Catherine Chambers

THE ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

On the contrary, we should feel rejoiced that so many are found faithful to their vows. Since our last meeting some seven or eight Divisions have gone down, but as many new ones have come forward to take their places. Charters have been issued as follows:

Name.	No.	Location.	Date of Charter.
Athens,	132	Athens co.,	June 1, 1852.
Buckeye,	648	Washington co.	" 21, "
Valley,	649	Union co.	Aug. 5, "
Stafford,	650	Monroe co.	" 10, "
Iron,	651	Laurence co.	" 30, "
Pageville,	652	Meigs co,	Sept. 28, "

Besides the above, an application for a Division at Pleasant Hill, in Athens county, was forwarded to the G. S., but owing to some failure in the mails, did not come to hand until Monday morning last, but not in time to be issued. Bro. J. R. Williams informs the G. S. that he organized a new Division, and named it New Baltimore No. 603, but does not state precisely its locality.

Most of these New Divisions have been reported organized, and some of them have gone into active operation. And it is worthy of remark, that all the Divisions chartered during the last eighteen months, with one or two exceptions, are in a flourishing condition.

The applications and papers pertaining thereto are on file, and are respectfully submitted.

In view of the fact that the N. D., at its recent session in Richmond, took incipient action, looking forward to the collection of all debts due to the various G. Divisions, and that this G. D. stands indebted to the N. D. over five hundred dollars, it may be well for this Division to endeavor to devise some means by which that indebtedness may be liquidated. The debt must be paid, and the sooner the means are raised the better.

New Lima Division No. 504, having by a calamitous fire, met with a serious loss in the destruction of her Hall, with all the fixtures, made application for a new charter, books, &c., to replace those destroyed, the undersigned, under the circumstances, deemed the application reasonable, as well as proper, and complied with the request, and forwarded the brethren of New Lima a new charter, &c., without charge.

Under the resolution of the last session of this G. D., most of the Divisions have reported the name of a brother chosen by the Division, to act as D. G. W. P. for the ensuing year. This will greatly facilitate intercourse between this office and the subordinate Divisions, besides being attended with happy results to the Divisions, since each one will be acting under a Deputy of its own choice.

For a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the last semi-annual term ending Sept. 30th, 1852, see papers hereunto attached, marked A.* It will be seen that there has been a considerable falling off in the amount of receipts for the past six months. There has, however, been a still further reduction in the expenditures. The pledge given by the undersigned in his last report, that the expenses, including postage, should not exceed $50, has been redeemed—the two amounts not exceeding that sum. And although the receipts are much less, yet all the current expenses have been paid, besides ninety dollars of old debts, (on the Mitchell note), and a surplus on hand of $75 03.

One year's experience as G. S. has fully satisfied the undersigned, that the affairs of the Order in this State, may be managed successfully, on a scale of expenditure much less than in years gone by. The flood-tide of success, however, which attended the Order when first introduced into our State—running up in a short period to 20,000 members, carried with it a corresponding large idea of money expenditure, and all experience teaches how difficult it is to contract and circumscribe the outlay of cash, especially where the responsibility is general and not particular.

By strict economy, and taking care *to contract no new debts*, the Order will be able to weather the storm, and in the end come out, as if by fire, free from debt, and with renewed strength and vigor. For such a result let us labor—let us toil on—toil ever.

For the quarter ending June 30th, 1852, one hundred and sixty Subordinate Divisions sent in quarterly returns, and for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1852, up to the 18th of October (inst.), one hundred and twenty Divisions have furnished returns. From these returns, the following synopsis has been prepared.

*A.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hand,		$101 98
Back returns March 30th,		11 37
" " June 30th,		171 58
" " Sept. 30th,		150 62
Card Account,		24 50
Charter "		34 00
W. Lawrence,		20 00
		$514 05

CREDITS.

