

THE OHIO ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM

Cincinnati, October 28, 1853.

TERMS.
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CALEB CLARK,
Ben Franklin Printing House,
Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE OF G. W. S., C. of S. of Ohio,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 4th, 1853.

Having received recent information from Zanesville, of the dissolution of the Section at that place, and deeming it necessary that the Sessions of the Grand Section should be held in places where there are Subordinate Sections, now therefore I, Gen. A. Wheeler, G. W. P. of the State of Ohio, by the authority vested in me, by the Constitution of the Order, do hereby proclaim and order, that the Annual Session of the Grand Section be held in the city of Cincinnati, beginning the second Tuesday in November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In order to enable the G. W. S. to make a full and correct report to the Grand Section, Subordinate Sections will please be particular and prompt in sending in their returns for the past quarter.

GEO. A. WHEELER, G. W. P.
X. RICHARDSON, G. W. S.

OFFICE G. S., S. of T. of Ohio,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.

The new Ritual is now ready for distribution. Divisions can send in their orders at once, and they will be immediately attended to. In order to meet the outlay, and pre-pay the postage, the price of the work is fixed at two dollars. Divisions should enclose the above amount in their orders, so that no new debt may be created.

A set will consist of the B. B. officers' cards and one dozen ode cards. The ode cards can be furnished at this office, or by Mr. Caleb Clark, publisher of the "Organ," at 40 cents per dozen.

Single copies of the B. B. will be furnished at one dollar.
WM. BRIDGEMAN, G. S.

The Hamilton County Temperance Executive Committee will meet on Saturday next, (Oct. 29d.) at 10 o'clock, at Foster Hall. Each member of the Committee, or any friend that may have, or can raise any funds, for the purpose of defraying the heavy expenses of the Campaign just closed, will greatly favor the cause by bringing or sending the same to the meeting. We have incurred debts, and they should be promptly paid. We would respectfully, but earnestly request your immediate attention to this matter.

The Candidates are requested to attend.
WM. M. ORR, Pres't.
CALEB CLARK, Sec'y.

Belmont County.

In this county the friends of Prohibition achieved a noble victory. The county is Democratic—giving Medill 482 over Barrere, and 676 over Lewis—yet the two Maine Law candidates for representatives, Messrs. Cleaver (W.) and Findly (D.), are elected by an average majority of 721! Three cheers for Belmont.

Clinton County.

In Clinton the official vote gives Lewis 839, Berrere 734, Medill 688, for Governor; Allen 1388, Myers 717. The Whig county ticket is elected.

Wood and Ottaway.

Smith, Maine Law Whig, is elected by 242. He is an unfinished advocate of Prohibition. Medill's majority in the same district is over 300!

Guernsey County.

The Maine Law candidate for representative is elected in this county.

Logan County.

Newell, an Whiskeyite of the Whig School, is elected for Representative by 35 votes only! Two Maine Law candidates were allowed to run, and the above is the consequence. The county will be misrepresented by a

MADISON COUNTY—Has elected Charles Phillis, Esq., a Maine Law man to the Legislature, and H. W. Smith Esq., of Madison county, is elected Senator for the counties of Clark, Champaign and Madison. Mr. Smith is a Maine Law man.

In a letter to us the venerable Judge Fishback, of Clermont county, says: "We are defeated but not cast down; and feel like picking our flints and trying it again!" And this is the feeling of all from whom we have heard.

Miss Brown's Credentials.

We hope some day, not far distant, to be relieved of the necessity of referring to the Rev. Miss Brown and the difficulties at the World's Temperance Convention. In a communication to the Press, from the Worthy Patriarch of Division of the "Sons," at Rochester, N. Y., it is stated that it appears in the printed proceedings of the Woman's Convention, at Dayton, that "Gen. Cary declared at Urbana, that Miss Antoinette Brown was driven from the platform of the World's Temperance Convention because she had not regular credentials as a delegate." We take this occasion to say that Gen. Cary declared no such thing at Urbana, or anywhere else, publicly or privately. If any one so understood him, he or she misunderstood him, for he neither said, or intended to say, any such thing. He supposed that Miss Brown was a regularly appointed and commissioned representative of some total abstinence association of which she was a member.

The proceedings of Toronto Division, S. of T., of Rochester, N. Y., had, since the World's Convention transpired, revealed a fact of which we were not before advised, and which throws new light upon the affair. It is declared that Miss Brown was regularly appointed and commissioned by a Division of Sons of Temperance to represent that body in the World's Convention. How is this? Miss Brown was not a member, and could not become a member of the body she proposed to represent. The Division exercised an unheard of and questionable power, in appointing a woman its representative.

From all the circumstances, we conclude that Toronto Division had the same motive in appointing a woman its delegate, that Wendell Phillips and others had in forcing themselves, without proper credentials, upon the Convention, viz.—To disturb the harmony and destroy the influence of that body. Toronto Division, to say the very least of it, places itself in a very unenviable position before the world, and we cannot understand how Miss Brown could be induced to represent a body in any Convention that would exclude her from participating in its own deliberations. She was treated by the World's Convention with greater liberality and courtesy than she could have been by Toronto Division. She was admitted to the former, and only denied the privilege of speaking, while from the latter she was at all times excluded. Neither she nor the Division, can properly complain. The Division, however, has taken it in high dudgeon, and "solemnly protest against the brutal insult offered to our Division and to our delegate, by the Convention." Perhaps the Worthy Patriarch, in his next communication, will inform the public as to the circumstances under which Miss Brown was elected a representative of the Division, and the avowed design of her appointment at the time. We think we understand now the whole affair, from the beginning, and perhaps the public do, without any further revelation. We would like to have a few inquiries answered.

