THE NEW YORK SUN.

34TH YEAR!

THE OLDEST DAILY MORNING PAPER IN NEW YORK CITY

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CHEAPEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

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The editorial department of THE SUN is under the charge of JOSEPH P. BEACH, to whom communications should be addressed.

All letters relating to advertisements, subscriptions or any branch of the publication business should be addressed to the Proprietor,

MOSES S. BEACH,

Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets,

New York City.

Special Advertisements.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED—IT IS A SURprise to those who have never visited one of the greatest institutions in the country, why citizens and strangers devote so much of their spare time within its walls; but one visit will dispel all wonderment. The collection of curiosities is one of the largest ever brought together under one roof, and a week can spend an entire day at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, if he chooses, viewing the many thousands of articles collected from all quarters of the globe. On the main floor, left of the entrance, is a room filled with the late Gordon Cumming's collection, numbering over three thousand specimens, purchased in Europe by the great P. T. B. There is also a collection of wax figures of noted persons. Ascending one pair of stairs, a collection of portraits of North American chiefs numbering one hundred and twenty-five, meets your view. On the second floor are to be seen the aquarias, the Wood, rifle glass blowers, Anna Swan, the giantess, the dwarfs, General Grant, Master William Wallace and Miss Cora Baker, the Circassian girl, a mammoth fat infant and Professor Livingston, the Physiologist. The third floor contains Mr. Barnum's National Portrait Gallery of Union Generals, geological, conchological and numismatic collections, specimens of natural history, wax statuary, paintings, historical relics, etc. In the upper stories will be found the happy family, a South American anaconda, a South American sloth, a large collection of living native and foreign birds, living snakes, reptiles, and in small rooms adjoining may be seen an African vulture, gold and silver pheasants, living African animals and chickens, etc.

In the Lecture Room dramatic performances are given every afternoon and evening. It is a delight to watch the constant flow of people, of all ages and color, coming in and going out of this establishment during the day. 158

Evening Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon and evening—"Our American Cousin" Cummings' wax figures, 5 cabinet curiosities.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Fast Family."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—" Our American Cousin."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—" The Black Crook." Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN.—" Adienne Lecouvreur."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Madame Ristori. "Judith."

NEW YORK THEATRE.—American Opera Season.—"The Doctor of Alcantara."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, in "Fanchon, the Cricket."

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—" Gaslic Chief."

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—" The Child Stealer."

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—" The Robber Kings." Songs, dances, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Bateman's Minstrels. Songs, dances, burlesques.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—Robinson, New York Circus Troupe. Matinee at 2.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It Shines for All."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1866

To Advertisers.

OUR friends who wish their advertisements classified, are requested to hand them in early. We keep our office open until a late hour for the reception of advertisements, but cannot agree to classify them unless sent in in time.

The Elections.

THE election returns, so far as received up to the latest moment before going to press, will be found on the first page of this morning's SUN. A large vote seems to have been polled in each of the States which held elections yesterday, and an unusual degree of interest was manifested by both parties. In order to give our readers a better idea of the result in Pennsylvania, which was the great battle-field, we publish this morning an accurate statement of the vote of each county in the last Presidential election, together with the majorities. By comparing these figures with the returns of yesterday's election, a tolerably correct opinion may be obtained concerning the result of the latter. The other States which held elections yesterday—Ohio, Indiana and Iowa—have been regarded as so surely Radical that comparatively little interest has been felt in them. Our returns, however, will give an idea of the way the political current is setting in in those States.

To the Rescue!

