

## TRAINING WITHOUT RUM.

History speaks of large armies performing the toils of war through a long campaign, with the use of a less quantity of intoxicating liquors, than is usually drunk at a single *company* training in this enlightened age. The practice of making militia musters a nursery of intemperance is now gradually wearing away; the present year we have seen notice taken in the papers of different towns in this and the neighboring states, of votes being passed by the companies to dispense with the use of spirituous liquors—at some trainings in our vicinity similar proceedings have taken place, and soldiers have retired from the field, as much men as when they entered—and free from the rabble and rioting which not unfrequently attends the dismissal of companies more filled with the spirit of the still, than with the spirit of military glory.

The operation of the new *license law* in this State, has made a great difference in the appearance and effect of late military musters in the interior towns. Training grounds, which were formerly lined with tents, did not present a solitary place where liquor could be purchased, except at some neighboring *licensed* store or tavern.

Would not half the objections raised against our militia system be silenced, by making soldiers a model for temperance, and military musters made rather an object to teach the soldier that upon his shoulders rests the rights and liberties of his country, than an occasion for the congregation of every vice to hold a revel? W.

*Portsmouth Journal.*

We agree with the above writer, that just about one half of the objections against our militia system would be removed, if the system of treating and drinking were abolished. Still the other half would remain in full force, until the militia system were abolished, and the *officers* were taught instead of the men. We allude to the expense of time and money, which is enormous and oppressive; while the advantage gained, on the score of instruction, is—nothing. Except in the case of voluntary companies, the advantage is precisely as we have rated it. Every officer of experience, *who has laid aside his epauletts*, will tell us so; and a week's experience of actual war would prove it.

## TEMPERANCE.

A society was formed at Watertown, N. Y. on the 8th of August, called "The Jefferson County Society for the Promotion of Temperance, auxiliary to the American Society &c." The second article of the constitution is this: "Each person who shall pledge himself to abstain personally from the use of ardent spirits, and not to give them to others, except when prescribed as medicine, may become a member. Each person who subscribes this constitution shall be considered as thus pledging himself by that act." Hart Massey Esq. is President; Rev. Daniel Peck, Treasurer; Rev. G. S. Boardman, Secretary.

## TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

A physician in New England of a facetious disposition, who had long practised according to the customs of the day, giving and receiving wine and spirits in the social circle, became convinced of the evil of such a course about a year ago, and took the following method of arresting the influence of custom. Having several friends one day at his own house, he had his decanters produced as usual, and said to the company, "Gentlemen, will you help yourselves? Here is wine, and brandy, and gin, and *arsenic*; all are poisons; some slower in their operation than others, but equally sure: take your choice."

## A CARD.

NATHANIEL DANIELS tenders his thanks to his friends and the friends of Temperance, for the support they have afforded him in his attempt to keep a Grocery for the supply of Families, *without the sale of Ardent Spirits*. He also feels the necessity of asking for additional patronage; as he is determined to make a thorough trial on his present plan, and will abandon the business altogether rather than engage in a traffic which is injurious to the morals of Society. His store is in Bulfinch-street, nearly opposite the Central Universalist Church. Oct. 5.