

when his neighbors and friends were assembled at his social party. "Hellen," continued he, "we will be obliged to disband this dumb lad from the house altogether. His disappearance troubles me very much, and the intimacy he keeps up with Tantrum, the Hermit, is so much out of the ordinary course of rectitude, that I have felt my suspicions of him growing upon me the longer he abides here. What say you to this Hellen? I should like to know your opinion."

Her father stopped short, and looking steadfastly in her face, paused for an answer. Hellen gazed with her eyes fixed on the wall opposite where she was sitting, without moving one feature, except the deep crimson blush that crept over her face. Her father seated himself opposite to her, keeping his eye fixed on hers, waiting a reply.

Hellen, after recovering herself a little from the embarrassment which the interrogation produced, answered her father to the following effect: "Your pleasure, Papa," she said, "is my will. Yet if it were your pleasure to retain him, I should be happy." "Happy!" retorted her father, with some little emotion, "you shall be happy whither he remain here or not."

"But," she resumed, "he never did anything worthy of your displeasure, with the exception of being out with the recluse, that you should disband him; and then he is so kind-hearted and honest, as far as ever I knew, to your interest, that I cannot say he is worthy of being expelled from the house. Indeed," she continued, "his affability and generous turn and manner have gained for him the esteem of all who know him, even the cattle belonging to the house seem to recognise him as their friend and benefactor; and as for the servants they exercise a feeling towards him as if he were your own son." Her eye fell with the end of the sentence, till it met her father's, and as hastily glanced from the dark gaze of his thoughtful countenance, which spoke a thousand things.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WORKINGS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By the eighty-sixth chapter of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, it is provided that persons shall be imprisoned in the House of Correction for selling cider, malt liquors, or wines. The expediency and rightfulness, as well as the good resulting from the workings of this enactment being questioned, a Special Committee was appointed, in the Legislature of that State, to consider the expediency of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, which committee reported on the 26th. The committee state that the inquiries lead to a possible change of policy by the State; and in order to ascertain as fully as practicable the working of the present law, witnesses were examined from all parts of the State. The first question proposed was: "Are spirituous or fermented liquors drunk by the people of your neighborhood; and if so, to what extent, and how generally, when compared with the time immediately preceding the enactment of the first prohibitory law, and with previous times?"

The answer to this was, that what was called the cause of intemperance was on the decline in all parts of the State. Many of the gentlemen who testified had been connected with the temperance reform from its inception, and were able to trace, in their own experience, the progress of public sentiment. Their testimony was that the culmination of the temperance excitement was between 1845 and 1850, when a large majority of the people—sufficient to control elections and public opinion—had sanctioned and adopted the theory of total abstinence. The committee quote from a large number of witnesses, and the following is the substance of the testimony on this point:

"Intoxicating drinks are freely sold in every city and large town in the State, in most of them without any attempt at concealment, and in some with considerable ostentation. In some smaller towns, and in one or two clusters of small towns, none is known to be sold. But in these cases such inhabitants as choose to drink can be freely supplied from the shops in some larger town within easy distance. In the greater number of towns, the statement is no doubt true, that it is easier for a stranger to get a glass of spirits than a glass of milk. In most farming towns, however, the traffic is disreputable and private."

"In no city, town, or cluster of towns (with the exception of Spencer and its neighborhood, and perhaps one other town in Worcester county) is the sale

of intoxicating drinks more restrained or prohibited than it was before the passage of the prohibitory law of 1852; in most of them the sale has decidedly increased since that time."

The committee next propounded the inquiry, "Why is not the law invoked to suppress this traffic—and, if invoked, why is it not more successful?" The testimony of the district attorneys, summoned upon this point, is that in practice all the cases are tried under what is called the "nuisance act," the penalties being less, and proof easier. There has also been a difficulty with juries, which has been felt in all the counties, but more particularly in Boston, and has contributed to prevent the enforcement of the law. There is an indisposition on the part of all juries to convict "respectable people," and when convictions do occur, prominent citizens interfere, and the penalty is not enforced.

The Mayor of Springfield said, in the course of his testimony: "I made special efforts to suppress the sale of liquors under the law. They were a mixture of success and failure. I stopped Sunday sales, and public sales on week days, but I don't think there was much less sold when I ceased to be Mayor than when I began." The substance of the testimony on this part of the inquiry is, that while there are difficulties in the enforcement of the law, both from juries and witnesses, the greatest difficulty is from a want of co-operation by the people. The people, though not content with success so imperfect, and necessarily become more so, accept it, and make no persistent effort to improve the condition of things. They are much more attached to the law than to the enforcement of it; and so long as matters continue in this way, not only are their efforts to aid the officers intermittent and weak, but they constantly embarrass these officers by interfering in favor of the criminals, in what are represented as hard cases of penitent offenders, which, after they get to court, such persons commonly are.

