

men who have a feeling for them; who seek to bolster up their smothered reason by starving into subjection their debauched, unruly passions. But to return to the subject from which we have a little digressed. That man certainly cannot be considered otherwise than a *poor thing*, a bubbling, noisy *pest* upon society, who is eternally trumpeting his feeble and vaporous objections to every enterprise that comes up, however important, when his own brainless cranium is not the mother of one iota of originality, not even enough to concoct the meanest and most trivial enterprise. But unfortunately we have such men amongst us; and they seek to barb their exasperated opposition to the modern temperance reform with a double-edged pretence. You ask one of them his views on this subject, and he will very piously say, "Oh! I am heartily in favor of temperance reformation, as a *moral* movement, but am opposed to *legal* enactment upon the subject." Yes, they are willing to see the angel of the moral law standing upon the mount of God, with outstretched arms, beckoning, forever unheeded, the children of men; they are willing to see that holy image flouted and desecrated still, by the bloody wrongs and torments of the liquor traffic, but are shocked, Oh! how shocked, at the strange idea of attempting to regulate this parent sin by human law. But in the name of all reason, if the laws of man ever operated in holy conjunction with the laws of heaven, who, let us ask, would not consider this case a parallel to any in the history of the world? It would seem as though human legislation had blocked up every other loophole of iniquity, as though it had presented a bold bosom to all the other crimes of man, but left this wild, infernal chasm, yawning from the very depths of hell, to swallow up the ever-flowing tides of humanity as they sweep down its purgatorial steep. And those men who profess to be in favor of the temperance reform, as a moral movement, but are opposed to having this main passage, from earth to the regions of death, blockaded by human law, are, in our opinion, the most dangerous instrumentalities that now obstruct the temperance cause; for in the case of those who avow open hostility to temperance in all its forms, their influence is completely identical; it extends not beyond themselves; otherwise with the former class. The "Commercial," we regret exceedingly to say, has turned out to be one of the men of only *half* faith; and among the numerous objections he has conjured up to defeat the Maine Law, appeared the following in an issue of last week. He says in the first place—

"The law deters some from crime by its threats of punishment; but it is not conclusive that they are thereby reformed. It punishes others; but the cases of decided reformation resulting from the infliction of legal penalties, are exceptional rather than common. It would seem from this that the law has its province, within which it is available for the good of mankind, and that outside of that province it has little efficiency. To invoke it illegitimately, is to tax its powers to an extent to which it cannot respond, and it is not impossible that injury rather than good will be the effect."

Well, now that argument is certainly very futile and inconclusive as

to a prohibitory law. Does any one suppose that the whisky population of our State would hanker eternally after a beverage, were it removed from their reach? Would they not become entirely weaned in a very short time? Most assuredly they would. And even the trafficker in liquors would, after a time, settle down in new business, and remember his old trade only with feelings of profound horror and regret. But so far as he is concerned, no matter whether he reforms or not, if he persists in his nefarious business, it is the very design of a prohibitory law to make him suffer for the injury he does society, the same as the black-leg, the horse-thief and robber. The "Commercial" should remember that it is the liquor consumer and society at large, that are the sufferers in this matter, and that nearly every drinking man in the State would be glad, from his very soul, to have the cause of all his wretchedness removed from him. In regard to his latter clause, we have said so much hitherto, that we will now leave it with the good sense of every individual, and the unmistakable evidence he may gain in respect to that part of the subject from those States where a prohibitory law is in operation. Let us examine another of his objections. He says—

"It is the destiny of man to exist by the side of temptations, which assail him through every one of his senses, and seek to obtain control of him by means of each of his appetites. These appetites and senses are to remain the property of the race, so long as it exists, and under the constant pressure of their influences, the course of humanity is to be completed. To divest him of these attributes might ensure a rigid observance of the letter of the laws of the second table, and give great temperance as well as uniformity to his habits and practices; but it would, at the same time, deprive him of his free agency, and leave no opening for the exercise of his moral being."

