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THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE
SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

J. M. CRAMP, D.D., }
EDITOR.

Fidelity,--Union--Perseverance.

{ JAMES BARNES,
PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 1, 1857.

NO. 10.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

THE RECEPTION AT HOWARD HALL.

The reception of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, by the Grand Division of Rhode Island, took place at the above named Hall. At a little past three the members of the Grand Division, accompanied by those of the National Division, entered the Hall, each one decorated with the regalia usually worn on such occasions. The assemblage having been called to order, the following address of welcome was delivered by Daniel Wilkinson, of Providence, the Most Worthy Patriarch of the Division of Rhode Island:—

Most Worthy Patriarch, Officers and Members of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance: In the name and behalf of the Grand Division of the State of Rhode Island, I bid you welcome.

You have left your homes in the far distant West, the sunny South, and the cooler regions of the North and East, and have come hither on a mission of mercy. Your coming was not heralded by the sound of martial music or the roar of artillery. No pomp or grandeur, save the nobleness of the cause, attended you on your journey.

You have come among us, not as strangers, but as brothers—as brothers we welcome you. One great object, the amelioration of humanity, actuates your hearts and ours. You have come from your various localities, knowing their wants, to meet in council, to consult and devise the best plan to extend the work in which we are engaged. May your meeting be one of harmony; let no strife or discord attend your counsels. If differences of opinion exist among you, let it be an honest difference, tempered with that charity “which suffereth long and is kind.”

The cause for which we labour is founded in truth and righteousness; the seal of eternal justice has been stamped upon it, and, if for a time, the clouds of error and oppression seem to overshadow it, let us not faint or falter, but let us look with confidence to that bow in the heavens, which is the harbinger of a bright and glorious day.

We welcome you as benefactors of the human race—you proffer the olive branch of peace; with open hands and willing hearts we receive it. Here, then, while each one is imbued with holy aspirations, let the sacrifice be placed upon the altar. On the altar let us dedicate ourselves anew to the temperance cause—let the resolution be formed, and let it be recorded in the book of God's remembrance, that, as long as life and health

are spared to us, we will work for the redemption of fallen man. Actuated by such motives, and firm in such resolves, what obstacles can stand in our way?

Looking back into the past to the organization of our order, and tracing up to the present the good that it has done, what may we not hope for in the future?

From this Session of the National Division let there go forth an influence that will be felt in all coming time. Let it be such an influence, that, if we were permitted to lift the veil and see into the future, we should see, and not very far in the distance, no more misery and want—no more suffering; the fires of the last still burnt out, to be no more lighted—the last drunkard reclaimed—homes made happy—and a whole world redeemed and disenthrall'd. O, happy day!

When that time comes, and not till then, shall we be prepared to hear with joy the voice of the angel of the Lord, as he stands with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, proclaiming that “time shall be no longer.”

Once more, then, I bid you a cordial and hearty welcome.

The Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division, M. D. McHenry of Iowa, was then introduced to His Excellency Gov. Dyer, by Rev. Robert Allyn, one of the delegates from the order in this State to the present convention of the National Division.

Gov. Dyer replied in the following highly appropriate speech:

Mr President:—My official introduction to you explains my presence at this time and place. I have been requested to bid yourself and the National Division of the Sons of Temperance welcome to our State. This welcome I give with the greatest cordiality. It is true, sir, your advent among us has not been announced by the discharge of artillery or the exciting strains of martial music; but, sir, you come in the mighty strength of a great moral principle. God speed your progress in this work of philanthropy, and may your councils be so directed and governed, by the spirit of that all wise and omnipotent Being, in whose hands are the destinies of humanity, as that a new impulse, a new birth I had almost said, may be given to the cause of Temperance. Sir, the friends of morality, temperance and virtue extend to you a fraternal greeting. I had hoped to have had the pleasure to introduce His Honor the Mayor of this city, but he is, I am informed, unavoidably absent. In his name, therefore, I repeat this heartfelt welcome.

Mr. Allyn then read the following letter addressed to him by His Honor, the Mayor of the city.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Providence, June 8, 1857. }

Rev. Robert Allyn, Howard Hall.

My Dear Sir: I regret my inability to be with you at your meeting to-day in Howard Hall; a previous engagement out of the city is my excuse. I should be happy to be present and welcome to the city the Sons of Temperance of the National Division, with all others connected with the Temperance movement. I trust that success may attend this mission to us, and that the true interests of Temperance will be promoted by interchange of sentiments between the members and their fellow citizens.

With sentiments of high regard I am sincerely yours,

JAMES Y. SMITH.

An address was then delivered by the Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division. It was of an eminently practical character, and gave abundant evidence of close observation and of a heartfelt interest in the cause. Mr. McHenry was listened to with much pleasure by his hearers, not only from respect due to his position in the order, but from the conviction of his entire freedom from the fanaticism pervading the extremes of this question.

He was followed by Gen. S. F. Cary of Ohio, a past Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division, in a speech of decided power, sustaining his well earned reputation of being one of the most eloquent speakers in this cause to be found in our country. At the close of his address, the proceedings were terminated by adjournment.

The National Division is to be in session through the week, and delegates were in attendance yesterday from the following States; Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Georgia. Delegates were also present from the four British Provinces of Newfoundland Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada West.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NORTH AMERICA.

MONDAY, June 8.

The National Division convened at ten o'clock in Friendship Hall, corner of Westminster and Exchange streets. The Most Worthy Patriarch, M. D. McHenry, of Iowa, in the Chair.

The following members were present: James McKean, Enoch Jacobs, of Eastern New York; Jobu C. Sims, Robert M. Foust,

Frederick A. Fickardt, of Pennsylvania; J. W. Eggleston, of Indiana; M. D. McHenry, of Iowa; W. R. Stacey, F. A. Kingsbury, of Massachusetts; S. F. Cary, of Ohio; A. M. Kennedy, Nathaniel Tylee, of South Carolina; G. W. Jermain, of Western New York; Robert Salter, Richard Srely, John Frazer, of New Brunswick; George R. Keymer, Philip B. Stiness, of Rhode Island.

The first business in order was the initiation of new members.

The following gentlemen were duly initiated: Wm. H. Armstrong, Alexander Campbell, John Davis, of Eastern New York; John H. Dawars, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Battey, of Indiana; S. W. Buffum, of New Hampshire; E. Wallingford, of Missouri; Daniel Dodson, George A. Bruce, of Virginia; C. P. Jones, Richard Stirling, of North Carolina; S. W. Hodges, C. L. McCurdy, of Massachusetts; T. D. Walter, of Western New York; James Olive, Samuel Robinson, of New Brunswick; Ira Cowee, Daniel Wilkinson, Robert Allyn, of Rhode Island; Alexander McArthur, James Mosher, of Nova Scotia; George Mathewson, John S. Hall, of Canada East; A. van Bolster, J. B. Thorndike, E. W. Jackson, of Maine.

The M. W. P. read his annual report. This was an able document and showed that officer to be fully conversant with the workings of the Order throughout the country. It was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Stacey, Frazer and Armstrong, with the exception of a portion recommending the erection of a fund for propagating the Order, which was referred to a committee, to be appointed of one from each Grand Division represented; Messrs. John B. Fuller, Grand Scribe, of Rhode Island, and E. B. Dearborn, Grand Scribe of Massachusetts, were elected Assistant Most Worthy Scribes, and the former being present, was duly obligated.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That members of various Divisions in good standing, who may be vouched for by any member of this body, may be admitted to witness our deliberations, except at such times as the National Division shall otherwise determine, provided they be obligated by the past Most Worthy Patriarch in the anteroom.

The National Division then took a recess until seven and a half o'clock this evening, then to meet at Moshassuck Hall.

EVENING SESSION AT MOSHASSUCK HALL

The M. W. P. announced the names of the following gentlemen as committee on that portion of his report relating to the erection of a fund for the propagation of the Order, viz: Messrs. Foust of Pennsylvania, Stirling of North Carolina, Battey of Indiana, Stiness of Rhode Island, Kennedy of South Carolina, Mosher of Nova Scotia, Bolster of Maine, Bruce of Virginia, Hall of Canada East, McKean of Eastern New York, Salter of New Brunswick, Wallingford of Missouri, Hodges of Massachusetts, Cary of Ohio, Buffum of New Hampshire, Walter of Western New York.

The Most Worthy Scribe, F. A. Fickardt, read his annual report. This report, which was voluminous, embraced a general survey of the Order, and although highly interesting, it was not of a nature to admit of its being condensed and put into convenient form for publication in a newspaper report. Its statistics were in part as follows: Whole number

of subordinate divisions, 2,037; number admitted during the year, 26,492; whole number of contributing members, 70,308

The report was referred to the same committee to whom was referred the report of the M. W. P., with the exception of parts referring to the death of several members, which were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Kennedy, Jackson, and Stirling.

The Most Worthy Treasurer, Robert M. Foust, read his annual report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

This report showed;

Amount received during the year,	\$1,588 25
Balance on hand at close of last year	4,707 38

Total,	\$6,295 63
Amount paid out during the year;	2,552 16

Balance on hand,	\$3,743 47
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On motion of Mr. McKean, the Committee on Ritual was instructed to report to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was *Voted*, That the M. W. S. be, and he hereby is instructed to cause to be printed 500 copies of a list of the names and post office address of the members present at this session.

Mr. Stirling presented a request in writing, that the Grand Division of North Carolina be permitted to hold its annual sessions at any time between the first of October and the last of December in each year. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

On motion, it was *Voted*, That the sessions of this National Division commence each day at 8 o'clock.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, June 9.

The M. W. P. called the National Division to order at a few minutes past eight o'clock, the members generally in their places.

The M. W. P. stated that he had noticed that, for the first time, the proceedings of the National Division were being reported in the daily papers (the Post and Journal.) He saw no objections to a report being made, but suggested that some matters might arise, which it would be desirable should not be published, and as these were not public meetings, it was certainly proper that this body should exercise a control over the reports which went out.

On motion it was voted, That Mr. T. E. Brown, of the Grand Division of Rhode Island, be and he hereby is permitted to make reports of the proceedings at this session for the public prints, under the supervision of the M. W. S.

An invitation was received from the New York State Temperance Society, inviting the National Division to attend the annual convention of that body at Albany, on the 16th and 17th inst., which on motion was accepted.

Messrs. Sydney Perbam, of Maine, Philip F. Slack, of New Jersey, Samuel Inslee, of Eastern New York, Lorenzo Sheldon, of Vermont, H. S. Allan, of Eastern New York, R. Tute, and B. W. Burt, of Vermont, and Silas Hemenway, of Rhode Island, were introduced and duly initiated as members of this body.

The M. W. P. presented a communication which he had received from the Grand Worthy Patriarch of Canada West, suggesting important changes in the organic laws which

was read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

The M. W. P. announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES:

On Constitution.—Messrs. Jermain, Frazer, Mathison.

On Returns and Finance.—Messrs. Sims, Dodson, Olive.

On Ceremonies and Regalia.—Messrs. Gant, Wilson, Wallingford.

On the State of the Order.—Messrs. McKean, Robinson, Stirling

On Appeals, No. 1.—Messrs. Hall, Kennedy, Eggleston, Dodson, Mosher.

On Appeals, No. 2.—Messrs. McArthur, Jackson, Campbell, McCurdy, Buffum.

Mr. Sims introduced the following resolution on—

Resolved, That the wives, daughters and sisters of members of the National Division may be present during the deliberations. *Provided*, That before being admitted, they be required to pledge themselves to keep secret the proceedings which they may witness.

This resolution elicited considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Sims, Hodges, Grant and Walter, the general feeling being in favor of admitting the ladies, although there was considerable difference of opinion as to who should be admitted and on what conditions, when finally, on motion of Mr. Campbell, it was voted (19 ayes to 16 nays) to lay the resolution on the table until the next annual session.

Mr. Fickardt, for the special committee of ritual, appointed at the last annual session, reported a new ritual.

The report was accepted, and Mr. Gant moved that the ritual be considered by sections, which was lost.

The National Division then proceeded to consider the ritual offered, and after considerable discussion it was voted, That the further consideration of the subject be postponed, and made the special order for the next meeting.

Mr. Frazer, for the committee on the officers' reports, made a report, apportioning to the several standing committees various parts of those reports, which was accepted, and the several parts committed accordingly.

Mr. Frazer stated in reference to a question previously agitated of erecting a separate National Division for the British Provinces, that the Grand Division of New Brunswick would never consent to a separation from this body, and further, that after due consideration the Grand Divisions of the other Provinces had come to the same conclusion.—(Loud applause.)

The M. W. P. here addressed the National Division, stating that he should be obliged to leave for his home to-morrow, that the calls of duty connected with his business and with the cause of Temperance in his State, rendered his immediate return imperative. He then proceeded to address words of counsel and advice to the members, touching upon matters of interest which were likely to come before them. His remarks were listened to with marks of the greatest interest.

The National Division then adjourned, and took the cars at a quarter past twelve, to take an excursion to Woonsocket, in acceptance of an invitation from the Grand Division of this State.

