

THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

THE ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM. CINCINNATI, JANUARY 30, 1852.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE. Gen. S. F. CARY, J. S. WHITWELL, CALEB CLARK.

Terms. City subscribers, delivered by the carrier, and single-mail subscribers, \$1.50; four copies, \$5; ten copies and upwards, each \$1. Any Division, or person, sending a club of twenty, shall be entitled to an extra copy.

The Tracts. We have received several orders for the Tract containing the Maine Liquor Law, and the Address of the Executive Committee of the Grand Division. We have reduced the price to six dollars per one thousand; three dollars for five hundred. We can send them by express to any part of the State. Send in your orders early.

First Number of the Organ. Although we printed a large edition of the first number of the Organ, it has become nearly exhausted. We sent them broadcast over the country, in hopes they would be productive of good to the cause and to the enterprise; and the fruit of our labor is already beginning to manifest itself in the way of clubs to the paper of ten, fifteen, and twenty. Those who desire the first number will have to order them immediately, for the edition, no doubt, will be entirely used up by our next issue.

Forward your Subscriptions! Our subscription list is increasing rapidly and we are greatly encouraged. The question is settled—The Organ of the Temperance Reform is to be regularly issued from this time forward, and we hope our friends will realize the importance of commencing with the first number, and send in their names at once. We intend to make the Organ a powerful auxiliary to the cause of all mankind, and we expect the friends of this cause to second our intentions, and give us substantial aid and comfort.

Petitions! Petitions!! Friends, have you signed the Petition to the Legislature, and asked all your neighbors to sign it? Deluge the Legislature with Petitions! Let every mail be crowded with them! Now is the time to work, and work efficiently. There are a million of men, women and children in Ohio, who want the Maine law! Give them a chance to say so, and let their public servants deny their request if they dare!

Exchanges. We expect soon to have a good list of exchanges, which our readers may expect to be advised of the condition and prospects of the cause in all the States of the Union and in other lands.

State Convention!! Friends of Temperance in Ohio, awake! Remember the call upon you to assemble in Mass Meeting, at Columbus, on the 25th day of February. Do not send delegates, but go yourselves. Let the General Assembly know what you want, and what you must have. Remember that there will not be another Session of the Legislature for two years, and that unless something is done now, the wave of death will roll over our State with increased and increasing volume, for years to come, and thousands of men, women and children be ruined for time and eternity. See that your papers publish the call for this Convention! Place a notice in the hands of every minister of the gospel, and request him to read it from the pulpit! Proclaim it at every public gathering! Put up hand bills at every cross roads!

Arrangements may be made with all Rail Roads and other conveyances, to go to Columbus and return at half price. The Editor is authorized, by the Superintendent of the Road from Cincinnati to Columbus, to say that persons attending this Convention, will be carried there and back for half the usual fare. The proper way is to call at the ticket office and pay the fare, and get return tickets. Let us have the largest Temperance gathering ever seen in Ohio!!

Petitions for Free Trade. Up to the 25th inst., petitions from Hamilton county, signed by about 1,200, had been presented to the Legislature, asking for the repeal of all laws restraining the sale of liquors, and desiring free trade.

We have an opportunity of knowing that not twenty-five native American citizens' names have been secured. They are nearly all Germans, and many of the names are written with the same pen and ink, and are in one hand writing. We rejoice that the rascals are driven into such close quarters, and we shall see whether they can control the action of the Legislature.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the advertisement of the Washington Life Insurance Company. It is a home Company, chartered by the State of Ohio. The gentlemen composing its Board of Directors, are well known as amongst our most responsible and influential citizens. To Divisions of Sons of Temperance we particularly recommend it. To temperance men generally, it offers peculiar advantages, giving to them, in the reduction of its premiums, the benefit of their abstemious habits, in affecting insurance. We can cheerfully recommend this institution to the public, as regards its capital, its management, and the capability and integrity of its Board of Directors.

Prospects at Columbus.

