



An Appeal.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Maine, fully alive to the importance of securing an emphatic decision in favor of the amendments to the Maine Law, submitted to the popular vote by our last State Legislature, authorized the undersigned to issue an address to the people of the State, setting forth some of the reasons which call for the ratification of the amendments by an overwhelming majority.

The crisis is an important one in the history of our State. We have never before been called on to act in an emergency like the present. For nine years the liquor traffic has been out-lawed in Maine; yet for nine years, in utter disregard of the popular will and with the brand of crime upon his forehead, the rumseller has evaded his terrible work in our midst. The very corner stone of our institutions is at stake. The solemn vote of the people, upon the one side—the aversion of the liquor dealers, defying the people, upon the other.—Which shall yield?—It is an important question; and will be decided on the third of June.

We have not time to enumerate the wrongs upon the State nor to depict the misery and wretchedness in a thousand homes, all resulting from the liquor traffic. Nor is it necessary. The most thoughtful must have noticed and the most indifferent must have mourned all this.—Whether in peace or amid the appalling calamities of War, in all the exigencies of the State, private happiness and public prosperity have been sacrificed to the liquor seller's greed of gain.

This has caused three-fourths of all our pauperism and nine-tenths of all our crime. This has been in constant and open antagonism to our schools and churches. And this, in every village, has bred a hopeless inebriate, and in every churchyard, has filled the graves with the dead.

Having thus defined the people, outraged society and insulted God, the liquor traffic is brought once more to the bar of public opinion, for judgment. The amendments submitted to the people, provide imprisonment for every violation of the existing law—thirty days for the first offense and sixty days for the second. Is this too severe?

There is one law which, more than another injures society, it is rumselling. The criminal, thus cursing the community has no excuse.

The murderer may plead momentary passion in extenuation of his crime, but the rumseller can only offer his love of gain. Hopeless poverty may tempt the thief to violate the law, but the rumseller, reduced to want, can only offer his love of gain. If, in the punishment of crime, the extent of the injury and the absence of all extenuating circumstances are to be considered, surely imprisonment is not too severe for the rumseller.

But law has yet a higher aim: the protection of society. And for this purpose no necessary penalty is too severe. Is Imprisonment necessary? Let by experience answer. Large profits have emboldened the liquor-dealer to scoff at the petty fines and small confiscations, imposed for convictions under that clause of the present statute, most easily enforced. He readily transfers such penalties to his customers, by advancing the price of their daily drinks, and continues his business, in ill-concealed contempt for the law he thus enabled to evade with impunity. The good results of the present law have demonstrated the wisdom and expediency of Prohibition. Hundreds of grog-shops have been closed by it, and thousands of inebriates, thus relieved from the constant presence of temptation, have been restored to family, friends and manhood. In all the smaller towns, efforts to enforce it have been crowned with the most brilliant success. But wherever, as in our cities and larger towns, the demand for liquor is great, fines have proved insufficient for the purposes of the law. Unless the people would abandon the position they assumed in 1855, a severer penalty is demanded. This penalty is provided, in the pending amendments, which were framed by a gentleman, whose legal attainments are only equaled by his devotion to the cause. These amendments, therefore, are simply devised to execute the will of the people in the PROHIBITION of the liquor traffic. If ratified, Prohibition will be real and not, as now, in many parts of our State, merely nominal. If rejected, the election will be construed, not only in distant States and foreign countries, but in every bar-room in Maine, as the overthrow of Prohibition. The rumseller will be encouraged; the officer disheartened and the law as it now stands, will be a dead letter! The question, therefore, is a virtual one between Free Rum and Prohibition.

Voters of Maine! The question is in your hands. Your decision on the third of June will either gratify the aversion of the rumseller and render to the lowest passions of our race, or will advance the material, moral and religious interests of our State! Surely you cannot hesitate how to vote!

If you would be relieved of the burden of pauper and criminal taxation; if you would no longer see the tears of the wronged widow and the orphan, who, in the course of the rumseller's profit, vote YES on the third of June! If you would repair the dreary wastes that run has made; if you would soothe the sorrows of weeping wives and poor mothers, vote YES on the third of June. For the honor of the State; for the future of your children, and in the sacred names of Virtue and Temperance, we implore you all that we can to make the majority overwhelming for right on the third of June.