THE EXCURSION TO WOONSOCKET.—About seventy-five members of the National Division, a part of them accompanied by

their ladies, took the cars for Woonsocket. On their arrival there, they were met at the depot by Edward Harris, Esq. whose guests they were, and after an introduction to various friends of the cause present, all proceeded to Mr Ballou's Hotel, where they sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by Mr Harris' orders.

After proper attention was paid to the edibles, the company organized by the choice of Mr R M Foust, of Philadelphia, as Chairman who called upon General Cary to render the acknowledgments of the members of the National Division to Mr Harris, and others present, from whom courtesies had been received.

This was done by General Cary in his happiest manner.

Volunteer sentiments were then offered, and responded to by Messrs. Robinson, of New Brunswick; Wallingford, of Mo.; Kennedy, of S. C.; Stirling, of N. C.; Mathison, of Canada East; Grant, of Md., and McArthur, of Nova Scotia.

Dr Fickard, of Philadelphia, also made a speech complimentary to the ladies present, which was replete with genuine wit and humor.

The following resolution was read by the chair, and adopted by the unanimous vote of all present, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing:

Resolved, That as a feeble expression of our estimation of the unostentatious hospitality of our Rhode Island friends, and of the indefatigable exertions of our Brother Stiness, (and may we not be permitted to say our Sister Stiness?) we hereby tender our warmest acknowledgments. Our thanks are briefly spoken, but the words that called them into existence will ever be remembered by their brethren of the National Division."

The adoption of this resolution called up Mr Stiness, who replied to it in a humorous vein, making several admirable allusions, which called forth unbounded applause. He also continued his remarks, giving a brief history of the industrial interests of the village of Woonsocket, and paying a high compliment to the enterprise and ability of Messrs. Edward Harris and Samuel Greene, who, as our readers are aware, are proprietors of several of the factories located in that village.

Other sentiments were then offered, among which were the following:

By Mr. Jermain of Eastern New York—Our Most Worthy Patriarch, Bro. M. D. McHenry,—though absent, not forgotten.

By Mr Foust—Our wives and our homes.

The exercises at the table were closed by some highly interesting remarks by Mr Foust, after which visits were made to the residence of Mr Harris, and to the mills of Messrs. Harris and Greene, occupying the remainder of the afternoon.

On taking the cars to this city, after the visits were concluded, three rousing cheers were given for "Woonsocket and her hospitable citizens."

The members who were present from abroad speak of this excursion as the most agreeable and profitable occasion of the kind that they ever attended.

In addition to the hospitality with which they were received, which of itself served to render the excursion highly agreeable, the greater part of those in attendance witnessed, for the first time, the machinery and operations of a cotton factory.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

The National Division met as usual at eight o'clock, Mr. James Mackean Acting Most Worthy Associate, in the chair, in the absence of the M. W. P.

The business first in order was the reception of communications, &c., from the several Grand Divisions.

These were called in their regular order, when communications, resolutions, &c., were submitted from the following Grand Divisions, and referred to the appropriate committees; Eastern New York, Western New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

On motion of Mr Jackson, of Maine, it was voted, That a committee, of five be appointed to take into consideration the general subject of prohibition.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as that committee: Messrs. Cary, Jackson, Jermain, Condict, and Olive.

Messrs Wm. W. Parkhurst, of New Jersey, and D. W. Lathrop of Connecticut, were introduced and duly initiated members of this body

A communication was received from the Inspectors of the R. I. State Prison inviting the National Division to visit that institution, and another from the Commissioner of Public Schools, inviting it to visit the Normal and other schools in this city; both of which were accepted.

The order of the day, the consideration of the Ritual, submitted by the committee yesterday, was taken up, pending which a recess was taken to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The National Division was called to order by Acting Most Worthy Patriarch Mackean.

The consideration of the new ritual was resumed, and after some three hours occupied in discussing the matter, making alterations, &c., it was laid on the table until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Frazer offered the following preamble and resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, We have reason to know that the circular forwarded by the M. W. P. last winter to subordinate divisions produced the most beneficial effects in infusing into the minds of many valued but discouraged members of our order new incitements to action; therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a circular, to be forwarded with as little delay as possible to Grand Scribes for distribution to subordinate divisions detailing the encouraging aspects our order has at this session presented, and exhorting each member of our order to pledge himself anew to work as he did when in his first love.

Voted, That the number of the committee provided for in the above resolution consist of nine, with the M. W. P. and M. W. S.

On motion it was voted, That Mr. Mackean be chairman of that committee.

The committee was then filled by the election of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Tilley, Litton, O'Neil, Perham, Cary, Stacy, Lathrop and Sims.

On motion of Mr Jermain, it was voted, That Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., be fixed upon as the time when the National Division will decide upon the place for the next annual session, nominations to be made at any time previous to that.

Mr Battey offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Constitutions:—

Resolved, That the Constitutions of Subordinate Divisions be so amended as to make the term of office six instead of three months.

Mr Foust, for the Committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of the M. W. P., recommended the erection of a fund for the dissemination of printed matter, &c., and concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the suggestions contained in that part of the Most Worthy Patriarch's report, particularly referred to the Committee, but deem it expedient, at this time, to incorporate into the Constitutions of Subordinate Divisions any regulation on the subject, and therefore recommend the several Grand Divisions to carry out the suggestions of the M. P. W. in such a way as they may deem most expedient.

The report was received and the resolution adopted

Mr Kennedy, for the Committee to whom was referred that part of the report of the M. W. P., relating to the death of Messrs George W. Bourne, of Maine, and Joseph Grisham, of Georgia, reported a series of appropriate resolutions, which were adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr Henry D Cushing, of Massachusetts, was introduced and duly initiated.

The following places were nominated for place of holding the next Annual Session, viz: Nashville, Tenn.; Halifax, N. S.; Raleigh, N. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Portland, Me.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Indianapolis, Ia.; Quebec, C. E.; Saratoga, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 11.

Acting M. W. P. Mackean in the chair

Communications were received from several Grand Divisions, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

Messrs. Jones and Wallingford were appointed on the committee on appeals, No. 2, in place of Messrs. Buffum and Campbell, who had retired.

Mr Hall, for committee on appeals, No. 1, reported the appeal of S. L. Condict, from the action of the Grand Division of New Jersey.

The case was as follows:—

A member of Division No. 8 of New Jersey, an auctioneer, not licensed, the law of the State requiring no license, in pursuance of his regular vocation, sold spirituous liquors. For this he was charged before his Division with a violation of Article II and acquitted, and the charge dismissed. An appeal was taken to the Grand Division, when the action of the Subordinate Division was sustained, and the appeal dismissed, whereupon an appeal was taken to this National Division.

The committee recommended a resolution to the effect that the appeal be sustained, and the action of the Grand Division be reversed, which was adopted, after a protracted debate.

Mr Wallingford, for the committee on ceremonies and regalia, reported upon resolutions from Massachusetts, introducing a resolution instructing the M. W. P. to prepare annual and quarterly passwords, to be promulgated to the Grand Scribes for the use of

lady visitors; which resolution was discussed and adopted.

Mr Jermain, for the committee on constitutions, reported a resolution which was amended and adopted, making acting Grand Scribes eligible to seats in the National Division after having served two consecutive years.

Mr Armstrong introduced a resolution recommending the Crusader, published at Cincinnati, as a general organ of communication, which was adopted.

Mr Jacobs announced the decease of Mr Charles Bartlett, from the Grand Division of Eastern New York, and, on motion, his name was inserted in the resolutions adopted yesterday relative to certain deceased members.

On recommendation of the appropriate committees resolutions were adopted, 1st, declining any further legislative action in regard to lady visitors; 2d, refusing to amend constitution of subordinate divisions so as to dispense with notices of expulsion, &c.; and, 3d, against any change in length of term of office.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

EXCURSION AND CLAM BAKE—At half-past one, the members of the National Division, on invitation of the committee of the Grand Division, took the cars on the Warren and Bristol road, and proceeded to the Vue del Eau Hotel in Seekonk, where a clam-bake was served up in the best style. They returned to the city at half-past five, highly pleased with the affair, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather.

EVENING SESSION.

An evening session was held, by special call, Acting M. W. P. Mackean in the chair.

Mr Jacobs announced the receipt by telegraph of intelligence of the death of a daughter of Mr Campbell, of New York, who had been in attendance, but who had been suddenly summoned home on account of her sickness.

It was voted, That the M. W. S. be instructed to forward to Brother Campbell a letter of condolence.

Mr Jermain, for the committee on constitution, reported the following:

Resolution declaring that *per capita* tax shall not be laid on suspended members, or members more than six months in arrears.—Adopted.

Resolution declaring that no division can have a by-law to expel a member for non-attendance. Adopted.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, June 12.

Acting M. W. P. Mackean in the chair.

A resolution of thanks to the several Lodges of Odd Fellows for the use of their hall, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. McArthur, for the committee on appeals, No 2, reported on an appeal from the action of the Grand Division of Rhode Island, which report was adopted, virtually deciding that violation of Article II always involves a forfeiture of honors; also on an appeal from the action of the Grand Division of Maryland, which was adopted, virtually deciding that it is out of order to take action on the report of a committee on a charge when expulsion or suspension is not involved; the committee's action being final.

Mr. Stirling, for the committee to whom

was referred the report of the M. W. S., submitted a very able report, exhorting the members of the order to renewed and vigorous action on the grand means of advancing the temperance reform, in the absence of any continued general effort on the part of any other organization. The report was discussed at length, and adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. Jermain, for the committee on constitutions, reported an amendment to the constitution of the National Division, increasing the revenue from five to ten per cent. on the receipts of Grand Division; eight per cent. was substituted for ten, and the proposition was finally lost.

The order of the day the selection of a place for holding the next annual session was taken up Cincinnati, Ohio, and Albany, N. Y., were named in addition to places previously nominated. Three ballots were had, and Indianapolis was finally selected as the place, and the second Wednesday in June, 1858, as the time.

Mr. Fraser for the committee on prohibition, submitted the following report, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, and it was ordered that a copy be transmitted to the Most Worthy Associate Neal Dow in England, under the seal of the National Division:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Prohibition, beg leave to report: That they fully echo the sentiment of our M. W. P. regarding prohibition as a "fixed necessity," the establishment of which in every State and Province of our jurisdiction is a matter devoutly to be wished and sincerely to be labored for, nor can we be content until we hail its accomplishment. The reverses which may have attended the operations and existence of the law in some parts of our jurisdiction, were not all owing to its weakness or inadaptedness to effect all that its most sanguine supporters expected, but, owing entirely to the ceaseless activity and agitation of individuals financially interested in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, representing the law as unjust and tyrannical, without a corresponding effort on the part of its promoters, to show the falsity of such a cry together with the negligence and partiality of those officers who were charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the law. No law is so instinct with life as to march forth in the struggle of manhood to execute its own requirements, but needs, on the part of the executor a watchful eye, an unwavering hand, an impartial and fearless judgment, and on the part of the public a sympathy and countenance of such officers as will execute honestly the requirements of the law. To say, therefore, that because executive officers have neglected their duty, and communities their privilege, in the use of the franchise, the law is a failure, is as unreasonable as it is unphilosophical.

Where the law found conscientious officers doing their duty, and communities availing themselves of their privilege, it has answered to the fullest extent the desired and expected end; making prisons and poor houses tenantless, and tottering inebriates in the street a sight very rarely seen, while many family circles rejoiced in the happiness it extended to them. We look with deep solicitude and interest on the first battle field of this question—Maine. For the repeal of the law in this State paralyzed to a great extent, the efforts of its friends in other jurisdictions. The fact is understood by the few well informed, that its repeal in Maine was not from any want of

efficiency, but from a variety of extraneous causes. Yet the effect has been disastrous. If, however, this jurisdiction shall restore to her statute book her prohibitory law, a new and more powerful era will be inaugurated, and we rejoice to learn that now they are exerting themselves to occupy the honorable position they once did, and towards the accomplishment of this, every assistance should be rendered them by this body. With feelings of honest pride we have learned the enthusiastic reception given to our much esteemed and distinguished Brother, Past Most Worthy Associate Dow, in Great Britain, and feel sanguine that his candid and matter of fact statements of the working of the prohibitory law, in the State of Maine particularly, and other States generally, will be attended with the most satisfactory results.

Respectfully submitted,

In L. P. & F.

JOHN FRAZER,
S. F. CARY,
E. W. JACKSON,
G. W. JERMAIN.

Mr Gautt offered a resolution calling on the several Grand Divisions indebted to the National Division, to discharge their indebtedness, which was adopted.

Mr Kennedy, for the committee on appeals, No 1, reported an appeal from the action of the Grand Division of Massachusetts. This action was confirmatory of the action of the subordinate Division, censuring a member who had in an association to which he belonged, united without objection in providing, paying for, and partaking of a supper where intoxicating liquors were furnished. The report was adopted, whereby the action of the Grand Division was confirmed.

The consideration of the new ritual was resumed.—Some further alterations were made, after which it was

Voted, That the ritual reported by the committee be adopted as amended, as the only ritual to be used from and after the 1st of January: 1858.

