

COLUMN ON TEMPERANCE.

**THE MAINE LAW.**—There are some who say of this great reformation movement—"It will blow over."

In reply to this false and injurious prediction, the New Hampshire says—"It is 'blowing over'—but over the Union and across the Atlantic, gathering impetus and power in progress. Lay not the flattering unctious to your souls, ye minions of an outlawed traffic, that 'prohibition has done its work,' and you are again to riot in the tears of suffering innocence. Stern law has but just taken you in hand. Justice has only just begun its work. What you suppose to be the expiring throes of the Maine Law are only its notes of preparation, the burinishing of its armour for battle. Each year but proves more conclusively its justice and its wisdom—giving it wider scope, new friends and greater strength. If to-day it seems to yield to its adversaries, it is only to gather new vitality and greater power for to-morrow. It will 'blow over,' and but only to sweep in its course every opposing obstacle until, rum selling shall receive its proper place in the criminal code, and rum-sellers shall be assigned their position among the breakers of the land."

**LIBERTY.**—The Prohibitionists stand on firm ground—their aim is to promote the happiness of their fellow creatures—comfort the comfortless—be friends to the destitute, and lead the self-degraded creatures—betimes, half-demoniac, back to reason, virtue, happiness. Can the sticklers of the liquor-traffic adduce one plausible reason for the wholesale and retail traffic so withering a blight on the fair face of creation. The charge of hypocrisy, if sustained at all, belongs to rum-sellers; for he it is who acknowledges the evil, while he continues the trade! And as to the tyranny—the less that the anti-prohibitionists say about that the better. To deprive a mother and her children of the bread they ought to eat—and the cloth they should use, just because the poor infuriated husband and father is the instrument—i. e. the tyrant, of the worst description! But, a trace to reclamation, the first day of January 1856 is nearly at our doors, and it would be a noble thing for every man, be he temperate or intemperate, so to regard the laws of our country, as in the case of the Prohibitory Liquor Bill—to watch the working of an Act intended for good—and not to be found fighting against the "POWERS THAT BE."—St. Stephen's Banner.

—LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, THEN ON THAT.—I have subdued the nations of the earth—there is no other god with me to conquer. Alexander the Great.  
I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—Apostle Paul.

A paper of New York State, mentions, by name, three of the more prominent and influential opponents of N. D. Dow and the Maine Law, who had each recently to bewail for a son in the "lock up" or in a prison, in consequence of drunkenness.

The men, as men, were to be deeply commiserated, because of the acute pain which, no doubt, their children's degradation caused; but they became liable to such reflections as that above alluded to, in consequence of their bitter opposition to that which was for the healing of the evils they have been made to deplore,—and their sustaining a system whose direct efforts are to produce the degradation that has come to members of their families. Good Temperance men have been sorely troubled by means of intemperate sons,—but the difference is, that while fathers of the one class were reckless of the evil, or did not oppose it, or even gave it countenance,—the others denounced and opposed, and struggled to prevent its effects on society. Evil to one came, by invitation, as it were;—to the other, as some sad deprecated visitation, which they could not prevent, but which they would save themselves and others from, at the expense of much manly exertion. Every father might take some warning from the melancholy circumstances narrated, and should recollect, as to the paragraph, that all drunkards are some persons' children;—and that the community requires, for prevention and cure, the earnest exertion of all good parents, towards the extirpation of so cruel and overwhelming a vice as that which proceeds from the intoxicating liquor system.

Among the strange phases of society, are the apathy which prevails on this subject, in some circles; and the tolerance which is given, by many, to a plague that is so extensive and so extreme.—Men talk solemnly of slight delinquencies and annoyances, while they allow a fountain of offence and of trouble to play freely in the midst of the community, without appearing to notice the evil, in relation to any efficient remedy. We hope for better thoughts and times on this and other questions.—Halt-at-Athenum.

**A NOVEL LAW SUIT.**—A very curious affair (says the Sentinel of Namur) is about to occupy public attention in Belgium. In the siege of Bouvignes, in 1455, the Duke de Brabant made prisoner a nobleman named Legrain; the duke consented to spare his life on condition of receiving all his estates and property. Legrain made over his possessions, but stipulated that at the end of four centuries it should return to his family. The duke made no objection. The four centuries expire in July next, and already a great many persons, representing their themselves to be descendants of Legrain, are preparing to claim the property. It is foreseen that the claims will give rise to numerous lawsuits.

**A GREAT CLOCK.**—The great clock for the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Dent states, has been going in his factory for some time. The dial is to be 32 feet in diameter, and will be the largest in the world. Every half-minute the point of the minute hand will move nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, and strike only for seven and a-half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts will probably take two hours. The pendulum is 15 feet long. The wheels are cast-iron. The hour-bell is 8 feet high, and above 9 feet in diameter, weighing 14 to 15 tons. The weight of the hammer is 4 cwt. The largest of the more quarter-bells is about the size of the great bell of St. Paul's, which weighs 5 1-2 tons. The clock is said to be about eight times as large as a full-sized cathedral clock. The main work is done at the top of a great frame, which is a circular girder frame, 19 inches deep (the girders of the Crystal Palace), resting on the walls 11 feet apart.

This lecture before the M. L. Association on Tuesday evening was delivered by Hon. Horace Mann. Subject—"Man before the brute and man above the brute." He drew a full picture of man, the animal, and of the considerable length upon the degradation and depravity of the human species. His arguments, facts and illustrations were forcible, true, and pointed, and there was a keen satire running through this part of his lecture. He dwelt upon the evil of drunkenness with mastery force and power, showing that in this vice man was a long way below the brute, and he evinced his regard for the Maine Law in unmistakable terms. He depicted the horrors of war, with graphic power, pouring upon it his earnest condemnation and satirized the mock heroic spirit which manifests itself in civic military parade; and showed up the ridiculous character of the thing with a pungency that will have made even the adherents of that system laugh at themselves.

