

Hamilton County Temperance Convention.

At Foster Hall, Feb. 23d. The Hamilton County Temperance Convention adjourned from Lockland, December 18th. Met at Foster Hall at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, February 23d.

Mr. H. Mason called the Convention to order, and nominated Col. A. M. Robinson as Chairman. He was unanimously elected.

Rev. Saml. Lewis opened the Convention with prayer, when G. W. Mordock, of California, was appointed Secretary.

The President inquired the order of business before the Convention, when W. B. Suttle moved a committee on business. Adopted.

S. F. Cary, S. Trevor, Samuel Lewis, Fessell and John Wagoner were appointed that committee.

CALEB CLARK moved a committee of three to ascertain what townships of the county were represented in the convention. Adopted.

CALEB CLARK, M. E. Mason and — Adams were appointed that committee.

The committee on business retired and the committee on delegates reported that there were delegates present from Cincinnati, Anderson, Columbia, Fulton, Greene, Millicreek, Sycamore, Spencer and Whitewater townships, in all about two hundred and fifty.

W. T. Coggeshall, having been called upon to address the Convention, gave a brief sketch of Temperance progress in Northern Ohio. He declared that the people of the Reserve, men and women, were earnest in the work of Temperance Reform, and they would not rest until the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors had been accomplished.

Councils and townships were being thoroughly organized, and it was determined no longer to petition Legislatures, but to send men there who would work. The people of the North would do their part manfully, and they looked for a response to their advanced action from the South.

Gen. Mosely addressed the Convention briefly. He was in favor of the Maine Law but did not believe we should have it very soon in Ohio. Something more was needed. He believed that a law should be passed declaring the habitual drunkard insane—incapable of having the guardianship of his family.

While the General was speaking, the Committee on Business entered the Convention, prepared to report.

S. F. Cary read a series of seven resolutions. The report was accepted, and on motion, the resolutions were taken up separately.

1st Resolution. That we fully endorse the action taken at the State Convention on the 31st of January; and that the Temperance men of Hamilton county will do their share of the work.

S. F. Cary stated that the action of the State Convention, which the resolution endorsed, was that temperance men would vote for no candidates for Legislative office who were not Temperance men.

SAMUEL LEWIS was in favor of the resolution. Hamilton county hold the balance of power in Ohio. When there were a thousand men in Hamilton county, resolute on the Temperance question, all the political parties would put good Temperance men in nomination.

Key. Mr. Tye, of Christ's Church, Cincinnati, said he was in favor of the action proposed by the Temperance men. He thought they had got at the right doctrine in the right way. There was no warfare against men—the efforts were against liquor. There was no good reason why the evil influences should not be effectually provided against.

On motion, the first resolution was adopted by a rising vote. All the delegates to the Convention stood up.

The second resolution was taken up. Resolved, That a German mission is indispensable to success; and that a committee of three be appointed to report a plan at the next meeting of this Convention for establishing such a mission. Adopted without discussion.

3d Resolution. That a committee of three be appointed to report at an adjourned meeting, a plan for a thorough organization of the county, which shall contemplate efficient and united action in every ward and township.

S. F. Cary hoped this resolution would be discussed. He felt that there was great necessity for thorough organization to raise funds to forward Temperance Reform, and funds could no where be employed to a better advantage than among the German population of Hamilton county. They must be reached in their own language.

SAMUEL LEWIS said resolutions were not of much effect unless they were discussed. He believed enough resolutions on Temperance had been passed in Ohio to pave a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. The German mission was an important matter. Near his farm was a German groggery, which ruined more souls than the Methodist Church in the vicinity converted; yet these very Germans were good neighbors—kind men. He had been compelled to stipulate that men who worked for him should not visit the groggery. The Germans must be approached in their own language. Political demagogues have taught them to suspect a man who talked English to them on any State question. When there were 1,000 Germans in Hamilton county who would vote right on the Temperance question, political parties would put Temperance men on their tickets.

Mr. Cunningham offered a few remarks, when the third resolution was adopted.

4th Resolution.—Resolved, That Ohio will, ere long, take her place with Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan and Minnesota, in effective legislation against the murderous liquor traffic.