The yeas and noes were called on this question, and the vote stood as follows:—

AYES—Mackean, Jacobs, Armstrong, Davies, Jermain, Walter, Slack, Gautt, Foust, Lewars, Lathrop, Stacy, Cushing, Hodges, Kingsbury, McCurdy, Dodson, Bruce, Jackson, Bolster, Thorndike, Egleston, Batrey, Litton, Stirling, Jones, Wallingford, Kennedy, Tylee, Fraser, Mosher, Burt, Sheldon, Mathison, Hannaman.—35.

NAYS—Sims, Fickardt, Perham, Cary, Stiness, McArthur, Hall.—7.

The ritual as adopted was then referred back to the committee for publication.

A recess was then taken to a quarter past 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr Jermain, for the committee on constitutions, reported adversely to a change in constitution of subordinates, striking out the article which, in reference to a violation of the pledge, makes exception in case of officers of the law who sell spirituous liquors in their official capacity. Report agreed to.

Mr Jermain, for same committee, also reported a resolution allowing the Grand Division of South Carolina to change the time of holding its annual session. Agreed to.

Mr Stiness stated that Mr George A Howard, the proprietor of Howard Hall, had tendered the free use of his hall for another lecture by Gen. Cary, whenever it was convenient to deliver it.

On motion, it was voted, That the thanks of this National Division be tendered Mr Howard for his liberal offer.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to Acting M. W. P. Mackean, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the body during the past three days; to Edward Harris, Esq., for his hospitality to the members while at Woonsocket; and to P. B. Stiness, Esq., and the Grand Division and members of the order in Rhode Island, for their hospitality and the efforts which had been made to render the session agreeable.

Appropriations were made to the Assistant M. W. S., and to the janitor, for services rendered.

The action at the morning session, relative to *per capita* tax on members over six months in arrears, was re-considered, and one year was substituted for six months.

The National Division then closed its fourteenth annual session

PROVIDENCE, June 12. Immediately after the close of the session, the members proceeded to the house of Mr B. Stiness, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the National Division, when Hon Robert M. Foust of Philadelphia, in behalf of his brethren from Grand Divisions out of Rhode Island, made a presentation to Mr Stiness of a beautiful silver pitcher. Very appropriate speeches were made by Mr Foust, General Cary and Mr Stiness

Essays, &c.

A SCRAP FROM TEMPERANCE HISTORY.

The struggle of the old pioneers in temperance to get in a life, are little known to the existing generation. They were not unlike those of Luther and the reformers, to throw off the power of popery. The whole world were combined against them. Occasionally we meet with a statement or two, which is worth being put on record for the benefit of those who come after us. The following from the diary of the late Wm. Jackson of Newton, is a fair specimen of the mode in which temperance societies were early forced up into existence. In 1826 the Board of Select men of which Mr Jackson was chairman, had refused to give a necessary certificate to procure a license. This raised a storm of wrath against them from all the rum-sellers and drinkers. How should it be met? Mr Jackson says:

In October, 1826, I called a meeting at my house of all the Temperance men I knew in the town of Newton, Mass.

There were but three present besides myself. We agreed to form a Temperance Society, upon the basis of *total abstinence* from distilled spirits.

I was appointed to prepare a circular, to have four hundred copies printed on letter paper, and a copy sent to every family in Newton.

The circular stated our object, and the necessity of united effort for arresting the progress of intemperance among us, with the Constitution under which we proposed to act, and inviting every one to join us. The 1st January, 1827, was the time appointed to form a society and choose officers.

At this meeting, twenty seven persons united with us; about half this number were minors, who were induced to join, partly at least by being furnished gratuitously with Temperance papers, and of having free access to a large library.

The opposition to our movement was very strong, unreasonable, and overbearing; we had undertaken to rebuke nearly the whole community of both sexes and all ages, for a habit which was ancient and universal among them. We were met with sneers, ridicule and condemnation everywhere, and from almost everybody; and at the next election, the Selectmen were all turned out of office.

We had little else for our defence, but a conviction that we were right; that the welfare of ourselves, our families, and all around us, called for a manly defence, and an earnest adherence to our principles.

I soon became sensible that there was no other way but to stand firm against the storm, face it, and take an aggressive position. Accordingly I prepared an address, obtained Rev Mr Greenough's Meeting House (he did not fully approve our measures, nor believe in their success). We had our Total Abstinence Society together, invited the whole town to meet us, and hear us speak for ourselves. I delivered a Temperance address, the first I ever attempted in public, to a full house. At the close of the meeting, I invited all to join us, and succeeded in more than doubling our numbers. The whole town learned that we were not to be sneered out of our principles, nor brow-beaten into silence; but that the existence of a Total Abstinence Society in Newton was a fixed fact. We held public meetings once a month for the discussion of our principles and measures. We spread Temperance papers and tracts freely; we procured a library of several hundred volumes, which was made free to all the members of the society, and in less than one year and a half, we had a majority of Newton men and women, and a majority of the voters either in our society, or sympathizing with us. Topers were ashamed, and rum-sellers dissatisfied with their business. The Selectmen who had been turned out of office by the rum-sellers and drinkers, were re-elected, and myself sent Representative to the Legislature.

A SKETCH.

BY M. N.

It was a dark, threatening Saturday night in the early part of December, 1856, when Abel Jones and Henry Summers left the hall of —, Division S. of T., No. —, to return to their respective homes, which were on the same road,—that of the first about a mile distant, and the other perhaps as far again. They were on foot, but many a night had they travelled thus, for they were staunch friends of the Order, and in its darkest hours had stood up heroically in its aid. To attend the regular meetings they had waded through mire and breasted storms, before which less devoted sons would have quailed. On several occasions they, with two others, were the only ones present, but never despaired; and in due time the force of their example was seen by the largely increased meetings. On the evening in question, an unusually large number were in attendance, and the subjects discussed were particularly interesting. As the two friends proceeded on their way, the topics of the night were again gone over.

"Summers," remarked his companion, "I

do think Smith's arguments had considerable merit, and that the *Conductor* is really too high. It strikes me he says truly, that it is an extortion to make us pay a dollar a year for a paper of that size which comes out but monthly, when we can get weekly papers like the *Sun*, and a dozen others, with two or three times the reading matter, for the same money."

"Even in that light," replied Summers, "I think Walters had the best of it, showing as he did, that it was not so much the quantity as the *kind* of matter which constituted its value. All admitted, too, the importance of having a paper of the kind for reference, and as a means of communication with the Grand Division, and therefore as a mere matter of convenience it should be sustained. But he urged you know, the higher and nobler motive of philanthropy, and enquired who would not give a dollar to aid in obtaining the powerful assistance of the press to disseminate and enforce those principles we profess to have so much at heart, even if we ourselves did not receive an equivalent in paper."

"I recollect," said Jones, "he said all that very well; but then in reply Smith told him they had other equally imperative demands, and could not afford to give so much in charity. And Johnson, and Hill, and Hart and Dent, and two or three more concurred with him, and said they were positively not able to take the paper. And I confess, though I said nothing, I felt very much of the same opinion."

"As for Smith," replied Summers, "if he would refrain for one month from making any alteration in his house, he could attend to that and a dozen similar objects; but he is so everlastingly tearing down old porches and erecting others, boarding up windows and opening new ones, that it is not wonderful he has no money."

"Well that cannot be said of Johnson."

"Not precisely, but he showed me three or four days ago a cane to which he had recently a gold head made, costing six dollars and a half. The extra half would have purchased a cane answering every purpose, while one sixth of the remainder would have procured the *Conductor*."

"Well, what of Hill?—he is poor enough in all conscience."

"That is true, but he is a good smith, and every day he works, can clear two dollars; yet how much time, think you, he loses in the course of the year, squirrel hunting?"

"More than enough to justify him in refusing to subscribe, I am afraid," replied Jones, "and for that matter so does Hart, who, besides, will give a dollar any time for a piece of tom-foolery. But there's Dent I know you can't say any thing of him, for if ever there was a saving man he's the one."

"So he is, and having a family dependent on his personal exertions, he acts properly; but he does not calculate so closely but that he might save several dollars."

"In what way?" asked Jones.

"By refusing to supply tobacco to his depraved taste and giving instead mental food to his children. In doing this he would benefit himself doubly—aye, trebly, making money, i.e., by the operation."

The portending storm now began to give notice of its near approach by scattering drops of rain. The two friends hurried on, but ere they reached the gate leading to Jones' house, the pent up elements burst forth in all their fury, and at the earnest solicitation of the

other, Summers consented to remain during the night.

When about retiring to their rooms, Jones remarked—

"It struck me as singular that Andrews seemed so eager to put down his name for the *Conductor* this evening. Heaven knows he's poor, though industrious, and there is no one more economical."

"Had it been twice the sum he would have subscribed," said Summers. "But stop a moment, and I will let you into the secret of that. Fifteen years since, Charlie Andrews started in life with as fair prospects as any young man in the country. With a good wife and comfortable patrimony, nothing seemed wanting to add to his condition. Though what was called a temperate man, he was not in principle opposed to taking a social drink; and the habit increased from a glass or two during the week, to a daily portion; then twice a day; and soon he became unable to resist the desire to drink whenever liquor was in his way. Neglect of business and bankruptcy followed. He then became a confirmed, and to all appearance a hopeless drunkard. His wife and children were so brutally treated, that they were compelled to leave him; his former boon companions mocked, though they would still sell him liquor; and most of his real friends gave him up as a desperate case. About this time, being on one of his drunken frolics, he came near freezing to death. Walters discovered him, and had him conveyed to his own house, nursed him for three weeks and then induced him to join the Division which had just been organized in the village. Andrews entered the Order in good faith. He was again a sober man, but how changed in appearance and circumstances from the Charlie Andrews of eight years previous! He had now to commence life anew, but with the tremendous burden of a debt of five thousand dollars on his shoulders. He went to work vigorously, however; friends advanced means to give him a start, and his wife and children returned to enliven once more his long desolate hearth. A year passed, and he began to think himself safe. Occasionally he would mingle with his old associates, and they now willingly extended the hand of fraternity. At that time, the Order published a paper, and Andrews was a subscriber. He came to the post-office on Saturday, as was his custom, and with his paper in his hand, sauntered down the street. At the tavern door he met with some of his old comrades, one of them just returned from a long absence. Andrews stopped for a moment, and they talked of old times, and the rollicking scenes they had witnessed together. As the recollection of many a convivial company floated across his mind, his blood seemed to warm and flow more quickly. Some one proposed a "drink," and he was invited to join. He declined, but faintly; he was pressed just to take one glass for "lang syne." The old appetite came upon him with redoubled force; he felt that he was irresistibly yielding to what would be worse to him than death. Unconsciously his glance sought the floor and fell on the paper in his hand; his attention was riveted by a paragraph which detailed a case somewhat similar to his own—how the man had given way to the tempter, became again a drunkard, and how horrible his end. Andrews stood a moment in utter abstraction; he was aroused by being again urged to drink.

"Friends," he exclaimed, starting from

his revelry, and glaring around with a look which chilled their very souls, "I quit you forever!" and dashed from the room.

Charlie has never been asked to take a glass since; nor, indeed, has any one ever had the opportunity; and he attributes his deliverance from a drunkard's fate under God, to his having been a subscriber to a temperance paper.

"This occurred," continued Summers, "two years before you came to the neighbourhood; of his conduct since you can yourself judge."

The friends retired to their beds; the one to find in a few moments quiet slumbers, the other to have first several hours of serious thought.

"There is no doubt of my being able to take the paper," said Jones the next morning, "and if you will satisfy me of one thing I'll subscribe."

"Well let me hear," said Summers smiling.

"Why, Smith said you know, that the *Conductor* could be afforded at half price, and if no other considerations prevented, he would not enrage such a scheme of extortion by subscribing even for one year. Now, if I thought they were expecting to have a money making concern of it, I could not think of putting down my name." "You need be under no apprehensions on that score," answered Summers. "To issue even a monthly paper like the *Conductor* requires no inconsiderable amount of funds. With probably little exception, nothing can be obtained outside of the Order, and taking our own as a fair indication of the action of other Divisions throughout the State, the support will, at best, be a meagre one. Nor is it likely it would be better if the price were half a dollar, or the issue weekly, for, between ourselves, those who do not subscribe under present circumstances would not at all; hence we may see the wisdom of starting the paper according to the present plan. Since the organization of the Order, the Grand Division has used the most disinterested endeavours so promote the cause of temperance, and is it just, to impute to it other motives now?"

"I am convinced," said Jones. Here is my dollar, send it along with your own, and may I never give one for a less worthy object."
—Virginia Conductor.

SHALL CHILDREN SIGN THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE?

In the present movement among children and youth, the question comes up,—Shall they sign the temperance pledge? As many objections are made to it, we will briefly consider a few of the most prominent, with its reasonableness and benefits:

1. It is objected to their signing a pledge, that they are too young. But they are not too young to be drawn into the paths of the destroyer. And if they are not too young for this, they are not too young to be secured from it by every possible appliance.

2. It is requiring that of which they can have no proper acquaintance. This is not true, more than of any other act. Children can as well understand that they are not to taste of the intoxicating cup, as that they are not to lie, or steal, or break God's holy day; and why they should as properly promise not to do the one as the other. They may not understand exactly the chemical properties of alcoholic or drugged liquors as those farther advanced in life, but on the reasons for

abstaining from all which produces drunkenness, they need no enlightenment which they are not capable of receiving.

