

J. B. Fung. Esq.

Run
82-
58
Over-
size

WISCONSIN TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1840.

NO. 1.

PLEDGE OF THE WIS. TEMP. SOCIETY.

We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them—that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment—and that, in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout community.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Wisconsin Temperance Society was held at Troy, on the 13th of February. In the absence of the President, R. H. DEMING, one of the Vice Presidents took the Chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Peet.

DELEGATES.

The following persons then appeared and took their seats as delegates.

Racine County.

Southport.—C. Kellogg, M. Frank, Rev. J. Lothrop, R. C. Otis, R. H. Deming, Rev. J. Field.

Racine.—Rev. C. C. Cadwell, Rev. O. F. Curtis, A. Cary.

Rochester.—M. C. Whitman, E. Earl, H. M. Filley.

Pike Grove.—Oliver Lynch.

Bristol.—Ira S. Bristol.

Milwaukee County.

Milwaukee.—Rev. S. Peet, A. Finch, jr. Rev. E. Mathews, Samuel Brown, H. Reed.

Prairieville.—Sam'l Hinman, Rev. M. Ordway, Rev. C. Nichols, J. Y. Smith.

Walworth County.

County Soc'y.—Rev. S. Hubbard, D. Worthington, S. V. Davis.

Troy.—John F. Potter, S. Dewey, J. W. Vail, A. Hotchkiss, J. S. Spoor, Rev. J. Mc Kane.

Geneva.—Rev. L. Hall, C. M. Goodsell.

Spring Prairie.—S. A. Dwinell, J. C. Mills, Geo. W. Arms, R. Chetery.

Delavan.—S. F. Phoenix, A. B. Parsons.

Rock County.

Rev. Daniel Smith, A. Dickinson, Charles Tainter, N. G. Storrs.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were appointed, viz:

On the Constitution.—Messrs. Finch, Frank, Storrs, and Lothrop.

To nominate officers.—Messrs. Peet, Potter, Goodsell and Kellogg.

To prepare business.—Messrs. Field, Potter, Reed, Deming and Carey.

RECESS.

On motion, the society took a recess of one hour.

After Recess business was resumed.—Col. J. Spooner, President of the Society in the Chair.

The Committee on business reported several items of business. Their report was adopted.

The committee appointed for the purpose presented a constitution, which, being discussed and amended, was adopted.

The several items of business proposed by the committee on that subject were taken up and committed to special committees as follows, viz:

The License Laws, to Messrs. Dickenson, D. Smith, and Finch.

Distilleries—the means of their prevention, to Messrs. Phoenix, Hubbard, and Tainter.

Temperance Publications and Agencies, to Messrs. Goodsell, J. Y. Smith, and Kellogg.

The means of promoting the cause of Temperance, to Messrs. Frank, Deming and Hall.

The Committee on nominations reported a list of officers, which were unanimously elected.

The President elect, SAMUEL HINMAN, Esq., made the appropriate remarks, and took the Chair.

On motion of H. Reed, adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

EXERCISES OF THE EVENING.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fields.

Singing was performed by the choir.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. S. Peet and A. Finch Esq., of Milwaukee, and M. Frank, Esq., of Southport.

The exercises were closed by singing the Temperance ode by the choir.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb'y. 14th.

Society met pursuant to adjournment.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lothrop.

The Committee on the License laws reported. Their report, after being discussed and amended was adopted.

The Committee on distilleries made a report which was discussed at length, and adopted.

The Committee on the means of advancing the Temperance cause in the Territory, reported, and their report, after discussion, was adopted.

Messrs. Frank, Deming and Lothrop were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the people of Wisconsin, on the subject of Temperance.

Messrs. Peet, Finch and Reed were appointed a committee to procure and super-

intend the publication of the proceedings of the meeting, with the address to be prepared by the preceding committee.

Various resolutions were introduced by individuals, which, with the reports of the Committees, were fully and ably discussed and, with the vote of thanks will be found in the subsequent columns.

After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Curtis, the society adjourned sine die.

SAM'L HINMAN, President.

S. A. DWINELL, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be known by the title of the WISCONSIN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ART. II. This Society shall be composed of Delegates from such local Societies as adopt, substantially the following pledge, viz:—

We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

ART. III. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an executive Committee of five, who shall have power to call meetings of the Society—to raise funds, appoint agents and to carry into effect the designs of the Society, and shall make an annual report of their doings.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, at such time and place as the executive committee shall designate.

ART. V. This constitution may be altered at an annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.

SAMUEL HINMAN, of Prairieville.

Vice Presidents.

A. Finch, jr. Esq., Milwaukee Co.
Rev. J. Lothrop, Racine Co.
N. G. Storrs, Rock Co.
N. F. Hyer, Esq., Jefferson Co.
Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Brown Co.
Rev. Geo. White, Calumet Co.
Hon. J. H. Rountree, Grant Co.
David Brigham, Esq., Dane Co.
Curtis Beach, Iowa Co.

Secretary.

S. A. Dwinell, Spring Prairie.

Treasurer.

Harrison Reed, Milwaukee.

Executive Committee.

J. Spooner, Elkhorn, Walworth Co.
S. F. Phoenix, Delevan, do
C. M. Goodsell, Geneva, do
J. F. Potter, P. M., East Troy, do.
S. A. Dwinael, Spring Prairie, do.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND RESOLUTIONS.

PLAN OF EFFICIENT OPERATIONS.

FORMATION OF TOWN AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The Committee for devising effectual means for the advancement of the cause of temperance in the Territory, reported.— Their report was adopted and is as follows, viz:

1. That County Temperance Societies be formed in each of the counties in the Territory where it is practicable, and that the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Temperance Society be requested to carry this measure into immediate effect.

2. That as soon as county Societies are organized, the executive Committees of said societies endeavor to have a Temperance society formed in every town, settlement, and neighborhood within their respective limits.

3. That all county societies already organized take immediate measures for the formation of local societies wherever there is sufficient population within their bounds.

4. That the Executive Committees of the several county societies use all reasonable exertions for the introduction and spread of temperance publications among the local societies, and throughout their limits. It is believed that these organizations, with prompt and efficient action on the part of the executive committees and the co-operation of the members of these associations in circulating publications and other measures for the promotion of the temperance cause, would, to a great extent at least, supercede the necessity and expense of a general agency, and would insure a permanent and speedy advancement of the cause.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS AND AGENCIES.

The Committee on temperance publications and agencies made the following report, which was adopted; viz:

In regard to Temperance Publications, the Committee recommend to urge upon local societies the importance of procuring as many copies of temperance periodicals as their means will permit, and give them circulation in their vicinity.