THERE is not an intelligent voter in New York who does not understand and appreciate the fact that our municipal and county affairs are chiefly controlled by cliques of politicians whose only object is to enrich themselves. Every citizen who can read knows that our local debt is now enormous, that our taxes are very burdensome upon the people, and that a large proportion of these taxes go into the pockets of the unscrupulous and unprincipled men who control the various political rings. And there is another thing which every voter knows—that the people have the power to free the city treasury from the clutch of every one of these disreputable leeches, who now feed and fatten upon it, and who so recklessly mismanage our public affairs. But there is one thing in this connection which is difficult to understand. That is, why the people, who see all these glaring abuses, who feel that they are being deliberately defrauded and swindled, and who know that they have the power to rectify the evil—why they do not rise up in their might and sweep away the whole gang of politicians at a single swoop. The politicians are not formidable in point of numbers, they could not stand a moment before the popular will, if rightly directed, and yet, year after year they succeed in dividing and weakening the popular strength at the elections, and in manipulating that strength to secure their own ends. At the present time these politicians are engaged in their annual preparations for securing another lease of power over the City Government. They are fighting among themselves, like a pack of wolves over a carcass, and as the largest wolf is likely to secure the choicest tit-bits, so the most rascally politicians usually win the most desirable places. Will the people look on supinely while these men again parcel the public offices among themselves, and fasten their clutches, for another term, upon the city treasury? Will the people allow them to go on in the future as they have done in the past, rolling up our mountain of local debt, greatly augmenting our taxes, and inflicting all the evils of misgovernment upon the city? Or will the people now assert their authority, and declare that the evils connected with our local government have got beyond the point of patience and endurance, and that the time for a thorough and complete reform has come. The only thing necessary to break the pernicious influence which now controls the city, is for the people to unite in a movement for municipal reform. Ostensible attempts of this kind have been made in former years, but they were generally either badly managed or else concerted in the interest of the very men whom they avowedly meant to crush. A reform movement in New York to be successful must be inaugurated by citizens of unimpeachable character. This class naturally shrink from contact with the professional politicians, but every man is under a certain obligation to the public, and no good citizen should allow personal considerations to withhold him from acting for the public good. Let us begin a reform movement of this kind at once. Let our leading non-partisan citizens take hold of the matter, call upon the people to make a grand rally for the rescue of the city from the evil of bad government, let men of well-known honesty, integrity, and ability, be nominated for office, and then the days of the political stock jobbers will be numbered.

Honor to the Memory of Father Mathew.

TO-DAY the Father Mathew Societies publicly celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the great temperance apostle whose name they bear. The celebration, including a grand parade of all the societies, will doubtless be very imposing. The rich regalia of the order, and the splendid banners and other paraphernalia which appear in their processions, will make to-day's demonstration an interesting sight to our citizens. The fact that these men constitute a temperance army, however, will furnish food for reflection, and will probably lead many others to enter the ranks and fight the giant evil which now fills so many homes with sorrow, and so many graves with its victims. This morning we devote considerable space to matters relating to the celebration, including a complete programme of the proceedings, a sketch of the life of Father Mathew, and an interesting history of his great work in the temperance cause twenty years ago.

Legality of the Civil Rights Bill.

IN a case lately tried before Chief Justice HARDY, of Mississippi, the Civil Rights Bill was declared to be unconstitutional. This decision will practically suspend the operation of that enactment in Mississippi until a final decision upon the matter shall have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court. It is desirable that this subject should be disposed of as soon as possible, for in those States which have no local laws giving protection to the freedmen, this latter class will have a rough time of it whenever the Civil Rights law of Congress shall be suspended, as has been done in Mississippi. The President and many of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country believe the Civil Rights Bill to be in conflict with the Constitution, and it will be interesting to the public, aside from the welfare of the freedmen, to have an authoritative decision upon the legality of the measure.

Disasters at Sea.

