

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"North Carolina—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources—the land of our fires and the home of our affections."

[THREE DOLLARS a Year, in Advance.]

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RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1848.

No. 4

WINTER AND SPRING SESSION

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.

The Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 19th of January.

FACULTY OF COLLEGE.

W. A. SMITH, D. D. President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
DAVID DUNCAN, A. M. Prof. of Ancient Languages.
EZRA M. BLANCH, A. M. Prof. of pure and applied Mathematics.
REV. CHAS. F. DEEMS, Prof. of Experimental Sciences.
OLIVER H. CORREW, A. B. Tutor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Dr. J. SCHIMMEL, A. M. Instructor of the French Language.
PRINCIPALS OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.
WILLIAM T. DAVIS, Principal of the Preparatory School at College.
CHARLES R. STUART, A. B. Principal of the Preparatory School at Garysburg, N. C.

The Collegiate year is divided into two sessions. The first begins 8 weeks after, and the second 21 weeks before, the 1st of February. To such as desire to enter College, it is important that they be in attendance at the opening of the session. A short absence at that time may place a student under disadvantages which will impair his scholarship throughout the session. Our course of study is so arranged as to meet the wants of young men who desire to acquire an extensive English education, without studying the ancient languages. The benefit to be derived from the use of the Librarian and from attendance on the Literary Societies should strongly induce such young men to prosecute their studies here. In order for a student to enter upon the English course, he must be thoroughly acquainted with English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. We respectfully advise parents that money sent to the Librarian should be accompanied by a receipt from a student to procure their studies here.

Board per session \$40; Tuition and deposit fee per session, \$25.00—\$65 for the Collegiate year, exclusive of incidental expenses, which include the cost of text books, fuel, furniture, &c., for room in College. We respectfully advise parents that more pocket money than is necessary to supply the reasonable wants of a student is injurious. The practice of contracting debts with tradesmen in the vicinity of College, is in a high degree pernicious. A law of the State of Virginia, with a view to the remedy for this, has been passed, which is to this effect: That any merchant who shall give credit to a College student, without special authority from his parent or guardian, shall, upon conviction of the fact, forfeit the debt, forfeit his license, and be fined \$500. Let parents and guardians have due regard to his law, and when it may be necessary to open an account with a Merchant, let the individual be designated, and the amount specified, and the evil will cease.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The primary object of the Preparatory Schools, is to prepare young men for College, but the course of study is such as to meet that of the neighborhood to which they are located, and to qualify students for the ordinary occupations of life.

The School in the vicinity of College continues under the direction of Mr. W. T. Davis, an able and successful Teacher, and my own immediate supervision.

Its sessions and vacations are the same as those of the College proper. The cost of board, &c., is a little less than a student of College pays.

Boarding and lodging in private families, including all necessary expenses, \$10 per month.

Tuition per session for Classical studies, \$20 00

" " " " " English studies, 15 00

For the preparatory school at Garysburg we have obtained the services of Mr. Charles R. Stuart, who graduated at our institution with his highest honors, and who has been teaching with eminent success since that time. His school will commence on the 3rd Monday in January. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. Board can be obtained in the best families at \$6 or \$7 per month. The rates of tuition per session are for Greek and Latin, \$17; for reading and penmanship \$10; for other English branches \$12 50.

The school is in an eligible location, in an intelligent and moral community in Northampton county, N. C., directly at the junction of the Portsmouth and Wilmington Railroad.

The school at Ridge way, N. C., is still unoccupied with a teacher, and will be qualified to take charge of this school would obtain a profitable and permanent situation by application to the subscriber.

Persons sending to the Preparatory Department on school-hits must send to the school in the vicinity of College, unless some special arrangement is made with the subscriber.

January 6. W. A. SMITH, S-35

Scripture, which denounces this great and crying sin: such as, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." And who "unto him that putteth the bottle to his brother's lips," &c. This language is of serious import; and the inquiry ought to be, how far Ministers and Church Members have participated in helping on this worst of all evils? We leave this to their consciences to say, we judge no one. But it is thought that very many of both classes give the whole of their influence in that way, by both using and giving it to others. Now if they are the only authorized legal agents appointed and set apart to do this glorious work, then ought they not to be the good Samaritans to all poor inebriates? to visit, counsel, persuade, assist and bring them back into their right minds, and save them from the drunkard's grave; and give the whole of their influence to the side of temperance and sobriety; lest the inebriates turn round and say to them, "Physicians, heal yourselves?"