The committee would also express the hope that at no very distant period a Temperance paper may be sustained in our own Territory. The importance of the object will be readily perceived; and it would be well for the society to consider what inducements may be held out for undertaking such an enterprise.

In regard to an Agency, the Committee

regard the employment of an efficient agent, to explore the Territory, lecture on the subject, and organize town and county societies upon the total abstinence principle—as among the most important means of promoting the temperance cause. But in view of the embarrassed state of the finances of the country, we deem it inexpedient at present, to undertake such a measure.— But that as a substitute for a general agency, the local societies hold regular meetings, and invite to their aid such individuals as they may be able to obtain to deliver lectures, at least quarterly, and as much oftener as is practicable.

THE LICENSE LAWS.

The Committee on the License Laws made the following report which was adopted:

The existing license laws of our Territory, by authorizing the traffick in intoxicating liquors, afford facilities, and present temptations for their use as a beverage, and thereby perpetuate and increase the evils of intemperance, and tend greatly to hinder and embarrass all efforts for reform.— Therefore,

Resolved, That moral right and public good requires that those laws be so altered as to prohibit, under penal sanctions, the traffick in intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

Resolved, That it is incumbent on all the friends of the temperance cause, to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures to secure such legislative action.

Resolved, That in addition to the usual and appropriate efforts to spread information and enlighten the public mind, efficient measures should be taken for the extensive circulation of petitions to the Legislature, asking of them the desired legislative enactments.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this society be requested to prepare a suitable form of petition for circulation, and that they correspond with local societies and individuals, and take such other measures as they may think advisable to secure extended and thorough action, and cause the petitions to be circulated in every village, town and settlement in the Territory.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DISTILLERIES.

The committee on the suppression of distilleries report:

That in their opinion the same reasons and objections brought to bear against the traffick in ardent spirits as a beverage, are equally applicable to the prohibition of their manufacture for the same purpose;— and that any laws enacted by the Legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks should extend also to their manufacture. Our Territory should not suffer the article to be manufactured for exportation, to be used elsewhere as a beverage, because its baneful influence upon man does not

cease, when transported across the lakes, or the ocean.

There may be difficulties attending this subject, especially in preventing frauds.— But the influence of such restriction laws will in themselves be salutary and beneficial. However, they can be placed under penalties, and subjected to regular inspection;— and we have strong confidence in the vigilance of the friends of humanity, that they will sustain such laws.

But we cannot close without adverting to another and an important method of drying up these fountains of misery, which lies within the reach of the friends of temperance themselves. We believe that the pledges which temperance men have made forbid entirely the aiding or abetting of this manufacture, either by the supply of grain, labour, or materials for building or facilities for transportation; and that it is their duty not to give any countenance directly or indirectly to this nefarious and destructive business. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all temperance men, and the friends of humanity and their country, to discourage the manufacture of ardent spirits in our Territory, and to memorialize the Legislature on the subject, requesting the enactment of laws prohibiting the establishment and operation of distilleries in the Territory.

RESOLUTIONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

LICENSE LAWS.

By Rev. J. Field,

Resolved, That those Legislative enactments which license the sale of intoxicating drinks are calculated to perpetuate the evils of intemperance in the land.

"TREASON" AT ELECTIONS.

By J. Y. Smith,

Regarding the use of intoxicating drinks for electioneering purposes as peculiarly disgraceful to any people, and ill adapted to secure either wise legislation or the faithful execution of the law, and believing that no individual who is worthy of public confidence will endeavor to secure political preferment by such means—therefore,

Resolved, That as good citizens and consistent freemen, we feel bound to discountenance such a practice by our individual influence, and in the exercise of our right of suffrage.

ON POLITICAL ACTION.

By A. Dickenson,

Resolved, That in the election of men to political offices it is the duty of temperance men to inform themselves respecting the character and views of the candidates in reference to this subject, and that the preference should be given to men of sound temperance principles and habits.

TEMPERANCE HOUSES.

By R. H. Danning,

Resolved, That we view with pleasure the gradual increase of Temperance houses.

said, that the manufacture and sale, may contribute to individual wealth. This is taking altogether a narrow and liberal view of the subject: the individual who increases his gains, to the manifest expense and detriment of others, does a wrong to community, which, however the law may tolerate, justice and morality cannot excuse. Many persons who are professedly the friends of temperance, persist in the practice of selling their grain to distillers of ardent spirits, and plead innocence of having done any violence to temperance principles. If there be any wrong in the manufacture and traffic of distilled spirits, the person who provides the means for distillation, cannot escape being involved in the wrong. The same chain of consequences are inevitably attached to the furnisher, the manufacturer and the vender; each provide direct causes, and each are attended with their legitimate effects. Any attempt therefore to justify the furnishing of grain to distillers, without at the same time justifying the manufacture and traffic, is a manifest absurdity; since the connection is such, that neither can be palliated without excusing the whole, or neither condemned without including all.

The absurdity of the statute, which legalizes the traffic in intoxicating drinks, we apprehend cannot be questioned in this enlightened Territory. A law which sanctions a trade in one of the producing causes of disease, crime, and human suffering: a law which legalizes a business, the direct tendency of which is, to demoralize community, to paralyze industry, to increase the burdens of taxation, and to spread innumerable ills over the land, cannot be reprobated in language too strong. A law too, which not only authorizes the legitimate cause of all these evils; but more, it makes the doing of all this a monopoly! A few persons for a small consideration in money, are granted the exclusive privilege of pursuing this business, of enjoying its profits, and enticing many a victim into the road to vice, infamy, and death.

We have no disposition to denounce any portion of our fellow citizens, nor throw any unjust imputations upon the framers of our excise laws. They are laws which had their origin in times when ardent spirits were considered a necessary article of trade and consumption; and they are still retained on our statute books, not because of their justice, (as we would in charity believe) but from an aversion of the people, and our legislators, to make innovations upon long established rules and regulations. But we would earnestly beseech our fellow citizens, to act with such enlightened views with reference to this subject, as becomes the people of this Territory. To plead justification of an occupation because the law does not prohibit it, is a sentiment not fitted to the spirit of the age: our social and moral relations in community, and the duties we owe our country and posterity, are not defined upon statute books. We are called to act with higher and nobler views, to elevate the happiness and prosperity of the whole people, to promote the general good of the country; and by so doing, we shall most effectually advance our true individual interests.

