

# Temperance Telegraph.

No one crime on earth destroys so many of the human race, nor alienates so much property as drunkenness.—BACON.

Saint John, Thursday, July 4, 1844.

## Arrival of the Second June Mail.

The second June Mail arrived in this city this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th, and London dates to the 18th. We have extracted from our English files such information as we deem will be worthy the perusal of our numerous readers.

[From Chas. Willmer's News Letter, of June 12th.]

### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Ministers, it will be seen by our Parliamentary reports, were defeated in the House of Commons, on Friday night, with reference to the sugar duties bill, an amendment, proposed by Mr. Miles, the member for Bristol, having been carried by a majority of 20. The announcement was received by Sir Robert Peel with evident chagrin, but he soon recovered his serenity, and intimated that he should be prepared to state on Monday what course he should pursue. Reports were very current on Saturday, Sunday and Monday that he had determined to resign, and it was even asserted, that Sir Robert Peel had carried the resignation of the Cabinet to her Majesty, who had accepted it, and "sent for" the Duke of Richmond. This statement was, however, denied by the *Morning Herald*, the only London Morning paper which gives the Government decided support. The *Morning Chronicle* stated that ministers had determined to retain their posts, and to abandon their proposed change of sugar duties for the present. Their friends, however, seem to have been seriously alarmed lest they should retire, and a very numerous meeting of the Conservative members of the House of Commons was held at the Carleton Club House on Monday morning—more than 200 being present, when a resolution of entire confidence in Sir Robert Peel's government was proposed, carried unanimously, and forwarded to the right hon. baronet in Whitehall Gardens. Another cabinet council was held at the foreign office, after which the Premier proceeded to Buckingham Palace, staid to dine with her Majesty, and then came down to the Commons and made a statement, which is elsewhere reported. The *Standard* says that the Ministers never once contemplated a resignation, and as long as their party permit them to carry on the government with honor, they will persevere, to the completion of the restoration of Ireland to peace—the perfect tranquillisation of the island, and the consequent restoration of peace of Europe, of which we have lately had such flattering proofs in the visits of so many sovereigns, and of which we anticipate the most gratifying proof of all in the visit of Louis Philippe, the wise and the good—the work of restoring commerce and finance. He intimated his intention to move as an amendment on Mr. Miles's proposition, the restoration of the duty on colonial sugars, and should leave the colonial duties to be discussed next year, when the Income and Property Tax Bill shall have expired. The result was that Mr. Miles's proposition was negatived by 255 to 223—leaving a majority for ministers of 23.

### IRELAND.

#### The Imprisoned Repealers and the Repeal Agitation!!!

The proceedings in the Dublin Court of the Queen's Bench, in the case of the Queen vs. O'Connell and others, have closed with the despatch of the writ of error to London—it was allowed last week, without opposition to the Crown.

The authorities of Richmond Penitentiary have put some restrictions upon the wholesale admission of visitors—they are no longer allowed to inscribe their names in a book for publication; and depositions to present addresses to Mr. O'Connell are not admitted. The *Freeman's Journal* notifies that those visitors who wish to have their names published, have only to leave a card at the office of the newspaper, for every one sent into Mr. O'Connell.

Several meetings have been held about the country. One of the most respectable was that at Belfast, on Friday, which comprised 'Liberals' of all shades.—Some of the speakers avowed political differences with Mr. O'Connell, but protested against the prosecution as unjust. One of the most ludicrous meetings was that of the Dublin law-clerks, on Sunday; they address Mr. O'Connell as 'beloved Sir,' and 'great beloved Sir,' declare that 'with a nod he could have uprooted the foundation of society;' but they undertake to obey his injunction to peace, or to die for him if required.

The Dublin Corporation met on Thursday week last, to consider an address to the Queen, on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment; praying her "to vindicate the constitution, and to protect the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects, which have been violated in his person." An address in that spirit was proposed and advocated in several heated speeches. Alderman Butt opposed it—and in some temperate strictures, he pointed out one important objection.

Mr. Butt bantered him on the unbiased verdict that he would have given! The address was carried, by 40 to 6.

The Repeal Association met on Monday. In taking the chair, Lord French stated that he had come to town for the sole purpose of presenting the Liberator and his fellow-martyrs with two addresses from his county, the inhabitants of which were boiling with indignation at Mr. O'Connell's unjust and unmerited conviction, and had resolved, 'come weal, come wo,' that on their parts there should be no shrinking. Mr. Henry Grattan, handing in a subscription of £5, explained why he had not attended in the House of Commons—because abusive language had been applied to the Irish people, (and he read passages from the *Morning Herald*, that called them savages,) and because parliament had passed the Arms Act, and he had pledged himself that while he lived no Englishman should brand himself or his arms.

