THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

For the Organ of the Temperance Reform.

A Rational Conclusion.

MR. EDITOR:—In conversation recently with a gentleman, who, for many years, had kept a tavern, with the usual accompanyment, "a selection of choice liquors," I learned that he had banished intoxicating drinks from his house. In answer to the inquiry, why he had done so? he related the following incident:

A number of his neighbors were out on a sleigh ride, and called at his house to cheer their spirits with the usual stimulants.

They spent most of the night in revelry and left eighteen dollars in the Landlord's drawer for liquor and cigars. In the company was an elderly man, the father of several children.

The following day the Landlord met one of this man's children in the street, shivering in the "winter's cold, his naked feet exposed to the snow, and his body but poorly protected by his tattered garments. The Landlord's sympathies were excited for the little sufferer, and the unwelcome truth flashed upon him, that he had received the money of that child's father for liquor, when it ought to have been used to provide for his destitute family. Truly, said he, I am guilty in this matter, and I will no more rob the worse than widowed wife and orphan children, of the common comforts of life. He went home and poured every drop of his liquor upon the earth, and told his wife what he had done. She rejoiced at it, and together they pledged themselves to the principles of total abstinence from the intoxicating cup.

The next night his old friends called on him to have another drunken revel, but he told them what he had done, and why he had done it. With a lower upon their countenances, and curses upon their lips, they turned away to seek the maddening poison elsewhere. Two of that company now have drunken sons, and one of them recently found his own son returning from the dram shop in a state of intoxication, and sharply demanded of him what he had been doing, to which the boy replied, "just what you like to do, old man, getting drunk."

Truly, "the iniquity of the father is visited upon the children." And can it be otherwise? And what a scene will that be, when the father and the son together hear the terrible sentence, "depart ye cursed,' for "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." E. T.

[For the Organ of the Temperance Reform.

POLAND, O., June 10th, 1852.

BRO. CLARK:—Two or three weeks since Bro. Cary published a short article, designed, as he said, to call out an expression of feeling as to the course to be taken by the Temperance men of Ohio during the present summer. I can answer only for myself in this matter; but to me there seems to be but one course—send out our petitions again through all the State—into every school district, and to every house if possible—and roll up before the Legislature a petition double that of the past winter. I am aware that we have but little to hope from the present Legislature; but we have everything to hope from the people. Let us keep the subject before them, until our law makers have been taught to respect their will. We may not be able to learn them this lesson the coming session; but if the Temperance men of Ohio do their duty, the snows of the succeeding winter will rest quietly down upon the political graves of some of those *"sheep-washing"* members, who now disgrace their constituents by ridiculing this great moral movement.

We have performed a great deal of unpaid labour in the furtherance of the Temperance movement. Those whose wisdom consists in making money, and who estimate others by the number of favours and quantity of gold they possess, laugh at our weakness in thus doing. So be it. While they thus laugh, we can well afford another summer of labour and toil in this holy work—to save *them and their children* from the destroying influences of intemperance. When we stop to count the profit and loss of our investments of labor in this great work, we may lay our armor by and retire from the field. The *work* is ours—the *result* is God's. On every hand the prospects of speedy victory brighten around us. State after State wheels into line with Maine; and shall we hesitate as to the effort to be made by us? Rather than this, it seems to me, we should at once organize our forces in every county, and commence an early canvass of the State. Our opponents told us last winter that the people did not want the law. Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND petitioners declared their statement false. They still, with unblushing hardihood, proclaim their original assertion. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND names should, next winter, stamp upon them the seal of *falsehood*, at the same time affirming the unalterable purpose of the people of Ohio, to continue the agitation of this subject until Alcohol is agitated out of the State.

THOS. H. CUMMINGS.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—On Saturday morning a man calling himself Davis went into the tailor shop of Warren Lillibridge, No. 1 Burnet house, and purchased of a small boy a bill of different kinds of clothing amounting to $112—then told the youth that he would take the goods up stairs, and return in a few minutes and pay for them. He took the clothing off, and has not been seen or heard of since. The police are on the alert for him.—*Nonpareil.*

DEPLORABLE.—The cholera has made its appearance among the inmates of the Orphan Boys' Asylum, in the Third District, New Orleans. Some six or seven of the children have died, and others are prostrated; the nurse is dead, one of the Brothers, who conducted the Asylum, also died of the disease.

From the Richmond, Va., Era.

National Division.