G. PRATT, J. H. GREELY, Et. Committee. FRED N. DOW.

The Davis Habeas Corpus—The Washington Voting List.

What the course of Justice Underwood is likely to be upon a motion to admit Jefferson Davis to land exercises, we can only conjecture. There is the highest legal authority for saying that the case is a bailable one as the indictment now stands, but, of course, the whole matter will be under absolute control of the judge. It is stated that some time since Justice Underwood said in the most emphatic manner that he would never admit Davis to land, but that he also lately remarked that public opinion had undergone so great a change that such a motion might properly be entertained. The new registration in this city is complete, and stands—whites, 7823; colored, 7147. The white republican vote is about 1500 and the prospects are that the radicals will carry the election by a handsome majority.

The judicial committee is debating the question of adjourning to New York city. The greater convenience in reaching the witnesses they wish to examine is one of the reasons assigned.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this district has instructed its building committee to advertise for plans and proposals for erection of a hall to cost \$100,000.—The stock is nearly all subscribed. The edifice will be one of the finest in the city.—Chief Justice Chase, Gov. Howard and H. D. Canine are among the trustees.—Sp. B. RICHMOND, May 6.

The U. District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, commenced its session today. Among the members of the Grand Jury were John M. Bots, Joseph Segar, Lewis McKenize and five colored men.

"House-Painting."

A correspondent makes the inquiry in the Maine Farmer as to the economy of using porge oil in painting outbuildings, houses &c. The Farmer replies that—Although porge oil has of late come into more general use than formerly, yet it has for a long while been used to some extent, and a painter in this city informs us he painted a house with it seventeen years ago, and the paint stood the weather as well as if mixed with flseed oil. In cold weather porge oil congeals, but in warm weather it is as fluid as flseed oil and works as easily. It is the experience of painters in this city, that porge oil if used with white lead, has a tendency to turn or yellow the paint; hence it is not advisable to use it for white paint, but for that of a different color from white it would not of course have this effect. There is one thing to be taken into consideration in comparing the cheapness of flseed and porge oil. A gallon of the latter, we are informed, and it corresponds with our experience, will not do more than two thirds as much painting as will a gallon of the former. But we think it will last longer; and for all kinds of out door painting, where color is used, it must be cheaper than the flseed. It makes a coating more durable, and one that will hold its gloss longer than the old way of using clear linseed and white lead. While saying this much on the score of economy, we must thank the Farmer for his judicious and correct notions as regards color. Pray don't paint your buildings white, and then have the blinds a deep green. The contrast is too great, and the taste that distrusts it is not an cultivated, nor a correct one. It is true that there may be localities and surroundings that will justify this style of dressing up the "house we live in"; but the instances are rare. As to color this will depend somewhat upon the finish of the building, and its size &c. A heavily finished house of large size, needs to be treated differently from a smaller one with a light and ornamental finish. So too, the situation, to our notion, should have something to do with it. A quiet little dwelling, nestling in a valley among the trees, don't deserve to be painted black, nor very dark, nor of a "dismal" color. So too a stately mansion on the hill top should not be a glaring white.

If some readers ask what color should be used, and also how to make it, we say, and our say may not be worth much, use for coloring your lead, amber, burned or unburned, terra-sienna, chrome yellow. With these colors you can make most any desirable tint. One trouble is that most of these colors fade with age. So does everything. But to have the paint hold its color well, use a little darker shades for the first coatings. One can experiment with these colors and the lead, on a small scale, until something like the color wanted is obtained. The building will look darker after the paint is put on than the paint did when mixed. Do not use common yellow, nor the common red for coloring, unless for out-buildings. Do not paint your house white, nor red, nor blue, nor green nor yellow. Do not have too great a contrast between the color of the blinds and the building on which they are. Do not paint in very hot weather, nor use boiled oil, nor, unless in cold weather, when obliged to do so to have the paint dry. Do not commence to paint at the bottom, nor in the middle of a building, but at the highest point first. Do not paint when the clapboards are damp, nor if they are full of pitch. Do not paint part of a side of a building, and leave it so, for you cannot afterwards make a "good match." That is after months or years. Be sure and leave off at night, where it will be easy to commence in the morning without showing that a break in the time of painting has occurred.