True enough, man is destined to struggle with temptation until he quits this earthly scene, and in his power to resist it, rests his hope for the eternal world; but if he neglects to call into requisition all the means within his reach to narrow the dominion of temptation, he becomes accountable for that neglect of duty.

If our citizens were to permit gambling dens, and houses of ill-fame to flourish in this city without the restraint of law, and the penalty thereof, they would most certainly commit a flagrant sin. But according to the argument of Mr. "Commercial," to remove these devil tempters from our midst by law, would destroy our free agency. Alas! society would indeed present a sad spectacle if all men were so scrupulous about encroaching, by human regulations, upon the free agency of man, as you are, Mr. "Commercial."

In noticing the appointments of Speakers by the State Executive Committee, the Piketon "Journal" says:—"In addition to this, almost the entire press of the State is raising its million-tongued voice for a prohibitory law. The result of all this movement cannot be doubtful. The cause of humanity, morality and religion will be triumphant, and the millennial dawn will be upon us. Who can withhold his influence in the advance of such a glorious cause?"

Our Editor.

A few weeks ago, the Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* made an unjust assault on the character of the Editor of the *Organ*, which was fully in keeping with the past history of the man. The charges have all been refuted in the *Organ*, to the entire satisfaction of every honorable man in the State.

True to their instincts, all the little *curs* of the Whisky Press of Ohio have taken up the charges, and paraded them to their readers in CAPS, SMALL CAPS and ITALICS, as some thing terrible and revolting. A citizen of Ohio, an honest man, and one that does not countenance the liquor traffic, aspires to a seat in the United States Senate, or the Gubernatorial chair!! This is a serious charge, or would be, if true!! Now, suppose Gen. Cary does have political aspirations, whose business is it? Is it not praiseworthy in every American citizen to be ambitious of honorable fame, if he possesses sufficient talent to sustain himself? Which would reflect the most honor on a man—the elevation to office on strictly temperance principles, or solely by the influence of the liquor traffic, as a large majority are? But there is no probability that Gen. Cary will ever fill any political station; he does not desire it, and he should be allowed to speak for himself. The secret of the whole matter is, these little *curs* are all opposed to the Maine Law—and having failed to convince the people that the Law is unjust, oppressive, unconstitutional, and, if adopted, can not be enforced, they have commenced an onslaught against the leaders of the temperance hosts, hoping to gain by vituperation what they could not by argument. But it will not answer. Farmers, merchants, mechanics and laboring men are too intelligent now-a-days to have the "wool pulled over their eyes" by any such attempts. How patriotic and democratic would it be, if these "mighty men"—"the sentinels of freedom"—would gracefully yield to the known wishes of three-fourths of the people of Ohio!

Whenever the advocates of a cause commence slandering private citizens, who have the confidence and esteem of all who know them, their cause is hopeless,—and thus it is with the opposers of the Maine Law.

Here is a sample taken from the *Marletta Republican*:

"A few weeks since, S. F. Cary, editor of the 'Ohio Organ of the Temperance Reform,' took occasion to attack Lester Bliss, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and at the same lauded Isaac J. Allen, the Whig candidate for that office. The pretext for his course is that Mr. Bliss is not known to be in favor of the Maine Law; but it is well known that he is a temperance man. It is a notorious fact that many of the Whig nominees for State offices are not temperance men; yet this 'no party' temperance *Organ* does not point them out as special objects for the opposition of its readers. The truth of the matter is, Mr. Cary cares less for temperance than he does for whiggery and self-aggrandizement, and uses it as a means of gaining political distinction."

This article was written by the Junior Editor, the Senior being absent. The fact that he is just from the wilds of Virginia, and belongs to that class known as the *Cohees*, (who do not, of course, belong to the "first families,") alone excuses him from a severe castigation at our hands.