On Wednesday evening, June 2d, the Grand Division of Virginia met in the Union Temperance Hall, and proceeded to the initiation of sundry persons. P. M. W. P. Cary, of Ohio, occupying one chair, and M. W. P. Oliver, of New York, the other. It had been understood, that the evening was to be spent exchanging fraternal greetings, and talking of the success of the Order throughout its extent. We have attempted here an outline report of the remarks submitted by the various speakers. It is far, however, from accuracy, yet will be found interesting. At the conclusion of the initiations, P. M. W. P. Oliver arose and said:

The circumstances by which we are surrounded are highly gratifying. Not only have we here the G. D. of Virginia, but at this time there are representatives present from twenty-six or seven States of the Union. Just think of it. Only a few years have elapsed since sixteen mechanics concocted and set in motion an institution which is now spread through every State of this confederacy, into the British provinces, and into Great Britain. We are earnestly striving to introduce it into Scotland, and mooting the propriety of giving it to China. Such is, in brief, the history of our Order; and now we are here from all quarters, moved by a common impulse to bless our race. And, as there are many States to speak their sentiments, I will just call up, first, a brother from the extremes of civilization. I allude to

Mr. TILLEY, of New Brunswick. I feel proud of the position to which you have assigned me, sir, this evening: of leading the van. But, Most Worthy Patriarch, before I proceed I wish to ask you a question. You spoke of twenty-six representatives, from all parts of the Union. Am I to understand that you have annexed us, and therefore, I may say "fellow-citizens?

P. M. P. OLIVER. I beg pardon. I should have said of our jurisdiction instead of Union.

SPEAKER. Then, sir, I cannot say "fellow-citizens," but when I look about me, although I come from one of her Majesty's provinces and am thousands of miles from home, I feel that I am at home, and among my brethren. And I am happy to be able to say, that of the 300,000 members connected with the Order, the British provinces furnish a tenth. I remember, some years ago, when attending another body, I was introduced as a delegate from a Division in New Brunswick, whereupon a brother desired that I would describe its locality, as he never heard of the place before. I found it difficult to explain its position, but now, have only to say, "it is adjacent to Maine," and am at once understood. It is our boast, that we have been first to follow Maine in the adoption of her liquor law.—From her we received the order, and she has given us that blessed instrumentality for saving men from the scourge of intemperance, which has covered her with glory. Encouraged by her example, we have pressed the battle to the gates; and though, in '50, we lost a resolution against the importation of liquors, in '52 we got the Maine law, to begin its operations in 1853. And this law shall yet be established among all people, and then what will be the position of the sixteen to whom allusion has been made. Humble they may have been, thenceforth, their names will be embalmed in the hearts of mankind.

Next came NYE, of Maine. I am no speaker, but belong to a class who knock heads out of whisky barrels and spill their contents in the streets. One year, to-day, the Maine law was signed and went into operation, and throughout the State, this day, has been celebrated as the anniversary of a second independence. With us the law works well. In large cities, such as Bangor and Portland, where there is an efficient police, it is easily executed; but in the back country towns, where nearly all drink or sell, it is more difficult to sustake it efficiently. In Waterville, where I reside, we have closed twenty grogeries, and now our churches are filled with those who were drunkards and our schools with their children. But now our cry is, "Rum-sellers, to the State Prison;" and in less than two years we shall have a law punishing with imprisonment any man twice convicted of selling strong drink.

Massachusetts then spoke through WILSON. I am not the man, sir, of talk. Among the many virtues for which I am celebrated, this never was one. And as all our talk seems to tend to one theme, I will simply say, that, as the fruit of a year's toil, we have recently adopted a law similar to that of Maine. But I will stop, and call up brother SLACK, of our State. This latter gentleman gave a most interesting account of the progress of anti-liquor bill through the legislature, and the great joy of the people when it was adopted, and Governor Bonwell's signature appended. We cannot report his speech, as our attention was called off just at this point.

GERMAIN, of Western New York, said: I am no speaker, but, however well qualified under other circumstances, I could not speak at present. Coming, as I do, from a cold climate, the heat here renders me incapable of the exertion. But, as the Maine law appears now to be the main thing, I'll say a word concerning it. Until our last session of the legislature we could not gain respectful hearing for our petitions for anti-license enactments. But, at that time we not only achieved that, but came within ten votes of a complete victory. This we consider better than victory, as it gives us time for more agitation of the subject, and to become better prepared. I'll add but a word more. This is my first visit to the South, and I find myself (except the heat) very agreeably and hapily situated. My first impressions are highly favorable.