We live in an age, when the moral and political aspect of the world, is undergoing radical changes; the progress of improvement in our

day, transcends all parallel in the history of the past. The nations of the earth are putting on habiliments of morals, and intellectual refinement; and shall we limit our aims to the track which generations gone by have trod? Nay, fellow citizens, let us rather strive to stand in the foremost rank, and let our social and political institutions become a beacon light to those afar off. Permit us then to contemplate the relative position, which the people of Wisconsin would occupy before the civilized world, were the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, to cease from the period of our political existence as a state! Were patriotism and philanthropy ever called to nobler deeds of action, than the accomplishment of such an achievement as this? What friend of humanity can but breathe a wish that such a blessing may crown the birthday of our sovereignty? who that loves his country, will not regard the attainment of such an object with complacency? Our growing population will soon reach in number the constitutional requirement for our admission into the Union: we shall soon take our stand among the great family of states. What a grand moral spectacle should we exhibit to all enlightened nations, were Wisconsin the first state born into political existence, freed, forever freed, from the blighting curse of intemperance! Then would more than widowed mothers, with hopes long crushed, and hapless children, long worse than orphaned, make the welkin ring with joy and gladness: then would heaven-daring blasphemies, and midnight revellings, no longer emanate from houses of licensed crime: then would jail keepers find little employment, and litigations of justice, and criminal courts, measurably cease. Our elections too, would be free from the contaminating influence of alcohol, and the purity of the elective franchise be nobly unbought. Taxation would be reduced, town and county expenses abridged, and waste of time prevented. Throughout the length and breadth of this fair and fertile portion of the earth, would be seen a community, without its industry paralyzed, or its morals degraded, by the baneful influence of alcohol. Nor is it possible to conceive the favorable impression which our institutions would create upon the public mind abroad, and the inducements that would be given, to immigration to this Territory. The virtuous and the intelligent, from the east and from the south, would here seek an asylum, away from the reach of the demon of intemperance. And here too that unfortunate class of fellow beings, whose better judgment inclines them to habits of temperance, but whose appetites cannot resist the snares and temptations with which they are surrounded, might find a land of refuge, where the "man slayer" dare not come.

Such would be some of the many blessings which would result to us as a people, were we prepared to act in accordance with these suggestions. Nor is the accomplishment of such a good an impracticable theory, or a mere ideal speculation, the people in their sovereignty have only to will it, and it is done. But however ardently we may look forward to such achievements, in our moral and political history, we would recommend no distinct political organization among the friends of temperance. A wise discrimina-

tion at the ballot-box between the proper candidates, is the unquestionable right of all, and no consistent friend of temperance, will hesitate to act for his country's best good, regardless of minor and political considerations; but the formation of a distinct temperance party in politics, we should regard as ill timed and unfortunate to our success. Our appeal is to the good and patriotic of all parties, and to the enlightened sense of public opinion. And we would call upon all who have regard for the temperance enterprise, to rally around its standard, and hasten on its speedy triumph. Never was there a nobler incentive to action, than is presented to the people of Wisconsin, to crush at once this demon of human happiness. Not the laurels of the conqueror on the battle field, nor the purpose of the crusaders to rescue the holy city from the tread of infidel feet, are half so fitting the commendation of the enlightened age, as he who wars the foe intemperance, and seeks to drive him from our soil.—Friends of freedom, and of temperance, will you come to our aid, and to the rescue of your country? If you will, then with united voices will we send up a thunder shout—**WISCONSIN IS FREE!**

M. FRANK,
R. H. DEMING,
J. LOTHROP.

ORIGIN AND CAUSE OF DRUNKENNESS.

It is a vice, not of bodies merely, or of animals, or beasts—but of souls; of souls which had turned away from him who alone can bless them, from the fountain of living waters, and are vainly striving to hew out broken cisterns which hold no water. They drink and dream that they are satisfied—but still they are thirsty; and they try not with water, living water, but with fire to quench their insatiable, their eternal thirst. But is it right to drink the poison of which I speak? especially when it tends not only to mock the efforts of the soul to find some real good, but almost beyond any thing, and every thing else, to prevent its seeking it where alone it can be found? Can it be right? and can any person who understands its nature and effects, continue as a beverage to use it, and not commit sin? Were the human body transparent; could you look through it, and see as God does, the operations of the multiplied and various organs, by which he sustains human life, and see the manner in which they are affected by alcohol; could you see the manner in which they treat it, and the manner also, in which it treats them, you would never doubt again whether to use it as a beverage, is or is not right. You would know. It would appear plain to you as the sun in the heavens, that it is not right.—*Dr. Edwards.*

Cost of Intemperance.—In a report made to the House of Commons of Great Britain, some years ago, in an enumeration of the evil consequences of the use of ardent spirits, it was estimated that the loss of labor in England, occasioned by intemperance, was fifteen millions of dollars!

bes in our new and rising Territory; and we hereby recommend to the friends of temperance generally and pledge ourselves to give a preference to all well conducted houses of this character.

LIST OF TEMPERANCE HOUSES.

1. Southport, kept by Hollis Whitney.
2. " " Wm. Seymour jr.
3. East Troy, " Darwin Hill.
5. Rock Prairie " Jno. Fletcher.
6. Eight miles west of Rock River on the road from Janesville to Madison, kept by Mr. Rhinehart.

NOW WISCONSIN MAY BE MADE A TEMPERANCE STATE
By M. Frank, Esq.

Resolved, That the moral and political condition of Wisconsin would be essentially elevated if, upon its admission into the Union, the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating drinks should be forever prohibited by its constitution.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

By Rev. S. Peet,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this society be requested to call a convention of the friends of Temperance in the Territory, at such time and place during the ensuing year, as they shall deem expedient, make the necessary preparation, and give reasonable notice thereof.

VOTES OF THANKS.

1. To the Ladies.

By H. Reed.

Resolved, That the spirit manifested by the ladies, in their attendance upon the exercises of this convention, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, is highly commendable, and is an evidence that the gentler sex are not behind the age in acts of philanthropy and benevolence.

2. To the speakers.

By S. F. Phoenix,

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Messrs. Finch, Peet, and Frank, for their able and interesting addresses of last evening.

3. To the Editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

By M. Frank, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be presented to the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel for the effective aid he has rendered the cause of temperance in this Territory through the columns of his paper.

4. To the people of Troy.

By A. Finch, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and are hereby presented to the proprietors of this house for their kindness in tendering its use for this society—also to the good people of Troy for the entertainment afforded to delegates. Their hospitality and generous deportment, manifested during the session of this convention, entitles them not only to our thanks, but to our highest esteem.