But there is a question which is difficult to solve, that is, how can those who are addicted to the bowl be benefited by the Clergy from the sacred desk, when they seldom, or never enter the Church; and even if they did, how could they be reached by the preached word, or even by the Holy Spirit, when they are most generally under the influence of the fumes of alcohol? But if it is still considered that the labors of faithful Pastors for the Palpit is adequate to restore and save the drunkards, why is it, that up to this time, upwards of thirty thousand have gone down to the drunkard's grave annually; and if it is to be considered a work of supererogation for Associations to exert themselves to save this class of persons, then upon whose skirts will the loss of so many souls yearly fall? Yet they are dying daily, and that too coming from the ranks of those who continue to drink moderately; for this class of drinkers are really, and truly the raw materials from which poor inebriates are daily manufactured. But we think that it can be truly affirmed, that not one was ever made from the influence of real Tetotallers.

Then, all must see that the evil comes from and falls upon those who do not give the whole weight of their influence with the temperate. And it must be known, that the moderators, who use any kind of Alcohol, whether it be wine, beer, or cider, that the great responsibility must rest upon them; and what can be said of those, who contend for the manufacturing of all kinds of liquors, and will also give their aid at all hazards by voting that Licenses may be granted to sell all kinds of Ardent Spirits to the destruction of their own sons, neighbours and servants? It must be known that whatever a community of this kind will sow, of the same they will most assuredly reap; and if they grant indiscriminate Licenses, they must expect their children to be ruined. In all towns where there is a small population, when in the course of a limited time, a certain number of their children and friends are destroyed by intoxication, and that question is put, who slew all these? it is not of difficult solution to show, that it must be the makers, venders, and all who give their countenance and influence to it, during that period in which the deaths took place. Not one fraction of the guilt can be put upon the tetotalters, for they "touch not, taste not the unclean thing," And they only have the sweet consolation to know that their influence was on the side of sobriety, humanity and love for their species; and, Mr. Editor, we believe that the time is not far distant, and that the day is even now dawning when the Ministers and Church Members will see the great responsibility which they have brought upon themselves, for contending that they alone are the only authorized agents to do this great and good work. From this hour they should take a bold stand and unite their efforts with all Associations to try to arrest this vast tide of iniquity, which appears to be widening and spreading the stream of woe daily. And now at this very time when Manufacturers, Venders and the users of all kinds of Alcohol drinks are united as one man in doing all the mischief they can, I say it is not time for every Philanthropist, who feels for his species, to come up to the help of the poor inebriates, which is truly a good work? For what will it avail us, at the last day, to see so many of our near and dear relations and friends who have been destroyed by intemperance, while we were contending with each other, who were the proper agents to do this blessed work? Still it has to be lamented, that so many of the friends of Temperance stand aloof from this labour of love, because, as they say, that so many of those who have been once connected with such associations, have gone back to their cups again. This, in some respects, is lamentably true; yet how many thousands have been saved from the drunkard's grave, and have made good citizens; and very many have died in the belief of a common Saviour, and have gone to their final reward at his right hand. Then let none stand back, but rather be workers, and thousand of mothers and children will rise and call you blessed.

H. MOORE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of "Temperance" and "Mortality," to learn that the Order of the