After summing up the general arguments against a prohibitory law, and against allowing a law to remain on the statute-book which can not be enforced, or which is opposed to the convictions of a large majority of the community, a majority of the Legislative Committee state their final conclusions as follows: That a license law is expedient, and that the sale of wine, beer, and malt liquors should not be punished by imprisonment in the House of Correction. They report no bill, because they believe that none is expedient or desired. The law which they recommend is one of strict regulation merely, limiting the number of persons licensed, and enforcing its provisions by heavy pecuniary penalties upon unlicensed sales. They would reserve to the cities and towns the right within their jurisdictions to refuse to grant licenses; if, in their opinion, not demanded by the public good. Such a law, properly applied, would, as they hope, essentially improve the condition of the cities and large towns, and would place the rural districts where they were in 1852.

Mr. Allen, one of the committee, assents to the report, except as to its recommending a license law. He prefers retaining the present prohibitory law, with the change of the penalties for the sale of fermented liquors, from imprisonment to fine. A minority of the committee present a supplementary report, in which they give their reasons for dissenting from the views and conclusions of the majority. They say that the present law is well executed, except in the cities, and that it can be executed there; that the policy of the State is against licensing an evil, and that no exigency has been shown for a change of that policy. They therefore report that it is expedient to license the sale of intoxicating drinks.—[Philadelphia Age.

DURATION OF LIFE.

The average duration of life of man in civilized society is about thirty-three and a third years. This is called a generation, making three in a century. But there are certain localities and certain communities of people where this average is considerably extended. The mountaineer lives longer than the lowlander; the farmer than the artisan; the traveler than the sedentary; the temperate than the self-indulgent; the just than the dishonest. "The wicked shall not live out half his days," is the announcement of Divinity. The philosophy of this is found in the fact, that the moral character has a strong power over the physical; a power much more controlling than is generally imagined. The true man conducts himself in the light of Bible precepts; is temperate in

all things; is "slow to anger;" and on his grave is written: "He went about doing good." In these three things are the great elements of human health: the restraint of the appetites; the control of the passions; and that highest type of physical exercise, "going about doing good." It is said of the eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, that the labor and pains he took to go and see personally the objects of his contemplated charities, so that none of them should be unworthily bestowed, was of itself almost the labor of one man, and he attended to his immense banking business besides; in fact he did too much, and died at sixty. The average length of human life, of all countries, at this age of the world, is about twenty-eight years. One quarter of all who die do not reach the age of seven; one-half die before reaching seventeen; and yet the average of life of "Friends," in Great Britain and Ireland, 1860, was nearly fifty-six years, just double the average life of other people. Surely this is a strong inducement for all to practice for themselves, and to inculcate it upon their children day by day, that simplicity of habit, that quietness of demeanor, that restraint of temper, that control of the appetites and propensities, and that orderly, systematic, and even mode of life, which "Friends" discipline inculcates, and which are demonstrably the means of so largely increasing the average of human existence.

Reasoning from the analogy of the animal creation, mankind should live nearly a hundred years; that law seeming to be, that life should be five times the length of the period of growth; at least, the general observation is, that the longer persons are growing, the longer they live—other things being equal. Naturalists say:

A dog grows for	2 years,	and lives	8
An ox	" 4 "	" "	16
A horse	" 5 "	" "	25
A camel	" 8 "	" "	40
Man	" 20 "	should live	100

But the sad fact is, that only one man for every thousand reaches one hundred years. Still it is encouraging to know, that the science of life, as revealed by the investigations of the physiologists and the teachings of educated medical men, is steadily extending the period of human existence.

The distinguished historian Macaulay states that, in 1685, one person in twenty died each year; in 1850 out of forty persons, only one died. Dupin says, that from 1776 to 1843 the duration of life in France increased fifty-two days annually, for in 1781 the mortality was one in twenty-nine; in 1843, one in forty. The rich men in France live forty-two years on an average; the poor only thirty. Those who are "well-to-do in-the-world" live about eleven years longer than those who have to work from day to day for a living. Remunerative labor and the diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of life among the masses, with temperance and thrift, are the great means of adding to human health and life; but the more important ingredient—happiness—is only to be found in daily loving, obeying, and serving Him "who giveth us all things richly to enjoy."—[Hall's Journal of Health.

AN HOUR WITH GRANT.