An intelligent correspondent at Columbus, who has daily intercourse with the members of the Legislature, writes to the Editor—"I rejoice to find an increasing interest in the temperance cause among the members. The Maine law is certainly gaining friends every day, and if our friends will show half the zeal of the liquor sellers at this crisis, we can obtain that law by a handsome majority. Will they not do it? Let the petitions be circulated—let every man, woman and child be solicited to sign them; and let the cries of suffering humanity be heard, and they will be answered.—Muskingum county has held a Mass Convention, and resolved to send their man to the capitol to enforce the claims of the temperance cause, and especially the Maine law. Let other counties, and especially Hamilton, do the same thing. Why, the liquor sellers of Cincinnati have eleven representatives in the Ohio Legislature, and shall not the temperance cause have one to advocate its high and holy claims, and assure the members from other portions of the State, that there are other interests to be cared for in Hamilton county, besides those which the eleven are elected to represent."

Our correspondent speaks pretty severely of the course of our Honorables from this county, but for the present we shall pass it by. When our members show their hands, we shall have something more to say of their position. We will say, however, that a few of the illustrious eleven are men, who, if left to the impulses of their own hearts, and the dictates of their own judgments, would vote right when the great question is settled. We shall see whether principle shall be made to yield in the hour of trial.

Delevar Behind the Age.

The December number of the National Temperance Magazine contains a lengthy article, giving his views of the policy to be pursued by the Legislature of New York, on the subject of the liquor traffic. He insists that the true course is, to make liquor sellers liable for the mischief they do. We are surprised and pained to see Mr. Delevar take a position so untenable, and one so utterly impracticable. How, we would ask, can the liquor sellers make reparation for his wrongs, even if he had all the treasures of California? And it is well known that as a class, they are utterly irresponsible. A judgment even for costs of prosecution, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand, could not pay if they would. Mr. Delevar, at the National Convention at Saratoga, was very cordial in the support of the principles of the Maine law. The leading idea in that law, is not to hold liquor sellers responsible for the wrongs done, but to deprive them of the ability to do wrong, by seizing their liquors. He would let the irresponsible incendiary apply the torch, burn down the building, and then hold the miserant responsible for the damages done. We would seize the torch before it was applied, and put it out. The preventive remedy, it has been demonstrated, is the only one which is of any practical value. Destroy the liquor and have no damage, is the only system that is worth adopting in New York or any where else.

It may be said that "public sentiment is not prepared for this measure." We say, then, it is not prepared for any thing, for this is the first step in Legislation which will be sustained by popular opinion. Every liquor seller has his friends, and you prosecute him, and multitudes will give him their sympathies and endeavor to shield him from the penalties of the law; but make the attack upon liquor—seek out its hiding places—drag it before the bar of justice—condemn and destroy it, and popular opinion will approve the verdict, and say amen to the execution of the guilty culprit. We would rather a thousand times undertake the execution of the Maine law, and expect to have the approval of the public, than the one proposed by the distinguished philanthropist, Delevar. Our worthy Bro. Marsh, in his last Journal, reviews Mr. Delevar's positions, and expresses our sentiments exactly. We can scarcely account, under all circumstances, for Mr. D's course. Of two things we are quite certain, he is honest and mistaken.

Of the relation between law and public opinion, we have this remark to make.—Give us sound, wholesome laws, based upon the eternal principles of right, and public sentiment will come right much sooner, than if you attempt to follow its caprices. Just about one half of the people regard the law of the land as the standard of moral excellence. If they do nothing to invoke the penalties of the law, they think themselves good citizens.

Attempt on Louis Napoleon.

We shall not be so much engrossed by the main object of this enterprise, as to neglect all attention to passing events. To begin with the last incident which our European dates present, we find the French are reviving the amusement so much in vogue twenty years ago, of making the supreme head of the government a target for ball practice. We have forgotten how many charges were wasted on Louis Philippe; we lost the account after the first tally; and now they have a much smaller mark, success is much less probable. As sharpshooters, the French have been disgracing themselves ever since they decked Nelson at Trafalgar—Morant's death at Leipzig, is to be credited to the artillery. This last shot was made by a grenadier. Perhaps a traitor would have been more successful. Assassination is a wicked and execrable result under any circumstances; but such awkwardness is really intolerable.