WITHIN the last week the Northern latitudes have been visited by a terrible gale, which has caused many shipwrecks and much loss of life. The cyclone seems to have been of wide area, and lasted for some time. On the 1st, we read that the ship Sebastopol was struck by it in latitude 26 deg., 30 m.; longitude 79 deg., 38 m.; and became dismasted and water logged, the crew having to take to their boats, and were rescued by a passing vessel. On the 4th, the British steamer Queen Victoria encountered the hurricane in latitude 33 deg., 3 m.; longitude 70 deg., 30 m., and foundered at sea—the crew and passengers taking to their boats, and being ultimately picked up by an inward bound vessel and brought to New York. There are many other casualties reported, but the loss of the Evening Star is the most harrowing of all. That vessel left this city for New Orleans on the 29th September. She was a new and well built steamer, and had 250 passengengers and a crew of 50 on board. She seems to have come within the full force of the terrific gale which the other vessels reported, as she foundered after being first disabled by the heavy sea. Only about eighteen persons are reported as having been saved of the large number on board. The calamity which has fallen on so many unfortunate people would lead us to inquire what means there are for preserving life on board the large passenger ships that leave this port. We are told that the Evening Star had six life boats on board, capable of carrying a very large proportion of her passengers. How is it that so few have been saved? The late gale ought to act as a warning to owners to provide everything which will tend to the safety of their vessels; it should also lead the port authorities to look more closely into the boats and other fittings of passenger ships.

The Car Fare Question.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that a section of the street railroads have at last obeyed the voice of public clamor, and conceded the vexed question of the odd percentage of fare. The proprietors of the Brooklyn street railroads have shown themselves more willing to consider the claims of the community than the New York car companies. The public can now obtain tickets for the different roads which run from Fulton Ferry on the Brooklyn side at the strict legal rate of five cents each—or one without the extra one-eight of a cent for the tax. That is, any person can purchase twenty tickets for a dollar, or forty tickets for two dollars, instead of two dollars and five cents, as the price would be if the tax were charged. This is an important concession to the wants of the public, and evinces the wish that the car proprietors in Brooklyn have to accommodate the traveling community. Besides this, the tickets can be readily procured at "convenient places," namely, at Fulton Ferry, and other localities. This is an example for the street railroad companies of New York. Why cannot they too let the public have car tickets at the same rate as the inhabitants of Brooklyn? Why cannot an office be established for the sale of tickets at the Astor House, or some other "convenient place," instead of the out-of-the-way place up-town?

Thurlow Weed's Position.

MR. THURLOW WEED has written a lengthy letter for publication, in which he defines his political position and gives his views upon national questions. Mr. WEED, unlike Mr. RAYMOND, is determined to stick to the text of the Philadelphia Convention, regardless of the meagre proportion of Conservative Republicans who adhere to it. He does not think that the Democrats acted fairly in placing their party stamp upon the Convention in this State, as it was understood, according to Mr. WEED, that the Democratic party should be practically merged into the "National Union" organization. Still, he prefers the Conservative party as it now stands to that of the Radicals, and he will accordingly support the HOFFMAN ticket. Mr. WEED gives us an interesting peep behind the Radical curtain as follows:

"The men who now lead the Radical crusade against the President, attempting during the war, to divide the North, and subdivision would have destroyed both the Government and Union. That calamity was averted by the firmness and patriotism of Conservative Republicans. In fact the same leaders, as hostile to Mr. Lincoln as they are to President Johnson, attempted to defeat his election by a flank movement at Cleveland. Their call for that Convention was signed by the present editor of the Tribune EVENING JOURNAL. Mr Greeley wrote private letters to prominent Republicans inviting their co-operation in a scheme to defeat Mr. Lincoln's election. The same leaders went to Washington last December with the deliberate intention to quarrel with the President, who, up to that day and hour, had, in the discharge of his duties, "followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Their denunciations, perversions and slanders have been systematic, persistent and fiendish. If, under a keen sense of injustice, he has since erred in judgment or temper, none will deny the sufficiency of the provocations. That it would have been wiser, though less manly, to forbear, I admit. But no nature, merely human, except, perhaps, that of Abraham Lincoln, can patiently endure wanton public indignities and continuously."