3. It is requiring them to bind themselves to that of which in riper years they may disapprove, and which, if they follow, they may follow in hypocrisy, but which they will be most likely vilely to cast away.

This is the argument which is brought against all promises and pledges; all vows against making any profession of religion in the morning of life, or any devotedness of life to the Creator;—a principle on which society could not exist an hour. If it is our duty to do that which is right, it is no less so to pledge to do it, especially in a world where there are so many temptations to evil, and where every requisite is needed to preserve us in the path of duty.

These are the principal objections to children's signing the temperance pledge. Let us now look at some of the reasons why, with consent of parents, they should do it. We may view them in the light of instruction, of resolution, of example, and of power.

1. The very act of signing the pledge is one of instruction. It teaches the youthful mind that there is danger; that there is a present foe to its temporal and eternal well being; that resistance must be made, and a desperate resistance; that the mind must bring itself under a solemn resolution, and promise to Him to whom all hearts are open, that it will resist, and nothing shall overcome. Here, then, is instruction, and of the most important character. Children learn their exposedness to danger, and their power of resistance; their moral agency, and their responsibility. I look upon signing the pledge as one of the most instructive acts in the child's life. When Daniel and his companions resolved and pledged themselves to each other, that they would not drink the king's wine, they learned their power; they received a lesson which carried them through the den of lions, and through the fiery furnace. The teachings of this act were above all the teachings of magicians and astrologers to make them men.

Again, It is an act of resolution; an act of the will; an act of voluntary resistance to evil for securing a supreme good; and done early, it has a most happy and important influence on all the future. All the tendencies of man's nature are to self-indulgence. Like the smooth stream, his course is downward. Pleasure, the indulgence of appetite—the enjoyments of sense, no matter, at what cost—these are the first workings of depravity. And the arch deceiver leads along, saying—"Ye shall not surely die, but ye shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil." But there must be at some spot resistance, or there is death. The frail bark will move on swifter and swifter, until it plunges over the terrible cataract into the gulph of despair. Signing the pledge is one of the first acts of resistance to the death stream. The child who resolves with an understanding heart that he will neither taste, touch, nor handle the intoxicating cup, becomes his own early deliverer from the power of his innate depravity. He learns to say No! when the tempter says, "Do thus, and thou shalt live." An act of what vast importance in all after life no finite mind can easily tell. An act, which will ordinarily result in other similar resistances of temptation, until the child is safe in its eternal refuge. And it is an act, great as an example. None are too young to influence others. The power of influence is probably as great among the young

as among the old. The child who early learns to drink, to lie, to cheat, to swear, soon draws others with him in his downward career. One sinner, even in childhood, destroys much good. Signing the pledge is a thing of power over all those who behold it. One and another are induced to go and do likewise; and it is a thing of power, aye, of mighty power over him who sincerely does it. It says to all his appetites craving for indulgence, "Be still." It says to the tempter alluring, "Get thee behind me, Satan, thou art an offence unto me." It says to the world, I have faith to overcome, and enters into rest. It is a thing of power too, as making them active in the cause. No person will do much for temperance until he has signed the pledge. And how can he? He invites others to an act which he fails to acknowledge as his own. Having once signed, he is anxious and bold to have others sign; he goes out into the streets and highways, and compels them to come in. None have been found better, more efficient labourers in extending the temperance movement in this way than children and youth. Many thousands have taken the pledge through their instrumentality, and been saved from a drunkard's eternity. They thus become a power in the community; a power for good and not for evil; a power to save and not destroy; a power of life here, and it may be, through grace, of life hereafter. The pledge then commends itself to the attention of all parents, and all reformers of the young. It is a blessed resolution, through faith, overcoming the world.—*Journal of American Temperance Union.*

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

We do not put the above question out of mere curiosity, or from any supposed right we have to catechise our readers. We do it more in a suggestive than a dictatorial spirit, with a view to awaken thought and prompt the action. We are entering upon what is frequently termed our winter campaign—the season favourable for large meetings and stirring lectures, for household visiting and tract distribution. We therefore, not only regard the question as seasonable, but as capable of receiving such expansion as may lead to good results.

We begin with the temperance platform. And first, we ask, How is this supplied with speakers? We do not enquire whether they are travelling lecturers or local advocates, but what is the quality of the teaching you invite people to listen to? We are by no means the best judges of our own qualifications and fitness for the doing of certain things, and as little so in reference to public speaking as most matters. The temperance platform needs enlightened and elevating speaking, such as will not only interest, but benefit the people. There is danger in our days lest the improvement of the community should be lost sight of in the various attempts which are now made to please it. We have all sorts of schemes afloat for *amusing* the multitude, but too few for solidly *benefiting* it. We are not opponents to rational, cheerful recreation, when provided at the right place, and under proper circumstances. We are neither mawkish nor ascetics, but on the contrary, quite disposed to the enjoyment of all the pleasant and beautiful things which the Creator has given to this beautiful world. Our question then returns, is your platform supplied with

speakers capable of instructing your audiences in the leading truths of temperance, and is its general tone such as will not offend reasonable people? A temperance society partakes largely of the spirit and complexion of its platform, as it has necessarily much to do in the preparation of the materials and building up of the fabric. Let every platform then, as far as practicable, be supplied with intelligent, earnest, and attractive speakers, so that the downcast multitudes may be lifted up by its powerful agency.

Our next enquiry must point to the press. In an American cotemporary, the press is described as "the eyes, the ears, the feet, and the strong right arm of the temperance reform." How many societies are there which seldom think of the press, and consequently whose feebleness and powerlessness are easily accounted for, as they are destitute of "eyes, ears, feet, and the strong right arm." What are you doing then in reference to tracts, periodicals and the standard literature of the cause? Unless you attend to these, earnestly and perseveringly, you will never secure local status, never command local respect and gain local power, and above all, you will never enlighten the community on its duties and privileges in reference to the great question. Carrying out and applying the apt figure of our American brethren, let not your society be *blind, deaf and lame*, a poor sickly thing exciting the contempt of its onlookers.

For the present we have only to ask, what are you doing about visitation? What numbers of poor victims sign the pledge every year, and break it again? Prompted by their unold sufferings, they seek relief in the magic power of the pledge, but too often retire again into the obscurity of their back lane dwelling, to be again tempted into their old paths of ruin. Such want encouragement, counsel, and kindness, and the temperance visitor has saved thousands from a relapse by repeated timely attentions.

Our question is addressed to officers and committees of temperance societies, to those who call themselves *private* members, too *private* indeed many of them are. The cause does not belong to the committee exclusively, but all are, or ought to be partners in the business. The inquiry relates to your attendance at temperance meetings, to your influence and example in your family and workshop, and to your pecuniary contributions.

We trust our remarks will lead many to bestir themselves, so that they will ere long be able to give a satisfactory answer to our question.—"What are you doing?"—*Bri. Tem. Advocate.*

Poetry.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SONG.

BY REV. J. G. ADAMS.

The Temperance cause forever!
Its record is on high;
Man's will and man's endeavour,
Crown'd with God's victory!
In every land its story
Of triumph hath been told;
Be our true aim and glory
Its beauties to unfold.

Hail! for among the voices
That cheer its onward way,
We hear one that rejoices,
'Mid adverse night or day;

'Tis that of Childhood, ready
In this great work of love,
The faltering hand to steady,
The cause of God to prove.

Guardians of home and nation,
Awake, arise, and save
A rising generation
From the inebriate's grave!
The deadly foe is lurking
In our most secret ways;
Let us be up and working,
To end his impious days!

WE'LL WIN THE DAY.

The following song composed by Peter Sinclair, Esq., of Scotland, was sung by some three or four thousand children in Boston Tremont Temple, last May-Day—on which occasion also, Mr Sinclair and others delivered Temperance addresses:—

As on we move through life's pathway,
Around each step temptations play;
Guide us, O God, thine own blest way,
And we will sing this happy lay.
CHORUS.—We'll win the day—we'll win the day;

On we'll go right merrily, merrily;
Ever pray to win the day,
And work away right earnestly.

We'll teach the young all drink to shun,
The little is the sin begun;
We'll teach them to abstain alway,
If'er they hope to win the day.
We'll win the day, &c.

When the poor drunkard in the street,
In all his sin we sadly meet,
We'll kindly plead with him and say,
Come thou with us, and win the day.
We'll win the day, &c.

Thus will we try a world to move,
By cries, entreaties, prayers and love;
And come what will to stop our way,
We'll win—we'll win—we'll win the day.
We'll win the day, &c.

THE TRUE AND THE BEAUTIFUL.

'Tis first the true and then the beautiful,
Not first the beautiful and then the true;
First the wild moor, with rock and reed and
pool,
Then the gay garden, rich in scent and hue.

'Tis first the good and then the beautiful,
Not first the beautiful and then the good;
First the rough seed, sown in the rougher soil,
Then the flower-blossom, or the branching
wood,

Not first the glad and then the sorrowful,
But first the sorrowful and then the glad;
Tears for a day—for earth of tears is full,
Then we forget that we were ever sad.

Not first the bright and after that the dark,
But first the dark and after that the bright;
First the thick cloud, and then the rainbow's
arc,
First the dark grave, then resurrection light.

'Tis first the right, stern night of storm and
war—
Long night of heavy clouds and veiled skies;
Then the far sparkle of the Morning Star,
That bids the saint awake and dawn arise.

H. BONAR, D. D.

THE ABSTAINER.

Halifax, N. S., July 1, 1857.

Desirous of placing before our readers, as soon as possible, the proceedings of the National Division at its recent annual session, we have anticipated the time of publication, not doubting that the change will be acceptable to them. The next number will be published at the usual time.

The account of the proceedings of the National Division is necessarily very imperfect, consisting only of the reports given in Providence newspapers. No official digest has been issued. We are, therefore, unable to give information respecting many matters of importance, and must be content to wait till the publication of the Journal.

A subject which has been often brought before the National Division has been at length decided on. Acting Grand Scribes who have served two consecutive years, are declared eligible to seats in the National Division.

Lady visitors will be hereafter provided with passwords, different from those supplied to members of the Order. There is a convenience in this arrangement which will render it generally acceptable.

A new Ritual is to come in force on the 1st of January next. We understand that it comprises a large portion of the old Ritual, with some additions from that now in use. Although not passed unanimately, there was what may be considered an "overwhelming" majority in its favor. We sincerely hope that it will prove satisfactory to the Order.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a Circular to Grand Divisions, with a view to place before them such facts as may tend to encourage those who have been disheartened, and to stimulate all to renewed activity. The Circular, we trust, will be couched in a vigorous, animated style, and present such considerations as shall tend to revive the whole Order.

If any members of the Order have been disinclined to the Prohibition policy, or disposed to imagine that Sons of Temperance might consistently be neutral on that subject, they will now see clearly the position which it is their duty to take. The National Division has affirmed Pro-

hibition to be, in the language of the M. W. P., a "fixed necessity," "the establishment of which in every State and Province under our jurisdiction is a matter devoutly to be wished, and sincerely to be labored for." After this there can be no mistake. Our mission is to prepare the public mind for the grand consummation, and not to cease from agitation till "every State and Province" shall be declared free from the legalized traffic.— That there may be, even then, here and there a scoundrel who will defy the law and smuggle in the poison, is likely enough. There are thieves and murderers still in the world, notwithstanding the doom which awaits them in all civilized countries. But the traffic will be contraband—the grog shop a nuisance—and the vendor a criminal, whom respectable men will shun. To bring about this glorious result is the object set before the Sons of Temperance. They will not flinch from their duty.

The pertinacity with which some persons hostile to prohibition reproduce their misrepresentations and sophisms is truly astounding. Their statements are shown to be baseless, and their reasonings unsound; yet they continue to reiterate them with marvellous coolness, reckoning, we suppose, on the forgetfulness of their readers, and hoping that their own unfairness will not be discovered.

Mr Gough has unwittingly given great occasion of triumph to anti-temperance people. In a private letter to a friend in England he intimated his opinion that the Maine Law has everywhere proved a failure, and that the cause of temperance is in an "extremely distressed state." The letter was incautiously published, and great were the rejoicings in the enemy's camp. The Hon. Neal Dow, having arrived in England just at that time, was requested to supply an antidote, which he did immediately in a letter containing such information as could not fail to correct any wrong impressions that had been made on the public mind. His explanations have been regarded as perfectly satisfactory. Some other letters, since written by gentlemen in the United States, and entirely confirmatory of Mr Dow's views, will be found in the present number of our paper.

But, say some, the Maine Law was unquestionably a failure, for the Legislature of that State has refused to re-enact it. In support of the allegation they adduce the following extract of a report presented by a select committee of the Legislature, appointed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to intemperance and the sale of intoxicating liquors:—

"Whenever a prohibitory law is again enacted by the legislature of the state, it should be drawn with the most cautious regard to its permanence, to its efficiency, and to popular confidence and support. Its form should be the production of the best legal wisdom, such as accords with the intelligence and conscience of the people, and be submitted to the people for their approval before it becomes a finality on the statute book.