He had locked up in a chest, in an English county, the arms which his father carried in 1782 and had transmitted to him, accompanying them with a note in the following terms:—These are the arms of Henry Grattan, placed here because an English Government directed a brand to be placed on them—Never!—Henry Grattan." For these reasons alone, his intention—firm as if he had taken an oath—was, that he would never enter the House of Commons unless driven there by the injunction of his constituents.

Mr. McNeill, a barrister, spoke of the Emperor of Russia; whom he described as brought over from Russia by the goaders of O'Connell from his occupation of fetter-forging and peopling Siberia, to enjoy a bear-hugging with Prince Albert in a lobby. Mr. Smith O'Brien read an address from the Complete Suffrage Union of the people of England, signed "Joseph Sturge," and expressing his indignation at the imprisonment of O'Connell. He mentioned a rumor that Government was about to issue a proclamation to forbid the meeting of the Association; the committee were determined to try the legality of such a proceeding; on the issue of the proclamation the Association would meet; and he requested to be chairman on that day. The rent for the week was £3,200.

A strange scene was witnessed in Dublin on Thursday. A number of deputations from municipal corporations went in a procession of thirty carriages, to present addresses to Mr. O'Connell. At the prison-gate they successively applied for admission, but they were politely repulsed by the governor. They then retired to Mr. O'Connell's private house, and adopted a formal declaration of their sentiments. The speakers were very indignant.

A government reporter continues to take notes at the Repeal meetings.

Sir James Graham has intimated that Wednesday next has been fixed for the reception of the deputation of the Corporation of Dublin, with the address to her Majesty, respecting the sentences of Mr. O'Connell and the other traqersers. It is said that the *Case* upon which the *Irreverser* will be solicited to receive *Prisons* in future will be limited to two each week.

Twenty-four boys have been expelled from the National Schools in Dublin, because they insisted upon wearing the Repeal button during school-hours. The prohibition was confined to those hours merely, but the boys would not doff the National emblem even during that short period.

Sir James Graham, in reply to Mr. O'Brien's letter of remonstrance, says that, by law, the enforcement of the discipline of the Richmond Penitentiary is vested in the board of superintendence, which board is not under the immediate control of the Secretary of State, and that he is not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the board on this occasion.

Mr. Shannon, the mayor of Limerick, died on Friday, as he was in the act of presiding at a repeal meeting in that town.

Lynch and Conway, who were under sentence for execution on the 14th, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, have received a further respite, or stay of execution until the 27th November next.

Mr. W. Murphy, the eminent Dublin salesmaster, has, it is said, offered to contribute £1,000 towards the liquidation of the fine imposed upon Mr. O'Connell.

The Rev. Dr. Murray, and the other titular archbishops and bishops in several parts of Ireland, have directed "prayers to be offered up in all the chapels of their diocese, for Daniel O'Connell, on Sundays and holidays."

The *Standard* states that Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Q. C., and Mr. Austen, Q. C., have been retained by Mr. O'Connell to conduct the writ of error in the House of Lords.

An "O'Connell Compensation Fund" is getting up towards indemnifying the "great benefactor of his country," for the valuable services he has rendered to Ireland.

The expenses of the state prosecutions in Ireland to the repeal party has already exceeded £14,500.

An Irish lunatic named Fitzpatrick, has been apprehended at Brentford, for threatening to shoot the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.

VELOCITY OF STEAM VESSELS.—Mr. Henry Booth, of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, as our readers will remember, between two and three years ago published some experiments by which he thought he had disproved the received law that the power required to propel vessels through the water increases in a triplicate ratio of the velocities. He has recently published another pamphlet with further experiments, the object of which is to show that by lengthening the vessels without increasing the breadth, and using the screw in place of the paddle, we might gain a greater velocity with very little increase of power, and thus abridge the time of transit for ocean voyages. He apprehends the time may be reduced between England and America to a week.

The "Revue des Deux Mondes" states that the mediation of England in the quarrel had been offered and accepted by both Morocco and France. That Journal is constrained to admit that a war with Morocco "would be an expense without any equivalent." The "Revue de Paris" on the other hand, contemplates as the certain result of such a struggle, a large addition to the French possessions in Africa. The Prince de Joinville is to hoist his flag on board the *Souverain*. A rumour prevailed in Paris on Sunday that the Cabinet had re-considered the propriety of intrusting the command of the naval Squadron destined for Morocco to the Prince.

Another journal reports that the instructions he has received are extremely prudent, and require that he should not assume a hostile attitude until all negotiation has failed. The "Revue des Deux Mondes" states that Louis Philippe will not visit Queen Victoria until after her accouchment when he will repair to her chateau in the Isle of White, without *appareil or eclat*, and impart, as scrupulously as Queen Victoria herself did, quite a personal character to his visit. The party who desire that the Government should undertake the great railroad lines of France were signally defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

The news from India is to the 2nd of May. The *Bombay Times* of the 1st, states that Singh, who had come to Lahore, on the invitation of his uncle, Hiral Singh, and at the desire of the seditious troops, had been murdered.