With regard to his position in the present campaign, Mr. Weed says:

"For myself there is nothing political in the past that I would recall. All that I uttered, before and during the rebellion, may be read with approval now. I have viewed with equal abhorrence the enemies of the Government and Union, at the South, and their sympathetic confederates at the North, Jefferson Davis, Slidell, &c., of the Slave States, and Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, &c., of the Free States, were alike disloyal. Nor, though moved by other motives, was the course of Mr. Greeley less disloyal. He invited and vindicated secession. He told the Southern States that they had a right to violate the sacred injunction of Washington. And when, by acting upon his suggestion, rebellion and war came, he rushed round from "Copperheads" to "rebels," whining for "Peace upon the best attainable terms." And now, after Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and their associates have conquered an honorable peace, Mr. Greeley, at the head and in command of the Radical army, reopens the war with shouts of "ON! TO RICHMOND!"

"This letter, designed simply to say that I differ with Judge Pierrepont and the WORLD in my understanding of the character of the State ticket for which I shall vote—and I may add that if compelled to accept *their* interpretation I should not vote for it—has grown upon my hands. There are other aspects of the question to which I shall recur."

The Temperance Cause.

IN other columns of the SUN will be found an interesting Temperance Record, which presents to the readers of the SUN, scenes and incidents of the Temperance Reformation, occurring twenty years ago, when Father MATHEW was still an active worker in the good cause.

Notes from the People.

DEAR SIR:—The remarks in your paper this morning in reference to the Stewart bequest has caused me to call your attention to the plot of ground known as the Gansevoort property, which contains over 100 city lots, but could be given him by the corporation at any time; it does not pay the city one per cent., but pays the employes better; it is hired by them and underlet at a high price and the city cheated out of its revenue. Why not give this plot to Mr. Stewart and let him build for the poor?

Yours, truly,

J. McC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—I read, this morning, your article headed "A New York Peabody," calling on the Astors and Vanderbilts to join Mr. Stewart. I know it to be a fact that Mr. Stewart or Vanderbilt will do nothing with their money that will not yield them 7 per cent. They can talk as much as they please about their charity, but they never give anything away that they can't see money in; but Mr. Astor who has over 3,000 vacant city lots in this city could, with an outlay of one million, provide for over two thousand families, and let them at one-half the present rent rates and pay him ten per cent, if the authorities will allow him to erect portable frame buildings which would be as safe for families as any tenement building in this city.

Yours,

C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th, 1866.

To the Editors of the Sun: GENTLEMEN—As the SUN shines for all, will you oblige many of your readers by giving them some light on the few following questions: Why is it that men who enlisted in the early part of the late rebellion are kept out of their bounty? Why is it that colored soldiers have been paid their bounty as soon as were the first to go in the field? In April, 1861, the country called for volunteers. Many thousands of young men of this State promptly answered that call. They did not wait for a large bounty to be offered, and many of them did not even ask what their pay would be. They left their happy homes for the hardships of a soldier's life. They left their friends and everything that was dear to them to fight the traitors of our country and to preserve the Union. Is it right that we should be treated thus? We have never even been thanked by the State of New York, and never expect to be. The Common Council of the city of Brooklyn have voted a medal for each of her volunteers. Will not our's give us one, if it is a "leather one," which will make us believe that we are not entirely forgotten by our pretended patriotic City Fathers. By giving some of the SUN fight on the subject you will greatly oblige many of your readers who have served their country.

Yours respectfully,

J. W.

Late of 1st Regt. N. Y. V.

(1.) With regard to the first question, we can only say that the SUN repeatedly and earnestly urged Congress to equalize the bounties so as to give the early soldiers of the war as much as the later volunteers received. Congress would do nothing better, however, than to pass the law known as the "Bounty Equalization Law" of the last session, which gives $100 to the early three years' men, and $50 to the early two-years men. (2.) If any discrimination has been made in favor of colored soldiers in the payment of bounties, we cannot account for it. (3.) Our Common Council ought to follow the example of Brooklyn in giving medals to the soldiers, and we hope they will do it.—ED. SUN.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.—The office of this old and prosperous commercial journal has been removed to the new and commodious building, especially prepared for the purpose, at 76 Beaver street. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is the oldest daily paper in this city and the largest in the United States. Of all the daily journals that were published in New York when the SUN was established—over thirty three years ago—the JOURNAL is the only one that survives. It is now, we are glad to know, in a highly prosperous condition, enjoying the confidence of the business community, and steadily increasing its already enormous patronage. It is conducted in an able and dignified manner, and richly deserves the proud position it occupies in the ranks of journalism.

