

# THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1853.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
In Advance, . . . . . \$3 for six months.

**NOTICE.**—Having a large amount of business demanding undivided attention, and which, in addition to my editorial labors, is more than I can well attend to, and as this will probably continue to be the case for three or four weeks to come, I have engaged the services of Rev. D. EMERSON, for the time named, and who will take charge of the editorial department of tomorrow evening's paper.

O. CLEMENS.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 7th, 1853.

## LAYING A CORNER STONE.

On Wednesday, the 14th of this month, the Corner Stone of the new Christian University at Canton will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. President Shannon of the Missouri University and Elder Jacob Creath, of Palmyra, will be present and deliver addresses. Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Edward Bates, and Mr. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, have also been invited to attend and address the public on the occasion. The "Columbians," among the sweetest singers in the country have promised to attend. Ample arrangements have been provided for the entertainment of strangers, and a general invitation is extended.

This college will be an imposing structure, situated on a beautiful eminence, about a mile from the river. It will be 120 feet front, including the wings, and the main building will be 120 feet deep.

Canton is handsomely situated; is a flourishing town, and is improving rapidly.

**NEW PAPER.**—The "Central Missourian" is the title of a new paper, to be published weekly in the city of Boonville, by Benjamin F. Buie. The paper will be independent in politics, and chiefly devoted to literature, temperance, miscellany and general intelligence. The first number will be issued this month. Price, one dollar and fifty cents, in advance. The editor was for some years past connected with the "South-Western Flag," at Springfield, Mo.

**FALL CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.**—See advertisement of Webster, Marsh & Co., of St. Louis.

From the Western Journal.  
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The survey of a route for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has placed the mineral resources of North Missouri before the people of the United States in a new light, whilst the fact that this line of road traverses a coal field for the distance of seventy miles is calculated to make it one of the most important improvements in the Mississippi Basin. Coal may be regarded as a necessary element for modern civilization, and the imagination can scarcely grasp the extent to which its consumption is destined to be carried in this broad region. To give some idea of the growth of the coal trade east of the Alleghanies, where wood is much more abundant than in the west, we extract the following statistics from the Railroad Journal:

"In 1821 there were 1,071 Tons consumed in the U. S.

1831	"	178,000	"	"
1841	"	888,000	"	"
1851	"	4,285,730	"	"

At the same ratio of increase for the next decade the consumption will be in 1861 seventeen millions of tons."

No apprehension need be entertained on the part of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad company, that there will be little or no demand for coal; it will not be many years after their road shall have been completed before it will be taxed to its utmost capacity to transport this one article. And traversing, as it does, one of the best agricultural districts of this great valley, it will not be long before a double track will be required to do the business of the line. We most cordially congratulate the company and the citizens of North Missouri in general, in view of the brilliant prospects before them.

We are conscious of the injustice which we do the chief engineer, J. M. Bucklin, Esq., by copying a part of his very able report without publishing the whole document; but as that was not practicable without doing violence to the ar-

range of our Journal, we trust some other occasion may arise which will enable us to do more ample justice.

The Daily News, an evening journal issued at Newport, Ky., is essentially a family paper." It is edited and published by W. S. BAILY, and every type that goes into its columns is set by his laughters. The little girls set type with very great facility. The paper is got ready, put to press and worked off by the family in a matter of course kind of way, just as the dishes are washed, or any other job of house-work performed.

[Published by request.]

ADDRESS

Before the "Hannibal City Liquor Law Reform Association," Sept. 5, 1853. By O. CLEMENS.  
(Concluded.)

People often tell us that they confess freely that intemperance is a great evil, but that it can never be banished, and broadly assert, but without giving any reliable authority, which they cannot do, that all attempts to suppress the liquor traffic by law have entirely failed; that there is more drinking in Maine and other States which have adopted prohibitory laws than there was before their adoption; that drinking is done in a secret, underhand manner, and that men "drink for spite!" If it is driven into secret places, it will soon become disgraceful in a greater or less degree in the estimation of public opinion; and when that is the case, respectable men will not be in danger of becoming drunkards, and the sooner those who "drink for spite" kill themselves, the better it will be for the community in which they live. So that if the evil is driven out of sight, where it cannot tempt the unstable and unwary, it is a great good accomplished. We have seen the most favorable accounts from Vermont, of the operation of the Maine Liquor Law in that State. The Mayor of Portland, Me., in answer to a letter of inquiry from a gentleman of Cincinnati, (who is in favor of a prohibitory law in Ohio) as to the operation of the Maine liquor law, writes as follows:

CITY OF PORTLAND.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1853.

