

THE OHIO ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Cincinnati, April 1, 1858.

TERMS.
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CALEB CLARK,
Box 111, Franklin Printing House,
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Keep it before the People.

The following resolution, adopted at the State Temperance Convention, which convened in Columbus, O., on the 5th inst., should not be lost sight of by the temperance men in our State:

Resolved, That a general and systematic support of the TEMPERANCE PRESS of Ohio, is indispensable to our success.

TO AGENTS.

Those who have sent us clubs, may continue to add single subscribers to them during the year, at the club price. We request all sending us subscribers to write in plain style the name, address, &c.

Postmasters, and others, who send us requests to change the address of subscribers, will please state, particularly, to what address we had previously been sending such papers.

The next Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Division of Ohio, will be held in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, on the Third Wednesday, (the 20th day) of April at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In consequence of the early day at which this Session is to be held, it is desired that the Divisions send in their Returns as soon as possible, so that a full report may be presented to the Grand Division.

WM. BARRISGAM, G. S.

Agency.

Rev. H. H. Chance, alias, the Buck-eye Broad-Axe, is duly authorized to act as agent for the Organ.

The editor is confined to his room.

R. Post, No. 10 West Third street, has laid upon our table Graham's Magazine for April and the North British and Edinburgh Reviews. Post's Depot is the place to procure the choice literature of the day—on the shortest notice, and at Publisher's prices.

A Good Man.

We ask the attention of our readers to the communication in another column from the Rev. H. F. GREEN. It breathes the pure spirit of a temperance reformer—a man of God—and a friend to suffering humanity. In his language we would ask "Who will go and do likewise?" Any man possesses power and influence, if he will only think so, and make up his mind to make a good use of it. To use our influence rightly, requires a good deal of labor and inconvenience, and many there are who do not love the good cause sufficiently to undergo this labor, although they make protestations of their unceasing attachment to the cause, and get very angry if any doubt their sincerity.—Brethren all, we conjure you if you would see your principles triumph, to imitate this good brother's example. Let all your spare time be devoted to the spread of the pure and holy principles of our beloved cause. And if you are not successful you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty to your fellow man. But you need have no fears of defeat, your cause is just in the sight of God and man, and must triumph. Go to work now, and the effects of your energy and influence will be seen in the new converts to the cause that will surround you.

Double-Distilled Reason.

There is more miserable newspaper scribbling about the great law of liquor prohibition, than on any other one subject—a prominent journal of the day comes out strong against it, because it is "a sumptuary law," an assertion which no decent, half-bred lawyer or judge in the Union, would sincerely attempt to prove, or could prove, if he did attempt it.

"None but pride-broken vassals will submit to be dictated to by law, as to what and how much they may eat or drink." We find such mean contemptible twaddle in one of the leading journals of the country. The writer ought to know, and doubtless does know, that the Maine Law proposes no such thing. It is a studied and deliberate lie, told to take away the odium attaching to the liquor traffic, and fasten it upon the measure proposed for its extinction. To add to his baseness, the same editor, in the same article, proposes and recommends the enactment of a law which would be obnoxious to the charge he prefers against the Maine Law. Hear him: "The man who gets drunk, and makes a beast of himself, should meet with exemplary punishment. He should go to the penitentiary, and with a shaved head, ponder the virtues of sobriety and chair bottoms."

But, Mr. Editor, you have just said that "none but pride-broken vassals will submit to be dictated to by law, as to how much they may eat or drink." You denounce the Maine Law for what it is not, and then propose the enactment of one obnoxious to your charges. You propose a law which shall send a man to the Penitentiary, and procure for him a shaved head for drinking more than he can navigate under. It seems to us that this looks like dictating with a vengeance, as to how much a man may drink. We know some editors, who, on the enforcement of such a law, would, "with shaved heads, ponder the virtues of sobriety and chair bottoms" in a less inviting place than their sanctums.

Moral suasion should be applied to the liquor seller, to induce him to abandon a business fraught with such terrible results, but the Penitentiary, a shaved head, striped jackets, and the lock-step, should be administered without delay to the poor, tempted, deceived, deluded, ensnared victim of the traffic! Such reformers as these fill us with unutterable disgust. They may not deserve the Penitentiary, but they ought to have some retreat where they may "ponder upon the virtues of sobriety and chair bottoms." We would prefer the citizenship and companionship of drunkards, to such a man. If a drinking man shall read this article, we beg him to reflect upon who are his friends. The liquor sellers and their defenders would send you to the Penitentiary to shield themselves from merited disgrace. The advocates of the Maine Law would unbind your chains, break them in pieces, and restore you to your families and friends, a freeman. Does it not reveal a "heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief," to protect and encourage the betrayer of innocence, and then gloat over the

punishment of the ruined victim? We speak strongly, for we feel deeply, and our regret is, that we have not command of language more expressive of our feelings.