PUBLICATION OF THE MINUTES.

Resolved, That the Committee of Publication be authorized to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in such a manner as they shall judge advisable.

ADDRESS:

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

We claim your attention to a subject, which we deem intimately connected with the future growth and prosperity of our Territory. Our history is short, though of the most bright, and animating character. Every year, nay, every month produces new and interesting developments in this Territory, both physical and intellectual. Nor are we insensible as a people, to the enviable distinction which Wisconsin now occupies in the public mind: the fertility of our soil, the salubrity of our climate, and the moral aspect of our population, have justly created impressions abroad, which, in human probability, will tend to roll hither the tide of wealth and immigration, with increasing rapidity. In view of our future prospects, whose bosom does not heave with admiration, and whose heart does not swell with joy and gladness, that this goodly heritage, has fallen to our lot? We feel our general welfare here to be mutually blended; we feel a common interest in laying the foundation of our future prosperity, on a permanent, and lasting basis; we feel too, what is done to secure to our rising population a correct tone of sentiment, must be done quickly. We have every thing to gain by immediate action, and much to lose by delay: our social and political institutions will soon be fashioned, and when once they are, generations will bide the consequences.

Fellow citizens, we appeal to you in behalf of this, our adopted Territory, to take such a stand as the present crisis demands. The domestic happiness of our population, the success of our moral and social institutions, as well as our true political economy, are now at your disposal; by a united effort, you may free Wisconsin from one of the most blighting, and withering curses, ever inflicted upon the human race; a curse coeval with our nation's existence, more demoralizing to man, more destructive to human happiness and to our race, than a combination of all other vices, that mar our country's history.—We need go into no labored argument, to prove the correctness of our position. That intemperance is one of the legitimate and primary sources of disease, crime and death; that it is the producing cause of pauperism, of expensive litigations, and that it continually burdens the people with heavy taxation, are facts susceptible of proof, to a mathematical certainty. Indeed, it would be superfluous to go into detail, to prove the evils of intemperance in a community so enlightened as this; we presume they are generally admitted.

Whatever view then we take of the subject, either as a moral, or domestic evil, we are deeply interested, and are responsible to God and our country, for the attitude we take in relation to it. And inasmuch as the remedy is within our control, what a strange inconsistency shall we present to our better judgment, as a moral and economical people, if we make no effort to free our-

selves from one of the greatest hindrances to our advancement in wealth and happiness. Why should we not act with the discretion and prudence, in reference to this subject, as we do in the management of our farms, our shops, and our common business transactions? If the latter appeal directly to our pecuniary interests, the former not only does the same, but has still stronger claims upon us. The farmer who sows an extensive field, and tamely suffers a part of its produce to be carried off, and destroyed, would be strongly suspected of some imbecility of character. The mechanic who passively submits to unjust and oppressive taxation, betrays a superficial knowledge of business economy, and of his proper rights as a citizen. The individual who transacts his affairs on the score of enlightened policy, should not only calculate the dollars and cents, as the actual result of his gains, but he should estimate the losses which grow out of the vices in community, and by which losses he stands affected in a pecuniary point of view. It has been estimated that the loss occasioned by intemperance annually, is not less than \$150,000,000 in the United States. Now this loss reaches every individual in the nation, since whatever subtracts from the amount of the general whole, increases the pecuniary liability of the remainder, to bear the burdens of taxation, and contribute to the support of government.

Among the direct agencies which foster the evils of intemperance, the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drinks, stand most prominent; and so long as public opinion shall tolerate these causes, the final triumph of the temperance enterprise can never be achieved, but on the contrary, our country must continue to linger on, amidst accumulating woes and ills, and its soil remain polluted with the tread of drunkenness.—But we are aware that many excuses in this new country, are rendered for continuing in the manufacture and traffic, which, upon a superficial view, may seem plausible. It is said, we have a Territory of great agricultural resources; and that the surplus productions of our soil, must have an avenue to market, in order that the industrious farmer may receive some reward for his toils and privations, and have wherewith to cancel his debts and expenses incurred in a new country; and that grains cannot elsewhere be so profitably disposed of as to the distiller. However specious this reasoning may appear, it is nevertheless founded upon wrong principles, and false economy. Leaving the ruinous consequences to community, which follow the manufacture and sale in distilled spirits entirely out of the question, still the expediency of selling grain to distillers is bad. Upon general principles, its tendency is not to enrich but to impoverish; every bushel of grain converted into ardent spirits, is the destruction of so much real property; for ardent spirits cannot be said to possess any intrinsic value, for the purposes to which they are ordinarily applied; and however much importance may be attached to them, as an article of traffic, their worth is fictitious, especially when considered as a beverage. Who then will say the wealth of our Territory is enhanced by the conversion of our real property into unreal; or in other words, that by annually destroying a portion of the produce of our soil, we increase the wealth of our population? But it may be

THE JOURNAL.

MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1840.

THE JOURNAL.

At a late meeting of the Wisconsin Temperance Society, the undersigned were appointed a "committee to procure and superintend the printing of the proceedings of the meeting," and were "authorized to cause these proceedings to be published in such manner as we should judge advisable."

We present the *Wisconsin Temperance Journal*, as the mode of publishing best adapted, in our opinion, to effect the objects contemplated by the Society. This form of publication is preferred, because it is less expensive, both in the printing and circulation, than the pamphlet form. At the same time it affords an opportunity to add a little variety, both of original and selected matter, which it is hoped will be acceptable to the friends of temperance, and of some service to the cause.

STEPHEN PEET, } Publishing
A. FINCH, JR. } Committee.
HARRISON REED. }

OBJECT OF THE JOURNAL.

The object of this paper is to spread the doings of the Society, the address of the committee and other temperance matter before the public; that our fellow citizens in the Territory may know what is doing on this subject, and be induced to unite their influence and efforts in this philanthropic enterprise; and also that the friends of the cause in other portions of the country may know that Wisconsin will not be behind-hand in this noble work.

Without some such medium of communication, the influence of our Temperance Conventions and Anniversaries, and other efforts in the cause, will be very much circumscribed. We greatly need some mode of reaching the public mind at our own control, that the impulse received on such occasions, may be sent through the Territory, and that the friends of the cause, now scattered, and perhaps slumbering on their posts, may be roused to vigilance and activity.—The temperance hosts, which are scattered over our prairies and groves, must be rallied. The entire population of the Territory, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and from Green Bay to the southern boundary, (wherever that line may fall,) needs to be addressed, warned, and aroused on this subject. How can it be done? We have no agents to traverse the country in its length and breadth, and call up the attention of the people by the living voice.—We have no paper that can properly be made the vehicle of all that need be said on this subject, or that has a sufficient circulation to answer the end. The only alternative seems to be to send forth this little sheet, as a kind of telegraphic mode of conveying temperance intelligence to distant friends; and though it is not conducted on the principles of electricity, it is hoped that it will have the effect at least, to wake up some of the slumbering friends of the cause.

FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION.

The Journal will be published annually, or semi-annually, as shall be decided at the future meetings of the Society. It is believed that a

paper of this kind can be issued to advantage to the cause, in connection with the general meetings of the Society, if not oftener; and that the time is not far distant, when it shall become a regular quarterly or monthly publication. This has been contemplated as an ulterior object, in the arrangement and issue of the present number. At the same time the Society is not committed for its continuance, unless it shall be hereafter judged best.

CONDITIONS.

This paper is published for gratuitous circulation. Those to whom copies are sent, will please accept, peruse and circulate. Six copies are sent, in many instances, in one package, making the postage six cents, the smallest charge in general circulation. These papers are designed for distribution, at the discretion of the individuals to whom they are sent. It should be remembered, however, that an expense has been incurred in the publication of the paper, which the friends of the cause ought not to require the printer or the committee to bear. It is proposed that the executive committees of local societies, and individual friends of Temperance, immediately send in orders for such a number of copies as they may wish for distribution, and forward the money with the order.—The price is \$4 00 per hundred.

Orders may be sent to H. Reed, Milwaukee. Remember to pay your Postage.

THE PLEDGE.

It is a subject of congratulation that so great unanimity of sentiment, and uniformity of practice obtains among the friends of temperance, in regard to the pledge. After much discussion and many alterations and amendments in the earlier stages of the Temperance enterprise, the form and phraseology of a pledge has been hit upon, in which all sound and thorough temperance men are agreed. It has been adopted by the American Temperance Union, the State societies, and all other Temperance associations in the country, with perhaps a few exceptions, and these not materially affecting the great principle of *TOTAL ABSTINENCE*. It is "multum in parvo"—simple, clear, and comprehensive,—covers the whole subject and secures the whole object, and is unencumbered with "exceptions," which are peculiarly exceptionable in a matter of this kind.

We earnestly recommend to all concerned in forming Temperance societies in the Territory, to have this pledge incorporated in the Constitution. It is adopted by the Wisconsin Temperance Society, and is required to be adopted in substance by all societies connected with them. Uniformity is both desirable and practicable.—We have inserted the pledge at the head of the first column for the sake of having it distinctly before the eye, and within the reach of any who may wish to use it.

THE KING OF FRANCE A TEMPERANCE MAN.—A writer from Paris states—"It is a matter of some moment in France that Louis Philippe has adopted the principle of *total abstinence*, and although the French papers have already begun to deal out their bulls, I doubt not but his decision of character will be the security for his adherence to the principle for the sake of his country's weal."

THE DELAY.

The publication of the proceedings has probably been expected, by many, at an earlier period. The reasons for this delay are briefly, that the mode of publishing, and every thing pertaining to it, was to be taken up from the beginning. No plan was fixed upon; the paper was to be obtained from a distance; the address was not received until quite recently; the minutes of the meeting were to be reduced to order, and other matter to be prepared for the paper; and this too with no aid from correspondents, or exchange papers; and in the midst of the most pressing business on the hands of each of the committee.—Much less difficulty will attend the publication in future.

FORMATION OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

This is a measure earnestly recommended at the late meeting of the general Society. Will it be attended to? Let it be done at once. Much is lost by delay. Several counties have yet no organization. Every settlement in the Territory where there are even a few temperance men, should take immediate measures for forming a society. The influence of such societies, established at an early period in the settlement of a place will be very great in forming its character, and giving tone to the morals of the growing community around.

Every such society has a right, and is expected to, send delegates to the future conventions and annual meetings of the parent Society. Notice should be given of such organizations to the Executive Committee, that they may be recognized, and a list made out. Such notice may be sent to the Secretary of the society, or to Mr. J. F. Potter, P. M., East Troy, who is one of the committee.

THE KIND OF LEGISLATION.

DECISION OF THE ROCHESTER MEETING.

A meeting of the New York State Temperance Society was held at Rochester N. Y., Aug. 14, 1839, one prominent object of which, was, "to discuss the evils of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to devise the most speedy and certain remedy." It was the largest delegated temperance meeting ever held in the state, being composed of nearly 500 members.

At this meeting three plans of legislative action were proposed.

1. To leave the whole matter of licensing the retail of intoxicating drinks to towns.
2. To ask for a law prohibiting such sale, and have it submitted to the electors for their adoption or rejection, the same as their new constitution was.
3. To request the law-makers to legislate on this subject the same as they uniformly have on other nuisances, to prevent vice and misery, and incentives thereto.

After a full, talented and interesting discussion of the whole subject, that large and intelligent meeting adopted the third plan with perfect unanimity. This, in our estimation, is the true plan. It will be attended with the least evils, and will prove most effectual in staying the mighty evil, and settling forever the agitations on the subject. It is to be hoped that temperance men in Wisconsin will learn wisdom from the experience of our friends at the east, who

have been pioneers in this enterprise, and avoid the difficulties and dangers which they have had to encounter.

LAY UP FACTS.

As it is probable that another number of the Journal will be issued either in connection with the convention that shall be called, or the next annual meeting, it is requested that all temperance men in the region would lay up facts, and in some way communicate them to the meeting, or put them in the hands of the committee, to be used for the benefit of the cause. Short, pithy articles on the subject are also solicited from all who can wield "the weapon of a pen." Wisconsin is competent to make such a publication command respect, and exert an influence. Let her resources be brought forth, and let it be seen that Temperance has friends to advocate and maintain her cause in the "Far West."

CARDS AND WINE.

CAUTION FOR THE LADIES.—In some of our western villages it is a common practice among a certain class to have cards and wine at their social visits and parties, which occupy the time, and become objects of absorbing interest to the company. It is said that even the ladies handle the "paste-board," and take the "cheering glass," and thus give their countenance to a practice which is fraught with vast evil to mankind, and fearful danger to themselves.

Are these ladies aware of the tendency of their example? This social wine-drinking is the direct and, at the present day, the most crowded road to intemperance! The distance is short to the regions of drunkenness, which lie adjoining the field of death, where are the scattered bones, and the fresh made graves of thousands and thousands of the victims of intemperance. Oh! women—pause, reflect, desist; lest, are you are aware, you find yourself a downward wife.