Petitions signed by three thousand persons from four towns in Rhode Island, have been sent to the Legislature, asking for the Maine law.

Intervention.

As all the journals of the day have an article with the above title, we shall not affect singularity in this particular, but, like the rest of the world editorial, afford our medium of speculation on so interesting a subject.

The whole question is one of time, so far as affects the subject of intervention in European affairs. The general principle is already conceded. Let Spain undertake, or let Cuba herself undertake, to yield that island to England or to France, and we well know that the voice of this nation would be a time will come, when our interests will be so extended, that we shall be no longer passive spectators of the extended domination of despots, though the scene of their oppressions be laid on the banks of the Danube or the Tiber.

Nor shall we be permitted to be Be sure, that if England is to be proscribed for harboring political fugitives, it will be our turn next. Those sanguine visionaries who believe that nations are too wise to rush into another general war, may, some of them, live to see their mistake exposed.

It may not be out of place to revive the reader's recollection of the following incident:—

A few years after the battle of Waterloo, at a fashionable dinner party, the subject of conversation was the prospect of continued peace, and it seemed agreed, that the last great battle of nations had been fought. A single guest, who had hitherto been silent, now took up the argument, and maintained that there would be one more general war, a war that he knew not how to designate otherwise than as the "war of opinion." This guest was George Canning.

Though we hear no "note of preparation," no "clink of hammers closing rivets up," yet the signs of the times are portentous; Despotism and the Papacy are combining to put down liberty in every form. To be sure of this alliance, go not to the Jesuitical priesthood, but to the more outspoken laymen of the Catholic Church—read Walsh, read Brownson, and read this extract from the Rambler, a leading Romish paper, published in London:—

"For religious liberty, in the sense of a liberty possessed by every man to choose his own religion, is one of the most wicked delusions ever foisted upon this generation by the father of all deceit. No man has a right to choose his own religion. None but an Atheist can uphold the principle of religious liberty. Shall I favor that damnable doctrine that Socialism, and Calvinism, and Anglicanism, and Judaism, are not every one of them mortal sins, like murder and adultery? Shall I hold out hopes to a Protestant that I will not meddle with his creed, if he will not meddle with mine? Shall I lead him to think that religion is a matter for private opinion, and tempt him to forsake the faith of his fathers, for the sake of his own? Shall I say, that he has no more right to his religious views than he has to my purse, or my house, or my life-blood? Catholicism is the most intolerant of all creeds; it is intolerance itself!"

If the above views are false, let it be denounced as such by Catholic authority, in no ambiguous or mining terms. Let Bishop Hughes, if he dare, pronounce it as blasphemous lies.

That Catholicism is prepared to be the ally of despotism, we find evidence in the following extract from the Univers, the recognized organ of the French Priesthood, and the strenuous supporter of Louis Bonaparte's usurpation.

"For my own part I avow, frankly, my regret is not, that they burned John Hus, but that they did not equally burn Luther; and I regret further, that there was not at the time some price sufficiently high, and public to have made crusades against the Protestants. A heretic examined and convicted by the Church, used to be delivered over to the secular power, and punished with death. Nothing has ever appeared to me more natural and necessary. The prompt repression of the disciples of Luther, and a crusade against Protestantism would have saved Europe."

And dare they, on the first gleam of success, thus to threaten us with stake and faggot? Have they the insolence already to rattle the chain in our faces? "If such things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

When the alliance between prerogative and infallibility shall have been fully consummated, and arrangements completed according to the programme, no one will be permitted to think for himself in religion or politics. Not only will Protestant Theologians be obliged to resign their right of denunciation, renounce their heresies, and make submission to the successor of St. Peter and Alexander VI., but our men of science will be constrained to check their investigations, lest they discover too much, or like Galileo, be brought to confess the truth to be a lie. Perhaps, by way of penance, it might be enjoined to examine the vital of St. Januarius, or the holy coat of Treves. Think of Lyell, the Geologist, taking the road to Loreto with peas in his boots. He would have an opportunity for very deliberate observation.