YARD, of New Jersey. My habit is to work and not to speak. But this I can say, we are up and doing. We compared it to a terrapin—slow to move—but place fire on its back and it escapes with rapidity. We have had the fire on long enough. We are determined to throw it off, and shall soon have the Maine law. I am here in Virginia for the first time, and from all I have seen of your people, I feel very much like a northern man with southern feelings.

FICKAROT, of Pennsylvania. I am sorry, sir, you have called on me—my colleague was the man. But I will not retain you more than fifteen minutes. We are doing well in Pennsylvania. We (the Order) are doing well, and the reform is doing well. The Order is with us, as everywhere else—the back bone of the movement. Nor are we indifferent to the importance and propriety of legislative enactments for the suppression of the traffic. Next winter we expect to adopt the Maine law, and came so near it the present we were frightened. We feared lest it should come upon us before we were prepared. But now have we given fair warning. The last action was but the booming of cannon, announcing the coming battle. And the rum-sellers are getting alarmed, and fill our newspapers with advertisements of taverns and other liquor establishments for sale. And well may they be alarmed, for we shall have the law. And thus State by State will come to the rescue. It is destined. God Almighty wills it, and works, through us, his instruments. This is our dung hill, sir, and I wish to crow on it. It is with us of the Order to reform the world, and let us not be backward. For God and humanity, for the widow and the orphan, for the father and the mother, for the wife and her children, for the sake of posterity—on to the noble strife.

YOUNG, of Maryland: Had only to say, that the Order is now in a far better condition than it was one year since. Last winter we came within five votes of getting the Maine law, and are determined to have it yet.

CUNNINGHAM, of D. C., formerly of Virginia. I am going, sir, to do something wicked, but I reckon there are others equally wicked.

A MEMBER. Not in this body, brother. I call the brother to order. No State has a right to more than one speech. You ought not to ask news from the District, when Virginia has taken nearly half of it, and Maryland is seeking for the balance. They have left us merely a small triangle. But, sir, we are sincerely and earnestly desirous of obtaining the Maine law. But our hands are tied by our local legislature. If you of the States will send sober men to Congress, we shall triumph. But when Congress is filled with brandy drinkers, wine bibblers, and bloated drunkards, what can we do. We are tired of such men, and implore the people of the States to remember, that in voting for members of Congress they are giving us a local legislature. Remember this, and help us, sir, in

T. J. EVANS, of Virginia. Our Order here is highly prosperous, but we are far behind those who have spoken with reference to the Maine law. We have not taken more than a step. But the time will come when it will be the law—the main—the chief law. The principle is true. In this I am a teetotaller. These grogeries are nuisances, and should be abated. One difficulty, however, has presented itself to us. It is its execution. For fifty years we have had a law punishing the survivor in a duel as a murderer, and yet, during all that period, there has been but one trial on this ground, and then the party was triumphantly acquitted. But public sentiment is changing. Several petitions have been before our present legislature. I received a petition from a number of gentlemen of a county, which I handed over to the member from that county, and for several days he knew not what to do. At length, however, he handed it in. Another gentleman received one from sundry of his male constituents, but not caring for distinction, nor very solicitous to gain favor, he put it in his pocket. Several days elapsed and one came from many of the ladies of his county. He could hold out no longer, but presented both. This is one of the fondest days of my life. When the G. D. of Virginia met, for the first time, in this city, there was but a handfull—and the next day, persons would say, "Evans where did those men come from? I didn't know a man among them, save you and Sam Price." But now the question is, "Who is not there?" And when, on Friday, we pass through these streets, they will think, that from all the States and provinces men have come up here to enact the Maine law, any how.

JOHN B. ODOM, of North Carolina. It was said, of Xerxes, that he was last to come into the field and first to run. But this cannot be said of North Carolina. She may have been last, but will stand by our banner as long as any. Our motion is onward. We are tired of persuading men to abandon the traffic, and in four years shall have a law similar to that of Maine. We have buckled on the whole armor, and will never cease to fight until the traffic is extirpated.

EGGLESTON, of Kentucky. You expected to hear from strangers, and I am none such, as Kentucky is a daughter of the Old Dominion. But, if our mother does not haste, we shall beat her in following that star which has arisen in the east. We are following in the footsteps of Maine, and hope, ere long, to redeem the State.