If the good housewife wants the kitchen floor painted, do not use "Japan" as a dryer; but get some floor paint made of white lead, common yellow, with a little chrome yellow, and then add a plenty of litharge, and have the compound ground fine before using. Do not fall of this.

We may not have imparted any information in all this, nor given a single hint that any one will care to think of, nevertheless, we have expressed our views on a common matter, and they are the best we have at present. If any one has any thing better to offer he is invited to present them.

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FRANKLIN May 6th. 1867.

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"House-Painting."

A correspondent makes the inquiry in the Maine Farmer as to the economy of using porge oil in painting outbuildings, houses &c. The Farmer replies that—Although porge oil has of late come into more general use than formerly, yet it has for a long while been used to some extent, and a painter in this city informs us he painted a house with it seventeen years ago, and the paint stood the weather as well as if mixed with flseed oil. In cold weather porge oil congeals, but in warm weather it is as fluid as flseed oil and works as easily. It is the experience of painters in this city, that porge oil if used with white lead, has a tendency to turn or yellow the paint; hence it is not advisable to use it for white paint, but for that of a different color from white it would not of course have this effect. There is one thing to be taken into consideration in comparing the cheapness of flseed and porge oil. A gallon of the latter, we are informed, and it corresponds with our experience, will not do more than two thirds as much painting as will a gallon of the former. But we think it will last longer; and for all kinds of out door painting, where color is used, it must be cheaper than the flseed. It makes a coating more durable, and one that will hold its gloss longer than the old way of using clear linseed and white lead. While saying this much on the score of economy, we must thank the Farmer for his judicious and correct notions as regards color. Pray don't paint your buildings white, and then have the blinds a deep green. The contrast is too great, and the taste that distrusts it is not an cultivated, nor a correct one. It is true that there may be localities and surroundings that will justify this style of dressing up the "house we live in"; but the instances are rare. As to color this will depend somewhat upon the finish of the building, and its size &c. A heavily finished house of large size, needs to be treated differently from a smaller one with a light and ornamental finish. So too, the situation, to our notion, should have something to do with it. A quiet little dwelling, nestling in a valley among the trees, don't deserve to be painted black, nor very dark, nor of a "dismal" color. So too a stately mansion on the hill top should not be a glaring white.

If some readers ask what color should be used, and also how to make it, we say, and our say may not be worth much, use for coloring your lead, amber, burned or unburned, terra-sienna, chrome yellow. With these colors you can make most any desirable tint. One trouble is that most of these colors fade with age. So does everything. But to have the paint hold its color well, use a little darker shades for the first coatings. One can experiment with these colors and the lead, on a small scale, until something like the color wanted is obtained. The building will look darker after the paint is put on than the paint did when mixed. Do not use common yellow, nor the common red for coloring, unless for out-buildings. Do not paint your house white, nor red, nor blue, nor green nor yellow. Do not have too great a contrast between the color of the blinds and the building on which they are. Do not paint in very hot weather, nor use boiled oil, nor, unless in cold weather, when obliged to do so to have the paint dry. Do not commence to paint at the bottom, nor in the middle of a building, but at the highest point first. Do not paint when the clapboards are damp, nor if they are full of pitch. Do not paint part of a side of a building, and leave it so, for you cannot afterwards make a "good match." That is after months or years. Be sure and leave off at night, where it will be easy to commence in the morning without showing that a break in the time of painting has occurred.

If the good housewife wants the kitchen floor painted, do not use "Japan" as a dryer; but get some floor paint made of white lead, common yellow, with a little chrome yellow, and then add a plenty of litharge, and have the compound ground fine before using. Do not fall of this.

We may not have imparted any information in all this, nor given a single hint that any one will care to think of, nevertheless, we have expressed our views on a common matter, and they are the best we have at present. If any one has any thing better to offer he is invited to present them.

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FRANKLIN May 6th. 1867.

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