Sons of Temperance in North Carolina, a progressing, and that during the last six months, it has advanced more than for the three years preceding. Several new Divisions have in that time been instituted; men of the highest character and standing in the State have taken hold of the work, and the prospect of its extension through remote limits is becoming every day brighter. But we are satisfied that an acquaintance with the Principles of the Order would ensure for it a more speedy entrance upon the good work of the many Philanthropists and thorough Temperance men with which the good old North State abounds. We call, then, upon every friend of humanity to give us their aid in accomplishing the laudable, beneficial and philanthropic designs, which it is the object of this Order to effect. By it the most virtuous cannot be sullied, so pure are its principles; the exalted in talent and worth be degenerated, so lofty and ennobling are its designs, nor the joyous hilarity of youth and vigor be rendered melancholic, so vivifying and refreshing are the pellicid streams which flow from its chrysalis fount. So sacred and pure are the principles which the Order inculcates, that however eminent the standing of a man for Piety, Benevolence, and all the Christian virtues, his connection with it, will be found but a nearer approximation to that character of which the blessed Redeemer spoke, when he said—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

The next Session of the Grand Division of North Carolina, will be held in Fayetteville, on the 20th instant, after which I hope to give you a more accurate account of the growth of the Order in the State. I would remark, however, for the information of the Public, that communications relative to the Order, seeking information or otherwise, if addressed to ALEXANDER M. GORMAN, Grand-Scribe, Raleigh, will meet with the most prompt attention.

G. S.

For the Star.

Mr. Editor: I agree with "A Looker On," in the Register that every true Democrat is bound to go against the favorite of the Standard for the Presidency, Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. How can any Republican vote for him? He is the old Federalist, who wanted to let our every drop of his Democratic blood, if he had any in his veins—who was dead against the South on the Missouri question—who voted for all the high Tariffs for Protection in 1824-'29-'33 and who was guilty of the unpardonable sin of voting for the abominable Whig Tariff of 1842.

Q. IN THE CORNER.

SCOTT AND HIS GENERALS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following statements, in the truth of which he says the most implicit reliance may be placed:—

"1st. That all the differences between Gen. Scott and Worth will be submitted to a Court of Inquiry, to be held in Mexico. Both officers will be relieved from command and duty for this purpose."

"2d. Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan will be brought before a Court Martial. These are facts."

"It may be that Gen. Taylor will be put over Mexico, as commander-in-chief of the army, and having civil powers confided to his judgment."

It is also rumored that Scott and these Generals are to be called home. The whole matter remains in doubt.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

In the Senate of the United States, January 4, 1848, upon his Resolutions.

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold it either as a province or to incorporate it in the Union, would be inconsistent with the sacred object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government; in conflict with its character and genius; and in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Mr. CALHOUN said in offering, Senators, these resolutions for your consideration I am governed by the reasons which induced me to oppose the war; and by when I have been governed since it was sanctioned by Congress. In alluding to my opposition to the war, I do not intend to touch on the reasons which governed me on that occasion, further than is necessary to explain motives upon the present.

I then opposed the war, not only because it might have been easily avoided; not only because the President had no authority to order a part of the disputed territory in possession of the Mexicans to be occupied by our troops; not only because I believed the allegations upon which Congress sanctioned the war untrue; but from high considerations of policy; because I believed it would lead to many and serious evils to the country and greatly endanger its free institutions. But, after the war was declared, by authority of the Government, I acquiesced in what I could not prevent, and which it was impossible for me to arrest; and I then felt it to be my duty to limit my efforts to giving such direction to the war as would, as far as possible, prevent the evils and danger with which it threatened the country and its institutions. For this purpose, at the last session, I suggested to the Senate the policy of adopting a defensive line, and for

the same purpose I now offer these resolutions. This, and this only, is the motive which governs me on this occasion. I am moved by no personal or party considerations. My object is neither to sustain the Executive nor to strengthen the opposition, but simply to discharge an important duty to the country; in doing so, I shall express my opinion on all points with the freedom and boldness which becomes an independent Senator, who has nothing to ask from the Government or from the People. But when I come to notice those points on which I differ from the President, I shall do it with all the decorum, which is due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

