

TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH.

W. R. M. BURTIS, Editor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

It is not a little remarkable with what avidity the public—we mean a certain portion of the people—seized upon the intelligence that a riot had occurred in Portland in consequence of Neal Dow's violation of the Maine Law...

We repeat that men—men of whom we should expect better things—believed, readily believed, a vile slander, to the detriment of an earnest, hard-working, indefatigable laborer in the field of philanthropy...

And what has been the course of the Press in relation to it, either here or in the United States? Having given currency to the most contemptible falsehoods, unwittingly let us hope, they should have taken the earliest opportunity to lay a correct and authenticated version of the affair before their readers...

GENERAL CARROBERT.—A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from the Crimea, endeavours to account for General Carrobert's resignation of his command in this wise:—"There were two principal schemes for action. One, suggested by the Emperor, was the sending of a number of troops to Eupatoria, and a march from north to south to effect a junction across the Russian lines with the besieging army."

Consols at 90 means, that any person who has a bond for a hundred pounds, payable when the government pleases, with interest till paid at 3 per cent, can sell that bond for ninety gold sovereigns. This does not look like a scarcity of money, or as if bondholders were of opinion that John Bull's purse would give out...

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 8, 1855.—By the arrival of the Corpus Christi we have intelligence of an outbreak in Lanpassas, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Santa Anna with orders to arrest some of the leading citizens of the place.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Brig Joseph Howe was "caught in the act" of carrying off a lot of some fifty German recruits for the Crimea, yesterday. Sundry arrests were made, and proceedings may be taken against the vessel.

IN consequence of the new Beer Act, the landlord of the Red Deer Inn, Thorne, has let a large room in his house to the Wesleyan Reformers, who have service in it every Sunday!

TEXTS FOR THE CLERGY.

While wicked men, drunkards, heretics, and infidels, by thousands, have become fully indoctrinated with the principles of Temperance, and devote their time, energy, and money, to hold up the weak, in this particular, to bind the broken, bring again the outcasts, and seek the lost, it is to be deplored that a large proportion of the ministers stand wholly aloof from the work...

Even bishops still use, and favor the use of intoxicating liquors, though the Scriptures say, (see Tim. 3, 2.) "A bishop must be— not given to wine."

In the meantime, we insert the statement, already extensively circulated, for the sake of the felicitous quotations from Scripture, and which were enough, one would think, to startle the conscience, and work the conviction of every wine-drinking clergyman in the land.

"No, I can't do that either, Bishop; 'wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him.'" (Hab. 2, 15.)

"No drunkard," saith the Scriptures (1 Cor. vi. 10) "shall inherit the kingdom of God." In the United States there are HALF A MILLION of this most miserable class, whom hell ever moves from beneath to devour, and yet there are those who are called and set apart for the cure of souls, who witness unmoved this sublime and awful struggle to pluck them as brands from the burning.

"I could prove to you that the drinking customs of the times do actually put the bottle to the mouths of millions, and that hundreds of thousands of these are made drunken; that by these means their path is beset with snares on every side, and absolutely infested with temptation; that almost every tenth house in England—Christian England—is a snare, a trap set for the sake of money, to catch a brother's soul—yes, to ruin his prospects, corrupt his morals, and destroy his soul."

"Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." (1 Cor. x.)

"Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness; but rather reprove them." (Eph. 5, 11.)

"Now, the blackest deeds of darkness that ever were done on earth are done by intoxicating drinks."

under the influence of liquor, and went up stairs to bed. His wife and children then went to a neighbor's. In about half an hour some boys in a neighboring field discovered Dr. Morgan's house on fire, but before assistance could be rendered, the house and contents were destroyed, Dr. Morgan being burned to death as he lay in his bed.

"Woe unto the world, because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh." (Matt. 18, 7.)

"Why, almost all the offences of the Newgate calendar come through intoxication. But if the word offence be taken in the other sense—to put a trap in a brother's way, and cause him to fall—he who uses (or sees) intoxicating drinks, aids and abets the falls of thousands."—Jeffreys.

If our article should seem severe, let it be noted that its severity consists in those sublime and awful truths which it is the duty of the clergy to preach to others. Nor are such reminders gratuitous or uncalled for.

One terrific evil, standing in the way of all attempted ameliorations, is the state of our drinking usages. Drink stands as the incarnate devil himself in the way of all social reform—at least down in the mission field of our city missions.

"It was stated by one of the agents, that the aspect of his district, on the Sabbath morning, was altogether different from what it was on the previous year. The district had now somewhat the aspect of a Sabbath, though there was still abundant room for improvement."

The new Governor of New Hampshire talks as follows on the temperance question:—"For years past the traffic in spirituous liquors has been felt by nearly all, and conceded by a great majority of the State to be an alarming evil."

"We reverse the clergy; and it gives us no pleasure, but only pain to see the houses of the great service, which (as a body) they have rendered the country, in bringing about the present state of feeling on the subject of Temperance."

"The numerous and wide extended evils resulting from the pernicious practice, are within the observation of all; and in addition thereto, the evidence of plain, undeniable, statistical facts, logical arguments, and eloquent appeals to the hearts, have been diffused over the country and filled the halls of legislation, the churches of the land, and the habitations of men, from the mansions of wealth to the rustic cabins."

"The necessity of some law to suppress, so far as possible, the entire sale of spirituous liquors except, perhaps, for some specific purposes, is too evident at this day, to be a matter of argument; it is a 'fixed fact.' It has moved to efficient action the Legislatures of all our adjoining and several of the other States; and the representatives of the people to whom was confided the power to afford relief from the grievance, have manfully met the emergency, and their action has generally been sustained by the people."