Dear Sir: The liquor law has been and is still enforced in this city. We have no public drinking houses or shops where liquor is publicly sold, and our city is very quiet. But few cases of intemperance are seen, and cases of crime before our last court were much less than for some years previous. Liquor can be purchased freely in our neighboring State, New Hampshire, and in the city of Boston. Any of our citizens can purchase there and take it to their houses for use, but not for sale. I have no doubt there is much drinking in private, which the law cannot and does not attempt to control. So far as meets the public eye, there has been a very great improvement in our city under the operation of the law.

Yours, &c., JAMES B. CARROLL, Mayor,

Prof. E. Pond, of the Bangor, Me., Theological Seminary, in answer to the question, "What effect has the law already produced?" says:—"It has put an end to rum-selling for drinking purpose, except in the lowest places, and in the most private, sneaking, contemptible way. It has greatly diminished drunkenness. I have not seen a drunken man in our streets for the last six months. At this season of the year with all our lumbermen from the woods, our Irish and Indians, I have not seen one intoxicated. The law has made our streets quiet through the night. Very few, comparatively, get into the watch-house. The House of Correction has been at times, almost empty; I know not but it is so now. The expense of paupers is greatly diminished; also the expense of litigation. Hundreds of thousands throughout the State, who but for the law had been miserable drunkards, and whose homes had been the abode of the extremest wretchedness, are now industrious, sober citizens, and their families are living in comparative comfort."

The Detroit, Michigan, Tribune says, "It has been a source of universal remark that the Fourth of July was never known to pass off in this city as quietly and with as little 'noise and confusion,' rioting and drunkenness, as did Monday last. The beneficial influences of the Maine Law appear to be working in advance, and we are pleased to be able to record the fact that there were not half a dozen drunken men seen about the streets on the Fourth. Law and order prevailed throughout the day, and when the large crowd that had flocked into the city from all parts of the country, is taken into consideration, the universal sobriety that characterized the whole celebration is remarkable, and augurs well for the upholding of the liquor

law."

I am not quoting these testimonials for the purpose of upholding the Maine Liquor Law, but to show that it is possible to effect a vast amount of good by the operation of law, and deducing the conclusion that if law can effect so much in those States, why should an ordinance in Hannibal be expected to increase the amount of liquor drinking? Why may it not be expected with more reason that it will very much diminish the amount of drinking, and force the little there is to hide itself from public gaze like a guilty criminal? But if it will really increase the amount of traffic in liquors, why do liquor dealers so vehemently oppose the ordinance? If they could sell more, and that too, without paying any license, their own interest should lead them to petition for the ordinance. Some liquor sellers in Maine impoverished themselves, and actually became bankrupts, by their determined efforts to oppose the law; yet all the time the cry was raised, or at least it is raised here, that laws to suppress the liquor traffic only increase the evil. The New York Herald, the most scandalous, unscrupulous sheet in America, has busied itself with publishing false reports of the effects of the Maine Liquor Law, and these have circulated faster than the truth. Several towns in this State have succeeded in suppressing the liquor traffic. I believe Fulton is among the number; I am certain that New London is. You cannot find a more peaceable, quiet town than New London. It is said that there is now more drinking now in Palmyra than before the attempt to suppress it. I have heard this denied; but, granting that it is so, who is prepared to assert that any efforts are made in Palmyra to enforce the law? Perhaps they are like the people of Boston, who have the law but do not try to enforce it. We intend to have officers in this city who will perform their duty in this matter.

But we are happily able to produce still more conclusive testimony that prohibitory laws do not increase the evils attendant upon the liquor traffic. In a communication of Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, to the citizens of that town, dated September, 1851, he says:

There were in our Alms-house, June 2, 1851, (the law was approved on that day) one hundred and sixteen persons; on the first Monday of August there were eighty-five, and on the 1st Monday of September, twenty one.

The Maine Law was passed June 1st, 1851. From the Annual Report of the Mayor of Portland, March 25, 1852, we take the following:

"At the commencement of the year, I expressed the opinion that the construction of a new Alms-house establishment, to cost at least \$50,000, would be indispensable. \* \* \* If the present course of policy shall be steadily persevered in, our alms-house will probably afford abundant and comfortable accommodation for all its inmates, until the city shall be three or four times as populous as it now is. \* \* \* At the commencement of the year the number of open rumshops of all grades, in full operation, was supposed to be from 300 to 400; three hundred was its lowest estimate; at present there is not one. The receipts of these places per day, at the lowest figures, may be reckoned to average three dollars; this for 300 days, would give two hundred and seventy thousand dollars per year. \* \* \* This amount will purchase 50,000 barrels of flour at \$5 each, or about five barrels of flour and five cords of wood to every family in the city, estimating the number of families at 4,000. \* \* \* A great many families destitute a year since, are now comfortable and happy.