A Publishing City.

The city of Raleigh, N. C., contains but five or six thousand inhabitants, but it has entered largely into the printing and publishing business. There are nine different printing offices there, which issue three daily papers, one tri-weekly, one semi-weekly, six weeklies, one semi-monthly paper, one monthly paper, two monthly magazines, and one annual, making sixteen distinct publications that are regularly issued. This is doing very well, and speaks well for the enterprise and intelligence of North Carolina. In addition to the papers and periodicals enumerated, a temperance journal is soon to be started in Raleigh.

FATHER MATHEW

His Life and Services in the Temperance Cause—Record of His Work for One Year—Interesting Reminiscences of Temperance Meetings in Ireland Twenty Years Ago—Letter from Father Mathew, &c., &c.

The name of Father Mathew is familiar as "household words" wherever the English language is spoken, or an Irishman is known to exist. His praise is in every heart, and on every lip. No man, probably, has ever labored so hard for the amelioration of his countrymen and for humanity than did this same Irish priest. Of his success we need not now speak. It is attested by hundreds of thousands of redeemed men in all parts of the world—men enfranchised from a slavery greater than any that ever yet existed upon earth, the slavery of intemperance.

This distinguished apostle of the temperance cause was born in Ireland, in the year 1790, and from childhood was remarkable for his kind, modest, and gentle disposition, always manifesting the utmost horror of cruelty, even to the smallest animal. At the age of twelve he chose the ministry as the profession of his life, and having spent seven years in study at Kilkenny, was sent in 1807 to the college at Maynooth, after which he completed his studies in Dublin, and was admitted to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in 1814. He was for a short time stationed in Kilkenny, whence he was removed to Cork, where he resided over twenty years, in the continued practice of charity and benevolence. He originated reformatories in the public schools, and was the means of largely increasing the attendance of pupils. He ever took the utmost interest in children, and always obtained their unbounded affection. In 1838 he began the great work of his life—the organization of Total Abstinence Societies; and in nine months from the day on which he signed his name to the first roll one hundred and fifty thousand others had followed his example. The tidings of the great movement spread rapidly from Ireland over the whole British empire, and then it extended to America. Father Mathew was overwhelmed by invitations and entreaties to visit the large cities of England and Scotland, and during 1842 and 1843 he traveled extensively in those countries. While in England he personally met over six hundred thousand persons to take the pledge; and to this day the traces of his beneficent mission remain throughout that land. During the famine of 1847 he made extraordinary efforts to relieve the distress among the poor, literally impoverishing himself in their behalf. On this account he was granted a pension of £300 a year by Queen Victoria. In 1849 Father Mathew visited the United States, and the enthusiastic reception awarded him on his arrival at New York was repeated everywhere he went. At Washington he was for several days the guest of the President, and was favored with many marks of esteem by the highest Government officials. He remained a little over two years in this country, zealously and indefatigably advocating his great principles and enlisting nearly a million under his banner. He returned to Ireland in 1851, and died on the 8th Dec., 1856, at his residence in Queenstown, near Cork, of a paralytic disease, induced, it is supposed, by his severe exertions. His life was that of an exemplary Christian, in the highest sense of the word, and all parties, creeds and classes vied with each other in rendering homage to his memory. A statue of the great reformer was erected in Cork in 1863. In person, Father Mathew was a little above the ordinary stature, being about five feet ten inches in height, and well proportioned. His hair was dark, his eyes blue and his complexion ruddy and pleasing. As a speaker he was eminently simple and free from artifice, presenting the truth with irresistible clearness and energy, and depending on his pure example to enforce the doctrines he taught. As a Christian, his views were liberal and philanthropic in the extreme, but he was fearless in defiance of his principles, heeding neither threats nor threats, yet never retreating aught but good for evil, and incapable of manifesting harshness even to the spirit-dealers against whom he waged a life-long warfare. Perhaps no man ever monopolized a larger share of genuine human affection than the renowned philanthropist, Father Mathew.

