

### Maine Law Amended.

As all sorts of rumors and falsehoods are set afloat by designing men, against the States which have gone for prohibition, we deem it proper to keep all our people well informed on the real facts. Maine has not repealed, nor modified, nor mutilated her original statute against tippling-shops, but she has amended it, and rendered it more difficult of evasion, and more easy of execution. The provisions of the amended law will be found in the following extract from the Journal of the American Temperance Union of May 1st:—

"A bill was prepared and brought in which passed the House and Senate almost without opposition. This bill, as the accompanying report shows, was not designed to increase the penalties for liquor selling, but rather to render conviction more certain. The provision to double the penalties in case of conviction on appeal, is repealed. In issuing a search warrant, any three persons, competent to be witnesses in civil suits, are substituted for jurors. Permission is given, under certain restrictions, to search private dwellings. Farmers are allowed to manufacture cider and sell it in quantities not less than 28 gallons, but if it is found in tippling-shops, it comes under the ban. Agents are put under additional restraints. It is made the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen, Selectmen, &c., to search suspected places when evidence is given them. They may take into custody liquor, when they have reason to believe it is deposited in any place for sale. No suit shall be maintained against officers for defects in warrants, &c. If any agent shall sell to any minor, without a written order from his parents or guardian, or to any intemperate person, knowing him to be such, he is exposed to a fine of \$20 and costs for each offence, to be removed from office and his bond forfeited. If he keeps impure or adulterated liquors, they are liable to be seized and destroyed. Any person found intoxicated and disturbing the peace, is liable to be arrested and imprisoned 30 days. A resolution to perfect the law and then submit it to the people was negatived by a vote in the House of 83 to 56, after which the bill reported by the committee was slightly amended by its friends, and passed by a vote of 91 to 39. An attempt to amend it so as to do away with all town and city agents, was defeated, 77 to 34. In the Senate it was passed by a vote of 47 to 7. The bill was without hesitation signed by the Governor, and is therefore the law of the State. Once more may we exclaim with Prof. Stuart, 'People of Maine! the God of Heaven bless you for achieving such a victory. You have followed the most adroit conqueror the world has ever seen in your scheme of policy or struggle. When mighty conquerors and crafty politicians will be forgotten, the laurel on your brows will be freshening and blooming with a beauty and glory that will be immortal.'"

### J B. Gough.

By a circular emanating from the London (England) Temperance League, we learn that the celebrated Temperance Orator named above, has been engaged to give a course of Lectures in London during the month of August next. We pray God that Mr. Gough may succeed in his mission, and be rendered a blessing to the people of the land of his birth. The Committee's circular says:—"We hope by a thorough agitation of London to make an impression that will be felt throughout the country." That's the way, brethren! go a-head! for young England in Canada will beat you, unless you are pretty smart.

### Dead Temperance Periodicals.

The above is a very significant heading for an article, and not without its appropriateness. We have no wish to hinder the safe multiplication of sound periodical literature, adapted to promote the advancement of temperance principles. But as the circulation of such literature must be limited, it is surely better to support those well established and honourably conducted, than run the risk of failing in new ones. Besides failure always sours the minds of both buyer and seller. The *New York Organ*, under the above

designation, has a cautioning article which we print. Our own experience and observation accords with those of our contemporary, and the remarks thereupon may be profitable to some in Canada. The *Organ* says:—

"Since our connection with the press commenced, we have often tried to caution our friends against the folly of multiplying temperance papers and magazines without any prospect of a permanent support. There has been a mania on this subject. About every two or three months a meek dy with a little money has felt called to establish a new paper. In a short time the little capital is all eaten up by paper-makers and printers, and after a desperate push to get the recommendation of temperance men and Grand Divisions, and the subscriptions of every body that loves the cause, the publisher finds that all will not do, and he gives up, leaving those who paid in advance to grumble at the untrustworthiness of temperance publishers in general, and impairing the influence of established papers. We hope Grand Divisions and similar bodies will be more cautious about endorsing new enterprises till they know the will last. We have the proceedings of several Grand Divisions, urging the Order to take a certain periodical which has not appeared since these resolutions were passed. A leading friend of the cause, has stated the case fairly and strikingly in the following:—

'EDITOR NEW-YORK ORGAN:—Feeling a deep interest in the cause of temperance, to which I owe my all, and having suffered some from an evil of which I am about to complain, and which has been a serious injury to the cause, it struck me as a duty, to pen my views upon the subject. A belief is prevalent that enormous profits are realized from the publication of Temperance Papers and Temperance Magazines. Acting under this impression, and sanguine of success, many have invested their little capital in some such enterprise, and after exhausting their means, abandon it in disgust, highly chagrined that the temperance community whom they wished to enlighten, were so little capable of appreciating their services. Were this the extent of the evil, I had been silent; but, sir, the end is not yet. Lured by representation, and certain endorsements I have not only subscribed myself to such periodicals, but have induced my neighbors to do the same, and as a consequence have lost my money besides getting their ill will. Again, those papers that have been long established and done good service, are crippled by the repeated failures of these literary aspirants, many looking upon them with distrust, and many with soured minds, while smarting under a sense of supposed imposition. While I have no wish to question the good faith which actuates the starters of these "ephemerals," I certainly must protest against Grand Divisions, and other bodies lightly endorsing them, and lending the prestige of their influence to beguile the unwary. You will please send me *The Organ* for another year, and with many apologies for intruding upon your time.'"

### Literary Notices.

The *National Magazine* for May came to hand promptly through the agency of E. Pickup, Montreal. We regard this as a model Magazine of Literature, Art and Religion. We do not commend it from its appearance, or from merely scanning the table of contents, but after a careful reading of its varied and interesting pages. The *National* increases in vigor, and has not its superior in periodical literature.

The *Class Mate*, edited by H. S. Elliot, a Methodist Class Leader, Germantown, Ohio. This is a new Monthly of sixteen pages, octavo, price 50 cents a year. As its title indicates, it is designed as a religious aid to those persons who meet in Class, in connexion with the Methodist Church. Being chiefly devoted to subjects of religious experience, it is well adapted to the cultivation of a devotional spirit.

*Sunday Labor*, report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly. We are indebted to Mr. Sanborn for a copy of this document. It recommends the prohibition of Sunday Labor in the public departments of the Province, and we trust the recommendation will be followed by Legislative enactment to that effect.