But these results will never be accomplished. The world will never fall into such idiotic dotage. At any rate, Canning's war of opinion will come first, and we think we know of one nation that will require a very sound thrashing, before she consents to this kind of tutelage; a nation that, when the freedom of the world is committed to her guardianship, will be found wanting neither to humanity nor herself.

As for the conclusion of this war, we think we find it hinted at in the Apocalypse, where mention is made of the Kings of the earth and the false Prophet marshaling their hosts on the field of Armageddon; and we are told that the Beast and the false Prophet were struck down together.

About forty casks of liquor were seized on board the steamer St. Lawrence, at Portland, last week. The Mayor has made arrangements to search every steamboat and rail road train, arriving from Boston, for smuggled liquors. Huzza for Neal Dow!

Our Position.

The reader will find an article on intervention in this week's number, which is out of the direct line for which our paper was especially established. Although our Organ is to advocate and urge the claims of Temperance as the great leading subject, we do not intend to have our mouth muzzled on any general topic of the day, and we shall speak, write, and print whatever we think best. We do not suppose that all readers will be pleased with all our articles, and it is not, perhaps, desirable that they should. A paper would be a negative affair that would contain only what every body approved. When our readers think us wrong, let them say so in a respectful manner, and they shall have an opportunity of being heard. We prefer, as the editors of this journal, to be independent in all things and neutral in nothing.

Picture of Dayton.

We have before us some statistics in relation to the moral condition of this city. Cities have the reputation of being "sores on the body politic." In Ohio they are causing disease, and poison the whole State. There are in Dayton 109 liquor shops, 74 of which are gaming houses. A drunkey for every 102, and a gambling hell for every 113 of the inhabitants! Supposing there are 6 persons in each family, you have a grogshop for every 17 families, and a house for gaming for every 19! To say nothing of the ruin to mind and body, character and reputation, see how these sinks of iniquity bleed the pockets of the people. Suppose them each to secure but the paltry sum of three dollars per day, it amounts to the neat little sum of one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars. What do the people receive in return for this expenditure of money? We cannot answer this question. We have no arithmetic by which to compute the results. A direct tax of \$6,432 upon every family, or \$99 for each man, woman and child, and an amount of mischief and misery and woe which cannot be expiated by figures.

One other fact in relation to the statistics—76 of these pest houses are owned by foreigners. This is no more than a fair proportion for other cities in this State.

How long will the freemen of Ohio submit to such a yoke? For the sake of all that is good in possession or prospect, we urge them to free themselves from the galling despotism.

The Way to Do It.

In the town of Falmouth, Mass., 360 out of 300 legal voters, have petitioned for the Maine law. In Lincoln, 100 out of 130, send up the same request.

Last week, a nomothet petition was to be presented by the people themselves, to the Legislature. The rail road fare was to be reduced one-half, that the people might be there; and they were there. The petition was rolled up and would have filled a whiskey barrel.

Indiana Temperance Law.

A bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors has been reported to the Indiana Legislature, and it is thought, will become a law. It prohibits the granting of licenses; provides for assessing fines on those selling or giving away intoxicating liquors to minors, and to all other persons, to be drunk about the premises; first offence a fine of ten dollars; second, twenty dollars; third, forty dollars; fourth, eighty dollars; fifth, and all subsequent offences, one hundred dollars, the offender to stand committed till the fines are paid or replevied. It also provides that the wife and all others injured by the sales of intoxicating liquors, may maintain an action against the vendor who furnishes the liquor.

Meeting in Indianapolis.

We insert to-day the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention of Indiana. It will be seen that the friends of the cause in our sister State are wide awake, and marshaling their forces for a combat with our common enemy. The result will be a glorious victory—nothing short of the Maine law will satisfy them. They have resolved to hold temperance camp meetings throughout the State, during the present year. Let our friends in Ohio imitate their example!

Remittances.