I suggested a defensive line because, in the first place, I believed that, in the certain mode of terminating the war successfully was to take indemnity in our own hands by occupying defensively with our military force a portion of the Mexican territory which we might deem ample for indemnity; and, in the next, because I believed it would prevent a great sacrifice of life and property; but, above all, because I believed that it was the only way we could avoid the great danger to our institutions against which these resolutions are intended to guard. The President took a different view. He recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war—not for conquest—that was emphatically disavowed—but for the purpose of conquering Mexico—that is, to compel Mexico to sign a treaty ceding sufficient territory to indemnify the claims of our citizens and of the country for the expense of the war. I could not approve of this policy. I opposed it among other reasons, because I believed there was no certainty that the object intended to be effected would be accomplished, let the war be ever so successful. Congress thought differently, and granted ample provisions in men and money, for carrying out the policy recommended by the President. It has now been fully tested under the most favorable circumstances. It has been as successful as the most sanguine hope of the Executive could have anticipated. Victory after victory followed in rapid succession, without a single reverse. Santa Anna repelled and defeated with all his forces at Buena Vista—Vera Cruz, with its castle, captured—the heights of Cerro Gorda triumphantly carried—Jalappa, Perote, and Puebla occupied—and after many triumphs victories under the walls of Mexico its gates opened to us and put us in possession of the Capital. But what has all these splendid achievements accomplished? Has the avowed object of the war been attained? Have we conquered Mexico? Have we compelled Mexico to sign a treaty? Have we obtained indemnity? No. Not a single object contemplated by the campaign has been effected, and what is worse our difficulties are greater now than they were at the commencement—and the objects sought more difficult to be accomplished. To what is this complete failure to be attributed? Not to our army. It has done all that skill and gallantry could accomplish. It is to be attributed to the policy pursued. The Executive aimed at indemnity in a wrong way. Instead of taking it into our own hands, when we had territory in our possession ample to cover the claims of our citizens and the expenses of the war, he sought it indirectly through a treaty with Mexico. He thus put it out of our own power, and under the control of Mexico, to say whether we should have indemnity or not and thereby enable her to defeat the whole object of the campaign, by simply refusing to treat with us. Owing to this mistaken policy, after a most successful and brilliant campaign involving an expenditure not less probably than forty millions of dollars, and the sacrifice, by the sword and by disease of many valuable lives, probably not less than six or seven thousand nothing is left but the glory which our army has acquired.

But as an apology for all this, it is insisted that the maintenance of a defensive line would have involved as great a sacrifice as the campaign itself. The President and the Secretary of War have assigned many reasons for entertaining this opinion. I have examined them with care. This is not the proper occasion to discuss them, but I must say, with all due deference they are, to my mind, utterly fallacious; and to satisfy your minds that such is the case, I will place the subject in a single point of view.

The line proposed by me, which I suppose their reasons were intended to be applied, would be covered in its whole extent from the Pacific ocean to the Passo del Norte, on the Rio Grande, by the Gulf of California and the wilderness peopled by hostile tribes of Indians through which no Mexican force could penetrate. For its entire occupancy and defence, nothing would be required but a few small vessels of war stationed in the Gulf, and a single regiment to keep down any resistance from the few inhabitants within. From the Passo del Norte to the mouth of the river, a distance of a few hundred miles, a single force will show what little force will be necessary in its defence. It was a frontier between Texas and Mexico, when the former had but an inconsiderable population—not more than an hundred and fifty thousand at the utmost, at any time—with no standing army, and but every few irregular troops; yet for several years she maintained this line without any exceptional occasional

intrusion from Mexico, and that too when Mexico was far more consolidated in her power, and when revolutions were not so frequent and her money resources were far greater than at present. If, then, Texas alone under such circumstances, could defend that frontier for so long a period, can any man believe that now, when she is backed by the whole of the United States, now that Mexico is exhausted, defeated, and prostrated—I repeat, can any man believe that it would involve as great a sacrifice to us of men and money to defend that frontier, as did the last campaign? No. I hazard nothing in asserting, that to defend it for an indefinite period, would have required a less sum than the interest on the money spent in the campaign, and fewer men than were sacrificed in carrying it on.

So much for the past. We now come to the commencement of another campaign, and the question recurs, what shall be done? The President in his message recommends the same line of policy—a vigorous prosecution of the war—not for conquest, that is again emphatically disavowed; not to blot Mexico out of the list of nations; no, he desires to see her an independent and flourishing community, and assigns strong reasons for it: but to obtain an honorable peace. We hear no more of conquering peace, but I presume that he means by an honorable peace the same thing; that is, to compel Mexico to agree to a treaty, ceding a sufficient part of her territory, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for the claims of our citizens.

