

Temperance Items.

The Rev. S. W. Hanks recently made a speech to the prisoners confined in the Maine State Prison, on the subject of Temperance, and at the close of his remarks proposed a vote, requesting all who wanted to have the liquor shops open when their terms of service expired, to signify it by raising their hands. A moment of silence ensued, but not a hand appeared. He asked them if they were in favor of a prohibitory law, and the hands could not be counted. There was a unanimous vote in favor of closing the drinking shops. These men know full well, that strong drink is the great cause of all their woe.—Christian Secretary.

The State Temperance Journal advocates the enactment of a law similar to that which is said to exist in some European country, forbidding a drinking man to marry, and remarks that "if intemperance increases much longer, as it has a few years past, the people will be quite ready for a law of the kind." That it is inexpressibly desirable to prevent the marriage relation from being formed by persons who are becoming drunkards, is unquestionable, whether we are ready for a prohibitory law of this sort or not. We are repeatedly amazed beyond measure at the infatuation of young women in committing themselves for life, with men of drinking habits, and no less amazed at the friends of these young women for encouraging such connections.

Iowa has a magnificently endowed Agricultural College, and to protect its students, the law provides that no drinking house of any kind shall exist within three miles of the institution.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 24th ult., says: "A saloon-keeper in the southern part of the city opened his place yesterday, displaying an open Bible and a pitcher of clear, cold water on the counter. As his regular customers dropped in he invited them to quench their thirst from the 'waters of life.'"

A correspondent of the London Times says the colony of New South Wales is becoming pauperized through intemperance. Of course the people must not protect themselves against this terrible curse by a legal measure; it would be interfering with the rights of the pauper makers.

Dr. Albert Day, the skillful superintendent of the Binghamton Home for Inebriates, tells us that "the general effect of excessive drinking is to enlarge the globules of which the brain, the liver, and other organs are composed, so that those globules, as it were, stand open-mouthed, aghast, inflamed, and most eager to be filled. Everything within the drunkard gapes and hungers for the accustomed stimulant." Even after eighteen years of strict abstinence, Dr. Day has known the old appetite to break out simply from the medicinal use of a little wine. The old furor thus enkindled led to delirium tremens.

I have read a thrilling story of a merchant who was one evening celebrating the marriage of his daughter. While the guests were enjoying themselves above, he chanced to go to the basement hall below, where he met a servant, carrying a lighted candle, without a candlestick. She passed on to the cellar for wood, and returning quickly without the candle, the merchant suddenly remembered that during the day several barrels of gunpowder had been placed in the cellar, one of which had been opened. Inquiring what she had done with the candle, to his amazement and horror her reply was that, not being able to carry it with the wood, she had set it in a small barrel of "black sand" in the cellar. He flew to the spot. A long, red snuff was just ready to fall from the wick into the mass of powder, when, with great presence of mind, placing one hand on each side of the candle, and making his hands meet at the top over the wick, he safely removed it from the barrel. At first he smiled at his previous terror, but the reaction was so great that it was weeks before he overcame the shock which his nerves had sustained in that terrible moment. There are candles in many a barrel of gunpowder to day. Many houses have already been blown to ruin by them. There is a candle in the cellar of the wine bibber. It burns brighter with the added fuel of every cup he drains, and before he is aware all his hopes for this world and the next will be blown up with a ruin more terrible than any destruction which gunpowder can bring. There is a candle in the cellar of the liquor dealer, burning slowly, but surely. He who is dealing death to others will yet be startled by a sudden blasting of his own peace, when the anger of God, restrained no longer, shall fall upon him in a moment. "Every way of a man is right in his own eyes, but the Lord pondereth the hearts." "He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance shall gather it for him that will pity the poor." "If ye forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, 'Behold, we know it not,' doth not that pondereth the heart consider it? And he that keepeth thy soul, doth he not know it? And shall he not render to every man according to his works?"