We know of scores of poor, wretched inebriates, whose seared eyes weep over their degradation, and whose every word and look, and even their filthy rage, beseech us to take away from them the temptation.

Shall the multitude, who lift up their cries for help, amid the rapid current that is sweeping them on to the drunkard's doom, be unheeded? Reader, let your humanity answer.

The Temperance men of Knox county are in the field, and have commenced the campaign in earnest. The Maine Law is to be the test question at the next election. The Anties will have a very poor show for success this time, if even one half we hear be true. Hurrah for old Knox, and its indomitable temperance men!

The Temperance men in the counties of Wayne and Medina, have also resolved to make this the test question. All are sanguine of success, and we pray God their hopes may be fully realized. Let all the counties in this State marshal their forces, and if there is any show at all for success, make this the test question. Vote for no man who will not vote for you, is our advice.

Mt. Liberty, Ohio.

We have a letter from Bro. WM. M'GAUGHY, which speaks very encouragingly of the cause of temperance, and the energy of its friends. Two or three months ago their town was cursed with the evil effects of three grog shops in full blast. Now there is only one—and one of the former keeps a member of their Division! This good result is the effect of their energy and perseverance. They will not stop until this last one has closed its doors. We wish we could say the same of every village in our State.

Williamsburgh, Clermont County.

The friends of temperance in the above town, are doing a good work for the cause. We have several letters giving sketches of a recent meeting of the "Daughters," in the "Sons" Hall, which, for numbers and enthusiasm, was never equalled before. The speeches of the lady-orators are said to have been eloquent and to the point. One of the addresses, by Mrs. ELIZABETH DUDLEY, S. T., has been forwarded to us for publication, which we will endeavor to insert in our next. The address is in reply to sundry objections to the Order of the Daughters of Temperance.

The meeting at the Wharf on Sunday afternoon last, was the best of the season. Several speeches, besides the one by Bro. Williams, were made, and with a visible effect upon the audience. A feeling upon the question of temperance is beginning to be manifested by those honest and hardy sons of toil—the river men. A meeting for next Sunday is advertised.—We hope to see some of our staunch temperance men present.

Indiana Temperance Law.

We intended to have noticed this beautiful specimen of modern legislation in detail, but upon further reflection we have concluded that it is not worthy of such notice; the ammunition is worth more than the game. It is a disgrace to its authors and supporters, and an insult to the intelligence of the people of the State. We sincerely hope that the friends of temperance in Indiana, will not be deluded into the belief that any thing good can be accomplished by its enforcement.

We hope they will let the law and the Legislature die together. The enemies of temperance could not have constructed a better dead-fall for those who are silly enough to nibble at that sort of bait. The Legislature have put into the hands of the friends of decency a little switch with which to attack a skunk, and forbidden them to use a deadly weapon. It is not difficult to foretell who will get worsted in the unequal conflict.

The Legislature had the same pious streak, which has characterized all that preceded it, when providing for the legal sale of whisky, viz: "No liquor must be sold on the Sabbath." Oh! no, it would be awful to keep a bar open on the Lord's day! This provision has existed in some form for the last two hundred years, and yet has always been shamefully and notoriously violated, and it always will be. We were struck with the humanity and policy of the 7th section of the Indiana Act. It reads thus:

"SEC. 7. Any person who shall, by the retailing of spirituous liquor, cause the intoxication of any person, shall board, keep, and take care of such person until he shall be able, without assistance, safely to return to his home; and, on failure to do so, it shall be lawful for any other person to do so, or cause the same to be done; which person shall have an action against such retailer, for reasonable compensation for such service, and fifty percent damages thereon."

If it would not be uncharitable, we would suspect that some of the members of the General Assembly had had a bitter experience on this point, by being kicked out of a village bar-room drunk some night, or that at a day, not far future, when they had but a single dime left, they might go to a tavern, get drunk, and sponge their board for a few days. It would certainly be very pleasant for a poor devil, when out of change, to sit round a bar-room till some kind friend invited him to drink, and thus secure him lodging and good nursing for the night. This is decidedly smart. Section 17 provides that, all houses where liquor is sold in less quantity than a quart, without first obtaining a license, are, and shall be, held as "common and public nuisances," and proceeded against as such. What stultification! *A license de-t-oy-s a nuisance!* Oh! Hoosierdom, what progress backwards!

Temperance men of Indiana, we beseech you to let the friends of such a monster sustain it! Treat it as a nullity, (for you will find it worse than a nullity, if you attempt its enforcement,) and organize at once to elect different men next winter.

Mrs. Cass is out of danger.