The following is taken from a report made at a meeting of the citizens of Bangor, in the City Hall, Nov. 14, 1851, on the operation of the Maine Temperance Law:

"We have obtained from the proper sources the following statistics, which will illustrate the matter in detail:

Commitment to the county jail, quarter ending:  
Sept. 30, 1850—Drunkenness, 12—Assault, 7  
June, 30, 1851 do. 11 do 3  
Sept. 20, 1851 do. 3 do 5

Showing a difference in favor of this quarter of 6, as compared with the one previous, and of 11, as compared with the corresponding one last year.

Commitments to the city watch-house quarter ending:  
June 30, 1851 154 Cost \$558 80  
Sept. 30, 1851 51 " 375 73

Difference in favor of this quarter 103 " \$183 07

Number of places where liquor is sold:  
Last spring 106 | At present 56  
Showing a diminution of some 50 per cent. while the quantity sold is estimated to be re-

duced 75 per cent. Most of these are Irish dwellings of the lower class—which cannot be searched without express proof of sale—where liquor is kept in very small quantities.

Quantity of liquor seized and condemned, about 4,000 gallons, and a still larger amount reshipped to Boston.

The state of the streets and city, according to the City Marshal's statement, is "improved 75 per cent." as compared with the previous quarter.

As concerns pauperism, an overseer of the poor says: "The applications for aid, for the last three months, have not been half so numerous as the three preceding months. We understand that the extra help during haying on the City Farm is all hired. It has heretofore been performed by persons committed to the House of Correction for drunkenness, of whom there has never been a deficiency. The House of Correction is now empty."

The operation of the law will be to add some 400 or \$500 to the amount of the poll taxes of this city. In other words, it creates a body of some hundreds of new citizens, in place of an equal number of degraded and burdensome paupers, or of men who for charity's sake were spared the tax. \* \* \*

[Do you hear that?—you who tell us that to suppress the liquor traffic will drive away trade, impoverish our treasury, and exclude population.]

Out-door expenses of the Pauper Establishment:

Quarter ending June 30, 1850, 60 supported,	\$506 16
Do. Sept. 30, 1850, 40 do.	406 43
Do. June 30, 1851, 49 do.	470 53
Do. Sept. 30, 1851, 28 do.	213 08

Showing a reduction of more than fifty per cent. for the last quarter, against twenty per cent. last year.

Expenses of Alms House, resulting from intemperance, in 1851:

Quarter ending June 30, - - -	\$161 58
Do. Sept. 30, - - -	5 02

Showing a reduction of \$156 51, or ninety-seven per cent.

Cost of support of common drunkards in the House of Correction, for Penobscot county, in 1851:

Quarter ending June 30, - - -	\$147 84
Do. Sept. 30, - - -	40 67

Showing a reduction of \$107 14, or 72 1-2 per cent.

We have the Marshal's testimony that "considerable improvement" is manifest in the condition of the intemperate classes, and that the comforts of many families have been greatly augmented.

There are attached to the above report some arguments showing the comparative advantages of the Maine Liquor Law. These I omit, because I am not trying to show that the Maine Law is better than any other kind of liquor law, but merely that prohibitory laws diminish, instead of increasing the evils attendant upon the liquor traffic.

We are said to be leagued with the abolitionists. Last Wednesday an abolition convention assembled at Syracuse, New York, at which John Jay, John P. Hale, Senator Chase and Garrett Smith figured prominently. An attempt was made to engraft the Maine Liquor Law among their resolutions, but they voted the proposition down. The suppression of the liquor traffic is a principle by itself, which has never been, and probably will not be, engrafted into the platform of any party, whig, or democratic, or abolition, or free-soil, until it becomes very popular, as it is now in Ohio, where both whig and democratic candidates find it necessary to convince the people that they are sound Maine Law men.

It is said by some that the clause in our charter conferring the power to suppress the liquor traffic in this city is unconstitutional. It is well known that the United States Government itself prohibits effectually the sale of liquor to Indians, on account of the mischief it works among that people. But this is not all. Here are the opinions of several Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Taney said:

"If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper.

"Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens." (5 Howard,