By Cash paid G. Treasurer,	402	32
E. Ells, stationery, voucher	2,	11 45
Express charges,	" 3 & 4,	3 75
Transporting chest,	" 5,	5 50
200 Seal Impressions	" 6,	2 00
N. D. for 200 Trav. Cards,		4 00
Paid W. Mitchell, voucher	7,	10 00
		439 02
Cash in hand,		$75 03

A. M. SCOTT, G. S.

Synopsis of quarterly returns for quarters ending June 30th and Sept. 30th, 1852.

Admitted	832
Suspended	163
Expelled	639
Violated Pledge	267
Reinstated	75
Violated Pledge 2d time	54
Deaths	31
Contributing members	7798
Representatives to G D	745
Cash received	$6,455 50
Benefits paid	1,658 20
Cash on hand	11,291 70
Expenses	3,852 52
Per cent due	321 06
Am't received	322 20

When full returns are received for the quarter just closed, judging by former returns, one-fifth increase may be added to each of the above items.—Thus estimated, there is nothing to discourage us to persevere in our efforts. We have passed the ordeal of an exciting political campaign, and from all information we can gather, without injury or disgrace. Nay, may we not congratulate ourselves that in more than one locality, the genial influences of Temperance principles have been felt, and felt for good, by those who manage the political affairs of our land. This is an encouraging circumstance.

Pursuant to action of the G. D. at its last Session, the Cadets of Temperance met in Convention in Columbus, at the time designated, and proceeded to organize themselves into an independent body. Bro. H. S. Elliott was chosen G. W. P., to whom, in obedience to the order of the G. D., the undersigned, as G. Secretary, delivered the books, papers, and property belongidg to the Grand Section, taking his receipt therefor as per bill and inventory on file, bearing date July 31, 1852.

It is a matter of congratulation, that the Grand Section as now organized, bids fair to meet with abundant success. As informed, there are now some twenty-five Sections in successful operation. They have a paper, the "Ohio Cadet," published under the auspices of one of the Sections of Cincinnati, devoted to the interests of the Order, as well as to the cause of Temperance generally. The paper has a good circulation, and is edited with ability and tact. It should be placed in the hands of all the youth in our State, and it is to be hoped that every "Son" will feel it his duty to aid our young brethren in the noble work to which they have devoted themselves

In conclusion, Brothers, permit me to say to you that the approaching year will become of great reponsibility to us as Sons of Temperance. Within that period the great question, "Shall we have the Maine Law in Ohio or not?" will have to be discussed and determined. This work will require clear heads, brave hands and hearts. In the fore part of that battle, the Sons of Temperance must take their place. The time for action is upon us. Are we prepared for the work? Let each one examine himself, count the cost, and enter vigorously upon the contest. We cannot shrink from the responsibility that is upon us, and we ought not to do so if we could. Our mission is to do good; let us go forward in its accomplishment. Our appeal is in behalf of suffering, degraded humanity. For this we invoke the strong arm of legislation. Shall it be said we err in this invocation? That we should rely upon moral suasion, and not seek the power of law to stay the monster intemperance? Nay, verily, if it is right and proper to use the power of law to prevent and punish crime, surely it is right and proper to use the same power to prevent and remove the *cause* of crime! Shall it be called *wisdom* to bar the door after the larceny is committed, and *folly* to ask a law to have the door barred before the theft? Let common sense answer, and let common sense teach us all our duty.

Finally, my Brethren, permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the generous confidence bestowed upon me, in choosing me to the honorable and important post of G. Secretary, and that too at the first Session of the G. D. I attended. Devotedly attached to the principles of our noble Order, you will believe me when I tell you, that in all my official acts, it has been my constant effort to have an eye single to the good of the Order and the success of our common cause. Errors I no doubt have committed, but they have been errors of the head, and not of the heart. Over these you will be kind enough I know to cast the mantle of charity, and let them be as things long forgotten. Let us, therefore, with the spirit of Him who "spake as never man spake," go forward as Brothers united in heart and hand, for the promotion of our Order, and by every laudable and legitimate means seek to advance the "cause of all mankind," knowing that we have to meet a common enemy—the enemy "of all mankind." Thus, relying upon the power of Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and who in "very weakness gives strength," we shall ultimately achieve a peaceful and glorious triumph, which in its ultimate results shall scatter unnumbered blessings over millions yet unborn. With these feelings and these hopes, I return to you, my Brothers, the honor you, one year since, conferred upon me, to be disposed of by you as in your wisdom may be deemed best for the interests of the Order, and the promotion and final triumph of the Temperance cause.