I have examined with care, the grounds on which the President renews his recommendation, and am again compelled to dissent. There are many and powerful reasons, more so, even, than those that existed at the commencement of the last campaign, to justify my dissent; The sacrifice in money will be vastly greater. There is a bill for ten additional regiments now before the Senate, and another for twenty regiments of volunteers has been reported, authorizing in all the raising of an additional force of something upwards of thirty thousand. This in addition to that already authorized by law, will be sufficient to keep an effective army in Mexico, of not much, if any, less than seventy thousand men, and will raise the expenses of the campaign to probably not less than sixty millions of dollars.

To meet so large an expenditure, would involve, in the present and prospective condition of the money market, it is to be apprehended, not a little embarrassment. Last year money was abundant and easily obtained. An unfortunate famine in Europe created a great demand for our agricultural products. That turned the balance of trade greatly in our favor, and specie poured into the country with a strong and steady current. No inconsiderable portion of it passed into the Treasury, through the duties which kept it full, in spite of the large sums remitted to meet the expenses of the war. The case is different now. Instead of having a tide flowing in equal to the drain flowing out, the drain is now both ways. The exchange now are against us, instead of being in our favor, and instead of specie flowing into the country from abroad, it is flowing out. In the mean time the price of stocks and Treasury notes, instead of being at or above par, have both fallen below, to a small extent. The effects of the depreciation of Treasury notes will cause them to pass into the Treasury in payment of the customs and other dues to the Government as the cheaper currency, instead of gold and silver; while the expenses of the war, whether paid for by the transmission of gold and silver direct to Mexico, or by drafts drawn in favor of British merchants or other capitalists there, will cause whatever specie may be in the vaults of the Treasury to flow from it, either for remittance direct, on account of the ordinary transactions of the country, or to pay the drafts which may be drawn upon it, and which, when paid, in the present state of exchanges, will be remitted abroad. But this process of paying in Treasury notes, instead of gold and silver and gold and silver flowing out in both directions, cannot continue long without exhausting its specie, and leaving nothing to meet the public expenditure, including those of the war, but Treasury notes. Can they, under such circumstances, preserve even their present value? Is there not great danger that they will fall lower and lower, and finally involve the finances of the Government and the circulation of the country in the greatest embarrassment and difficulty?

Is there not great danger, with this prospect before us, and with the necessity of raising by loans near forty millions, of a commercial and financial crisis—even possibly a suspension by the banks. I wish not to create panic; but there is a danger, which makes a great difference in a financial and monied point of view, between the state of things now and at the commencement of the last session. Looking to the future, it is to be apprehended that not a little, difficulty will have to be encountered in raising money to meet the expenses of the next campaign, if conducted on the large scale, which is proposed. Men you may raise, but money will be found difficult to obtain. It is even to be apprehended that loans will have to be negotiated on very disadvantageous terms for the public. In the present state of things, if they grow no worse, there can

be no resort to Treasury notes. They cannot be materially increased, without a ruinous depreciation, and a resort must be had, exclusively, or almost entirely so, to borrowing. But at the present prices of stocks to borrow so large a sum as will be necessary, can only be done at a greatly increased rate of interest on the nominal amount of stock. In a recent conversation with a gentleman, well informed on this subject, he said, that in his opinion, if forty millions are required, a loan could not be had for more than ninety for one hundred, which would be about at the rate of seven per cent.

These are formidable objections, but they are not the only ones that are more so than they were at the commencement of the last campaign. I hold that the avowed object for the vigorous prosecution of the war is less certain of being realized now, than it was then, and if it should fail to be realized, it will leave our affairs in a far worse condition than they are at present. That object, as has been stated, is to obtain an honorable treaty; one which, to use the language of the President, will give indemnity for the past and security for the future—that is, a treaty which will give us a cession of territory, not only equal to our present demand for indemnity, but equal to the additional demand—equal to the entire expenses to be incurred in conducting the campaign; and a guarantee from the Government of Mexico for its faithful execution. Now, Senators, I hold that whether the war is successful or unsuccessful, there is not only no certainty that this object will be accomplished, but almost certainly that it will not be. If the war be unsuccessful, if our arms should be baffled, as I trust and believe they will not be; but if, from any unfortunate accident, such should be the case, it is clear that we shall not be able to negotiate a treaty which will accomplish the object intended. On the contrary, if the war should be successful, it is almost equally certain, that, in that case, the avowed object for prosecuting the war vigorously, will not be accomplished. I might take higher ground and maintain that the more successfully the war is prosecuted, the more certainly the object avowed to be accomplished will be defeated, while the objects disavowed would as certainly be accomplished.