S. F. Cary gave a cheering account of the state of public sentiment in several of the States of the Union, particularly in Kentucky, where he had recently been, and in Vermont, where the people had lately voted for a law more stringent than the Maine Law, which had been presented to them in all its details.

Gen. Mosely rose to speak, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, he claimed the floor for the afternoon session; when, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at 2 o'clock. The number in attendance was larger than it had been in the morning.

General Mosely spoke on the fourth resolution. He was in favor of the resolution. He hoped Ohio would not be behind her sister States. He believed the temperance question was paramount. He had been a radical Whig, but he would desert his party, if it were not right on this question. He believed if there ever was a Maine Law in Ohio, it would come from a Democratic Legislature. He was ready to turn Democrat to effect temperance reform.

The fourth resolution was adopted.

5th Resolution.—Resolved, That the annihilation of the liquor traffic is strongly observed by the majority of the people, as is proven by a decided vote in its favor, wherever and whenever it has been submitted to their decision. Adopted without discussion.

The sixth resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the friends of temperance in Hamilton county, have nothing to lose by avowing their determination to support no man for office who is a friend of the liquor interest, inasmuch as they are prescribed by the whole host of distillers and vendors of intoxicating poisons.

Samuel Trevor thought this taking lower ground. He acted from principle in this reform, not because he had nothing to lose.

S. F. Cary said the resolution had a political bearing. He did not notice that it was taking lower ground. It was only meant to tell temperance men seeking office, where they stood. Politicians were afraid of temperance. Temperance men of Hamilton county were marked. There was a secret association which took note of them, and it was composed of Whigs and Democrats.

Samuel Trevor had always been a Whig, and a stern Whig, but he had come to the determination to abandon the Whig State Party, if necessary to carry Temperance Reform. It was time young men were everywhere enlisted in the work—that old men renewed their growth, and that matrons and maidens were actively engaged for Temperance.

John Wagoner offered a few remarks, when the 6th resolution was adopted.

7th Resolution.—Resolved, That the people of Vermont are entitled to the gratitude of the civilized world for their vote on the 31st inst., approving of a law more stringent in its provisions than the anti-liquor law of Maine, and this in the face of the combined opposition of the political press, and the millions of the liquor traffic.

Adopted without discussion.

The report of the committee on business was now disposed of and the Convention was prepared to hear voluntary resolutions.

Wm. T. Coggeshall offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of temperance men every where in the United States, are due the New York Tribune for its correct and energetic advocacy of the Maine Law principle.

He said the Tribune was a paper of isms, and of some very good isms, among which was the Maine Law-ism. Every day there was something in it for Temperance. No other daily paper in the United States took as strong ground. It was wielding great influence, and the friends of liquor were remonstrating with the editors, and protesting against their course, but they were firm. One man had recently written to the editor, asking him why he did not start a Temperance paper, and leave Temperance out of the Tribune? He answered that the Tribune was a good enough Temperance paper for him, and one was enough. While the liquorites were thus opposing the Tribune for its good works, Temperance men ought to declare their gratification. He hoped the resolution would meet no objection.

S. F. Cary seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mordock, the Secretary was obliged to leave the Convention. Dr. Wadsworth was appointed to fill his place.

Mr. M. Edwards offered the following: Resolved, That the friends of Temperance in Hamilton county and throughout the State of Ohio give their aid and support to the Organ of the Temperance Reform, by subscribing for the same.

Mr. Edwards said that Temperance papers and tracts were of more service than lectures. The Temperance press must be sustained. A good Temperance man would not wait to be solicited to take our Temperance paper, but he would seek it. We might get a Neal Dow and a Dr. Jewett in Ohio, but the Ohio Organ would do more than both of them. No party—no church—no society could do without its paper. A man who would not take a Temperance paper, was unworthy to be called a Temperance man. Something had been done in Hamilton county, but more must be done. S. F. Cary could make the sacrifice to edit the Temperance paper gratuitously. It was a pity, if a Temperance man could not take one copy.