In L. P. and F.,
A. M. SCOTT, G. S.

[COMMUNICATED.

"Organ of Temperance Reform."

OFFICE G. S., CIRCLEVILLE,
Nov. 1, 1852.

At the annual session of the Grand Division of Ohio, held at Cincinnati in October, 1851, a Publishing Committee was appointed to devise a plan upon which to establish a paper, to be devoted to the cause of Temperance, and to be an Organ for our Order in Ohio. This action was found necessary, in consequence of the recent suspension of the "Western Fountain," which had ceased to exist for want of adequate support. This Committee, composed of Bros. S. F. Cary, John Whitwell and Caleb Clark, at once entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned. A Prospectus and a Circular were issued, asking the aid of the members of our Order, and of the friends of Temperance, in the establishing of a new paper, to be called the "Organ of Temperance." Bro. CLARK assumed the sole responsibility of publishing the paper, not as a member of the G. D., but as an individual; thus taking from the G. D. all responsibility in the matter; while Bros. CARY and WHITWELL undertook the editorial department, rendering their services gratuitously. The Committee deemed it proper to engage to supply the unexpired subscriptions to the "Western Fountain," of which there were about eight hundred. They were in no wise bound to do this, as the "Western Fountain" was also an individual concern, of which the G. D. had no responsibility. In answer to the Circular and Prospectus, about four hundred subscriptions were received. With this meagre number, and with the onerous burthen above alluded to on his hands, to cripple his exertions, besides the impression which existed in all sections of the State, that a temperance paper could not be sustained in Cincinnati, Bro. CLARK began the publication of the paper. About forty numbers of the paper have been issued, and regularly mailed to the subscribers. The subscription list of the paper has increased from the four hundred with which it started, to twenty-five hundred. The subscribers to the "Western Fountain" have also been supplied, with the exception of those who generously released their subscriptions; and the readers of the paper can bear testimony, that it has been an able and faithful exponent of temperance principles. The paper is now placed upon a firm basis, amply sustaining itself in a pecuniary point of view, and fast winning the confidence of the friends of temperance, and overcoming the prejudices which existed when it came into being. But this is not sufficient. The subscription list of the paper should be as many thousands as it is now hundreds, and with proper exertions upon the part of the friends of temperance in Ohio, it can be brought up to that number.

It is Bro. CLARK'S design to enlarge and very materially improve the paper, so soon as the subscription list will justify this step. The paper should also pay enough to employ an editor at an adequate salary. Heretofore the services of the editors have been gratuitously rendered. We have no right to ask Brother CARY, or any other Brother, to devote his time and talents in editing a paper devoted to the cause of temperance, and to the promotion of the interests of our Order, without rendering adequate compensation therefor. The paper would be much more effective in promoting the cause of temperance, if it were enlarged, and if an editor could be employed who would devote his time and attention to it.

I trust, brethren, these considerations alone will be sufficient to move you into exerting yourselves to increase the subscription list of the Organ. But there are important considerations to which I wish briefly to call your attention. The probability is, that during the ensuing year, the question of the Maine Liquor Law will be prominently before the people of this State. This question is raised, and will have to be met and decided before another year shall have rolled around. What means are better calculated to discuss this question, than a well conducted Temperance Organ? By means of it, facts and arguments can be brought to the view of the people, which will have an important bearing on this subject. It is your duty, occupying as you do the front ranks of the advocates of the Maine Law, to exert yourselves in preparing the public mind for a right decision of this important question, and for enforcing the law after it shall have been passed.