From the TEMPERANCE REGISTER for 1847, (a book now out of print), published in the city of Dublin, we compile the following record of Father Mathew's good work during a portion of the years 1845 and 1846. The record begins thus:

In addition to the great public or open air meetings held by the Apostle of Temperance in Cork, weekly and monthly, and by Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, in and near Dublin, at least within each fortnight, both have a society or indoor meetings every week to sustain and advance the cause; the one in and about the leading city of the South, and the other in the Irish Metropolis.

On every Sunday evening Very Rev. Dr. Spratt holds two great temperance meetings; the one of the Society in Bride street, and the other of the Society in Little French street; in both places the bands play, speeches are delivered by Messrs. Haughton, Battersby, Brennan, Reynolds, &c., and a large number are pledged against the bane of thousands.

The other branch societies of St. Paul's, Circular road, Denmark street, Francis street, St. Andrews, and John street, hold weekly meetings also.

SEPTEMBER, 1845.

On the 14th.—Father Mathew administered the pledge to a great number at the Blackrock, and on the 15th to a considerable number at Booterstown. On the 21st Very Rev. Dr. Spratt administered the pledge at the Grand Canal Harbor to a great number. On the 27th occurred the funeral of W. Flanagan, of Francis street, a steady and exemplary Teetotaler; thousands attended his obsequies.

OCTOBER.

4.—Very Rev. T. Mathew preached and administered the pledge at Kingstown, and the following day to a great number.

5.—Address to Father Mathew.

NOVEMBER.

A Committee formed in London, including some of the most influential noblemen in England, for the purpose of raising a sum of money, £7,000 to be invested in the purchase of a life annuity of £800 for the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, to enable him the more effectually to sustain the temperance movement in the most efficient manner.

An address emanated from the committee, which stated that the amount hitherto contributed toward the liquidation of the debts incurred by the reverend gentleman, in his philanthropic labors, amounted to £6,840, and that that barely sufficed for the object contemplated.

23.—A great temperance meeting in the square of a large market, Coombe, Dublin. V. Rev. Dr. Spratt arrived, attended by the usual friends of the good cause; about 900 had been pledged. The addresses of Messrs. Haughton, Timmins, Webb, D. C., and the delightful airs of the splendid bands, produced an animating effect. It is not easy to know what might have been the effect, if those salutary meetings were not held of late in such a large city as Dublin, where so many and such powerful temptations are forced forward by interested persons in favor of intemperance. The horrible and alarming end of some unfortunate persons who broke their pledges, and were not reclaimed to sobriety before they terminated their existence, must sadly afflict the hearts of those who feelingly think it is not well to give those opportunities of returning to the way of peace, and, perhaps, in their case, salvation itself. We were lately much gratified on hearing a most zealous vicar giving something like a command to a clergyman who had refused the people the pledge, no longer to throw his interest into the scale against the morality of the people, or to subject them to the terrible danger of becoming once more the drunken and demoralized outcasts of all civilized society.

DECEMBER.

25.—A great meeting in Beresford Place, which was attended by a great multitude of persons—upward of 400 took the pledge. It was addressed by Dr. Spratt, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Zaba, a Polish gentleman, Mr. Haughton, &c.

JANUARY, 1846.

6.—A soiree took place at the Assembly Rooms, Kingstown, on this evening, for the purpose of presenting a gold medal to Edward Hayes, Esq., proprietor of the Royal Hotel. It was attended by 300 teetotalers, among: whom were Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Rev. Mr. Sheridan, P. P., Rev. Mr. Murphy, Rev. Mr. Fagan, W. Allen, W. J. Battersby, Esq., Dr. Nagle, etc., etc.