At a meeting of the friends of Total Abstinence in Manchester, a Mr. Clarendon said of the British liquor traffic: One hundred millions sterling were yearly consumed in alcoholic liquor. This,

in eight years, would pay off the whole of our national debt; it was equal to nearly one half of our entire exports, and more than equaled the entire amount of our taxation, whether raised for imperial revenue or for local purposes. One tenth of it would give the whole kingdom "a free breakfast table," and it would be sufficient to reclaim our waste lands, establish waterworks and public baths, rebuild and improve our towns, found a complete system of free education, and relieve the deserving poor, without the humiliation and hardships of the present poor law system. The estimated yearly income of those who received weekly wages is £320,000,000, so that we must conclude that at least 20 per cent of this amount was spent in the gin palace and the beer-shops. Another five per cent, was required to maintain the police and build jails and work-houses. It was further estimated that from loss of time or imperfect work caused by intemperance, more than £1,000,000 a week was lost to the producing power of the country. As a result, pauperism was increasing in a greater ratio than population. The number of paupers in 1868 was five per cent. more than that of 1867, which was again five per cent. more than that of 1866. There were 1,000,000 of paupers in the country, 150,000 of whom were able-bodied, and every twentieth person we met in the street had to be maintained by the public.

News of the Week.

June 29—July 6.

The President attended the annual Commencement of the [Jesuit] Georgetown College, and distributed the diplomas to the graduates, including a son of ex-President Johnson, who was present. It is said that Gen. Sickles will take out instructions to negotiate with Spain for the purchase of Cuba.

The Departments.—The Public Debt, [less cash and bonds in Treasury] July 1st, was \$2,489,002,480.58, a reduction of \$16,410,132.54 within the month, and of \$33,460,799.43 during Grant's term. Of the outstanding bonds \$58,633,320 are loans to the Pacific Railroads. The Internal Revenue Receipts for the fiscal year ending July 1st, were \$158,287,176. Sec. Boutwell decides that women cannot be Collectors of Customs. The expenditures for the army will fall off \$26,000,000 this fiscal year. The salaries of collectors and assessors in the South will be cut down to Northern rates; saving \$100,000 per annum. After July 1st every clerk whose employment is not required by law will be dismissed if possible.

The Canadians are about to resume negotiations for reciprocity. The War Department has dismissed seventy, and the Adjutant General fifty clerks in a day.

New England.—The Temperance men of Maine are bent on the defeat of Gov. Chamberlain and the throwing of the election into the Legislature. The Democrats nominate Gen. Franklin Smith for Governor, but he will gain nothing by Republican dissensions, as a majority vote is required to elect. Maine and Massachusetts, like our own State, Illinois and Iowa passed laws this Spring to punish lawfully to animals. New Hampshire has approved of the XVth amendment, making twenty-three of the twenty-seven votes, needed for its adoption. The new Prohibitory Law has gone into operation in Massachusetts and Boston is very dry. The liquor dealers are to test its constitutionality. Connecticut refuses to charter a Temperance Life Insurance Company.

Middle States.—New York votes on her amended Constitution this autumn. The judiciary taxation and suffrage claims are to be voted on separately. Two steam-tugs with three hundred filibusters [Cubans] on board have been seized by the U. S. authorities. Sing Sing prison is in utter disorder and the prisoners do much as they please. Several attempts at jail delivery—some of them partially successful—have been made recently. It appears that the trial [before Gov. Hoffman] by which young Ketchum was sentenced to imprisonment for forgery, was utterly informal and invalid, but as he refuses to demand his release, the Courts cannot order it. The Savings banks of N. Y. State have \$181,958,648 assets and \$169,808,678 deposits, and are patronized by 558,556 persons. The Army of the Potomac organized an association July 5th, electing Gen. Sheridan President. Gen. McClellan was the opposing candidate.

The National Monument in the Gettysburg Cemetery was dedicated July 5th, as announced. Gen. Meade's address contained a very complimentary reference to Gen. Geary. The Democrats of Lancaster county instruct for Gen. Hancock. The Senate of the Irish Republic is in session at Pittsburg, claim that fifteen million Americans have Irish blood in their veins, that England is our national enemy, &c. The liquor dealers of Pittsburg have undertaken to enforce the Sunday law against other professions [newspapers, barbers, street cars, &c.] because the Mayor enforces it against themselves. As the Turners (in spite of protest from the churches) insisted on keeping July 4th by public processions, &c., a collision between the two parties was feared.