What is the object of a vigorous prosecution of the war? How can it be successful? I can see but one way of making it so, and that is by suppressing all resistance on the part of Mexico, over-powering and dispersing her army, and utterly overthrowing her Government. But that should be done; if a vigorous prosecution of the war should lead to that result, how are we to obtain an honorable peace? With whom shall we treat for indemnity for the past and security for the future? War may be made by one party, but it requires two to make peace. If all authority is overthrown in Mexico, where will be the power to enter into negotiation and make peace? Our very success would defeat the possibility of making peace. In that case the war would not end in peace, but in conquest; not in negotiation, but in subjugation; and defeat, I repeat, the very object you aim to accomplish, and accomplish that which you disavow to be your intention, by destroying the separate existence of Mexico, over-throwing her nationality, and blotting out her name from the list of nations, instead of leaving her a free Republic, which the President has so earnestly expressed his desire to do.

If I understand his Message correctly, I have his own authority for the conclusion to which I come. He takes very much the same view that I do, as to how a war ought to be prosecuted, vigorously, and what would be its results, with the difference as to the latter, resting on a single contingency, and that a remote one. He says that the great difficulty of obtaining peace results from this, that the people of Mexico are divided under factious chieftains, and that the chief in power dare not make peace because, from doing so he would be displaced by a rival. He also says, the only way to remedy this evil and to obtain a treaty, is to put down the whole of them, including the one in power, as well as the others. Well, what then? Are we to stop there? No. Our Generals are, it seems, authorized to encourage and to protect the well disposed inhabitants in establishing a republican Government. He says they are numerous and are prevented from expressing their opinions and making an attempt to form such a Government only by fear of those military chieftains. He proposes, when they have thus formed a Government, under the encouragement and protection of our army, to obtain peace by a treaty with the Government thus formed, which shall give us ample indemnity for the past and security for the future. I must say I am at a loss to see how a free and independent Republic can be established in Mexico under the protection and authority of its conquerors. I can readily understand how an aristocracy or a despotic Government might be, but how a free republican Government can be established, under such circumstances, is to me incomprehensible. I had always supposed that such a Government must be the spontaneous wish of the people; that it must emanate from the heart of the peo-

For the Star.

Mr. Editor: Can it be thought, that in this enlightened day, the labours of all the different associations, as put forth by them at this time, are commensurate with the awful evils which are daily growing out of the selling and using of Ardent Spirits; and of all that they do, will it be considered adequate to arrest the direful progress and the terrible havoc that it is making with the youth and the aged of our land? It is no doubt known to you, and the reading community, that it is contended by some, at it is only the prerogative of the Ministers and Church Members to stop this tide of iniquity. If this is granted, what are the means used by them, and in what consist the efforts which they put forth to save the poor inebriates? Do they go from House to House, to get their affections, by treating them kindly? Do they watch their least moments, *Delirium Tremens*, and visit them after nights of debauch, so as to sooth and quiet their lacerated feelings, after the fumes of alcohol have gone off? And do they visit the wives of the long addicted husbands, to hear their tale of woe, and, if possible, to win and sooth their feelings, by meeting their pinching wants? Now, perhaps some may have done all this for a time; but have they followed it up, until they have been the means in the hand of God in bringing back to their right minds, and by kind actions and treatment, getting them to desert from all that will excite or intoxicate, and to prevail upon them to shun the company of all, no matter how near and dear they may be to them as relations or friends, that would advise or partake of any thing that would inflame or excite them? Nothing short of this can reach and save the poor inebriates, and keep them from the drunkard's grave.