1st. Did not Toronto Division regard the "Whole World's Temperance Convention" of the 1st and 2nd of September, as the only legitimate and proper one, and the one of the 6th as partial and objectionable, from the beginning?

2nd. Was the object in appointing Miss Brown, to promote the cause of temperance, or to thrust upon the Convention the disturbing element of "Woman's rights?"

3rd. Why did the Division go beyond

its own membership to select representatives?

4th. Does Miss Brown live in Rochester? and if not, how many hundred miles distant?

When these inquiries are truthfully answered, the public will begin to understand the merits of the case, and know who are responsible for the disorder and interruptions occurring at the Convention. The more we learn of the secret and disgraceful plots to break up the Convention, the prouder we are of our unintentionally conspicuous position in successfully thwarting the base and malicious designs of the disorganizers.

We repeat what we have often said, that we have no controversy on the subject of woman's rights. We know that she suffers many wrongs, and we believe that the dissemination of Bible christianity will establish the one and redress the other.

We have plead the same cause with her, upon the same platform, and did not feel disgraced, and we are willing to give her audience and second her efforts to do good; and we consider this declaration consistent with our course in the Convention.

We are happy to be able to state, that notwithstanding the *epicy* resolutions of censure passed in divers "Woman's Rights Conventions" against us, we have received many letters from ladies of high character and exalted worth, expressing their profound gratitude for our course in the Convention. In addition to these testimonials, the noble old champions of the cause who were not present, are avowing themselves distinctly in favor of our resolutions. In a recent letter to the Massachusetts "Life Boat," that beloved and honored war-horse, Dr. Jewett, says:—"The silly missiles hurled at him (Gen. Cary), for the part he acted in connection with the 'Woman's Rights' demonstration at the World's Convention, will not harm him where he is known. I would have voted for his resolution had I been in that Convention, and most heartily approve of the course taken in our own recent State Convention, in having put down the agitation of the Woman's Rights question in the outset of the business. No friend of the Maine Law who is not the victim of a deplorable infatuation, would countenance the introduction, at the present moment, of any topic into our deliberations, calculated to produce a division of our ranks, and divert for one moment the attention of the gathered throng from the one legitimate subject of discussion. The conclusion is inevitable, that a woman who would suffer herself to be urged on to the course pursued by Miss Brown on that occasion, when she knew perfectly well that it would destroy the harmony of the Convention, did not desire Maine Law so much as to advance another question; and she rendered herself, in my opinion, just as proper a subject for censure—to use no harsher term—as would the individual who should have come to that meeting with a primary object to promote his own political party objects or sectarian views."

A German named Charles Bachhus strayed off from Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ind., two weeks since, in a fit of *delirium tremens*, and his bones were found a few days ago in the woods, the body having been entirely devoured by dogs! Charley had been a book-keeper in Hamburg, and afterwards in Cincinnati.

The Charlottesville "Advocate" speaks of a man having recently committed suicide by hanging himself with a 'bridal rein.' Many a man has hung himself with that rein.

Petitions.

Several correspondents are inquiring of us in relation to the propriety of getting up petitions to the next Legislature for a law of prohibition. Our view of duty in this respect is perfectly clear, and we are free and decided in the expression of our opinion. We are entirely opposed to any such movement. It would only serve to exhaust the energies of temperance men, without resulting in the least possible advantage. We have had our day before the people; and although we have not been able to obtain a fair expression of opinion, on account of the interference of party politics, yet we could not hope to influence whisky representatives, even by securing to petitions the names of their most ardent constituents. We would not sacrifice our own self-respect by "humbly petitioning" members of a Legislature who, but for whisky, would never have arisen to the dignity of Legislators. Most likely the next General Assembly will get up some measure, ostensibly to arrest the evils of intemperance, but with the real intention of strengthening the waning power of the liquor traffic. We exhort all true temperance men not to flatter themselves with the vain hope that anything can be effected by petitions, however respectably or numerously signed. Make up your mind to bear with as good a grace as possible, the cruel inflictions of the liquor traffic for two years longer; but in the meantime, be more active than ever in disseminating light among the people. This defeat should only render us the more determined. If we are all true and faithful, the triumph of the wicked will be very short. The day for petitioning legislative bodies on this subject has passed; it remains with the people, the source of all power, to look to the character and principles of those who ask their suffrages. We anticipate that in the next two years there will be a great multiplication of grog-shops, an increased insolence on the part of liquor-sellers, aggravated inebriety and unprecedented mortality among the victims of the traffic. In the meantime, the conviction will deepen in the public mind that this murderous business is past endurance, and *must cease*. If those States which have a law of prohibition remain steadfast, and enforce their statutes, two years will not have passed before there will be an irresistible demand in Ohio for a most stringent enactment against the lawless villany of liquor sellers.

GEN. CARY:—Did you not express it as your opinion, before the election, that the temperance democrats in this county would vote the independent ticket? What do you think now?—*Enquirer*.

ANSWER.—Yes, I did express that opinion "before the election," and I have no reason "now" to discredit my judgment, previously announced. There is every reason to believe that the democratic temperance men were as true to their convictions and professions as whig temperance men. Why, it will be asked, was the majority for the regular democratic nominees larger than usual? There can be no mistake about the proper answer. The *whig whisky boys* bolted the whig ticket, and voted a clean ballot for the regular democratic nominees. This is not a mere suspicion of mine. Numerous facts have come to my knowledge, showing that a very large number of old foggy whigs voted the whisky ticket of the dominant party. They would not vote the regular whig ticket for fear the temperance men would be elected.

To be poor without being free, is the worst state into which man can fall.