The annual explosion of Du Pont's powder mill, at Wilmington, killed only two men this year.

City.—The Democratic City and County Conventions have been in session, presenting scenes of disorder and riot unusual in our politics. The roughs took things in their own hands, overawed and bullied the decent men of the party, where they could not vote them, and nominated probably the worst ticket ever presented to the city. The Age urges the party to submit, but a "bolt" is expected. Several of our police are charged with robbery at a fire, and Mayor Fox is investigating the charge. The Supreme Court refuses an injunction to prevent the XIth and XVth street Rail road company from unpaving those streets. The monument to Washington, erected by our public school children, was dedicated July 5th. It is a fine piece of marble, stately, standing with its base 21 feet high, just in front of Independence Hall. The base is of Richmond granite, and bears

no inscription. To secure direct connection of our city with Omaha, a new Rail road is to be built from Warsaw, Illinois, across Southern Iowa to the Missouri River. Its erection was determined on at a meeting of R. road men at Keokuk, Iowa.

The South.—Andrew Johnson has been making speeches in Washington, denouncing Congress, ridiculing Grant, and venturing his financial views. He confesses to doubts of his own sanity. Lawyer Bradley has lost his suit against Judge Fisher for silencing him in a District Court.

The Va. Registry amounts to 144,000 white and 120,000 freedmen. A Conservative candidate for the Legislature and two others were killed by the breaking down of a bridge at a political barbecue near Richmond on Friday. Gen. Stone, U. S. A. [the virtual murderer of our Col. Baker] is the Conservative candidate for Congress in the 7th District. The campaign is lively. The stay law has been extended till New Year's day in cases where a year's interest is paid on debts before August. The yellow fever is at quarantine at Fort-ress Monroe.

Latest.—The returns from 30 counties give Walker (Conservative) a majority of 12,000, but the Radicals claim that Wells is elected.

The cotton crop of Ga. promises well; but the planters have neglected to plant corn. The rice crop will exceed that of any year since 1860.

The Congressional Committee, to investigate the November election in Louisiana, have adjourned, after a session of two months, and taking testimony enough to cover 2000 printed pages.

The Interior.—The Democrats of Ohio talk of Gen. Rosecrans for Governor. St. Louis, Cairo and adjacent districts had an earthquake shock on Thursday. The Irish National Republican Convention—221 delegates—met in Chicago, July 5th. They declared that oppressed Irishmen must make common cause with every oppressed race, thanked Sumner and Chandler, denounced free trade, recommended the formation of emigration Societies, denounced distinction of race and color in Trades Unions, and asked Congress to make a year the period of probation before naturalization.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, has removed thirty Registrars in East Tennessee, where Stokes is strongest.

A French Marquis has established a co-operative farm of over 10,000 acres on Fourierite principles.

Pacific Coast.—Ex-Sec. Seward reached Sacramento on Wednesday week, and had a public reception. The Cal. grain crop will be very poor, but that of Oregon unusually good. It is rumored that an expedition of Illinoisans to explore the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, have all been lost but one. More silver mines have been found to the South of the White Pine region. The miners of Nevada are organizing to prevent the employment of Chinese in the mines.

Central America.—De Rodas has taken command at Havana and inaugurated a conciliatory policy, investigating the cases of political prisoners with a view to their release. He announces that he counts on the aid of 50,000 volunteers. He is received with much enthusiasm, and is removing and replacing inefficient officers. Volunteers are offering themselves. A mutiny among the volunteers guarding the Suez Canal is reported, and that Gen. Letona has arrested their Colonel. De Rodas urges the newspapers to be moderate.

Captain Superior and the crew of the Telegraph have been declared pirates by the Dominican Senate for having issued a proclamation of rebellion. The troops remain faithful to Baz, and the people of several districts resist the insurgents.