Besides this, it is all-important to the ultimate success of the great work in which we are engaged, that light should be shed upon the subject of Temperance; that it should be constantly agitated, as well that we who are professed friends of the cause may be well posted up in the matter, as that facts, statistics and arguments may be strewn broad-cast over the State, that the "stains of black intemperance" may be washed from our borders.

I appeal to you, then, brethren, to aid in the circulation of this journal. I appeal to you by every consideration, to step forward at this crises, and, by the contribution of your mite, aid in the all-important work of carrying the temperance reformation to a successful and triumphant issue.

WM. BREMIGAM, G. S.

The Organ.

CINCINNATI, NOVEMBER 5, 1852.

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

Gen. S. F. CARY, EDITOR,
J. S. WHITWELL, CORRESPONDING EDITOR,
CALEB CLARK, PRINTER.

Terms.

City subscribers, delivered by the carrier, and single-mail subscribers, ... $1,50
Four copies, ... 5,00
Ten copies and upwards, each 1,00
Any Division, or person, sending a club of twenty, shall be entitled to an extra copy.

Agents.

Bro. CLARK, of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, is authorized to act as Agent for the Organ.

Bro. J. W. CLOCK is authorized to act as agent for the Organ.

Bro. J. M. ADAMS, of this city, is authorized to act as agent for the Organ in his tour through a portion of Indiana.

Bro. JOHN N. CLARK is also agent for the Organ.

Z. A. C. BOFFUM, of College Hill, O., is an authorized agent for the Organ.

JOHN M. WALDEN, of College Hill, O., is an authorized agent for the Organ.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We perhaps owe an apology to our readers for again occupying our columns with that portion of the proceedings of the Grand Division of Ohio which we gave last week; but from a consideration of the paramount importance of this grand chapter in the history of human progress, we have concluded that it would not be unacceptable to our numerous readers, to give the *whole proceedings in one number*, for the sake of the greater convenience to those who may wish to circulate among their friends this flattering record of the ripening fruits of the incessant exertions of the early champions of the Temperance Reformation.

We most respectfully, also, ask the indulgence of our correspondents for a few weeks, until we shall have disposed of a press of important editorial and selected articles prepared and now partly in type. Their kind favors shall, in due time, be properly acknowledged.

Drunkenness at Elections.

Never since we have been a voter have we witnessed as much beastly intoxication as at the late Presidential election. Every sober-minded, reflecting friend of his country, must have been impressed with the necessity of doing something to save his country from the blighting curse of intemperance. At the precinct at which we voted, there were about 350 votes cast, and the drunkenness, profanity, obscenity and fighting would have disgraced a kennel of dogs. The election was held at a grog-shop, and while there were many respectable men of both parties, who conducted themselves like men and citizens of a Christian country, the mass were a seething, boiling mass of corruption, entirely incapable of conducting themselves as gentlemen. Yet these drunken vagabonds are sovereigns, and hold the destiny of this great republic in their hands. We heard men of all parties say, as they witnessed the disgraceful spectacle, that henceforward and forever they would know no party in elections until the liquor shops were closed up. "We must have the Maine Law, or we are ruined," was the involuntary exclamation of several, and many sighed and exhibited feelings that their lips did not utter. Why must decent men be compelled to enter one of these vile dens of iniquity to deposit his ballot? Could not the men who designate the place of election, select a more respectable and suitable spot for freemen to assemble, than a filthy grog-shop? We regard it as an unpardonable outrage, to subject decent men to the necessity of snuffing the fumes and listening to the profane bubblings of a bar-room.

Alabama.

The friends of Temperance in this State are beginning to awake to the necessity of legal enactment against the liquor traffic.

A great State Convention is to be held on the 24th of this month, at Selma, to consider the subject, and adopt such measures as may be necessary to cripple and exterminate the bloody traffic in the State.

The Editor has had a pressing invitation to be present, but the low water and the inaccessability of the place, will prevent his complying with the request.

Resurrectionists.