"Is it expedient for this legislature to pass such a law? Your committee have decided in the negative. This Legislature was not chosen with special reference to the passage of a prohibitory law. On this question precipitate and hastily action is more dangerous than even unreasonable delay. Time, investigation, and experience at no distant day will bring public sentiment to an equilibrium that will create a law which will be permanent and highly salutary in saving the state from a vast amount of wretchedness, destitution, crime, sacrifice of property, and the thousand ills, that follow in the track of intemperance. The question is fairly before the public. It is for them to select the time when prohibition of the liquor traffic shall take the place of the license law now on the statute book."

We are astonished at the obtuseness of intellect which the misinterpretation of this extract displays. It is looked upon as tantamount to a confession that the Maine Law was a failure, and that no such law must be hereafter passed. Just the contrary. That such a law is necessary, and will ere long be placed on the statute-book of Maine, is clearly implied. All that the committee doubt is the expediency of passing it now. They allege that the present House "was not chosen with special reference to the passage of a prohibitory law." They advert to the propriety of taking time for the preparation of such an enactment as shall be so suitable and complete as to be permanent; and they intimate their opinion that public sentiment will be prepared for such a law "at no distant day." It is in their opinion only a question of time.

One of our cotemporaries observes, referring to the existing license law in Maine, that it is "working so satisfactorily as to justify its continuance for another year." We will charitably suppose that the writer has not read the *Abstainer*

for May, for if he had he could not have penned a statement so utterly at variance with the facts of the case. All the evidence is against him. The rum channel was well nigh dried up by the prohibitory law; the license law has filled it with a disastrous freshet.

Thus writes the *Prohibitionist* for June:—

"Hon. Sidney Perham, late Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, now the State Temperance Agent of the same State, reports that under the License law, rum-selling and rum-drinking are alarmingly on the increase. That he is hard to work to arouse the people to come back to Prohibition; and will prosecute the work of canvassing the State, holding meetings, delivering addresses, and re-organising societies. The Grand division, at its late session, reiterated their confidence in a prohibitory law to close up the grog-shops; and renewed their pledge to vote for no persons for governor or legislators, who are not outspoken friends of that measure; and that they were opposed to the delay of referring the law after it was passed, to be again voted upon by the people. There seems but little doubt, that the prohibitory law will be re-enacted, as "a finality," next winter."

Professor Amasa McCoy, Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, has written a letter on the subject, addressed to T. H. Barker, Esq., Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. We select the following passages:—

Certainly the Maine Law is a dead letter in Maine, Delaware, and in the British Province of New Brunswick, where it was repealed by the respective legislatures. And it is a dead letter in Indiana and New York where the Prohibitory Law was overthrown by the Courts. In all these States, except Indiana, the abhorred license law has been re-enacted. This violent and unnatural step backwards, has in every case been followed by a sudden and an appalling increase of drunkenness—proving, not how little, but how great, was the efficacy of the Prohibitory Law. In the meantime, it would be literally true to say, that in all these States the Temperance cause is in "an extremely distressed state."

"Where Prohibition has never been tried, and License law always has prevailed, the cause is "distressed" of course, and will always be distressed, until the License system is cast off as a branded infamy, and Prohibition is enacted and enforced.

"But if any one should infer that the people of any State, where Prohibition has been snatched from them, (either from party motives by the legislature, or on technical grounds by the courts,) have made up their minds to acquiesce in such loss.—my information, which is neither casual nor limited, leads me to draw a very different conclusion. Wherever Prohibition has been tried, there it is more popular than ever.

On no anniversary of our Independence, did law, order and peace reign with such supremacy in this vast Commonwealth of New York, as on the Fourth of July, 1855,—the

day that our second act of Independence took effect—the law for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crime. Though that measure never exerted its full effect, because it had never received the sanction of the highest Judiciary, and though its enforcement in the cities and greater towns, was especially lax, yet it is a matter of official record that two-fifths of all the commitments, for crime, fell off at once. What measure, but one aiming to close up the grog-shops, could have wrought so great, so benign a result! In a great portion of all the rural districts the Prohibitory Law instantly changed the whole moral face of society. This was the concurrent testimony of all impartial observers.

Never was the faith in the efficacy of Prohibition in the State of New York, so firm, never was the determination to have it so resolute, as now. I cannot doubt that three-fourths of all the men, in New York, and nine-tenths of all the women, would hold up both hands for it to-morrow.

"In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, where it is working a vast amount of good, and that to a growing extent, it remains immovably seated in the warmest affections of the people. New York is now the battle ground of a mighty conflict. In another year (but it may take two) you may expect to see New York re-ascend to her former position as a Prohibitory State. Then you know it is a maxim with our statesmen, "As goes New York, so goes the Union." And I shall be much disappointed, if in ten or fifteen years from now, the law of Prohibition, is not "the law of the land," in every State, and Province, and Territory in America. And even before that time, I hope to read some day in our public journals, as an item by the Ocean Telegraph, something like following:—

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND THIS DAY AFFIXED THE ROYAL SIGN MANUEL, TO A LAW OF PARLIAMENT, PROHIBITING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED KINGDOM."

Hard words do not frighten us. We may be charged with "fanaticism" for advocating prohibition, and our opponents may modestly affect to think that they have "reason and common sense" on their side. *Nimporle*; we can wait.—The day of delusion is fast hastening to its close. A few years hence men will scarcely believe that their predecessors could have been so devoid of "reason and common sense" as to dream of advancing temperance by vain attempts to regulate and give respectability to the liquor traffic. The records of the doings of moderate drinkers and license law advocates will be ranked among historical curiosities, occasionally brought to light by the antiquary, and will be exhibited to public gaze as specimens of obsolete folly.

The Anniversaries of the various Temperance Societies in Great Britain and

the United States, held in the month of May, were noble demonstrations of enthusiastic attachment to our principles. There were gathered together on those occasions men differing from each other on many points, political and religious, but heartily agreeing in regard to the promotion of the great temperance cause. The meetings in Great Britain were rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of the Hon. Neal Dow, whose matter-of-fact and forcible speeches produced the happiest effects on the crowded audiences that listened to them.

First came the *Scottish Temperance League*. On Sunday, May 10, forty-eight temperance sermons were preached, some in Edinburgh and some in Glasgow. The public meeting of the League was held on Monday evening, in the City Hall, Glasgow. On Tuesday morning there was a large breakfast party at Merchants' Hall: the business meeting of the League was held the same day; and in the evening the proceedings were brought to a close by a tea party.

The operations of the League during the past year have been of the most satisfactory character. The number of agents has been increased 25 per cent. The publications of the League meet with general acceptance, and are widely circulated. Three hundred additional subscribers have been obtained for the *Scottish Review*, which is issued quarterly. The *Advertiser*, a monthly periodical, specially intended for the young, enjoys a circulation of 40,000 copies, and 70,000 copies of the *Monthly Pictorial Tract* are regularly issued. In addition to these, the *Weekly Journal* "has found its way into almost every nook and corner of the land": eight thousand names are on its subscription list.

"The following facts will show the remarkable increase in the publication department during the past year. During the eleven months ending 1st April, 1856, 14,025,482 pages of letterpress were issued from the office, giving a weight of fully 12 tons; during the twelve months ending 1st April 1857, the number of pages was 19,514,806: and the weight 22 tons 2 cwt. During the former period, the sum received for publications was £2417 16s. 3½d.; during the latter, £3317 2s. 2d."

The Report closes in the following manner:—

Among many other noteworthy characteristics of the past year may be remarked the following:—That the public sentiment of the country has become more impressed with the

importance of personal abstinence, as is proved by the fact that in many districts quite a revival has taken place. That the evils of the liquor traffic are being more and more recognised, as is shown by the numerous and influential deputations who have recently waited upon the licensing courts, by the refusal on the part of the magistrates to grant licenses to houses with back-doors, and by the reduction of these houses that has taken place in the aggregate. That the dram-shop movement has been inaugurated with very encouraging prospects of success being regarded in many quarters as another and a salutary step in advance. That our ecclesiastical courts are discussing the remedies proposed to remove the evil of drunkenness, that the clergy of the country are endorsing our views in increasing numbers, and that theirising ministry may now be fairly regarded as pledged to temperance principles. And that in the recent Parliamentary elections one of the most gratifying features was the marked prominence given to the Public-houses Act, and the entire question of restrictions on the liquor traffic.

These are a few of the results of our movements during the past year—let them nerve us to fresh exertions. The Directors rejoice in the abandoning national enthusiasm which pervades the movement, and will ever make it their highest endeavour to develop fresh forms of action, which shall not permit so divine a power to pass fruitlessly away. Let past successes then encourage us for future enterprise,—posterity will bless us for such efforts, and from a higher arbiter we shall not lose our reward.

On Monday, May 25, the annual meeting of the *Band of Hope Union* was held in London, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M P., in the chair. This very useful Institution directs its efforts to the young. "Bands of Hope," it is stated, are "springing up all over the country."

The *United Kingdom Alliance* held a great public meeting in Exeter Hall, London, on Tuesday, May 26. The Hall was crammed to excess. Judge Marshall presided. The speakers were, the Rev Dr Burns, Thomas Begg, Esq., of Leicester, the Earl of Harrington, Hon. Neal Dow, Samuel Pope, Esq., Alderman Harrison of Wakefield, and Professor F. Newman, of University College. It was "the best meeting ever held in London in favour of prohibition." The following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting, regarding the legislative suppression of the liquor-traffic as a social and political necessity, has heard with entire satisfaction of the great success which has attended the prohibitory movement in the United States; and is convinced, as well by facts lying at the threshold of every observer in this country, as by the deep hold which the question has already taken of public opinion, that the time is not very far distant when the principle for which the United Kingdom Alliance contends will become practically embodied in British legislation."

The *National Temperance League* met on Wednesday, May 27, in Exeter Hall. In the absence of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., the President, who was unable to attend, in consequence of domestic affliction, George Cruikshanks, Esq., presided. The meeting was a splendid success.—Such truths and facts as were then brought before the people cannot fail of producing the best effects. The League's efforts are chiefly confined to public meetings and lectures. About 600 lectures have been delivered during the year.

It is evident that the temperance movement is becoming highly popular and effective in Great Britain. And it is encouraging to observe that clergymen of all denominations are pressing into it. Let the influence of the ministers of religion, generally, be secured, and the downfall of drinking usages will not be far off.

Passing over to this Continent, we notice the anniversary of the *American Temperance Union*, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome Street, New York, on the 14th ult. In the excellent Report read by the Secretary the present state of the temperance enterprise was graphically sketched. We have only room for the following passage, in which the proceedings in the United States during the year are reviewed:—

"In this brief retrospection of the recent action in the several States, it is manifest that temperance and prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, form an element of great strength among the American people. In few States is it treated with indifference and unconcern, while in some the great object desired, the extinction of intemperance and its causes, is almost complete. Philanthropists, patriots and christians, are intensely identified with the prohibitory movement. A return to the license system, where it has once been thrown off, and its continuance where it lingers, are almost, without exception, revolting to the public heart and conscience. Legislators, coming up from the people, are ready, to a great extent, for prohibitory action; but the law nullifying propensities of Courts, the last hindrance to innovation upon corrupt customs, and the readiness of party politicians to ride into power, even on the ruin of the best interests of the community, prevent progress and cause sad reverses. Still, amid them all, the Maine Law is no failure. As yet, nothing is lost. No fundamental principle has been overthrown. If a tide of drinking and drunkenness has rolled in upon us with our wealth, luxury and mighty increase, we have nothing compared with the past, or what would have been ours had no reform been known. Maine again stands upon her feet, and will tread the serpent in the dust. New Hampshire and Vermont are firm and successful in their prohibi-

tory law. Wealthy violators of the law in Massachusetts, are finding a home in the House of Correction. Grog-shops in Rhode Island are abated as a common nuisance.—Michigan and Iowa, like the tabernacles of the righteous, are places where men dwell in safety. In every State, the vast body of religious and moral men let the drunkard's drink alone. The traffic extensively debars an entrance into churches. Juvenile movements are most promising; and the millions in Sunday-schools are trained on temperance principles. Farms and manufactories, workshops and stores, railroads, ship-yards, and merchant vessels, abjure the alcoholic poison. The German population drink Lager beer—the Irish, whiskey; brandy and wine are for the fast young men and the wealthier classes; and are doing their work of death, hastened onward by vile drugs and mixtures. Thousands are swept annually into drunkard's graves, yet men will not see, and law-makers will not feel. Thirty years ago the American Temperance Society was but an infant; now it is a giant in the earth. Once it was but a little plant; now, under its shade, thousands are rejoicing, and its leaves are for the healing of the nations."

Thirteen resolutions were adopted.—Four of them express so plainly and powerfully those views of the subject which we trust are destined to become universally prevalent, that we must place them before our readers:—

"4 Resolved, That we are satisfied that it is the supply of intoxicating liquors that creates the demand; that to the temptation of the dram-shop, the tavern bar and drinking-saloon, are to be traced nine-tenths of the drunkenness, and consequently most of the pauperism, crime, insanity and distressing casualties of the country; that against these, as a civil right, the people should be protected by the arm of government; that in licensing a few there may be some restriction, but there is no real protection from the scourge; that a license gives freedom, morality and respectability to the traffic for which no government should be willing to be responsible, and which must, in the end, demand the entire prohibition.