THE ADDRESS.

We bespeak for the address of the Committee, on the preceding pages, an attentive perusal from all who feel interested in the welfare and future prosperity of Wisconsin. It does honor to the head and heart of the author, the chairman of the Committee; and the sentiments there expressed will find a most hearty response from every patriotic and philanthropic heart.

It is true that what is done to secure a correct tone of public sentiment in Wisconsin must be done quickly; and a fearful responsibility rests upon those who are now laying the foundations and fashioning the social and political institutions of this growing Territory. Could we but rid this fair portion of the country of the blighting curse of intemperance, and cause the habit-man traffic in intoxicating liquors to cease within our borders; then, indeed, should we present a grand moral spectacle which would attract hither the virtuous and intelligent from every quarter—then, indeed should we be a prosperous and happy people.

Let, then, the Christian, the philanthropist, and the patriot, together rally round this standard which has been erected—let all who love peace and concord, virtue and happiness, enroll themselves under the bright banner of Temperance, and what may not be accomplished towards this great and glorious end.

LAW versus LAW,

Or, *The license system tends to subvert all law.*

Of the 2500 liquor shops in the city of New-York, more than half are open on the Sabbath, in defiance of the laws of God and man, and are the resort of thousands, by night and by day.—The law is required to be observed in the obtaining of license to vend, but permitted to be violated in the sale. Thus these licensed, legalized establishments are openly breaking the law of the land, and offering effectual incentives to the multitudes around them to the same disregard of both law and the moral interests of the community. But no wonder—for the truth is, licensing the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is virtually giving license to most of the evils and crimes that abound in the land.

CIDER—A FACT.

It is a fact fully established and known, that cider and wine contain alcohol, and will intoxicate. Hence the traffic in them is morally wrong—inconsistent with true temperance principles, and indeed is "part and parcel" of the same business as rum-selling and whiskey drinking, which those who indulge in the above practice, affect to despise and loudly denounce. The following item from a Maine paper contains a fact illustrative of this statement:

It is a fact that in one instance where something like 20 hands were engaged at raising, and where no ardent spirits were used, they became so intoxicated upon old cider that a quarrel was bred among them, and but for the interposition of their employer great damage might have been done.

Our (what are called) Temperance stores have nearly as many, and perhaps I may say quite as many, men who come from their fountains of old cider intoxicated as there are from our grog-shops. On all public occasions, where wine is used, very many of our young men are seen to reel through our streets like drunken men.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING IN BOSTON.

Fifteen thousand persons present.

The recent action of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in reference to the license law, has alarmed and aroused the friends of Temperance throughout the state. A convention was called in Boston on the 19th of February, at which it is said, there were 15000 persons present, who participated in the interesting business of the meeting.

Resolutions of a forcible, dignified and decisive character, were adopted. Some of which are calculated to make the time-serving legislators of that state feel that they have mistaken the character of temperance men.

The first resolution given below, which was the fifth in the series offered at the meeting, takes bold and decided ground against the present license system, and that too, in the face of the action just had on the subject by the Legislature, and while they were yet in session. The resolution is expressed in very happy terms—mild but firm—denoting a calm, but fixed and determined purpose to sustain the great principles involved in the controversy.

The last resolution intimates pretty clearly

the course temperance men intend to pursue; and is a "caution" of all candidates for office in that sense.

3. Resolved, That all legislation which licensed the sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, was based upon the supposition that such use was required by the public good, and as that supposition is now proved to be erroneous, all such legislation ought to cease.

The question was taken on the fifth resolution, as ordered, by rising, and was passed with complete unanimity; the whole of the vast assembly rising. The three next in order were then adopted without debate.

6. Resolved, That the proper way to restrain a vicious practice is not to license it, but, so far as the public good may require, to defend the community against its evils.

7. Resolved, That no man has, or can have, a moral right to prosecute a business which tends to corrupt and injure his fellow man, and no Legislature has a moral right to license any individual to pursue such employment.

8. Resolved, That as the licensing of sin tends to shield it from public odium, by presenting for it a legal justification, Legislatures do a great evil when they give to a vicious practice the sanction of law.

14. Resolved, That until the laws of this state, concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors, are fully and firmly established upon the basis of prohibition, and sustained by a correct general sentiment, like the other penal and criminal laws of the Commonwealth, it is, in our opinion, the duty of Temperance men, to vote only for those men as candidates for legislative and executive offices, who are known and inflexible friends of such a course of legislation.

The question was taken by a rising vote, and was carried in the affirmative by a very large majority.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The papers are filled with the wonderful accounts of the progress of Temperance in Ireland. The "Irish heart" appears to have been wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and thousands on thousands press to the place of signature to the pledge. Within a short period 70,000 have enrolled themselves under a pledge of total abstinence. The excitement on the subject, in the south of Ireland is of the most astonishing character. Nearly the whole press of Dublin have come out in favor of the cause, and it is enlightening, to a wonderful extent, the zeal and energies of the Roman Catholic clergy.

A Cork paper states that by the efforts of Father Mathew the revenue on spirits alone has been reduced in that city, in a short time £10,000, or nearly \$50,000. Protestants as well as Catholics are uniting in the enterprise.

In Bonmahon, through the influence of Dr. Foley, five thousand took the total abstinence pledge in a single day. The account states: "the happy change is already visible in the village and adjoining roads, which formerly presented the most disgusting scenes on Sunday night, but which were last night (Sunday) as still as death."

In Dungarvon the Rev. Dr. Foley was met by a "numerous cortege" from town and country, headed by the members of the Dungarvon Temperance Society, eight hundred in number, bearing flags, preceded by their own band; thousands swelled their ranks, and on entering Stradbally, they numbered at least 20,000. After the Rev. gentleman had concluded his address, upwards of four thousand persons took the pledge, amongst whom were almost the whole population of Bonmahon. Next morning the work was renewed

and the inhabitants pressing in from the surrounding country, five thousand more were added, making nine thousand in two days, uniting with the total abstinence society in this district."

Was a single instance has yet occurred of a pledge being broken. In one case it was reported that an individual had fallen back; but he himself requested an examination, which resulted in his acquittal, the story having been raised by an enemy.

An Ulster paper states that the consumption of spirits in Ireland has been 23,300,000 gallons yearly, which, at the wholesale price of 7 shillings a gallon, amounts to 8,000,000 pounds sterling, or about 40,000,000 of dollars. The probability is that the consumer, who usually drinks by retail, pays double the price, which would be \$80,000,000 yearly; equal to ten dollars each to every man, woman and child in Ireland. The same paper states that during thirty weeks in the year "no less than 2,385,000 of the people of Ireland were destitute of the means of subsistence, even of the scantiest kind."