Not long since, one of these hyenas was shot down in a cemetery near the city, while exhuming a dead body. This case has excited very little sensation, and the sexton who did the deed has received very little censure. Most of persons feel that if it was not "*justifiable* homicide," that it may be regarded as "*excusable homicide*." The narrow house of the dead is under the protection of the law, and even the demands of science must not ruthlessly invade it. Is there a more loathsome wretch than he who would disturb the repose of the dead for the sake of a few dollars, and drag the corpse to the dissecting room of the medical student? Yes, reader, in our opinion there are men, compared with whom, the resurrectionist is a saint They who for a few paltry dimes will paralyze the nerves, prostrate the strength, extinguish the reason, and soar the conscience of the living, and after a few days of unutterable suffering, hand over the victim of their avarice to the sexton, are far more inexcusable. Let the resurrectionist, hyena-like, tear open the graves and throw out the decaying bodies of those we love, but stay the arm of him who strikes down the living on every side of us. It matters little what becomes of the inanimate dust when the spirit has departed, although we dislike that it should be made to serve the cupidity of the midnight thief—but it more concerns us that the breathing body and the undying soul of the living should be unassaulted by a business that fills the grave yard with premature mortality, and peoples hell with victims.

Asylum for Inebriates.

HORACE MANN, in writing an article in favor of the Maine Law, thus speaks of the philanthropic plan of erecting an Asylum for the treatment of Inebriates.

"Some philantropists, — among whom was that excellent man, Doctor Woodward, late superintendent of the Worcester Hospital, who wrote a series of essays on the subject, for the press, —have proposed the erection of a Hospital for Inebriates, like a hospital for the insane, where the victims of intemperance may be sequestered from the walks of men, until the fire which alcohol has kindled in their bodies can be quenched. While honoring the benevolence of this suggestion, I have never seen reason to adopt it. Why incur vast expenditure for machinery to inject disease into the body politic, and then repeat the expenditure to apply a remedy? Instead of the unnatural process of turning sober men into drunkards, at an immense outlay of human happiness and wealth, and then attempting to turn the drunkards back again into sober men, by another outlay, why not keep the sober men sober in the first instance, and thus save all cost of machinery, partial losses in all cases, and total loss in many? I would not contract a consumption, even if an experimenter could prescribe a certain instead of his uncertain nostrums for my cure. I would not melt a purse of gold and mingle it with dross, even on the mint-master's assurance that he would refine it and coin it for circulation again. And for better reasons than these, I would not consent to forfeit years of happiness, and incur loathsome degradation and consuming pain, even though God himself would assure me by one miracle that he would restore me by another.

"My friends, the only true and proper Asylum for Inebriates has been constructed. It was constructed in the year 1350, in the State of Maine. Neal Dow was the builder,—a nobler architect than Sir Christopher Wren, or those who poised the dome of St. Peter's in the upper air. It is the grandest asylum ever erected or conceived; for its base embraces the whole territorial area of the State; its walls are co-extensive with the boundaries of the State, and it has a dome no less lofty and resplendent than the arch of heaven above. Wherever the means of inebriation are excluded, there is the true Asylum for Inebriates. Massachusetts and Rhode Island have spread the protecting arches of this roof over their soil. The youthful territory of Minnesota has already done the same,—like a young man resolved to be strong and great, and therefore taking the early vow that promises wisdom and length of days. I trust that the 'Excelsior' state of New York is about to follow their example, and to become an empire state in morals as well as in power; and then, from the ocean to the great lakes, water and not fire shall be the nourisher of man, and joy and not wo the companion of his household."

It is gratifying beyond expression to see such men as HORACE MANN, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and others, taking hold of this subject, and fully and fearlessly avowing the honest convictions of their mind. There are thousands of politicians who in their heart of hearts acknowledge the reasonableness and the necessity of the Maine Law, but who for the sake of popular applause unite in the whining cant about abridging liberty, and violating the Constitution, destroying the moral reform, &c. HORRACE MANN in the further discussion of the subject in the same article, says:

"It is terrible to inflict capital punishment on a fellow creature, but mere pastime to inflict it on a gin barrel. The ever-living beauty and excellence of the Maine Law is, that it is prevention instead of cure,—that it kills the fiend before he gets into the man, instead of waiting till we have to kill the man in order to expel the fiend."