S. F. CARY, of Ohio. I would have preferred to remain silent this evening and heard from my worthy colleague. I live, sir, where it is not only drank, but where immense quantities are manufactured. From the door of my dwelling I can see the smoke of the people's torment ascending from at least thirty distilleries and breweries. During the past year the people inserted a clause in the new constitution forbidding the enactment of any law favoring the traffic. But this did not content us. We then began to labor for the Maine law. And great was our reward, although complete success was not secured. On one day I saw 80,000 petitions presented to the legislature. One member rose in his place and felicitated himself and the house, that no such petition had come up from his people—they were too intelligent for that. On the next forty or fifty gentlemen, came a distance of as many miles, bearing with them a petition signed by 4,100 of his constituents. But, in some instances, even our ladies have routed the rum-seller. In a little town there was an establishment which was doing much mischief. It was one of these refreshment houses. Four young ladies, whose brothers were being ruined by it, determined to break up the establishment. Arming themselves with bludgeons, they repaired to the house and demanded of its keeper, if he intended to give up the traffic. He cursed them, and seeing them advance towards him, he took up a chair to defend himself. Several young men who were present, and had been drinking, now advanced, whereupon the ladies turned to them and enquired, "Which party do you join, gentlemen, his or ours?" "Yours, of course," was the response—and the liquor seller dashed down his chair and fled. Aided by the young men, the decanters were broken and the ardent spilled—after which they went home. At the instance of the vender, a writ was issued against the girls for riot. The young and old men met and resolved, that if the girls were imprisoned a new jail would be needed. They were not molested, the liquor seller decamped, and the people of Knox county subscribed an amount sufficient to present each of the girls with a silk dress of the finest fabric to be obtained in New York. The last legislature came within four votes of adopting the Maine law, and the next will probably complete the work.

☞ One hundred years will have elapsed on the 4th day of November next, since General George Washington was made a free and accepted Mason in Fredericksburg Lodge, in Virginia. Several grand lodges, including the grand lodges of Tennessee, Michigan, Vermont, and north Carolina, have recommended to the Masonic fraternity under their respective jurisdictions to observe the 4th day of November next, as a Masonic jubilee. The grand lodge of the State of New York, at its annual session, held in the city of New York on the 1st inst., unanimously recommended to the fraternity in that State to celebrate the day above specified in an appropriate Masonic manner.

☞ The total number of emigrants that arrived at New York, in the month of May, was 33,372—a decrease of 436 from the number that arrived the same month last year; 12,875 were from Ireland; and 13,939 from Germany.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Era.

Grand Demonstration.

Friday, the 4th of June, was a great day for the Order in Richmond and the State. Early on that morning, the streets were teeming with "Sons" of the city and from abroad. At 9 o'clock the line of procession was formed, composed of the National Division of North America, the Grand Division of Virginia, Divisions and Cadets of this city, and visitors from Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, and other places, numbering about 1200 souls. About ten, the line commenced to move up Broad street—Chief Marshall, Capt. William Weisiger, with aids O. F. Weiseger, and N. A. Sturdivant directing their movements, assisted by twelve mounted Marshals, and the usual complement on foot. The morning had been very sultry, but about this time the heavens became clouded. A serious annoyance was felt in the clouds of dust which were borne on the wings of a stormy wind. Notwithstanding this, however, the procession moved through the streets of the city, eliciting everywhere the highest encomiums. It was a noble demonstration. Indeed, many unconnected with the Order did not hesitate to pronounce it the most imposing ever witnessed here. After passing down Main and 17th to Broad street, the National Division took open order, and permitted the entire line to pass between the files, thus bringing themselves face to face with each man and boy in the line, after which they marched up the hill to the African Church.

The church doors were thronged with individuals desirous of obtaining entrance, and when the doors were thrown open the spacious building was immediately crowded to its utmost capacity. After an address to the Throne of Grace by M. W. C., Rev. L. M. Lee, D. D., and music from the band, W. R. Drinkard, Esq., President of the day, introduced P. M. W. P., P S. White, who, for forty-five minutes, entertained the audience in a most felicitous manner. Next came Gen. Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, who entered upon a most powerful, interesting and convincing argument in favor of the principle embodied in the law of Maine for the suppression of the liquor traffic. It was a great effort, if we judge of it by the effect upon the audience, after all, the true test of oratory. His views were new to the people Their prepossessions were in opposition to these views—and yet such was the force of his logic, and the earnestness of his appeals, that, had it been put to the vote of the assemblage, there would have been a unanimous voice in favor of the speaker's doctrines.