We acknowledge the receipt of remittances from the following persons, for clubs: Thos. M. Crumbaker, Chandlerville and Duncan's Falls; J. H. Kauke, Wooster; C. M. Kelsey, Mt. Vernon; L. Mackey, New Westville; John Crawford, Mt. Carmel; A. Irving Gould, West Middleburg; H. Carey, Xenia. [Bro. Carey, Dr. Drake, and Xenia Division relinquish their claim on the Fountain list, and commence anew.] O. F. Fitch, Ashabula; Mt. Pleasant Division; American Temperance Society, New York city; Wm. E. Ratic, Fremont; Eaton Division, Eaton.

Thanks.

We return our thanks to Bro. SAMUEL FARR, of Fulton, for a list of 40 subscribers to the Organ. The banner Township ought to be proud of such a whole-souled advocate of the cause.

The paper will be regularly delivered to subscribers, every Friday, by Mr. Sheene, the carrier, to whom they will make their payments.

We are under obligations to Bro. C. WOODWARD, of Indianapolis, Grand Scribe of Indiana, for the favor of a list of the Divisions in that State.

Our thanks are due to Bro. MILLER, of the "Life Boat," Portsmouth, for his liberality in inserting the Prospectus of the Organ.

The ice in Ohio river commenced breaking up to-day, and it is expected that navigation will be resumed in a few days.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Grand Division.

The following are the proceedings of the Grand Division of Ohio, in relation to the Western Fountain, and the establishment of a permanent organ. We are indebted to the G. S. for a copy of the proceedings:—

"On motion of Bro. CARY, the report on the communication of Bro. Mitchell, was taken up, and after a brief and interesting discussion, and various amendments, the report was adopted as follows:—

REPORT.
1. That the "Western Fountain" was discontinued for the want of an adequate paying patronage.
That Bro. MITCHELL has exerted himself to his utmost capacity to sustain and continue the paper, and that his efforts have been attended with great pecuniary sacrifice, and, what he values still more, his good name for punctuality and fidelity has been questioned. As an evidence of his desire to indemnify those who have paid in advance for the Fountain, he declares in his letter referred to your Committee, his determination to sell out his presses, types, &c., and refund to subscribers such amounts as may be respectively due to each.

2. Your Committee are satisfied that the want of confidence in the permanence of the paper, which resulted from its numerous failures and suspensions, has greatly affected its circulation. Men are unwilling to pay in advance for a journal without some assurance of getting "value received." This difficulty may be readily overcome at the time of the late suspension, as there was a growing confidence in the permanency in every portion of the State.

3. Your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that a journal devoted to the great temperance reform and vindicating the claims of the Order, can and should be sustained; and that now, more than ever, is such a Journal absolutely essential in our State. With equal unanimity of sentiment, your Committee express the opinion that nothing is wanting to insure a paper a very general circulation, but to inspire confidence in its stability.

4. The perplexing question with the Committee has been to devise a plan by which permanency can be secured, and confidence restored. In Kentucky the same difficulties have been experienced as in our own State, and as a last resort, the G. D. of that State determined to assume the publication of a semi-monthly Journal at their own risk, appointing an Editor, and appealing officially to the subordinate Divisions and the friends of Temperance generally, to rally to its support. A very efficient, excellent, high-toned paper has been regularly issued, and we are informed that it is well sustained, and has been a source of revenue to the G. D. There is a feeling of pride among Sons of Temperance in Kentucky to sustain their Organ. The present condition of the finances of this G. D. will not justify your Committee in urging the adoption of the Kentucky plan, however much we might approve it under other circumstances.

Your Committee cannot consent, however discouraging the condition of things to leave this subject to take care of itself, nor relinquish it entirely to the hazard of individual enterprise, and we would therefore recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we must and will have a permanent and efficient Temperance paper in Ohio.
2. Resolved, That a publishing Committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to secure if possible a man of suitable talent to take charge of the editorial and financial departments of a paper to be the Organ of our Order.

3. Resolved, That every member of this body immediately on his return home make it his business to secure subscribers, and report the number obtained to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, with the amount of funds in his hands.
4. Resolved, That so soon as one thousand subscribers shall be reported as secured, and the money in the hands of Agents, the Publishing Committee shall issue the first number, and immediately thereafter the money shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee.