W. T. Coggeshall said he hoped the resolution would not only pass in the Convention, but be acted upon out of it. He had been connected directly and indirectly with the Temperance Press for eight years, and he had had some opportunity to judge of its influence. When the Temperance Press was feebly supported the cause languished—when the support was liberal the interest in the cause was active and earnest. An illustration of the influence of the press might be taken from the Convention. Two hundred persons had heard the resolutions and the discussions, they would tell some of their neighbors something about the convention, but suppose the proceedings were fully reported in every paper in the city, how much greater would be the influence. And here was a fact suggested worthy of consideration.

Why were there not reporters of the daily papers in the Convention? Had it been of any other character—had it been any kind of a Convention—reporters from the Gazette, the Enquirer, the Commercial, the Nonpartisan, and the Sun; but it was a Temperance Convention, and only one paper (the Times) had a reporter. Had the Rum influence so strong a power in Cincinnati, that the papers dare not report a Temperance Convention? It was an important question. Items of lunches and the opening of groggeries were frequent in the daily papers. They were found to pay; temperance items did not pay. There was something wrong in public sentiment—in Cincinnati public sentiment. In any other city of the Union, from New Orleans to Portland, reporters from the business and political press would be present. Here was matter for consideration and earnest action.

Some towns in Ohio, of not more than 500 inhabitants, took more Temperance papers than Cincinnati.

S. F. Cary agreed with Mr. Coggeshall. The business Press of the city was not interested in Temperance. There were Temperance men connected with it; it had their sympathy, but they dare not act for it. Temperance men did not stop papers if they contained liquor items, but liquor men would not take papers which advocated Temperance. There was matter for consideration in the state of public sentiment thus presented.

Mr. Suttle was tired of paying men to oppose his principles.

John Wagoner, Mr. Robinson, and others, gave encouraging accounts of the influence of the Press. The President of the Convention said 100 tracts in Montgomery had done more in bringing about a state of public sentiment in favor of the Maine Law than any other effort made in the township.

In addition to the circulation of Tracts, twenty copies of the Organ were circulated in his immediate vicinity, which had done incalculable good in stirring up the minds of the people. They were all for the Maine Law, and this state of things had been brought about directly by the circulation of the Organ and the Tracts.

M. M. Edwards made a few more remarks in relation to the meagre support given to the Ohio Organ in Hamilton county—and proposed that each Delegate present, when he returns home, should use his influence in getting up clubs. We have nothing to fear from our common enemy, if the Organ was circulated as it should be.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The President announced that the committee called forth by the resolutions of the business committee, must be appointed.

They were appointed by the Convention as follows:

On the second resolution, Rev. Mr. Nash, Saml. Trevor, and Rev. L. Gustiniana.

On the third resolution, Daniel Fisher, John Whetstone, and A. M. Robinson.

On motion of John Wagoner, Resolved, That all the papers of the county be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

Notice was given that an evening session of the Convention would be held at Wesley Chapel, when W. T. Coggeshall, and S. F. Cary, would speak; and then on motion of S. F. Cary, the convention adjourned, to meet again at Foster Hall, on the second Tuesday in March.

EVENING MEETING.

On account of some misunderstanding between the Committee of Arrangements and the Trustees of Wesley Chapel, when the people began to assemble, it was discovered that the Church had not been opened.

It was then determined that the meeting should be held at Foster Hall, and the Committee of Arrangements stationed one of their number in front of the church to inform those who came of the derangement in the arrangements; but only a minority of those who, notwithstanding the rain, had gone to Wesley Chapel, went to Foster Hall, and the audience was not large.

Mr. Van Bergen was appointed Chairman.

Rev. Mr. Young addressed the Throne of Grace, when

W. T. Coggeshall read a written lecture, in which he reviewed the temperance movements of the past, and argued that for the future, nothing would answer, in protecting society from the evils of intemperance but utter abolition. That doctrine which obtained for individuals—total abstinence—must be recognized for society.

S. F. Cary followed Mr. Coggeshall in a rousing speech on Prohibitory Law. He argued with great power that it was required in Ohio—that it was constitutional, and that every principle of the Maine Law was now recognized in the Statute Books of Ohio.

Had it not been for the back set given the evening meeting by the Trustees of Wesley Chapel, the convention of the 23d would have been in all respects one of the most important held for some time in Cincinnati.

The committee of arrangements declare that they will publish an explanation of the closing of the church against them, after they had understood that it would be opened, and that they will have the evening meeting over again under more auspicious circumstances.