At the conclusion of the addresses, the line was reformed, and proceeded to Howard's Grove, where a magnificent dinner had been provided under the superintendence of W. Jaques Taylor, the well-known caterer. Unfortunately for the exercises of the dinner hour, it began to rain soon after the line of march was resumed. This did not destroy the appetite which the long walk had created, and ample justice was done to the well-spread feast. The strangers present were particularly well pleased, and many of those from a distance took with them bills of fare to exhibit to their friends.

The meeting is over, and the guests have all departed, but their coming has not been in vain. The community and the State will feel the influence of this gathering for months and years. Many have been aroused from a lethargic state. The propriety and practicability of adopting the Maine Law in this State, begins to agitate the public mind, and many, who, two weeks ago, were its strenuous opponents, are now warmly engaged in its advocacy. Even hotel keepers are praying for such an issue, although it is doubtful whether their petitions will avail aught; and those who have manifested no concern in this great reform, are now looking about them with anxious eyes. The dawn cometh.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM—STUDY OF HISTORY.—We find the following communication under this head in the last number of the New York Literary World:

Louis Napoleon has proscribed the study of history from the French schools, and he is right. History is a nourishing science. Mathematics and logic clear the intellect. Natural sciences expand and incidentally elevate the mind; the study of the ancient languages cultivates, chastens and invigorates thought and expression; but history nurses the soul. It yields a pabulum fit for bringing up men and rearing citizens; party feelings, associations, and passions often seriously sway our opinions of men, events and measures of the time, and may make us forget that there is a running justice through all that happens which brings matters to their deserved end and awards; but there are very few minds so vicious that they do not gladly seize upon virtue and greatness recorded in history, and unconnected with our personal interests. Why else should even the worst tyrants feel flattered when they are compared to the best men in history? Louis Napoleon himself would not willingly compare himself to Doctor Francia, whatever others may feel inclined to do.

History accustoms the mind to perceive the continuity of States, societies and mankind, and more than any other knowledge inspires the soul with the conviction that the present is not all, but that we belong also to the past and the future. It is this that forms the strengthening element in the study of history. Let people live but for the day—let them worship the words on the tomb of Sardanapalus—"eat, drink, and last, the rest is nothing"—and the despot need not fear their molestation. But if citizens are wanted and not fast livers, if freemen are to support and continue good institutions, and if a fair institutional liberty is to be supported, to be enjoyed, and to be handed over to succeeding generations, history must be largely infused into every plan of education. It has more nutriment than any other branch. Free nations produce the great historians, and in turn, history helps raising free nations. It feeds with a food that produces strong men, because it nourishes character by making familiar with what is high, lasting, great and blessed by fellow men. Affinities find each other, and the character in history fully developed, quickens what lies undeveloped in the young. Chatham loved to the end of his great life to spend his spare hours with Plutarch.

All those who may be called the quickeners of nations—their orators, their statesmen, their reformers, their commanding authors, their poets, their teachers—have ever been lovers of history, and have been delighted in walking through its majestic hall where the statutes of the past are kept, in solemn and instructive arraying.

Louis Napoleon is as consistant, or as the French themselves would say, as logical in throwing off the study of history, as the ruler of the Lydians was who forbade them to wear arms.

But history can stand this insult. She will revenge herself fourfold when she comes to tell this and other doings of the impertinent tyrant.

☞ Gracious hearts reflect most upon themselves; they do not seek so much what to reprove in others, as what to amend in themselves; they love to look inwards, and being sensible of their own failings are tender in reflecting on the weaknesses of others, whereas those that are most inquisitive into the lives of others, are usually most careless in reforming their own.

A PARSON IN PETTICOATS.—Rev. Miss Antoinette L. Brown, a graduate from the theological school at Oberlin, Ohio, was received at the Melodeon yesterday afternoon by a crowded congregation, assembled to listen to a discourse from her on St. Paul's doctrine that women should keep silence in the churches.

The Reverend but youthful maiden was conducted to the pulpit by Rev. Theodore Parker; he, however, did not sit beside her, but took a seat with the congregation, leaving the young divine to conduct the services herself, alone.

The dear preacher is apparently twenty-one years of age. She is slender and genteel in form, and pretty in feature, with a fine expressive face. She wore glossy black hair, neatly arrayed, a close-fitting, high necked dress that became her vastly, and altogether she made a favorable impression upon the audience by her modest deportment and her pretty face, as well as by her chaste language and logical discourse. If she were to remain in that city, and accept of some loud calls, there would be a powerful revival among our young men, and hundreds would come under the influence of the preached word, who now pass the hours of the Sabbath in idle and vain pursuits.