Mr. Mann is no drone, but on the contrary he is one of the most laborious, able, and indefatigable thinkers and workers in the country; and it seems not to have at all abated his natural force. He looks as hale and as hearty as he is nearly twenty-five years ago, when President of the Massachusetts senate. He is now President of Antioch College, and long may he live and the impress of his great mind be imparted to many generations.—Portland Ing.

**MRS. PARTINGTON AT THE CATTLE SHOW.**—"This is a beautiful sight for a person with a refined taste," said Mrs. Partington looking at the good sheep, and addressing a young man by her side. He responded, "Yes'm."—"Is that a hydraulic ram?" she asked, with great simplicity, provoking a smile. The young man informed her that this was a long-woolled sheep, from which very long yarn was spun. "Ah," said she, "you are very kind, but can you tell me, if the Pope has sent any of his bulls over here to this show?"—"No," said he, smiling tremendously, "but among the swine is a descendant of the great Boanerges." Neither Mrs. Partington nor any one near them knew what he meant, but he laughed loudly, and those around laughed louder than he, much to his satisfaction. They laughed even louder when he found swine from his button behind a tag bearing the inscription, "Devonshire Boy," with age and weight given, but he didn't. And he was looking so innocently all the while, trying to make the ram sneeze, by tickling his nose with a straw!

**SULKY MEN ARE THE OWLS OF SOCIETY,** and the very atmosphere around them is chill and gloomy. Their reformation is about as difficult a task as hewing out and hollowing the sarcophagus intended for the remains of the Duke of Wellington. When single they are stupid, and when married, tyrants.

**WHY WIVES CAN MAKE NO WILLS.**  
Men dying make their wills,—why cannot wives? Because wives have their wills during their lives.

**CHOICE OF A TRADE.**—When Rothschild was asked by a lady, "What is to select a profitable engagement for her son, which was the best-paying business, the great commercial man replied—"Matches, ma'am; selling matches is as good a trade as any, if you have enough of it."

**ENGLISH SURNAMES.**—"When Adam delved and Eve span, there were not only no gentlemen in the world but everybody was contented with a single name; and of old our race, 'one name,' sufficed among all the children of men long after their language had been confounded at the Tower of Babel, and their races scattered abroad on the face of the earth. In the early state of society, Abraham and Moses among the Jews, Achilles and Ulysses among the Greeks, were known to their respective contemporaries by the single names by which they are mentioned in holy writ, and in the posterity of Honor. A later and higher state of civilization was accompanied both in Greece and Rome, by the use of surnames. The names used by our Saxon population before the Conquest, may, from the time of their conversion to Christianity, be called names of baptism, but are not derived from the names of Christian saints, as John and James, Gregory and Lawrence, and so many other names introduced after the conquest were. Each of the ordinary Saxon names had its own meaning, as Edward (truth-keeper), Wulfhelm (Wolf-head). In the present day the name of baptism is but seldom heard in England, except from master to servant, in conversation between persons who are extremely intimate, and on the celebration of ceremonies such as those of baptism and marriage. But in some parts of the continent, the Christian name is, in the main, alone used. The first and smallest class consists of the Norman names brought into England at the Conquest. The second and most numerous division of English surnames comprehend all those which have a local English origin. A vast number of places in England have contributed to form this class of surnames. A former Lord Lyttelton once contended that his family must be more ancient than that of the Grenvilles, since the little town existed before the Grenvilles, and the name was somewhat similar; but more serious dispute arose between the houses Pont and Canal. The former alleged that they, the Bridges, were above the Canals; the latter, they, the Canals, existed before the Bridges. The senate was obliged to remind the rival houses, that its authority could equally pull down bridges and stop canals, if they became a public nuisance. The following is the number of births, deaths, and marriages in a single year in England and Wales, of some of the more numerous of these English families whose surnames are derived from occupations, from Mr. Lowe's tables of the births, deaths, and marriages of persons bearing sixty of the most common surnames:—

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Smith	5,588	4,054	3,005
Taylor	2,647	2,175	1,518
Wright	1,398	1,142	729
Walker	1,370	1,070	754
Turner	1,317	1,011	650
Cooper	1,103	950	640
Clark	1,096	952	635
Baker	1,033	839	513
Cook	910	742	483
Parker	824	594	471

Nearly 900 Kings are born annually in England and Wales. The family is almost as numerous as the Coats, and more so than the Parkers. Camden's observation, that "the names of the persons of such names must have served such parts, or were Kings of the Beane, Christmans Lords, &c." The frequency of King as a surname is a little remarkable. It was borne by the old republican Regulus, and was also known as Rex, at Rome; it is very common now-a-days in France, Le Roi, Rai, and in Germany, Koening.—*Edinburgh Review.*

An American paper says, "Belles call a great many people to church."

GENTILITY is said to be eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher has not been paid.

No woman can be handsome by the force of features alone, more than she can be witty only by the help of speech.

An auctioneer does as he is bid, a postman as he is directed.

Cutaneous diseases, and a certain remedy for them.—How many thousands of human beings are troubled the most unjustly, nay, almost hideous to behold, from the effects of some very disagreeable and sickly looking eruptions on the face or hands; they are shunned by friends, and avoided by acquaintances; for this reason, many have suffered much and expended a large sum in endeavoring to obtain a cure of this malignant form of disease, but without success. Holloway's Ointment, however, if used with Holloway's Pills, will cure every description of skin disease, without any staining, and will restore the patient to health after relief has been despaired of, leaving the sufferer without a blemish.