"5 Resolved, That, in the progress of the cause, we are more and more satisfied of the correctness of prohibition, as a means which directly accomplishes, and without permanent injury to any, the desired end; that where it has had trial, even for short periods, as in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, it has even exceeded expectation:—That the recent reverses in Maine, New York, Indiana and Delaware, argue no defects in the principle, or in its adaptedness to our institutions and laws, and no dissatisfaction among those who have been its friends and promoters; that the hostility to it is the hostility of gain and of appetite, temporarily aided by defects in legal constructions and in political party strifes. In every defeat, like Washington, the *pater patriæ*, we will rouse ourselves to greater effort, till prohibition becomes a fixed institution in all our country.

"6 Resolved, That everywhere, and by all proper means, the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, should be held up in its true character, as at variance with all the best interests of humanity; That it should

never be licensed more than other and physical and moral evils, but always be checked and suppressed, so far as possible; that as the men of Lexington and Concord, from behind every stone-wall, fence and tree, battled the retreating foe, so we, at all times, and under all circumstances, will give it no quarter, but, licensed or unlicensed, coming with the King's authority, or a lawless pirate, will pursue it with the hot fires of indignation till it is expelled forever.

"7. Resolved, That the friends of temperance in every State are earnestly exhorted to renew and strengthen their various organizations; that all ministers and churches are respectfully invited to co-operate with us in our great work; that female influence is every where needed and most highly valued, and that every Home should be a Maine law to itself, carefully excluding all intoxicating beverages from under its roof, till temperance and abstinence shall have the same strong hold of the family as purity and truth, regard for God and the great interests of eternity."

During the recent debate in the City Council on granting a liquor license to the Saloon near the Theatre, Alderman Barry stated (as reported in the *Sun*) that Mr Stewart, the person who applied for the license, had said that if it were refused "he would sell in defiance of the law."

This lawlessness is characteristic of liquor vendors, whether in towns, villages, or at the creeks and harbours on the coast. No dealers in other articles are so distinguished. Alcohol, like slavery, degrades both parties, the victimizer and the victim; the former becomes a fiend, the latter a brute; neither can escape the curse.

When our opponents taunt us with the "failure" of the Maine Law, they forget that all laws are liable, in some degree, to failure, since every crime is an act "in defiance of the law"; and they choose to keep out of sight the fact just adverted to, that this opposition to legal restraint is the special distinction of rum-sellers. The traffic exerts a demoralizing influence on all who are engaged in it. He who will not scruple, for a little paltry gain, to deprive a fellow-being of his self-control and plunge him in wretchedness, is not likely to reverence human legislation. Hence the ferocity by which these men are sometimes marked, and the terror they inspire. They live in open violation of the law of the land: reeling victims are seen to issue every day from their dens; yet they transgress with impunity. Their neighbours are afraid to bring them to justice, lest they should themselves pay a fearful penalty, in the

destruction of property or life. So near are we to barbarism, even in Nova Scotia!

What is the remedy? The reform and elevation of public sentiment. When the grog-shop shall be declared and treated as a public nuisance, and the drunkard-maker held unworthy of civil rights, unfit to associate with honourable men, society will assume a just position. That such a traffic should be regarded as lawful, in any sense, or deserving existence in a community called Christian, is an infatuation most deeply to be deplored.

SUGGESTIONS.—Dr Guthrie of Edinburgh, in a recent volume of sermons on "The City—its Sins and Sorrows," offers the following suggestions:—

1. Until a law is passed, suppressing dram-shops altogether, public-houses should be compelled to shut at six o'clock.
2. All places open for the mere purpose of drinking should be declared illegal.
3. All drunkards should be declared lunatics and dealt with as such.
4. The publican should be compelled to share in the responsibility of whatever is done by a man who has been made drunk on his premises.
5. Those who create poverty should be made to bear the burden of it.

SIGNIFICANT.—The *Scottish Temperance League* has proved itself a powerful and serviceable combination. Great good has resulted from its efforts, more particularly from the excellent publications, comprising books as well as periodicals and tracts, issued under its auspices.—As yet, however, "prohibition" has not been viewed with favour. But a change has now taken place. The *Weekly Journal*, which is the organ of the League, writes thus, indicating its "future policy":—

"We have maturely considered the views of those who repudiate any legislation which stops short of prohibition, and deliberately come to a conclusion different from theirs.—We have accepted of the Forbes Mackenzie Act as an instalment. We will accept and demand other changes of a similar character, as soon as, by our own efforts, and those of other associations, the country is prepared for receiving them, believing that every enactment of this kind is both good in itself, and will make our further progress easier and more rapid. The abolition of slavery was preceded by the abolition of the slave trade, and numerous acts designed to benefit the slave, the inefficiency of which, more perhaps than anything else, aided in promoting the abolition of slavery. The corn laws were preceded by the occasional opening of the ports, and a sliding scale, and all similar changes, by similar introductory measures, at

once exhibiting the progress of opinion and furthering it. As in the past, so in the future, we purpose to act on these broad principles, not from any morbid fear of change, but because we are convinced that the path on which we now are, is the one best fitted for securing the ends which we pursue. On the one hand, our utmost efforts will be put forth to get the community over to abstinence principles, convinced, that on this, all successful legislation must rest; and, on the other, every influence will be used to secure legislation in favour of temperance principles, wherever that is practicable and safe. These explanations made, we feel that the position of the League will be fully understood, and its conduct in any given case, safely calculated upon."

This is encouraging. Thoughtful men are everywhere adopting the same course. They find that they cannot consistently do otherwise.

In the Intelligence Department of this number our readers will find copious extracts from the *Prohibitionist* and the Report of the *American Temperance Union*. Our purpose in selecting them was to furnish a fair and comprehensive view of the state of the cause in the neighbouring Union, respecting which a large amount of misconception prevails in certain quarters.

The friends of temperance will rejoice to learn that the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the New Brunswick champion, is again in office. A change of Government has taken place, and he is re-appointed Provincial Secretary.

HALIFAX.

A meeting of the members of the Order was held in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening, 13th June. Brother Shean, D. G. W. P., presiding, and the Grand Scribe acting as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of requesting the City Council not to grant a license to the parties intending to keep a Saloon in a building recently erected, and adjoining the Theatre, Spring Gardens. After some conversation, a draft of a Memorial—setting forth the views of those present, and requesting the Council to refuse a license to the occupant of the building referred to—was submitted by P. G. W. P. Thompson, and unanimously adopted. Brother Joseph Bell, a member of the Council, was requested to present the Memorial to that Body.

The City Council met on the afternoon

of the 15th June, and the Memorial was presented by Alderman Bell. We take the following account of the proceedings in reference to it from the *Daily Sun* of 17th:—

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, June 15.

THE SALOON ADJOINING THEATRE.

Ald. Bell moved, and Ald. Noble seconded, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That his worship the Mayor be respectfully requested not to grant license for the sale of spirituous liquors in a saloon recently erected in connection with or adjoining the theatre."

Ald. Bell explained at length the object of memorialists.

Ald. Noble fully endorsed the sentiments of memorialists.

Ald. Wills said that there was a place next door; why not close it up also?

Ald. Young enquired whether the council had the power to refuse licenses?

Ald. Jennings said, to his mind his worship had no power to refuse; and if this be the case, it was folly to tamper with the matter. It appeared invidious that one party should have a license and another party should be refused. Where a license is granted, you have control over those establishments; where there is no license, you have no control.

Ald. Barry—When Mr Stewart applied the other day, he stated that if his license was refused, he would sell in defiance of the law.

Ald. Lownds was of the opinion that the license law could not be interfered with here, as it was a provincial act.

Ald. Bell replied that the authorities frequently refused license to parties in Barrack street; and that in order to give effect to all licenses, it was necessary to obtain the assent of the Mayor.

Ald. McKay was decidedly of the opinion that the council had the power to refuse licenses, and in this instance he felt disposed to vote for the resolution.

Ald. Conway inquired whether a party could hold two licenses.

His honor the Recorder replied that it was his opinion that it was purely discretionary for the Mayor to grant or withhold licenses.

Ald. Young appreciated the remarks of Ald. Bell in a moral point of view. He feared in this instance, however, it would be a hardship, as licenses were granted to other parties, and he could not see how the license could be withheld here.

Ald. Caldwell—As he was the proprietor of the building in question, he stated that it had no connection with the theatre; it comprised only one room, and there could be no concealment. If the license was refused, it is quite likely the proprietor would find accommodation in some other place.

Ald. Morrissey expatiated at length on the pleasures of the drama, and could not see any feasible reason why a license should be withheld from a man who would keep a respectable house of refreshment.

Ald. Jennings reiterated his former remarks, with this addition, that if the license were refused, the authorities had no power to enter the house, and he might sell in defiance of the law. "Of two evils he would choose the least; the least would be to grant him the license, and impose whatever restrictions are necessary."

Ald. Ross was in favor of granting the license.

Ald. Conway was opposed to granting two licenses to the same person.

The resolution, on being put, was lost, 6 to 10. The names being called, they stood thus:

For.	Against.
Ald. Conway,	Ald. Longard,
" Barry,	" Caldwell,
" Ring,	" Lownds,
" Noble,	" Wills,
" Bell,	" Young,
" McKay.	" Morrissey,
	" King,
	" Donohoe,
	" Jennings,
	" Ross.

We understand that a Mr Stewart has obtained a license for the sale of liquors in the Saloon referred to. The Memorial was signed by all present at the meeting, and additional signatures were procured previous to its presentation.

A meeting of the "Halifax Catholic Total Abstinence Society" was held in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening, 15th June, the following account of which is copied from the *Daily Sun* of 20th June, as furnished by a "Member":—

"CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY."

The second Quarterly Meeting of the Halifax Catholic Total Abstinence Society was held in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening last; between six and seven hundred persons were present. At eight o'clock the Rev John Higginbotham, President of the Society, took the chair. The following officers of the Society occupied seats on the platform—Messrs. Daniel Creamer, Patrick Power, Roger Cunningham, Patrick Donahoe, Richard Anderson, Bernard O'Niell, J. W. Quinan and Patrick Monaghan.

The President announced that the Secretary would call over the names of subscribing members. Previous to calling the names, the secretary announced that five hundred and fifty adult male members had enrolled themselves as paying members, nearly four hundred of whom answered to their names and paid their quarterly subscription of seven pence halfpenny.

The names having been all called, the Secretary read the minutes of the first regular meeting of the Society, and the President called on the respective guardians of the City Wards for their reports—they generally were favorable, few violations of the pledge having come to the knowledge of the guardians.

The President addressed the meeting in language that may be truly styled eloquent, every word of which must have made an impression, and a lasting one, on the minds of his hearers. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to a brave man over whose remains he had on that day read the burial service, a man who had gallantly passed through the dangers of the late Russian campaign, and had endured the innumerable hardships of a Russian winter; a man whose breast was adorned with the honors conferred by his own beloved Sovereign, and to whom was on its way an honor conferred by the Emperor of France;

yet, he had yielded to the insidious enemy that we are organized to make battle against, and, in consequence of such yielding, had closed an honorable career by a premature death. He alluded to many other lamentable cases where the victims had not only brought misery, suffering, and premature death upon themselves, but in many instances over those whom God had placed them as protectors.

The Rev Gentleman also made pleasing reference to the fact of so many young lads uniting with the Society, and expressed a hope that the example of the old would have a continued tendency to bring forward the young, and the example of the young would have a powerful tendency to strengthen the old, in their determination to adhere faithfully to their obligations. He closed a most pleasing and affecting address by a general admonition to all.

The President also announced that a benefit branch had been formed from the main body, already numbering one hundred members, and that he had administered the pledge to twenty six hundred persons.

A resolution was unanimously passed empowering the officers and guardians to make the necessary arrangements to carry out the annual procession on the 15th of August.

During the evening a number of persons took the pledge."

In addition to the foregoing we would state that the Secretary, Mr J. W. Quinan, also addressed the meeting; his remarks were chiefly in reference to a number of persons who had been reclaimed from drunkenness by the Society, and the indefatigable efforts of the Rev President. Mr Q.'s observations were well timed and received with applause.

We would respectfully suggest to the officers of this now active and useful organization the propriety (and we might add, necessity) of holding monthly instead of quarterly meetings; frequent meetings will prove advantageous to the Society, as well as the individual.

The G. W. P. arrived in the city on Wednesday evening, 17th June, on his return home, via Windsor, from the session of the National Division, which was held at Providence, R. I. He paid an official visit on that evening to the Mayflower Division, and addressed the members at some length.

On the following evening, Thursday, he also paid an official visit to Chebucto Division; the W. P. welcomed him on behalf of the Division, to which he made a suitable reply.