5. Resolved, That this Grand Division earnestly request each of the Subordinate Divisions under its jurisdiction, to raise by subscription from its members, or by appropriations from its treasury, as large a sum as possible to be returned in papers at the subscription price, and that they place such funds at the disposal of the Publishing Committee, and that reports be made forthwith to said Committee, that as little delay as possible may be had in getting out said paper.

6. Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to make equitable arrangements in their discretion with the Publisher of the late Fountain to supply the subscribers to that paper for their unexpired term.

7. Resolved, That the Grand Scribe forthwith send a copy of this Report in the form of a circular, to every subordinate Division in the State, with a request that immediate attention be given to the subject.

Respectfully submitted,
S. F. CARY,
JAS. PARRELL,
R. P. L. BAKER,
F. D. KIMBALL,
JOHN WAGGONER, } Committee.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the G. D. appointed S. F. CARY, CALEB CLARK, and JOHN S. WHITWELL, Publishing Committee.

Prof. Moses Stuart.

This venerable and eminent Divine surrendered his spirit to God who gave it to the first Sabbath of the new year. For nearly a half century he has been one of the leading Theologians in this country. As a biblical scholar he has left behind him no superior. Shortly before his death he examined the Maine law, and his spirit was stirred within him. Though he is dead, he yet speaks. Hear him!

"People of Maine! The God of heaven bless you for achieving such a victory. Many triumphs have been achieved in the good cause, but none like yours. Others have more or less fought with the drunkards, and the liquor-sellers in the way of arguments and moral suasion, and indirect and inefficient, and temporizing legislation. You have followed the most adroit conqueror the world has ever seen, in your scheme of policy or struggle. You have steered for the capital itself, with all its magazines, and materials of war, and these, once in your hands, you know the contest cannot long continue. Your combat is with the body of sin and death itself, and not with those who are deceived and misled. You do not purpose to destroy those who are misled and drawn to ruin, but to cripple and annihilate the power that misleads them. It is an elevating and noble purpose. When mighty conquerors and crafty politicians will be forgotten, the laurel on your brows will be refreshing and blooming, with a beauty and glory that will be immortal."

The New York "Tribune" says that a company is forming in New York to undertake in earnest the construction of a Canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, by a new and more southern route. The company is styled the Atrato Inter-oceanic Canal Company. The Atrato route is the most southern of those proposed for water communications between the two oceans. It commences at the very root of the Isthmus, where the Bay of Uraba opens the way into the mouth of the Atrato. This is a fine stream, about 180 miles in length, with a very straight course and gentle current, the depth of seven to twelve feet, according to the season. It rises in a swamp, which, on the southwest side, is the San Juan, whose courses for about sixty miles bring it to the Pacific, and where it forms one of the finest harbors known.

[For the Organ of the Temperance Reform.]

Has the Lord any People in Cincinnati?