Kurrachee letters of the 25th, report Scinde to be peaceable, and the troops comparatively free from sickness. The usual discomforts attendant on the hot season were beginning to be experienced, with the thermometer above 100 degrees, but no inconvenience of any moment were apprehended from them so long as the troops were permitted to remain in quarters. General Napier had reached Hyderabad on the 7th of April, and returned on the 17th to Kurrachee. He was to attend a meeting of the chiefs on the 24th of May, when 20,000 Beloochees were expected to be present. The mutiny amongst the Bengal troops has been subdued; the 34th N. I. alone having been punished by disbandment. They were on their march to the places of their original destination. It is said that the government have, in reality, yielded nothing, though the Sepoys are under the impression that everything they demand has been granted them. Should it turn out that misunderstandings of this nature exist, the appearance of fresh discontents may be looked for, when they came to be discovered. Such are already said to have appeared at Gwalior and Bundelkhand, everything appears to be tranquil for the present, though there are obviously discontents a-brewing, which may yet incommode us. The 11th and Madras Native Infantry have been suffering from cholera, no fewer than 1000 of our European officers and two ladies having died within a few days. India generally is tranquil—the hot season now fairly set in.—The rains continue dull. The Governor-General is about to proceed up the country to make a tour of some duration at Allahabad—to watch the turn of events.

Sir W. Cessford died in Calcutta, on the 16th of April, after fifty years uninterupted service in India. He was a member of the Council.

The China papers relate that the ship *William the Fourth* had been seized by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai, and made over to a British officer to be conveyed to Hong Kong for adjudication, on a charge of having opium on board in the port of Shanghai. Commerce continued in a most depressed state in Canton, and raw cotton was particular dull. The opium market was also dull. The injunction obtained against the departure of the *Great Western*, steamer, was dissolved on Monday morning, by the Vice-Chancellor, after the hearing of parties. This vessel will, therefore, sail from Liverpool for New York on Saturday, as originally advertised.

TURKEY.—The Sublime Porte has issued a circular abolishing the use of torture in all criminal proceedings throughout the Turkish Empire. The Sultan left Constantinople on the 25th to make his promised tour to Broussa and the north of the Dardanelles. The Albanians appear to have been routed by the Turkish army on 20 points. An increased spirit of resistance against Russian aggression is manifested by the Albanians. Several tribes hitherto submissive to Russian influence have joined the coalition.

SPAIN.—Recent letters from Naples state that the prisons of that city are so crowded that orders have been given to clear them by the immediate trial of the least important of the prisoners. The military commission sent to Calabria is invested with powers to execute criminals without appeal.

Positive intelligence was received in Paris, of the death of the Duke d'Angoulene, at Coritz, on the evening of the 3d instant.

### A WORD TO WELL-WISHERS.

There are not a few persons whose eyes are open to the wide-spreading evils of intemperance—who see the necessity of taking some strong measures to arrest its course—who approve the exertions of our friends—will speak well of these institutions, and will do everything in their own shoulder to the wheel, and assist us by their co-operation in our arduous undertaking. To this end, we would address a few words of friendly exhortation. We are glad that you entertain a good opinion of our efforts, but when shall we see you also come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty? We would wish you to remember that "he that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin," and seriously to consider that you will have to give an account to