SAD DISASTER!!

Old Massachusetts.—This noble ship, which has weathered many a hard storm, and was thought to be one of the strongest and safest vessels in the United States, lately struck a rock, and came near being wrecked. She had been sailing some time under a strong breeze, attended with occasional squalls. The chief cause of the disaster is attributed to the bad management of the Captain, and some of the crew. They had recently come into command, and either through the want of skill, or, as some think, by treachery and design, ran the vessel into this perilous situation, to the imminent danger of her valuable cargo. The owners have had a meeting in Boston, to enquire into the causes of the disaster, and take measures to get her off and under way again. They passed resolutions condemning the course of the officers and men. It is probable that a new Captain and crew will be employed next trip.

Suppression of Distillation.—A fact worth remembering.—"In consequence of a short crop of grain in Ireland some years since, government passed a law forbidding distillation through the year; the consequence was, that year the Irish exported grain, and imported from England double the number of blankets; and there was a vast increase of consumption of useful articles throughout the country. So that this short crop, connected with the law preventing distillation, was a real blessing to the community." Who can calculate the benefits which would result to this Territory if no distillery should be allowed to commence his operations?

ALAS! FOR THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE!!—Says Judge Edwards, "within the last nine years I have had eleven men arraigned before me on indictments for murdering their wives; ten of whom were drunkards. What stronger proof could be afforded of the deplorable consequences of intemperance?"

These victims were urged on by it from one degree of depravity to another, till they were not only induced to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow beings, but to sacrifice the

partners of their bosoms—those whom they rested under the strongest obligations to love, cherish and protect.

Instead of encircling them in their warmest affections, they deprived them of life, and they now lie mouldering in their graves."

Further testimony of Judge Edwards in respect to the fruits of intemperance:

"From my own experience, and the best information I have obtained, I am satisfied that three fourths of the crimes committed are consequent to intemperance. Drunkards crowd our penitentiaries, and our almshouses are filled with them, or with those who are brought to want by the intemperance of their natural protectors. In spite of the admonitions of wise and good men, victims of intemperance daily swell the throng, and the tide of misery consequent upon it moves on as long as like causes continue to produce like effects."

He might have added, as long as traffic in intoxicating drinks is sanctioned and protected by license laws.

TEMPERANCE TAVERNS.—Let every Temperance man remember his duty when travelling, and patronize as far as possible, Temperance Houses. It is to the friends of temperance that these houses mainly look for encouragement and support, and were temperance men more consistent in this particular the number of these houses would be vastly increased.—By Temperance Taverns we do not mean those houses that are not only destitute of liquors, but of every thing that is necessary to the comfort of the traveller; but those places where proper attention is paid to the wants of guests, and where the sensibilities are not shocked by the noisome breath of the tippler, or an array of bottled poison. The following houses were recommended at the late convention as worthy of public patronage: *Hollis Whitney and William Seymour, Jr., Southport; Darwin Hall, East Troy, Milwaukee co.; John Fletcher, Rock Prairie, Rock co.; and Rhinehart, 8 miles from Home's Ferry on Rock River, on the Madison road.*

WHAT A CHANGE.—Six years ago we knew a young man of one of the finest families in New England, come to a neighboring city, establish himself in his profession, and gain for a wife one of the most beautiful ladies in the place. Last week his father was sent for to come and take care of him, or he must go to the poor house. So swift had been the descent of the gentle drunkard; but oh, who can tell the agonies that in these short years have rent the heart of the wife, and how gloomy are the yet future prospects of her and her babes. Is there no feeling in our countrymen that they will witness such things, and uphold the accursed traffic.—*Temperance Union.*

In view of facts like the one above recorded, should not the young man who is sporting with the "social glass," and sipping at the sparkling wine cup—should he not pause and reflect upon what may be his later end? And, too, should not the young lady who now encourages by her countenance and example, the practice of wine drinking—should she not pause and reflect upon the tendency of her course?

POSTAGE.—This paper is a periodical, and is subject to the same postage as a common newspaper.

TAKING THE RIGHT STAND.

When the attempt was first made last season to set up distilleries in our Territory, application for grinding was made to the owners of two of our largest flouring establishments, Messrs. H. & S. P. Phoenix, of Delavan, and Mr. J. M. Goodsell of Geneva. The application was at once rejected, and the men concerned in this accursed business, were refused any countenance or aid in their undertaking. The consequence is; that in the former place no distillery is likely to be established, and in the latter, so much difficulty and delay has been experienced, that the work of death has not yet commenced; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the place and the country, that it may never be put in operation.

This is the right stand. Let the people universally refuse to furnish materials, or to afford any facilities for such establishments among us, and this beautiful and flourishing territory will never experience the blighting, withering curse of a distillery. These fires will go out if no fuel is furnished—these streams of death will never commence their courses through our fair land, unless the fountains are supplied by our own citizens—from the products of our own soil!! Fellow citizens, what will you do?

LICENSE LAW IN SWEDEN.

By a law of Sweden, it is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers, under a heavy penalty. By another law, who ever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the person is a minor.

What would the liquor dealers of this country say to such laws here? They would decide, of course, that they were unconstitutional, and as far as possible, would prevent their enforcement. Fortunately for the Swedes, rum-sellers and rum-drinkers have not the power to nullify a law there, and the people, in consequence, have a chance of becoming temperate and happy.—*Facts for the People.*

SPREAD THE LIGHT.—It is manifest that there is a greater movement on the subject of temperance throughout the United States, than there has been at any previous period. Now then is the time to spread light; to carry truth into every man's dwelling; and we must urge it upon all the friends of the cause to aid in the circulation of temperance papers. We almost despair of sustaining many temperance lecturers; but, with a little aid, we can flood the land with temperance papers; and these, as they are now conducted, will not fail to do the work.—We call upon all officers of Temperance Societies, and upon clergymen and physicians to aid in this great matter.—*Temp. Union.*

Extracts from the speech of the Hon. J. S. Williams, in the Senate of Massachusetts, on the repeal of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

MORAL SUASION.