The Editor of the *Athens Messenger* comments on the article in this wise:

"Now, it requires a degree of boldness not often met with for a man to undertake to say that Lester Bliss is 'well known to be a temperance man'! 'The pretext is that Mr. Bliss is not known to be in favor of the Maine Law, but it is well known that he is a temperance man'! Now, Mr. McCormick, you had better go right straight back to Virginia, and grind your organ to a community more in accordance with your taste and intelligence, than you will be likely to find in Ohio. Lester Bliss a temperance man! If we were to tail such stuff to a stable of horses, they would kick us to death for lying. Why, dear sir, this same Lester Bliss, when in the Legislature last winter, with more than two hundred thousand petitions before him from the men that he now expects to vote for him for Lieutenant Governor, praying and supplicating for the Maine Law, made a speech in favor of an insulting amendment to the bill, providing that just such liquor-loving men as himself might be permitted to in-

dulge by virtue of law "on sheep-washing occasions"!

Neither is it true that "many of the Whig nominees for State offices are not temperance men," nor is it true that Gen. Cary, as editor of the *Organ*, neglects or refuses to "point out as special objects for the opposition of its readers" those of the Whig candidates on the State ticket who are not temperance men. We are a constant reader of the *Organ*, and know what we assert.

Neither is it true that Gen. Cary "cares less for temperance than he does for Whiggery and self-aggrandizement." The world will write that declaration false without a moment's hesitation. When Mr. Cary first entered the temperance field it was an unpopular measure with the masses, and during the past ten years he has been spending his time, talents and fortune in the cause, without a desire or expectation of any other reward than that which belongs to every philanthropist and benefactor—the consciousness of having been instrumental in bringing about a moral triumph that will out-live any political preferment, and that will place his name high among the great and good of earth."

Delegates to Hamilton County Temperance Convention.

The friends of a prohibitory law in this county, similar to that in Maine, met in the various wards and townships on Saturday night, and appointed the following named delegates to a Convention to nominate candidates for the General Assembly, pledged to enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law in Ohio, to be held at Smith & Nixon's Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th day of September.

First Ward—E. M. Gregory, J. F. Cunningham, J. S. Crouse, Jos. Heron; Third Ward—R. H. Stevenson, John Kinnan, B. F. Stewart, Thomas Casey; 4th Ward—H. H. Martin, W. W. Higbee, Wm. A. Willshire, Geo. W. C. Johnson; Sixth Ward—Alexander Webb, R. B. Moore, Dr. Cooper, Horace G. Bigelow; Eighth Ward—Ebenezer Hulse, Archibald M. Iliff, Dr. J. Wadsworth, Horton Ensign; Ninth Ward—Col. A. M. Robinson, A. M. Garout, Ira French, A. Peacock; 13th Ward—J. W. F. Smith, Israel T. Moore, John Elliott, S. Miller; Fourteenth Ward—D. B. Lupton, John Hilton, Geo. A. Wheeler, Samuel Trevor; Fifteenth Ward—Caleb Clark, Rev. J. F. Conrey, J. H. Hooie, Ira S. Center; Sixteenth Ward—James Murray, Willard Coleman, Alexander Seal, Wm. B. Fisk; Fulton—Thomas Morse, A. braham Clark, Samuel Free, Edward Jones; Springfield township—J. G. Allen, Dr. E. S. Close, P. Dom, E. R. Glenn.

Carroll County.

Gen. E. R. Eckley has received the nomination for Representative in this county. He is an able man, and will do good service in the Legislature for the Maine Law.

Warren County.

We learn from a friend just returned from this county, that a Maine Law ticket for Senator and Representative is in the field, with every prospect of a triumphant election.

The members of Fulton Temple of Honor feeling disposed to aid in the glorious campaign now going on in Ohio, ordered 500 Tracts for gratuitous distribution in their village. We learn from that devoted friend of the cause, Samuel Free, that quite a number of their best temperance men belong to Fulton Temple.

We are happy to learn that Losantville Temple is doing effective work for the Maine Law. They hold meetings every Sunday morning at one of their ship-yards, which are well attended. Fulton will, as heretofore, come out the banner town.

We expect our Editor to be at his post about the 12th inst.