The public man most talked about, and whose face and form the people of our country are most anxious to see, is unquestionably General Grant. He has been so retiring and so reticent that he has never yet made a speech a sentence in length, and has only shown himself in society when duty or stern custom required it. He does not seem to have any of the tastes for parades, or reviews or uniforms, of many of our commanders, and among them some of the bravest and best. Thus, when his terms had been accepted a private and straightforward talk with Lee, and after a hurried refutation of it before the assembled armies, he left the rest of formula to his officers; and instead of going to Richmond, the great prize so long and so bravely fought for, he turned his horse towards City Point, took the boat for Washington, reported quietly to the President, and then passed to the cars on his way to see his family at Burlington, New Jersey, having heard the news of Mr. Lincoln's murder on the boat from Philadelphia to Camden. It is more than probable that it was his natural aversion to the demonstrations of great crowds, and his strong domestic habits, which saved him from the fate of our beloved President. I was among those who witnessed the solemn ceremony in the East Room of the Presidential mansion on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives of the United States, the Supreme Court, the

foreign legations, the cabinet, and other heads of departments, and the chiefs of the army and the navy then in Washington. I noted the entrance of General Grant. Even in the sombre chamber, while every heart was filled with unutterable woe, and the sobs of the mourners could be distinctly heard, there was an eagerness to see and to study the features of the great soldier who had conquered the most extended and tragic conspiracy in human annals. He took his place with almost painful modesty, seeming, as it were to shrink from observation, and, although many advanced to gaze upon the lineaments lately so bright with benevolence and hope, then cold and stiff in death, Gen Grant was not of the number. He had doubtless previously taken his last farewell. When Gen. Sherman entered into his unfortunate negotiation with Joe Johnston, the Lieut. General himself carried the order countermanding it. Instead of making elaborate preparations, I quote the words of one who saw him take his leave: "He had with him only his small carpet bag and a full cigar case." Yesterday morning Gen. Grant returned from Raleigh, and laid the result before the President. As I had never had the honor of a formal introduction to or conversation with Gen. Grant, I embraced the opportunity of being presented to him last evening, in company with two gentlemen, one of them his intimate friend. He was not in his room when we arrived, so we waited till he came in from the War Department. I confess, when the door softly opened, and a gentleman about the size of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, first quietly looked in, and then as quietly entered, smoking the stump of a cigar, I was a good deal surprised. We were accordingly introduced. Putting his hand into his side pocket he drew thence a paper of regalia, lighted a fresh one himself, at the same time offering them to his guests. And this was the Lieutenant General of the irresistible army of the United States! This was the man whose achievements as well in capturing Richmond as in the closing scene with Lee, are now discussed at every American fireside, and by all the military critics in the civilized world! But for the three stars on his shoulders he never would be taken for what he is by a stranger. Indeed, in citizen's dress he would look more like a respectable Pennsylvania farmer than a thorough-bred military man. There is such an utter absence of the characteristics of the martinet that it was difficult to realize that we stood in the presence of the first soldier in the world. Gen. Grant reached his forty-third year on Friday, from which you may have an idea that he is very young-looking, as indeed he is. There was no care on his brows, no hesitation in his speech, and not the slightest disposition to conceal his thoughts or his own singular simplicity of his bearing. That he was a gentleman you perceived at once. He does not talk like a New Englander or a Southerner, but reminded me of a Scotch Irish Western Pennsylvanian. I could easily understand, however, in his looks, and in every word he spoke, that I was gazing upon and listening to the happiest man in America.

When referred to the condition of the Southern people it was as one who talked of an unfortunate, a desolated race. Two armies had fought, advanced, and retreated, again and again, over the best portion of their soil, and had left despair, and misery, and almost starvation, before, behind, and around them. Although he carefully avoided the slightest references to politics, or to the numerous suggestions in connection with what is called reconstruction or reorganization, and confined himself strictly to military topics, he more than once revealed that he would treat the masses of the South with kindness and humanity, especially in view of the fact that they had been forced to obey their own desperate leaders. Of one thing this interview impressed my friend and myself; the great plans which have excited so much admiration, and have been so unflinchingly adhered to in the midst of ridicule, calumny, and disaster, until victory sealed and confirmed them, have been the plans of General Grant himself.—[Philadelphia Press.

—Jerusalem is undergoing resuscitation. Many public improvements have lately been made and the population has been increased by a great influx of Jews who have fled from northern Africa. It is said that the Jews are much concerned about this gathering up of the stones and making broad the ways of Jerusalem; they say, "Now we are certain Messiah's coming is very near."