COLUMBUS, January 26th, 1852.
MR. EDITOR—Is not this a singular question to ask about the "Queen City?" Who doubts whether the Lord has any people in Cincinnati? Has she not scores of costly temples dedicated to the worship of God, and do not thousands go up thither every Sabbath to offer pure incense of holy hearts upon their altars? Are there not many Sons of the Prophets who preach with a holy unction against Sabbath desecration, profanity, theaters, gambling, licentiousness, slavery—in the abstract—and every other form of sin? Are there not elders who, with holy hands, pass around the emblems of the Saviour's love? Do not all the forms and ceremonies of religious worship abound there? And is it doubted whether the Lord has any people there? If there is so much counterfeit, doubtless there is some genuine coin. A member of the House of Representatives seriously asked me this question, and gave as a reason, the fact that while all other parts of the State are sending up to the Legislature their petitions for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, Cincinnati is sending up her petitions for the repeal of the national law. She not only insists that her fifteen hundred dram shops, her six hundred gambling halls, her numerous houses of infamy, shall not be disturbed, but that the flood-gates of pollution shall be thrown wide open, that they may pour their stream of death over all her borders. She insists that the time to check this swelling tide of corruptions has not yet come, and she protests against being tormented before her time. She insists that her sons and daughters be still longer exposed to the artifices of the liquor-seller and the lust of the seducer, and that crime, with its unblinking front, shall run riot through her streets until Sodom itself blush at her shameless depravity. Has the Lord any people in Cincinnati? Are there any there who have not bowed the knee to Baal? If there are, let their voice be heard in the Halls of Legislation. Let the Christian, the Philanthropist, the Patriot, the moralist, all who have a heart to feel for the woe of mankind, speak and act for the cause of God and humanity. And especially let the ministers of the Gospel admonish their people to cease to pocket the price of blood by renting houses for dens of infamy, and owning stock in splendid rum palaces, where the Devil can ruin souls from the "upper ten," according to the most refined rules of etiquette. And where is the Press, that mighty engine of power? It does out its pitiful lamentations over the depravity of the city, and records the black catalogue of crime, from day to day, without even an indirect reference to the fruitful cause of it. If one of your daily papers should truthfully characterize the liquor traffic, a thousand grog-sellers would kick it out of doors the next morning. And here is the secret of their silence. Poor Judas could not pocket the thirty pieces of silver, but cast them away, and went and hung himself to escape the lashings of his conscience; but how much better is he who will, by silence, betray the dearest interest of humanity, and listen, with stolid indifference, to the cries of murdered innocence, for filthy lucre!

It costs something to do right in this sin-ridden world, and if men will put a price on their souls, and offer them in the shambles, they will find the Devil in the market. And the first thing after the bargain is completed, is to "clothe them with the livery of the court of heaven," that they may the more effectually do his infernal work. But I have almost forgotten the object for which I took up my pen, which is to entreat the friends of Temperance to circulate their petitions for the Maine Law. There is great hope in the present Legislature. The cause has many true friends there, and they are waiting, with painful anxiety, to hear from Hamilton county. Already the liquor-sellers have sent up several thousand petitions for free trade in alcohol, and can there not be as many, can there not be ten times as many sent up for the Maine Law? Has the Lord any people in Cincinnati? If he has, let them be heard. E. T.

CRIME AND THE END.—Three men entered the dwelling of Aber Davis, near Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday last, after dark, and the Banner says, demanded his money—one of the men at the same time presenting a pistol at the head of Mr. Davis, and the others prepared with bludgeons and knives, in case of resistance. Mr. D. finding resistance useless, unlocked his chest and gave them his money, (\$930.) after which they left; and being followed some time after by Mr. Davis and others, two of them were found frozen to death, about a mile from where they committed the robbery, and the other some distance beyond, apparently firing to his lifeless companions, almost insensible—the night being stormy, and a good deal of snow having fallen. It appears that they had provided themselves plentifully with whiskey, and drinking to excess, sat down and became insensible to the cold or their situation, fell over, and were thus found after life was extinct. The money was found upon the person of Jones, one of the men frozen. The latter is supposed to be an old villain from New York, the others from Mt. Vernon.

ANOTHER AND VERY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning, the private watchmen of Conking, Wood & Co.'s extensive White Lead manufactory, in Deerecreek valley, near Broadway, discovered fire issuing from the shop, occupied in manufacturing dry paint.—They instantly gave the alarm, but the fire spread with such rapidity, that by the time the fire department arrived on the ground, the several buildings used for the manufacture of white lead, dry paint, putty, &c. were enveloped in flames. Scarcely anything was saved from them. The castor oil mill and cooper shop, belonging to the same firm, were in imminent danger, but the firemen succeeded in saving them. Fortunately no wind was blowing at the time, or the devastation would have been immense.

The loss of Messrs. Conking, Wood & Co. is about \$30,000. They have an insurance of between \$12,000 and \$15,000—in part in the city offices.

With the energy which has always characterized this firm, they expressed the hope, this morning, that they would be "under headway" again in a few days.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The County Jail has at present 80 men confined for criminal offences, 13 on chain gang, and 17 in vagrant room. There are also 6 women confined for various offences. The expenditure for the last quarter was \$575 15.