the Judge of all the earth for the talent of influence which you possess—for the effects which your example may have upon others. It is not the part for a Christian to take to stand with his arms folded, in listless indifference, careless of the urgent wants of a sinful and perishing world, and saying, "Am I my brother's keeper? if those by whom I am surrounded are so infatuated as to drink to excess, what is that to me?" It is (whether you think so or not) much to you in many ways. Are you a Christian? then are you one who partakes of the smiles of a reconciled Father's countenance, and can you look without compassion on the multitudes who are perishing around you through strong drink, utterly without God in the world, and, in their madness, blaspheming or taking in vain the name of that adorable Saviour whom you love. You are willing to contribute of your substance and of your exertions, to make known the riches of his grace in distant lands. The swarthy Indian, the untutored negro, the South Sea islander, all receive a share of your attention and your care. You read, possibly, with vivid interest, the periodical accounts received from those mission stations, and rejoice over every instance of your fellow-men being brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. We do not object to this, but entreat you seriously to consider whether the drunkard in the next street has not a soul to be saved or lost. Whether, going down to the pit of destruction, in the very midst of Gospel privileges, he is not a more especial object of pity than even the benighted worshipper of a god that cannot save. In a word, whether his being a fellow-countryman, an heir of England's liberty, and a child of her high-minded race, deprives you of your interest in him—of your wish to see him set free from chains worse than those of the oppressed negro, chains of darkness which benumb the soul and body, and prepare both for a portion in that place where hope never comes. Would you but taste the privilege for yourselves of bringing some of these lost ones into the fold, of increasing the joy which is poured forth, in fresh strains of holy rapture, by the angels of God, over each repenting sinner, you would soon become so much interested that we need not much sollicitation to induce you to exert yourselves in the cause. But while you stand aloof, you not only deprive yourselves of the happiness of thus fulfilling your duty, and by your armed neutrality, increase the apparent ranks of our opponents, but in other ways, on which you may never have bestowed a thought, you are doing yourself great injustice. We address those thinking and Christian people who lament the present state of society, and wish it changed. Have you children? If so, what are the circumstances of society, in reference to intoxicating liquor, in which you would wish to leave them, should you be called hence? Do you not anxiously desire that a great change should take place, and that they should not be exposed to precisely the same peril to which you may have been subjected? Then do consider that such a change can only be effected by a great and combined effort. This has been successful in America—if it be not so here, it must be owing, not to the carelessness of the drunkard, not to the opposition of the drunkard maker, but to the quiet, easy, good-natured indifference of just such good sort of people as those whom we are now addressing. But, perhaps, in some quarters we shall be met by the observation: "At all events, we act on the principle." We are glad of the admission: for, since it proves that you are satisfied with the practice of Total Abstinence yourselves, we have the strongest grounds to urge you to give the full benefit of your example to your neighbour, by signing the pledge, and of your exertions and contributions to carry out a practice which you find conducive to your own welfare. Others object that "they dislike the spirit and temper of much of the advocacy of Teetotalism." But supposing that there are defects in this cause, would you inquire, with all humility, how is it to be improved, if those who are so clear-sighted, and correct in spirit and conduct, stand aloof in dignified disgust?—If you do not approve our mode of advocacy, we shall be thankful to see the example set of a better method of promoting this good work, of some more efficient means of rousing the consciences, and informing the understandings, of the masses of our population, who are lying morally and spiritually prostrate beneath the baneful effects of unrestrained self-indulgence. If you know any plans better than ours, candidly impart them to us; if you do not, unite in carrying out those which we already possess. There is room enough, and to spare, for all our efforts. In addition, we might urge that there is no cause, not even the noblest and the best, which has not, at times, been compromised by the conduct of some of its adherents. Why, then, should you deal out a more severe measure to Temperance advocates, than to the labourers in other fields of useful enterprise. The principle on which you have acted would have led you, had you been an Israelite in the days of the royal psalmist, to desert the prophetic king and his righteous cause, because "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him." Yet, notwithstanding this motley assemblage, David was the anointed of the Lord, and with him was full and final success. Do not, then, wait to give your countenance to a cause which you feel to possess strong claims upon your sympathy and support, till you find that "the rulers of the people" are all ready to embrace it. This, in any case, must be a work of time. And, in the mean time, how much may you lose as to opportunities of benefiting your fellow-men, for want of moral courage, and of acting on principle rather than on the fallible opinions of those by whom you are surrounded. It is quite obvious that it would be like weaving ropes of sea-sand, to attempt to form a Temperance Society without some pledge or declaration of sentiment, and therefore if your practice assimilate to Total Abstinence, allow us to entreat you to conform it entirely to this standard, to sign the pledge, and unite heart and hand with us in cheerfully labouring for this high, and most useful object, the emancipation of our fellow-creatures from the miserable bondage imposed by the love of strong drink. Will you not imitate the spirit, and imitate the example of the Jews, when Nehemiah beheld the desolations of Jerusalem, and said to them, "Come and let us build the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a reproach;" and when he told them of the hand of his God, which was good upon him, and the king's words which he had spoken, then they said, "Let us arise, and build." So they strengthened their hands for this good work," and manfully and diligently did they labour, though their enemies mocked them, and said, "What do these feeble Jews? if a fox go up, he shall even break down their stone wall;" till, at length, the God of heaven prospering them, they had the high honour of repairing and rebuilding the city of the great King, and their enemies perceived that a work was wrought of their God. Surely there is enough to excite the compassion of every Christian mind, in viewing the moral desolations of the land of our forefathers, and to induce all such to exert themselves in repairing those breaches which the love of strong drink has made in our churches, and in causing the spiritual wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose. He who converts a sinner from the error of his way, and brings the stray sheep into the fold, has the high satisfaction of saving a soul from death, and occasioning a multitude of sins to be blotted out.

There was an awful conflagration at Harbour Grace on Wednesday the 5th June, and property to the amount of £30,000 was destroyed.