Historical Scraps.

Since the organization of the Grand Division of the Laws of Temperance in Ohio, there have been sixteen persons eligible to seats in the National Division, having filled one of the two highest offices in the Grand Division. Of this number six have been initiated into the National Division, viz.: Foster, Vaughan, Cary, Forbus, McKinney, and Olds.

Two are dead, Biggar and Mathiot.

Two others are no longer members of the Order, viz.: Vaughan and Forbus.

But one out of the sixteen has made shipwreck of his faith and violated his pledge.

Twelve are still members of the Grand Division, and were elected Representatives to the National Division at the late Session of the Grand Division, viz.: Foster, Cary, Gregory, McKinney, Old, Allison, Findlay, Kimball, Swayne, Young, Cummings, and Williams.

Of the sixteen, seven were Methodists, three Episcopalians, five Presbyterians, and one not a professor of religion.

Acknowledgements.

Since our last, we have received the following letters with remittances and requests, which will receive early attention:

From Bro. J. R. Williams, Salem, $30, with the names of 17 new subscribers at Junior Post Office, O., and an order for 15 copies for distribution.

From Bro. Marshal Pepper, Plattsville, with advanced payments for ten new subscribers. [Paper for Bro. Charles Dorsey has been regularly mailed.]

From Bro. James C. Neff, Rural Dale, Muskingum county, O.—[The Maine Law has already been published in the Organ. We have it on hand in pamphlet form, which can be had on liberal terms, in any quantity.]

From Bro. Brown, and others, of Rushsylvania, with resolutions on the death of Bro. P. G. Johnston, D. G. W. S.

From Bro. Robert Young, enclosing ten dollars with communication.

From Bro. A. D. S., Eaton, O., giving proceedings of Preble County Quarterly Council.

From Bro. M. Barker, Plymouth, Richland co., O.

From J. Alphonso, and others, with proceedings of Newburg Div. No. 119, on the occasion of the death of Bro. Calvin Chase.

From Bro. N. H. Bostwick, Medina, O., with proceedings of the Quarterly Council.

From Bro. W. W. McGarity, New Orleans, with proceedings of the Public Reform League of that city.

☞ Iranistan, the oriental villa of P. T. Barnum, Esq. near Bridgeport, took fire Wednesday afternoon, and came very near being totally destroyed.

☞ Hon. Erastus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been chosen Governor of Vermont by the Legislature. He is one of the famous manufacturers of platform scales, and a strong Maine Law man.

☞ The McDonough Will case has been decided in favor of the heirs, and against the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore.

☞ The Queen of England has given her assent to the prohibitory liquor law of New Brunswick. So we go.

☞ The Maine Law fever is begining to rage in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and has got about to its height in Michigan.

☞ J. Hollister, late of Galveston, Texas, has been arrested in New Orleans for forging certificates on the City Bank, New York, to the amount of $27,500.

☞ Ohio will be fifty years old (since her admission as a State) on the day of the Presidential election.

☞ The 270 bottles of porter seized on the premises of Stillman Moody in Holyoke, Mass., had their corks drawn on Monday, and their contents allowed to mingle with the dust.

☞ In Oxford country, Maine, but one of their ten representatives voted for their present law on its passage, now seven of the ten are in favor of it.

Hollis, the keeper of the Lynn City Hotel, was on Saturday night committed to jail on a *capais*, by order of Judge Bishop, of the Court of Common Pleas, now in session at Lawrence, on a bill found against him at the late session of the Grand Jury, for violation of the liquor law. —*Lowell News.*

☞ A mass Convention of the Maine Law men of Connecticut, will be held in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th of Nov.

The Wheeling Times says that two weeks since the cholera broke out in that city, and seven cases proved fatal. The same day all the meat purchased in market became tainted, and refused to keep 24 hours in spite of all the salt that could be put upon it. This was general over the city.