After a voluntary on the organ, the preacher arose very quietly and gracefully folded her hands in prayer. From this performance, it was very easy to discover her theological education. The prayer had the good old puritanical twang about it. It was a perfect daguerreotype of a prayer we have heard scores of times in our Sunday school days, by a good old pious north end Baptist preacher, who would always thee, and does now commence his invocation by thanking God he had established a church on the earth.

After prayer, the young clergywoman read the XIV chap. 1st Corinthians (there was no choir) in a peculiarly soft, and mellifluous voice. Her reading was very correct, clear and distinct. She then announced her text from the 34th and 35th verses of the chapter she had read:

"Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the Lord.

"And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church."

Her bold stand in thus taking the great theological bugbear of St. Paul by the horns, was admirably sustained throughout her whole discourse. She took the position that St. Paul had bad commentators and that his language and meaning had been very much distorted by divines, who, from prejudice and education had prejudged the question and commenced on the text to bring it to meet their views. Had she been born a man, she said, she might possibly have thought as they do, but thank God she was born on the other side of the question. To illustrate this sentiment, she told a feeling and impressive fable of a bear, which passing down Broadway one day, saw a picture of a hunter drawing out his knife reeking with the blood of his shaggy victim. Ah, ha! thought the bear if I was an artist, I could give quite a different view of this subject.

The preacher contended that St. Paul never forbade women to speak in the churches in the sense that commentators contend for. She was forbidden to speak or talk unless she does teach. This was illustrated by the context. Had St. Paul so forbidden, he would have gone contrary to God's own word, who has said, "I will pour out my spirit upon you, and your sons and daughters shall prophecy."

The enchanting divine was particularly severe upon Professor Stewart and Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, who had said that the reason of Paul's prohibition was found in the fact of the universal gullability and silliness of women.—Dr. Cox's ideas of womanhood, she thought, might be drawn from the recollections of his mother.

The Reverend charmer paid a handsome compliment to the gallantry of St. Paul. He was, though much abused and slandered the most polite of all the Apostles, and was far ahead, in the social qualities and high appreciation of woman's character, of any of his flippant commentators, either past or present.

The discourse was ably written, handsomely delivered and well received.

Mrs. Folson was present, of course. After the lecture, she regretted that she had not an opportunity to speak from the text. She would have illustrated it differently. A wag who heard her lamentation, suggested that she should commence a lecture right off, on the principles of the new letter just discovered. "What is that?" asked Abby. "Why, let'er rip, to be sure." Abby was no such woman, and declining the invitation, she pursued her way, while the congregation dispersed to their several homes—*Boston Herald, May 20.*

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—We had supposed that the scaffold and prisons of Austria had been gorged with victims of the late struggles of Hungary for Independence, and that the persecutions for offenses committed at that period had nearly ceased, but information has been recently received of the condemnation of twenty-two Catholic priests to imprisonment and hard labor for life or for a term of years, and the execution of two others by the hands of the common hangman.

It is well known that the Catholic clergy of Hungary took a very active part in the great battle of their country for freedom; and that they not only instigated their people to resistance, by exhortation from the altar, but in many cases they led the whole population of parishes, in person, to the field.

The Austrian government has recognized their services to the patriotic cause by a merciless persecution and the recent list of victims is only a supplement to the long catalogue of those who have already been condemned to perish on the scaffold, or to waste their lives away in cruel dungeons, or to wear the felon's chains and to labor at the galleys, or in the fortresses, in the society of the vilest criminals.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ From the New York Post we take the following extracts:

FORENSIC TRITICISM.—We will be particularly obliged to any person who may happen to make a speech during this campaign, in which no reference is made to the unfurling of banners, or spreading any articles of that description to the breeze, if they will have the kindness to send us a copy. We wish to see how such a political speech would look.

We are authorized to offer a suitable reward to any person who will invent an acceptable figure of speech to take the place of this banner during the approaching campaign—and we will promise him a reasonable share of immortality besides, if successful. The same reward will be offered for any substitute for the "Ship of State." Even a partial substitute would be well paid for, and be a great relief to the country.

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Form of Application for a Charter of the Temple of Honor.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our paternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the ——— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the State of Ohio, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20.

To be directed to J. Wadsworth, G. W. R., Cincinnati, Ohio, free of postage.

Form of Application for a Union of the Daughters of Temperance

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new Union, No. —, Daughters of Temperance, 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 Union.

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