"The people of this State are not wont to be dilatory in the march of progress and reform, and I trust that their hopes and expectations of a radical change in our license law will be no longer doomed to disappointment. A new law, prohibiting the sale, with very limited exceptions, if any are advisable—a law which will protect the legal rights of all persons, but be clothed with ample powers to effectually enforce its provisions, and, as fully as possible answer its intents and purposes; a law, the penalties of which, shall be commensurate with the offence—such a law, I have no doubt is expected and demanded by the people of New Hampshire."

"HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—EFFECTS OF RUM.—Our friend and correspondent, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, of Cynthia, writes that on the 15th inst., Dr. M. P. Morgan, residing near the edge of Armstrong township, in this (Vandenberg) county, came home about noon

under the influence of liquor, and went up stairs to bed. His wife and children then went to a neighbor's. In about half an hour some boys in a neighboring field discovered Dr. Morgan's house on fire, but before assistance could be rendered, the house and contents were destroyed, Dr. Morgan being burned to death as he lay in his bed.

Maine papers consider the Portland riot a preconcerted plan. The Biddeford Union says:—"In connection with this matter, we wish to state a fact which we have on the authority of a gentleman whose word cannot be questioned, which shows the intention of those composing the mob and its originators."

"MORAL RESULTS OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR BILL IN SCOTLAND." One terrific evil, standing in the way of all attempted ameliorations, is the state of our drinking usages. Drink stands as the incarnate devil himself in the way of all social reform—at least down in the mission field of our city missions.

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"Another agent said, that he was glad to find at the Sabbath meetings some members of families, who dared not attend formerly, in case of being maltreated by heads of families who were wont to drink to excess on Sabbaths, but were now sober. Another reported that he had lately visited, on a Sabbath day, a young man, whose intemperance had hitherto been the cause of his neglect of reading his Bible."

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PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

It will be seen by a glance at our advertising columns that the steamer "Admiral" is advertised to leave this morning, and also on Monday morning next, at eight o'clock, for Boston, Portland, St. Andrews, Robbinston, and other places, so as to enable the public to enjoy the pleasure of a Fourth of July visit to the United States.

The steamers "Adelaide" and "Eastern City" have also arranged to carry passengers to Boston, Portland, and up the St. Croix at moderate charges, their days of leaving Saint John being tomorrow and Monday, and we have no doubt that the Public will avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded of a cheap excursion at this delightful season, more especially as the weather is said to be cooler and more salubrious and inviting to the westward than usual.

THE BOSTON CONCERT TROUPE.

This favorite troupe, their fourth concert in this City on Thursday evening, attracted before a large and respectable audience, and is needless to say that it was a treat. Mr. Wentworth drew down, if anything, more hearty applause than on former occasions, and the other members of the Company sustained their parts with usual credit.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

The annual examination of the Sackville (Mount Allison) Academy, precedent to the summer vacation, was concluded on Wednesday last, the preliminary part of the business being got through on the previous days.

A correspondent, who had occasion to travel from Sackville to St. John on Wednesday, was privileged to be one of the Academy party, and writes to us that he seldom passed an afternoon with more pleasure than he did amidst the forty or fifty young people of both sexes, returning to their friends and families, after their season of educational toil and restraint. He remarks:—"a beehive upset, a cage of birds escaped, or any of the other multitudes used by the sages heads of the party, as descriptive of the youths on board, affords but a tame idea of their beaming joyous happiness, and freedom from carking care."

It was evident even to a stranger in the district, that the "examination" was a "red letter" day in the calendar of the Sackvillians; for in addition to the students themselves, and parents and friends from a distance, the whole neighbouring population seemed to have turned out, there being besides those quartered about inns and places of accommodation, over a hundred horses and vehicles on the greens around the Academy, each bringing its load of interested visitors, and returning, with an extra juvenile or two, stowed in somehow. The concluding exercises of the examination that took place on Wednesday were highly interesting to old as well as young. There were, in connexion with appropriate devotional services and music, addresses, essays, dialogues, and recitations by the students themselves, both in English and other languages, and concluded with an able address by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, on "the influence of the present upon the destinies of the future."

The district about Sackville is naturally the richest and most fertile in the three Provinces; intellectually and educationally it should now be the same. Its people should remember that "of those to whom much is given much will be required," and as they value their Academy, and show their just pride and interest in it, as on Wednesday last, so should they set a bright example to the rest of the Province in every branch of improving work; that others by their influence may adopt a like praiseworthy course. Such are the feelings accidentally evoked from a stranger who never saw the district before. May the Academy on Mount Allison flourish and send out such happy and intelligent groups as those he lately mingled with, trained alike in their moral as in their mental attributes, and then whatever external trials or troubles may alarm the country, "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety" may be found within.—Courier.

BEND OF PETITCODIAC, June 20.—Launched on Saturday last, from the building yard of M. S. Harris, Esq., a beautiful copper-fastened Brig of about 250 tons, called the "Lucy A. Morrison." We have examined this vessel and can confidently pronounce her as good a specimen of workmanship as ever was put afloat in this quarter of the country—She is neatly and handsomely rigged, and finished with a degree of taste rarely excelled and seldom surpassed. She is named in compliment to Mrs. John A. Morrison, of St. John.—Westmorland Times.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Suctouche on the 17th inst., before H. B. Smith, Esquire, Coroner, on the body of James Thompson. Verdict:—"Accidentally drowned by falling from a raft on the 16th day of June, 1855."