold him the liquor, and the house is sworn to by both witnesses as McGovern's. The man not appearing in Court, could not be identified, in the usual meaning of that word; but the crime was laid to him, and to his house by the clearest evidence, to our notion. His Honor, however, better acquainted with legal language, and legal subtleties, has decided that it was not. We regret the decision, because after it, there seems to be an impossibility of convicting any man hereafter, unless the new Bill provide for it.

### Report of the M.W.S., National Division.

We have to acknowledge a very satisfactory report of the M. W.S. of the National Division, presented to Representatives of the Order, during their recent meeting in Toronto. We give such extracts as may be of general interest. We hope soon to be furnished with the journal of proceedings:—

*Most Worthy Patriarch, Officers and Brothers of the National Division:*

It affords me great pleasure to offer my congratulations at our annual re-assemblage. As M. W. Scribe my report this year almost necessarily confines itself to the business transactions of my office. The days of rapid territorial increase have passed away, and in a great manner the active increase of the Order now lies with the various excellent Grand Divisions under jurisdiction of this body.

I am especially happy, however, to report to the National Division the due organization of the transatlantic Grand Division of England, referred to as in progress in my report at your late session.

The advance of the Order in England seems unmarked by any difference from the usual harmonious and popular progress of our institution in the United States and British Provinces.—The same fraternal spirit, and a similar unity of purpose made strong by devoted attachment to the cause of total abstinence, designate the workings of the brothers in England as they do of Sons of Temperance on our Continent. It appears a happy thing that the Order has its basis so well laid in truth and the best and most natural feelings of the human heart, as to win to its support men of all nations.

California and Newfoundland are at present in preparation for the institution of Grand Divisions. The former either now has, or very shortly will have, a Grand Division, and the latter was only delayed by the failure of hearing from some of her Divisions in the matter of application. Both, however, with the addition, no doubt, from present manifestations, of Canada East, will swell the ranks of our Grand Divisions long before the next annual deliberations of the National Head.

In conclusion, officers and brothers of the National Division, permit me to express the opinion formed from many sources during the term ended, that the cause of the Order and Temperance are on a more favorable footing in North America, than at any previous time. In the judgment of this office, the Order is a sounder and more efficient agent of temperance than the world