This has been the pleasing labour of love and the steady exertions of all temperance associations.

Ministers of the Gospel may be ever so faithful in expounding those portions of

Scripture, which denounce this great and crying sin: such as, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." And who "unto him that putteth the bottle to his brother's lips," &c. This language is of serious import; and the inquiry ought to be, how far Ministers and Church Members have participated in helping on this worst of all evils? We leave this to their consciences to say, we judge no one. But it is thought that very many of both classes give the whole of their influence in that way, by both using and giving it to others. Now if they are the only authorized legal agents appointed and set apart to do this glorious work, then ought they not to be the good Samaritans to all poor inebriates? to visit, counsel, persuade, assist and bring them back into their right minds, and save them from the drunkard's grave; and give the whole of their influence to the side of temperance and sobriety; lest the inebriates turn round and say to them, "Physicians, heal yourselves?"

But there is a question which is difficult to solve, that is, how can those who are addicted to the bowl be benefited by the Clergy from the sacred desk, when they seldom, or never enter the Church; and even if they did, how could they be reached by the preached word, or even by the Holy Spirit, when they are most generally under the influence of the fumes of alcohol? But if it is still considered that the labors of faithful Pastors for the Palpit is adequate to restore and save the drunkards, why is it, that up to this time, upwards of thirty thousand have gone down to the drunkard's grave annually; and if it is to be considered a work of supererogation for Associations to exert themselves to save this class of persons, then upon whose skirts will the loss of so many souls yearly fall? Yet they are dying daily, and that too coming from the ranks of those who continue to drink moderately; for this class of drinkers are really, and truly the raw materials from which poor inebriates are daily manufactured. But we think that it can be truly affirmed, that not one was ever made from the influence of real Tetotalters.

Then, all must see that the evil comes from and falls upon those who do not give the whole weight of their influence with the temperate. And it must be known, that the moderators, who use any kind of Alcohol, whether it be wine, beer, or cider, that the great responsibility must rest upon them; and what can be said of those, who contend for the manufacturing of all kinds of liquors, and will also give their aid at all hazards by voting that Licenses may be granted to sell all kinds of Ardent Spirits to the destruction of their own sons, neighbours and servants? It must be known that whatever a community of this kind will sow, of the same they will most assuredly reap; and if they grant indiscriminate Licenses, they must expect their children to be ruined. In all towns where there is a small population, when in the course of a limited time, a certain number of their children and friends are destroyed by intoxication, and that question is put, who slew all these? it is not of difficult solution to show, that it must be the makers, venders, and all who give their countenance and influence to it, during that period in which the deaths took place. Not one fraction of the guilt can be put upon the tetotalters, for they "touch not, taste not the unclean thing," And they only have the sweet consolation to know that their influence was on the side of sobriety, humanity and love for their species; and, Mr. Editor, we believe that the time is not far distant, and that the day is even now dawning when the Ministers and Church Members will see the great responsibility which they have brought upon themselves, for contending that they alone are the only authorized agents to do this great and good work. From this hour they should take a bold stand and unite their efforts with all Associations to try to arrest this vast tide of iniquity, which appears to be widening and spreading the stream of woe daily. And now at this very time when Manufacturers, Venders and the users of all kinds of Alcohol drinks are united as one man in doing all the mischief they can, I say it is not time for every Philanthropist, who feels for his species, to come up to the help of the poor inebriates, which is truly a good work? For what will it avail us, at the last day, to see so many of our near and dear relations and friends who have been destroyed by intemperance, while we were contending with each other, who were the proper agents to do this blessed work? Still it has to be lamented, that so many of the friends of Temperance stand aloof from this labour of love, because, as they say, that so many of those who have been once connected with such associations, have gone back to their cups again. This, in some respects, is lamentably true; yet how many thousands have been saved from the drunkard's grave, and have made good citizens; and very many have died in the belief of a common Saviour, and have gone to their final reward at his right hand. Then let none stand back, but rather be workers, and thousand of mothers and children will rise and call you blessed.

H. MOORE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of "Temperance" and "Mortality," to learn that the Order of the