The D. G. W. P., having summoned the members of the Order (by public notice) to attend, there was a large gathering: a number of P. W. P.'s appeared in their Grand Division Regalia and the Grand Officers resident in the city in

their official Regalia; we also observed some of the brothers clothed with Regalia of the National Division. The Chubucto Division suspended their regular business at 9 o'clock, at which hour the G. W. P. commenced his account of the proceedings of the National Division, occupying fully one hour, and was listened to with great attention, and apparently much satisfaction, by the brethren.—He gave a detailed account, and referred to almost every subject brought up for discussion during the session. As a notice of the doings of the National Division appears elsewhere we will not make any further reference to the G. W. P.'s account, as the substance of it is contained in the article alluded to.

By the published account in some of the Rhode Island papers we are pleased to learn that our Provincial Chief took an active part in the business of the recent session; and was also deputed to deliver an address to a very large audience on the evening of the fourth day of the session.

The G. W. P. returned home to Picton on Friday, 19th ult., no doubt much wearied after his journey.

Doings of the Traffic.

A correspondent sends us the following:—

Friday night, 29th May, James Mailman, aged about 23 years, became intoxicated at some of our Bridgewater *rum-holes*: he afterwards started for his home, which is several miles distant from the Village, but, lamentable to relate, never reached it. The unfortunate man fell off the bank into the river and met with a watery grave: his shrieks for help were heard by several persons, who, supposing them to proceed from drunken men passing along the street, (as is frequently the case,) paid no attention to them. Soon the last cry rang out on the midnight air, and alone in the darkness of the night the poor fellow entered upon the dread realities of an unseen world. On the following Monday the body was found, and an inquest was held; *Verdict*—"Accidental death by drowning, caused by intoxication." II.

Bridgewater, 12th June, 1857.

Our correspondent adds some just and pertinent reflections, but the crowded state of our columns prevents their insertion.

WHAT I SAW.

June 10, 10 A. M.—A man—a stranger—hanging about the door of a tavern; he appeared to be "pretty well I thank you."

6 P. M.—A woman drunk; also ano-

ther "getting under way;" both are much given to intemperance.

7 P. M.—A young man drunk; he is a mechanic, and was one of our play-mates "when we were boys together;" he is much addicted to intemperance, by which his constitution is broken. By the way, talking of *Theatricals*, we have no hesitation in asserting that this species of amusement is the cause of this young man's intemperate habits. He was a member of an Amateur Company who delighted *Halifax audiences* a few years ago; being in bad company he broke his pledge.

8 P. M.—In Grafton Street, a blind man led home by two of his children—one about thirteen years old, the other much younger; he was very drunk; is often seen in the same condition, and at times is very violent and curses terribly. What a pitiable sight to see!

11, 11 A. M.—A woman shoved out of a brothel; she fell on the ground; she "was a little tipsy;" told us she went in to look for her husband, who was a sailor; a sailor looking chap came out; he was very drunk, and was coaxed into the den again by one of the inmates. The proprietor of the establishment, a white man, has a *decent* coloured woman for a wife.

12.—In the forenoon, the woman seen "getting under way on 10th" quite drunk.

6 P. M.—A Railway navy staggering drunk.

6½ P. M.—A man about forty-five years of age "just so so;" he was a member of one of the City Divisions a few years ago; he violated his pledge, and notwithstanding the efforts of the brethren to save him, it became necessary to expel him. His appearance on the street is filthy; "he appears to be lost to all shame."

7 P. M.—Two young men leading a third home; he was very drunk, and "broke away" from his companions. It is but a few weeks since he was expelled from one of the City Divisions; he is about twenty-two years of age.

13, 10 A. M.—The woman seen yesterday rather worse to day.

11 A. M.—The woman seen on 11th very drunk to-day.

14, 8 A. M.—A man about thirty years of age drunk.

15.—A man drunk in George Street. Also a woman drunk; she was seen before.

16.—Four men very drunk; also the woman seen drunk on 10th inst; she could hardly stand. A coloured woman in the street in *delirium tremens*; she was cursing and praying alternately; quoted a number of passages from the Bible.—She said "something was put into the liquor she obtained this morning;" two of the City Guardians took her off to the Police Office in the afternoon. She was

only discharged from Bridewell yesterday.

17.—A woman about half drunk; also a man very drunk; he was spoken of in last number of *Abstainer*; this is the fourth time we have seen him drunk within the last five days.

18.—Two young men drunk. Also a woman tipsy.

19, 1 P. M.—A man very drunk; the person that was seen on 14th; he is a hard drinker.

Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Report of the *American Temperance Union* says—

MASSACHUSETTS, with a great commercial emporium, and large liquor manufactories, has had more to struggle against than any of the States of New England. Still, from her first aggressive movement against the traffic in intoxicating liquor in 1838, she has gone on in steady progression, until now the liquor dealer of wealth and influence, on violating law finds himself in the House of Correction, and none remonstrate or pity. Through a foreign influence controlling the elections, her capital has never enforced the law, but outside of her capital, her citizens have highly esteemed and revered it. "With gratitude," said a recent State Convention, "we recognise the hand of Almighty God in the great improvement which has been wrought in the drinking usages of society, and in the force of legislation, with regard to the traffic in alcoholic drinks." Her courts have sustained her law as constitutional; and the cities of the State, hitherto so rebellious, are becoming submissive.

The following items are taken from the *Prohibitionist*:

At Lynn, the liquor law produced this state of things; as reported by the *New York Times*:—

"The proprietors of the Sagamore House proposed to displace the landlord for selling intoxicating drinks; the landlord brought up \$2,000 worth of stock so as to control a new Board of Directors: and this fact coming to the ears of the present Board, they leased the hotel for a term of twenty years to another company, composed of substantial and respectable citizens of Lynn."

Fourteen sentences were passed against sellers, at the late term of Common Pleas, at Salem; the common sellers being punished by a fine of \$50, and costs, and three months hard labour in the House of Correction. The Bay State is astir on this subject; and we confidently believe that the day is near, when the Prohibitory Law will be enforced in Boston, as it is in the country towns.

"One of our exchanges writes as follows: The most energetic measures have been taken in Lowell for the suppression of the liquor-traffic. We understand the authorities have already shut up more than fifty shops."

"At the Common Pleas Court, now in session in Bristol County, verdicts of guilty have been given in quite a large number of liquor cases. The House of Correction is staring the rumsellers of that country in the face. Some of the oldest and largest dealers have been convicted."

The Prohibitory Law is being enforced with great vigor and success in Essex County. The owners of several buildings devoted to liquor selling in Newburyport, have given notice that the occupants must quit, in pursuance of a law in such case made and provided. Five of the most prominent liquor saloons were closed in one day; and more it is said will follow. Under the new law known as the "Nuisance Act" which makes the appliances for liquor selling, evidence of sale, twenty indictments were returned in one day in Suffolk County.

VERMONT.—Extract from the Governor's Message to the Legislature:—

"My confidence is the power and duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage, remains unshaken. I deem the principle of Prohibition to be in perfect accordance with our constitution, and in harmony with the obligations which the government owes to the people. Few, if any, of the sources of evil have been so prolific of mischief, have sent forth so vast a desolation, and produced such overwhelming misery throughout all the departments of social and domestic life, as the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The late Legislature added three important sections to the Law. The first made any officer who refuses to perform his duty in the way of executing the law, indictable in a sum from \$20 to \$100. The second made a State's Attorney indictable in a sum from \$300 to \$500; the third made any railroad or express agent, or other carrier, indictable for carrying liquor to be sold contrary to the statute, indictable in the sum of \$20 and costs, for the first offence, and \$50 and costs, and from 3 to 10 months imprisonment for the second offence. These are all admirable improvements in the law, and will greatly increase its efficiency. They were enacted by the large and emphatic vote of 120 ayes, to 61 nays. In the meantime, the friends of the cause are reviving the moral appliances of lectures, pledges and societies."

A correspondent of the *Journal of the A. T. Union* observes:—

Our excellent law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors continues to be enforced with great frequency and success. This is especially the case in the large towns, where not only are the temptations to violate the law greater, but its friends are more numerous and active. In Rutland, Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Woodstock, St. Albans, and other towns of the same class, the law is executed with all needful vigor, and has the decided approbation of the public. Indeed, in all the large villages, the traffic is wholly suppressed, or if carried on at all, it is only in the most cautious and secret manner. In some of the small and secluded villages, it is possible that sales are made more boldly; but, take the State as a whole, liquor selling has been effectually exterminated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We copy again from the *Journal of the A. T. Union*:—

The tidings from NEW HAMPSHIRE continue to be of a most favorable character. The Prohibitory law, adopted by a vote of ten to 1 in the Senate and of 213 to 50 in the House, has, for more than a year, had the most triumphant success. It was fully endorsed by a State Convention in September last, as correct in its principles and most salutary in its

main provisions; by the General Association of the Congregational Church, as the most important means of suppressing and preventing intemperance and demanding all the energies of ministers and Christians to insure its success; and more than all, by the people at the polls in the month of March. REPEAL or NO REPEAL was the watchword, and the last was triumphant by an overwhelming majority. No Governor ever received so large a vote in the State, as he on whose banner was inscribed PROHIBITORY LAW. The execution of the law has been most signal and honorable. At one term of Court in Exeter, 15 liquor dealers pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the law and paid their fines of \$50. "The Prohibitory law," said the Secretary of the State Society at the close of March, "was never so strong as now. It is being more generally enforced throughout the State than at any former period."

CONNECTICUT.—A friend in Connecticut writes us:—"I am sorry to say that the Maine Law in Connecticut is a failure—and why? Because the Temperance men will not enforce it. And why will they not enforce it? Because they will make personal enemies. They want the good will of the rum-seller. They are looking forward to the *Legislative, Constable, Town Clerk*, or some other fat office. Shame on such a sacrifice of principle for selfish motives. We have as good a law as can be asked for and obtained, under any circumstances; and now some of our strongest Maine Law men are asking to have it repealed, because it is a dead letter on the Statute-book. Yes men that have done all things honorable to obtain this law—men that have called upon God, in the sincerity of their hearts, for His help to obtain it. Is not this mockery?"

"We have, in our village, a very strong Rum influence to contend with. We have, also, one of the strongest Temperance Ministers in the whole State. He is down on rum-selling, in the pulpit, with a commendable zeal—just as he should be—I commend him for it. But, on Mon 'ay mornings, he will go to one of the vilest rum-sellers in the place, and buy meat and groceries of him—a man who kicked one of his Deacons out of doors for trying to have him prosecuted for selling rum. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!"—*Journal A. T. U.*

NEW JERSEY.—The Prohibitory Law was lost last fall by a "tie vote."

DELAWARE.—"Political expediency" triumphed, and procured the repeal of the Prohibitory Law, although "its operations had been most favourable."

NEW YORK.—Temperance men have pretty generally agreed to assist in working the new License Law, notwithstanding their dislike of it. Their sentiments are expressed in the following passages taken from the Rev Theodore L. Cuyler's speech at the annual meeting of the A. T. Union:—

"To be sure, Sir, we have had wintry days. Things have looked discouragingly lately.—But truth is an everlasting plant; Satan never yet cut the limbs so close but that they grew again. The great questions for us today, are: 1st. How shall we restore an earnest tone of public sentiment in behalf of total abstinence and prohibition? The two

must go together. It is idle to separate them, or raise foolish conflicts between them. As well set a man's hands fighting his feet. We need both; we must have both. The English people are just now most unwisely setting the two into opposition to each other. Whereas moral suasion and legal action are *Siamese twins*; you cannot make one live well without the other. Let no moral suasionist cease to battle for prohibition. Let no prohibitionist forget that the support of all good law rests on the moral conviction of the people, and these come from the spread of truth.

"The second practical question is, "What shall we do as to the new License Law?"—*Shall we ignore it? No! I say let us enforce it thoroughly*, so as to make it as prohibitory as possible. It will not answer for Temperance men to set the pernicious example of despising law. No. No. This is not the law we asked; but it is the law our Legislators have given to the Empire State. Let us stand by it. Abominable and wicked as the principle of licensing men to sell poison and pestilence and perdition is, yet this new law does not require the granting of license. It only allows the licensing of dram-shops under certain conditions. If the Commissioners see fit to withhold license they can do so, and then we can punish severely the unlicensed vender. I earnestly hope that the friends of Temperance will everywhere sustain nobly the Commissioners of Excise in refusing all licenses to keep a tippling house. This law requires backbone to enforce it; but without that, the original Maine Law would be worthless."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Pennsylvania, drenched with LAGER BEER, and containing a large German population, ever slow in change, presents no new action the current year. Her Sunday prohibitory law, it is understood, is well enforced in cities and throughout the State. How great a boon that is, none can tell. Successful prosecutions are noticed for violation; \$10 fine and 15 days imprisonment; also, for selling beer without license, \$10, or 30 days imprisonment; for selling without license, \$25 fine, or 25 days imprisonment; for selling to drunkards, \$25 fine and 15 days imprisonment; while the parties are all sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution. The cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg embody a large number of Temperance men, who, as they were called out, show great temperance strength; and at Lancaster, the home of the President, who, we are happy to say, has commended to all young men entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks, the vile harpy is scarce suffered to place his foot there. The city of Pittsburg, on the day of the Presidential election, at the request of the Mayor, saw all the liquor shops closed; and, amid a most excitable population, law and order reigned.—*Report, A. T. U.*

GEORGIA.—One of the staunchest and most zealous supporters of Temperance in Georgia, and G. W. P. of the Order of the Sons of Temperance—Rev Joseph Grisham—has just closed his useful and laborious life. "His works do follow."

