

father in his pristine state of purity, partook of his corrupt nature so strongly, as to cause him to murder his brother. This truth, that "like produces like," has not claimed the attention from mankind which its importance deserves. A man with a fine constitution marries a lady of sound health; and after the birth of several children, by accident or imprudence he contracts a disease which breaks down his health, and impairs the integrity of his nervous system—children are born subsequent to this; the first set will possess good constitutions; the second will be sound or weakly, just as they happen to take after their father or mother; they stand no better chance for a good constitution, than they would have done had their father been diseased from his birth.

What a fearful thought it is, that the drunkard's children are begotten in his own image and likeness, viz., with imperfect moral powers, and strong passions and appetites; and especially the appetite for stimulants morbidly strong; and perhaps too a diseased constitution. This last is, however, rather fortunate for the good of the world, as it has hitherto operated as the most efficient means by which God, in his providence, has prevented the whole human race from becoming a race of drunkards—the drunkard's family becoming, in few generations, so degenerate, that it literally runs out and becomes extinct.

In view of these facts, a person must be stupid, indeed, who does not see the propriety and necessity of a prohibitory law. The seductive, enticing, and deceptive nature of alcoholic stimulants, will for ever induce the thoughtless and unwary to tamper with them. Multitudes can never be made to understand the difference between the *immediate* and *subsequent* effects of strong drink; and finding them pleasant to take, very good to make one feel wise and happy, and feeling no immediate fatal consequence, and also feeling a perfect assurance that they can "drink, or let it alone," will still drink on; and the ranks of intemperance will still be filled up as the old ones die off; and the descendants of the temperate will still fall in, to fill up the places of *run-out*, intemperate races. And oh! how sickening, how withering the thought, that every family, no odds how pure, how wise, how elevated, will fail to furnish its quota, in process of time, to fill up the stream of death and disgrace—for this, like all other general causes, which have a foundation in the nature of things, will have a general bearing; and though it spares one now, and takes another, yet, like death, it will finally visit every house, and that house will escape well, which does not lose "one in three."

No other means under God's heavens will avert this dire destiny, but putting the thing clear out of the way. The blood-shot eyes of the poor inebriate, who is lost to all self-control, the tears and sorrows of his wife and children, the innocent participants of his woe; the despairing look which the withdrawn curtain of the future reveals, cast on us, by our own lost children, all call on us to seize on this the only hope of staying the destruction.—*State Sentinel, Tennessee.*

The New Public-House Bill, Scotland.

At the commencement of the operations of this most important measure, it may be well to notice a few its

chief provisions, and the duty which devolves upon us in giving them effect.

In the preamble it is stated—"Whereas in Scotland great evils have been found to arise from the granting of certificates for spirits, wine, and exciseable liquors, to be drunk or consumed on the premises, to dealers in provisions and other such commodities; and it is expedient that a remedy be applied to such evils, and that further provision be made for the regulating of public-houses in Scotland!" Here, then, is an indication that our legislators are becoming alive to the evils which flow from our dram-shop system.

The first clause of the Bill provides that no licence be granted unless with express condition that no groceries be sold on the premises. The clause runs thus—"It shall not be lawful to the Justices of the Peace for any county or district, nor to the magistrate of any royal burgh in Scotland, to grant any certificate for spirits, wine, or exciseable liquors to be drunk or consumed on the premises, with respect to any house or premises not previously licensed, unless on the express condition that no groceries or other provisions to be consumed elsewhere shall be sold in the house or premises with respect to which such certificate is granted within the period to which such certificate applies; and from and after the term of Whitsunday next ensuing from the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful to such justices or magistrates to grant any certificate, with respect to any house or premises, whether previously licensed, unless on the express condition aforesaid."

The Bill, then, provides that no grocer will be allowed in any town or village of Scotland, to sell or even give gratuitously a glass of any alcoholic liquors to be consumed on the premises. This provision is designed to mitigate a crying evil. The sale of liquors by grocers affords tipplers a facility for drinking under pretext of purchasing really useful articles. The provision in question, however, does not strike at the root of the evil. There will be still the filling of the little bottles, and the carrying home of the poison in the same basket with the ordinary necessities of life; and still, in numerous cases, the swallowing of alcohol by drouthy dames, while the charge goes down in the pass-book as meal, barley, peas, soap, soda, or starch. So far, however, this clause of the Bill will be healthful in its operations. All those clubs, composed of the drinking members of our police commissioners, and parochial boards, and special constables, and little municipal functionaries, which used to meet in the back rooms of several of our dram-selling grocers; and those who were not yet low enough to drink at the counter of a common dram-shop, must now drink where their habits will appear in their undisguised manner.

It also forbids the granting of a licence to any blacksmith at his smithy, or at any house occupied by him in the immediate vicinity of the same, or to any tacksmen of toll, or toll-gatherer, or to any person occupying a house not hitherto licensed to sell exciseable liquors situated at or near to any toll-bar in Scotland; any certificate to sell wine, beer, spirits, or other exciseable liquors, anything in any Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding, unless such toll be situated more than six miles from any other house licensed to sell exciseable liquors within the