New Papers.

We have received the two first numbers of the "MAINE LAW MESSENGER," a monthly paper, published and edited by Bro. WM. GLEN, at Marietta, O., and devoted, as its name indicates, to the temperance reform—terms 25 cts per month. It contains a variety of excellent temperance articles, and will prove a valuable auxiliary to our friends in old Washington, in their determination to carry the county for the Maine Law. We give it a cordial welcome, and wish it abundant success.

We have, also, before us, the first number of the "SCION OF TEMPERANCE," hailing from West Union, O., and edited by Bro. S. BURWELL—weekly, a; \$1 per annum, in advance. The number before us, is well gotten up, and reflects much credit upon Bro. B. We hope the good friends of temperance in Adams and adjoining counties, will give this paper the right kind of encouragement.

Horace Man, in his lecture, "on Woman," says—I see but one reason why woman should not preach the gospel, and the reason is, that it is ten thousand times better to go about practising the gospel, than even to preach it.

When a great man utters a thought, it passes as choice coin, however worthy of criticism. The above extract has been going the rounds for some time, as a very smart thing.

We would very modestly inquire, whether the same reason does not apply with equal force to the other sex.

Little Peleg.

We publish this week, a story from the National Temperance Offering, by William T. Coggeshall. This is one of a series of Temperance tales Mr. C. has nearly ready for the Press. The balance will be entitled, "Pen Portraits of Modern Martyrs"—a capital title we think. Where are there more pitiful martyrs than in the ranks of the intemperate and the moderate drinkers?

New Book.

"Three Great Temptations of Young Men, with several Lectures Addressed to Business and Professional Men;" such is the title of a book published by Moore & Anderson, Cincinnati.

The lectures were delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, by the Pastor, the Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D. Seldom have we perused a book with so much interest and satisfaction. It is a book for the times, and ought to be placed in the hands of every young man in the country, and especially every one who finds his way to the city, to engage in the business of the city. We have but to refer to the subjects discussed, and to remark that they are most ably discussed, to convince any one of the great value of the volume. "The Wine Cup," "The Card Table," "The Slayer of the Strong," "The Playhouse," "The Web of Vice," "The Path of Infidelity." There are three other lectures on these topics; "The Christian Lawyer," "The Mosaic Law of Usury," "Commercial Morality."

We sincerely hope that these discourses will be extensively read, as they cannot fail to do incalculable good.

We shall have occasion to make some extracts hereafter. One such book is worth more than all the trashy fictions of the age.

"The Ohio Life Boat."

This paper published at Portsmouth, we are glad to learn, has the largest circulation of any one in the county. It is strictly a Temperance Journal, and is ably conducted.

RUM AND MURDER.—The N. York papers of the 18th, chronicled two murders which were caused by rum. A man named Patrick Fitzgerald shot his wife through the head and killed her. Joseph Hues was murdered while in bed, by a Swede. Cherish the rum traffic! Don't carry Temperance into politics. "This world is governed too much."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, North of Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON CITY, Prices to suit the times. Feb. 25th, 1853.

MASONIC AND ODD FELLOWS' FURNISHING STORE.

WILLIAM ADDIS HAS removed to Sixth street, Bacon's Building, under Magnolia Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. Manufacturer of Costumes and Regalia of every description, for Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, Druids, Red Men, Brotherhood of the Union, and Good Fellows.

Being a member of the above Order, I am prepared at all times to furnish everything pertaining thereto with punctuality and despatch. Knight Templars, Royal Arch and Master Masons, Red Men, Druids, Temple of Honor, Brotherhood of the Union, and Good Fellows' Clothing made, of the best quality and material. Emblems, Jewels and Staff Heads, always on hand.

All articles for opening New Lodges and Encampments kept on hand. Masonic Offering and Craftsman, The Odd Fellows' Offering and Text Book. SAM'L REED, P. G. L. A. E. GLEN, P. G. M. C. MOORE, P. M. Wm. G. WILLIAMS, G. M.

C. H. BRODFUEHRER, MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 58 West Sixth Street, North side, between Walnut and Vine sts., CINCINNATI.

The above establishment keeps constantly on hand a selected assortment of the above articles, and will make the same to order at the shortest notice.