There were but two retail grog-shops in Upson County; one of these was lately burnt to ashes, and with it, 300 gallons of bad liquor. A promising young man, ruined by the drinking saloons, has just been sentenced for ten years to the State prison.—*Prohibitionist.*

ALABAMA;—Rhea County of this State claims to be "out of debt, out of crime, and out of whisky." The first two, probably the

cause of the last. There was but one civil case on the docket at the last circuit court.—*Ibid.*

TEXAS.—Texas is under a high license law. No man can retail liquor without consent of a majority of the voters living within three miles of his premises; for a license, he must pay \$350, and give bonds of \$1000 not to keep a disorderly house. All the evangelical clergy, and a large portion of citizens, are in favor of entire prohibition. Several localities have succeeded in perfectly expelling the traffic.—*Report, A. T. U.*

NORTH CAROLINA.—Two hundred and forty thousand gallons of whiskey passed over the Seaboard Railroad, to various parts of North Carolina in thirteen months. William W. Green, lately delivered thirty-five Temperance addresses in forty days. He revived seven Divisions, and attended the dedication of a new Temperance Hall. The *Spirit of the Age* appeals to old members of the Sons of Temperance—the silver grays—those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, to rally once again to the rescue of this drunken neighbourhood.

"The column moves!" says the *Spirit of the Age*, and adds:—

"Aye! steadily, steadily with a manly tread the great Temperance host moves onward. There is no wild clarion blast heralding the progress but steadily, steadily it moves on to a glorious victory.

"Brave hearts throb along the mighty column—pulsating with a hope and faith that the right shall yet be triumphant. And it will! The time is coming when the ruin devil shall be bound hand and foot for a thousand years. God speed it!"—*Prohibitionist.*

INDIANA.—The cause is depressed in this State. A Prohibitory Law was passed, and was producing "surprising results," when the Courts declared it null and void. The consequence is, intemperance "runs riot" again.

OHIO.—No licenses are admitted, but "an inefficient prohibitory law is on her statute book."

MICHIGAN.—The prohibitory law of this State exempts from its operation the sale of wine, beer, and cider—"to satisfy the German population."

WISCONSIN.—A noble State—is without a prohibitory law, and intemperance runs riot; not through any defect in her people, for twice have they made a law for her protection, which has as often been vetoed by her Governor. While Governors and Judges assume to themselves supreme control, the people mourn.—*Report, A. T. U.*

ILLINOIS is without law, and the traffic is unrestricted; but no State is better supplied with working men. On the 14th of February a State Convention was held at Chicago, at which the license system was unanimously condemned, and prohibitory laws were advocated as the only appropriate means for staying the flood. The State Society, through its efficient agent, the Rev. R. S. Crampton, has accomplished a large amount of labor, both in lecturing and in publishing articles in the religious and political papers throughout the State.—*Ibid.*

IOWA is strong in her own peculiar law.

it is odious in the large towns, but the country at large is satisfied with it. Efforts have been made the last season to admit the sale of what are considered the more harmless beverages, but the State adheres to the strong principle, except in such counties as may, by a special vote, license some; putting all sellers under heavy bonds to make good all the losses incident or growing out of their sales of ardent spirits. A sheriff of the State recently poured out 155 gallons of bad liquor confiscated to the State.—*Ibid.*

MISSOURI is without much legal action, as a State, of any description; and yet, in many of her towns and countries is an active spirit of temperance, and prohibitory laws prevail. Madison and Mississippi counties enjoy a special prohibitory act. The city of St. Louis enjoys a prohibitory law on election days. No liquor is sold on that day under a fine of \$500 and one year's imprisonment. Many members of the Legislature are decided friends of temperance.—*Ibid.*

IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, there are occasionally bold and energetic efforts for temperance; yet little is accomplished for binding the monster evil.—*Ibid.*

IN CALIFORNIA, efforts for prohibition have failed, but the Order of the Sons of Temperance is very numerous; more than 200 divisions, with some 10,000 in number; and, in November last, a State Temperance Society was organized, auxiliary to the American Temperance Union. Gen. A. M. Winn, of Sacramento City, was made President; Rev. J. S. Diehl, Secretary. A wide circulation of temperance publications is intended. Ten thousand liquor shops, established by law, cause an amount of drunkenness and crime not easily estimated.—*Ibid.*

OREGON has many elements of strength, and a disposition is manifested there to curtail and suppress the traffic. The authorities of Portland have placed the price of license at \$200, and inflict a penalty of \$50 upon any who shall sell liquor on Sunday or sell to an intoxicated person.—*Ibid.*

Varieties.

INDIRECT SUICIDE.

1. Wearing of thin shoes and cotton stockings on damp nights, and in cold, rainy weather. Wearing insufficient clothing, and especially upon the extremities.
2. Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement by reading trashy novels. Going to theatres, parties, balls in all sorts of weather, in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home, without sufficient over garments, through the cool, damp air.
3. Sleeping on feather beds in seven-by-nine bedrooms, without ventilation at the top of the windows and especially with two or more persons in the same small, unventilated bed-rooms.
4. Surfeiting on hot and very stimulating dinners. Eating in a hurry, without masticating the food, and eating heartily before going to bed every night when the mind and body are exhausted by the toils of the day and the excitement of the evening.
5. Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee, and going from one step to another through

chewing and smoking tobacco, and drinking intoxicating liquors. By personal abuse, and physical and mental excesses of every description.

6. Marrying in haste and getting an congenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental dissatisfaction. Cultivating jealousies and domestic broils, and mental ferment.

7. Keeping children quiet by giving paregoric and cordials, by teaching them to suck candy, and by supplying them with raisins, nuts, and rich cake. When they are sick, by giving them mercury, tartar-emetac, and arsenic under the mistaken notion that they are medicines, and not irritant poisons.

8. Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds, so as to leave no time to attend to our health. Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

9. Tempting the appetite with bitters and nicities when the stomach says No, and by forcing food into it when nature does not demand it, and even rejects it. Gormandizing between meals.

10. Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing. Giving way to fits of anger.

11. Being irregular in all our habits of sleeping and eating. Going to bed at midnight, and getting up at noon. Eating too much, too many kinds of food, and that which is too highly seasoned.

12. Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves, and not applying early for medical advice when disease first appears. Taking celebrated quack medicines to a degree of making a drug shop of the body.

The above causes produce more sickness, and death, than all epidemics, malaria and contagion could med with war, pestilence, and famine. Nearly all who have attained to old age have been remarkable for equanimity of temper, correct habits of diet, drink, and rest—for temperance, cheerfulness, and morality. Physical punishment is sure to visit the transgressor of nature's laws. All commit suicide and cut off many years of their natural life, who do not observe the means of preventing disease and of preserving health.—*Exchange Paper.*

NOT THE PLACE, BUT THE MEN.

"If we could only move into a more showy store," said a young merchant, "we could double our sales." "I think thee is mistaken," answered an old Quaker, who happened to be present; it is not the place that brings business, but the men."

The old Quaker was right. It is always a fault to depend for success on anything but yourself.—The experience of all professions shows that it is energy, thrift, prudence, enterprise and knowledge of business, which bring prosperity. Some of the largest fortunes ever made by retailers in Philadelphia have been made in streets originally obscure, though since converted into thriving avenues of traffic by the success of the indomitable men who first went there. There was a time when Third street had comparatively few jobbers and those who moved into it to economize their rent were laughed at for locating in such an out of the way place; but it now rivals Market street, chiefly through the success of those who originally moved into it, declaring that it was not the place that made business, but the men. We might multiply examples, if necessary, from other branches of commerce.

What is true of merchants is true of everybody. A great lawyer will be sought after, wherever he establishes himself. People will employ the best mechanics, no matter how far they have to go for them. There is but one exception to this rule. It is that even first-rate adepts, whether in law, commerce, physic or mechanics, must make their merits known to the public. If men hide their lights under a bushel, of course the world will not recognize them. A prominent business location is of value as an advertisement, but no farther; and fortunately for those who cannot afford high rents, it is not the only means of advertising. But the finest of stores, or the most central of offices, will not give permanent success to either the merchant or professional man, unless personal merit accompanies it. Young men who would rise in the world, must depend principally on themselves. The only way to get to the top of that pyramid is by climbing.

This brings us to the secret why so few sons of millionaires ever add to their fathers' wealth, even if they continue in business; for they depend on the reputation of the old store, and not on their own exertions, or they rely on capital instead of sagacity. Take as your golden rule, in beginning life, the maxim, "it is not the place, but the man."—*Phila. Ledger.*

READING.

Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting newspaper or book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has had already enough, or perhaps too much. It relieves his home of its dullness and sameness. It transports him into a livelier and gayer and more diversified and interesting scene, and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in the real necessities and comforts for himself and family—and without a headache.—Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work; and if what he had been reading be anything above the idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his everyday occupation, something he can enjoy while absent and look forward to with pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me instead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—*Sir J. Herschell.*

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' BOYS, LABORERS, &c.

How often do farmers direct their sons and helpers to do what is necessary, without ever giving their reasons for so doing, and thus neglecting to instruct others in what they understand themselves? Is this fair play? Should they place their son with a mechanic to learn a trade, would they not desire that he might be made to understand all the mysteries of his craft? And why not so with the art of farming? Many things are habitually done on every farm, the reasons for doing which are seldom or never explained. Are there not many farmers who do not themselves know

why they plow? They certainly know that their crops are improved by plowing, but why? If the soil is once loosened, why does it not always remain loose? What has the admission of atmosphere to do with the growth of plants? Does it benefit them, and how? If aye, should not the sub-soil receive the same benefit, and if so, by what means can it be disintegrated? If by the sub-soil plow, should it be used in wet as well as in dry soil, and if not in the former, why? Would under-drainage fit the sub-soil so that sub-soil plowing would benefit it, and why? After soils are once thoroughly disturbed by plowing before planting, should they be disturbed during the growing of row and hill-crops, and why? Why are soils more productive when manured? Are all manures equally efficacious, and if not, why? Thousands of pertinent questions suggest themselves, every one of which, if fairly discussed at an evening circle, would outwork the latent energies of the minds of children and working men, adding the observations derived from practice to the registered truths of books, and thus chastening both into useful certainties.—*Working Farmer.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

OFFICIAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30, 1857.

The Grand Division S. of T. of the Province of Nova Scotia will meet in Quarterly Session at Chester, Lunenburg County, on Wednesday, 15th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which officers and representatives will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

As the representatives appointed to attend the meeting of the National Division at Providence are expected to make a report of the proceedings of that body, it is hoped there will be a large representation from the Subordinate Divisions.

The Session being held earlier than usual, the Grand Scribe would earnestly request the D. G. W. P.'s to be punctual in forwarding the returns and *per capita* tax.

The D. G. W. P.'s will please forward their quarterly Reports to the G. W. P., at Pictou, without delay.

The following resolution passed unanimously at the Quarterly Session of G. D., held at Nictaux, on 23rd April:—

"Resolved—That those who have acted as Agents for the late *Athenæum* Newspaper be requested to ascertain and collect all sums, or arrearages due on the said paper in their respective agencies, and to forward the same to the Grand Scribe at their earliest convenience."

The attention of all parties indebted to the late *Athenæum* paper is requested to the above resolution.

PATK MONAGHAN,
Grand Scribe.

TEMPERANCE WATCHMEN.

OFFICIAL.

NEW GLASGOW, May 23, 1857.

Clubs will please remember that the Annual Convention will take place at Durham, Pictou, on the *Third Tuesday* (21st) of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The several Committees appointed at last semi-Annual Convention are hereby remind-

ed that their Reports will be called for at the opening of the Convention.

Clubs are requested to express their opinions upon the subjects referred to them by last Convention previous to the time of meeting; and to instruct their representatives accordingly.

As the Ritual and Constitution of the Order will come up for revision, it is expected that Clubs shall have instructed their delegates respecting the alterations or amendments they deem necessary.

It is hoped that every Club will see the propriety and duty of being represented in Convention. All delegates must be duly certified.

A full attendance is particularly requested. S. O.'s that have not yet sent in their Returns and *per capita* tax for quarter ending March 31st are requested to do so without delay.

D. McDONALD,
Sec. Pro. Con. Com.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Form of Application for a Charter for a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division of North America.

Enclosed is the Charter fee, \$5, Books, &c., \$2. Address Mr. P. MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe of Grand Division, Halifax.

TEMPERANCE WATCHMEN.

FORM OF PETITION FOR NEW CLUB

TEN SIGNATURES ARE NECESSARY TO FORM A CLUB.

To the Temperance Watchmen Club of ———.

WE, the undersigned residents of ———, being desirous to promote the good cause of Temperance, and believing your organization efficient, respectfully request your honorable body to visit us on ———, and assist us in establishing a Temperance Watchmen Club in this place.

As in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at ———

When a Club has instituted a new Club, the acting S. C. will immediately report to Central Com. the name of Club, date of institution, the number initiated at opening, and the name of Officers.

S. P. C. COM.

THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF N. S.

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