The Mexican State of Vera Cruz is devastated by a fearful and unknown malady. The people die by hundreds, and villages are deserted.

South America.—By May 14th the Allies had begun their march into the interior of Paraguay, taking prisoners and capturing one town. Brazilian papers report that Lopez offers to surrender his army if allowed to leave the country. A revolution has broken out at Montevideo, headed by Caraballo.

Great Britain.—The Irish Church Bill is under discussion in Committee of the Whole in the Lords. In the opening discussion the plan of dividing the endowments among the denominations seemed to meet with favor, even Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford taking that ground. Earl Cairnarnon's amendment (to the first clause) to postpone disestablishment till 1872 (one year) was adopted by a vote of 130 to 74. Clause 2 to 12 passed without amendment, while a similar amendment to clauses 13 and 14 was adopted. Bishop Magee's amendment to exempt all compensations from income tax was adopted by a vote of 95 to 50, and clauses 15 to 18 were agreed to. Earl Cairnarnon's amendment fixing commutation of life interest at fourteen years purchase was adopted. Clauses 23 to 26 were then adopted. Clause 27 was moved to be stricken out, and an amendment authorizing grants from the surplus of Presbyterians and Romanists, was rejected by a vote of 115 to 149. Gladstone, at a public banquet, expressed his satisfaction at the thorough review of his bill by the Peers, and his readiness to accept every improvement, but he is determined to stand by the pledges given to the people and relies upon their support in doing so.

Latest.—An amendment giving the Presbyterians the value of their manse, was withdrawn. One to give the Episcopalian all glebe lands given to the Church since the Reformation, was adopted (105 to 55). An amendment to strike out the Maynooth clause was rejected. Clauses 47 to 66 were approved. It was voted to postpone the disposal of the surplus fund, clause 68) and after some verbal changes the Bill was passed in Committee.

The Star thinks our later treatment of the Cuban filibusters unjust to Spain, and furnishing a parallel which will justify England in the Alabama case. The Times thinks that England has removed all just cause for complaint by showing her readiness to discuss the Alabama claims. Bright and Forster have quarrelled with the Reform Club and left it, because it failed to elect their nominee as a member.

The Welsh village of Caernarvon has been damaged, the Rail road station blown to pieces and four men killed by a nitro-glycerine explosion.

The Commons reject resolutions ordering the Government to investigate the cases of the Fenian leaders and consider how far they have received sufficient punishment. The Times opposes their release.

An Orange riot at Porterdown in Ulster caused the loss of two lives. The Home Secretary expects others on the 12th and will rigidly enforce the Party Processions Act.

France.—The Opposition in the Corps made and then withdrew sundry demands for reforms looking toward Parliamentary government, such as the right of reply to the speech from the throne, of electing their speaker, and of freely amending bills. It is said that the Government is ready to concede all these. Our minister demands compensation for the arrest and ill treatment of a U. S. citizen in the recent riots.

The Great Eastern continues the laying of the Cable, after having cut it in a gale to prevent damage and then replaced it. A later despatch announces her arrival in American waters.

Germany.—Bismarck has again withdrawn from official duties on account of ill health.

Italy.—It is again rumored that the Ecumenical Council will be postponed, it is said for a year.

Spain.—Increased duties on bread-stuffs have been rejected, and the budget was passed with a clause giving the Government virtual control of the finances. The Republicans of New Castile protest by a manifesto against the arbitrary measures and plans avowed by some of the Ministers. They recommend reorganization and affirm the right of insurrection. The Republicans of Seville have published a fierce manifesto, and a thousand of them have left for Portugal, pursued by the troops. The Republicans of Catalonia are making demonstrations, and the Carlists in several provinces are moving. The reconstruction of the ministry is expected and one has already resigned.

Asia.—The Mohammedan Chinese Rebels have been defeated in a decisive battle with a loss of 20,000 men.

The Japanese civil war between the Mikado and the Damio Enemato has begun, the former being on the aggressive and trying to dislodge the Damio from his fortresses at Hakodadi.

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