Moral suasion, it is said, is all sufficient. Mr. President, moral suasion has been tried; and tried successfully; but still it is found that there are those in our community who cannot be reached by moral suasion alone. And why not have a law which shall reach such? Is legislation to prevent crime an anomaly upon our statute book? Why not try moral suasion merely, with the highway robber, the thief, the assassin, and the murderer? Why the law against carrying deadly weapons?—What means the action of the Legislature at the present session, in relation to the small-pox? Why do we ask Congress to legislate in relation to steamboats? The lives of our fellow citizens are exposed and lost for want of proper precaution on the part of the owners of the Lexington, and the community, from one end of the land to the other, feel the outrage, and with united voice, ask for such laws as will prevent such neglect in future. But are laws requisite to protect the laws of our citizens upon the ocean, and none upon land?

INEQUALITY.

But this law, it is said, operates unequally. The rich man can buy his fifteen gallons, whilst the poor man cannot. And the same objection applies as well to all of our legal enactments; and before it can be otherwise you must change the order of Divine government, and establish an equality which the Almighty has not seen fit to do. Society must be changed, and an equality instituted which does not at present exist. Why not, for the same reason repeal the law regulating the sale of gunpowder? Why do we not hear complaints from the citizens of Boston in relation to the ordinance which forbids the erection of wooden buildings? Does it not operate unequally upon the citizens, and prevent the poor man from erecting a shelter for himself and family, because he has not property sufficient to enable him to build a house of brick, while the rich have only to suit their own convenience?

TEN REASONS

Why there should be a state law in every State, suppressing the retail traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, to be drunk on the premises.

1. Such traffic is not needed for the prosperity, convenience, comfort or happiness of the people.

2. Such traffic holds out a constant allurements to the weak and reckless, to drink and waste their money and become intemperate.

3. Such traffic has made 500,000 drunkards in the nation, and if continued, will make 500,000 more, and 500,000 more through all succeeding generations.

4. It is the cause of more than two-thirds of all our pauperism.

5. To it, may be traced four-fifths of murders and other atrocities, and one-third of all madness.

6. Such traffic is the cause of nine-tenths of all sudden deaths.

7. It degrades society, pollutes public morals and renders a neighborhood ignorant, vicious and miserable.

8. It results to an awful extent, especially in cities, in Sabbath-breaking, a neglect of the worship and service of God, and violation of his commands.

9. It brings a ruin only into the treasury of a state, and enormously taxes all the industrious and enterprising population.

10. Nothing but state laws will meet the evil. Town and city regulations cover but small communities—which may be so infected with the traffic in adjacent places as to enable them to derive but little benefit from their own regulations. If it is incumbent on a town to suppress it for the benefit of its inhabitants, it is incumbent on the state to suppress it for the benefit of all. If a town has not strength to suppress it, so much more is it the duty of the state to intervene for the protection of the feeble.—*Am. Temp. Jour.*

WATER—OH! WATER FOR ME.

[The following piece of exquisite poetry is respectfully commended to the notice of all lovers of good wine. Perhaps they may find something to admire, both in the poetry and in the subject. The beauties and benefits of water 'pure, cold and bright,' will yet be appreciated, and its praises 'hold to story, and song in song.']

Oh! water for me—bright water for me!
And wine for the treacherous debauchee?
It cools the brow, it cools the brain,
It cools the faint one lying again;
It cools 'er the sense like a breeze from the sea.
All freshness, like infant purity,
Oh water, bright water, for me, for me!
Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!
Rise to the brain! fill to the brain!
Let the flowing crystal kiss the brain:
For my hand is steady, my eye is true,
For I, like the flowers, drink naught but dew.
Oh! water, bright water's a mine of wealth,
And the ores it yields are vigor and health.
So water, pure water for me, for me!
And wine for the treacherous debauchee!
Fill again to the brain—again to the brain!
For water strengthens life and limb.
To the days of the aged it adds length.
To the might of the strong it adds strength;
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight.
'Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light.
So water, I will drink naught but thee.
Thou parent of health and energy!
When o'er the hills, like a gladsome bride,
Morning walks forth in her beauty's pride,
And leading a band of laughing hours,
Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers,
Oh! cheerily then my voice is heard,
Mingling with that of the soaring bird,
Who singeth aloud his name in tune,
As he freshens his wing in the cold gray cloud.
But when evening has quieted her sheltering dew,
Drowsily flying, and weeping slow,
Her dusky mistress o'er land and sea,
How gently, oh! I sleep, felt thy poppies on me!
For I drink water, pure, cold and bright,
And my dreams are of beauteous life long night.
So, hurrah for thee, water, hark! hark!
Thou art silver and gold, thou art ribbon and star
Hurrah for bright water! hurrah! hurrah!

"WHY DON'T YOU ASK PA TO BE STILL WHILE I'M DYING?"

It was the hour of twilight. The streets were getting still. All was hushed around the dwelling of —, where lay the wasted form of Ellen. She had been raised up in her bed that she might see the sun go down in the west. She watched his rays as they lingered upon the distant summit, till she grew tired with looking. She had just been placed in a more reposeful posture, when the room where she lay became the scene of strange confusion. From the hoarse throat of the drunkard were poured forth a volley of oaths and horrid imprecations. The room was filled with his repulsive breath. The care-worn and heart-broken wife was rudely driven from the bedside of the dying Ellen. The younger children were huddled together in one corner of the room, pale with fear and their eyes red with weeping. The senseless babbling and noisy violence of the drunkard continued. The breath of Ellen became fainter and shorter. She raised her little skeleton hand and beckoned her mother, who stood weeping on the other side of the room, to come to her. She, poor child, had only strength to say, "why don't you ask Pa to be still while I'm dying?"—These were the last words of Ellen; but they were in vain. With the last sigh of her gentle spirit there went up to heaven also the inhuman ravings of the drunken father! This story is no fiction; not a matter of imagination, but of real occurrence.

Had the owner of the grog-shop in that neighborhood the spirit of a man or a demon within him? For filthy lucre he could fabricate such misery, and deal out such death all around him!

The King of Prussia has caused ten thousand Tracts, setting forth the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors, to be distributed among his subjects.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S PLEDGE.

The following is the form of a pledge which will peculiarly interest children.—They can easily commit and retain it in their memory. It is recommended to be circulated in the Sabbath Schools, especially at Sabbath School celebrations on the fourth of July. The children should, however, understand the object and the binding nature of the pledge before their names are entered.

THE PLEDGE.

This little band	Nor ferry run
Do with our hand	To turn our home
The pledge now sign	Into a bell,
To drink no wine,	Where none could dwell,
Nor brandy red,	Whence peace would fly;
To turn our head	Where hope would die,
Nor whiskey hot	And love expire
That make the sea,	Mild such a fire.
So here we Pledge perpetual hate	
To all that can intoxicate.	