17.—A splendid Temperance Meeting held at Beresford Place, Dublin. The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt attended at three o'clock, and amidst the acclamations of one of the largest meetings witnessed for a long time, was voted to the chair. He spoke with great earnestness and effect, and was ably followed and supported by Messrs. Haughton, Reynolds, Battersby, Timmins, the Mayor of Limerick, etc., etc. He administered the pledge to 1,300. The band played several delightful airs on this most cheering occasion.

17.—Very Rev. Father Matthew preached for the Christian Schools of Cork.

FEBRUARY

15.—An open-air meeting held at Beresford Place. The whole area, in front of the Custom House, was crowded—many bands were in attendance. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Spratt, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Barry, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Battersby, etc., etc. Upwards of 200 persons took the pledge. A vote of thanks was passed to the editors of the Freeman, Weekly Register, Pilot, and Post, for their advocacy of the temperance cause.

MARCH

1.—A great meeting at the Broadstone, which was attended by many thousands of persons. On the platform were Mr. Haughton, Mr. Toole, T. C., Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Hayes, Kingstown, Mr. Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, etc., etc. Bands from the different temperance societies were in attendance in the course of the evening. Upwards of 500 persons took the pledge at the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt.

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Teetotalers of the City of Dublin and its vicinity.

That to the use of intoxicating drinks is attributable nearly all the crime and misery which afflict society.

That it is the duty of all men to assist in the extirpation of crime and misery out of the community.

That, as intoxicating drinks are the source from whence flows the greater part of the crime and misery which pollute these lands, and as teetotalism is a certain means of drying up that source, it is obviously the duty of the Legislature to encourage the practice of Teetotalism.

That, as intoxicating drinks are a dangerous source from whence to derive a revenue for the support of the institutions of our country, it is contrary to public policy and opposed to a wise expediency to derive any revenue from them.

That the sale of intoxicating drinks on any day of the week is injurious to the community, but particularly so on the Sabbath day, which should be a day of peace, rest and quiet enjoyment, but which is, through their means, often turned to a day of discord and profanity.

Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly entreat your Honorable House to pass a law prohibiting the raising of revenue from intoxicating drinks, and also prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink on the Sabbath day, so as to give the vendors of these poisons no greater facilities than the vendors of wholesome and useful article.

Your petitioners are of opinion that no permanent loss to the revenue would result from the adoption of the course they now recommend, since the use of drinks impoverishes the people, and produces so vast an amount of vice, sickness, lunacy and destitution, that a large proportion of the revenues of the State is consumed in fruitless endeavors to put an end to these and many other evils, which could have no existence among a perfectly sober people.

Your petitioners feel that it is a hardship for teetotalers to be taxed for the repression of evils which they have no part in creating.

For all these reasons, and many others which they could adduce if it were necessary, your petitioners respectfully entreat your Honorable House to grant the prayer of their petition.

17. The St. John's Total Abstinence Society, Maitland, Australia, held their anniversary on St. Patrick's Day. The Rev. Dean Lynch presided. The Hon. Justice Thierry and the Attorney General were present. A great meeting of the Teetotalers of Dublin, held in the Royal Exchange. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting the spacious hall was densely crowded. An excellent band was in attendance, and played several national airs. On the motion of Mr. Haughton, seconded by acclamation, the chair was taken by the V. Rev. Dr. Spratt, who addressed the meeting; it was afterwards addressed by Mr. Haughton, Mr. Battersby, Dr. Gray, Mr. Reynolds, &c., &c. During the progress of the meeting, at intervals between the speeches, Dr. Spratt administered the pledge to several hundred persons.

APRIL

The concert spoken of at the quarterly meeting of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Temperance Society, Halifax, was given by the Temperance Band on the evenings of the first Mondays in each month, in the Parochial School-room. Persons admitted by paying a trifling sum at the door, thereby giving an opportunity to young and old of enjoying an hour or two listening to the sweet strains of music.

2.—A very instructive and eloquent lecture on temperance was delivered in the Parochial school room by the Rev. Mr. Nugent, President of the Halifax Society. There was a numerous and respectable attendance. The Temperance Band also played several airs during the evening, and the whole affair passed off in the most agreeable and rational manner. On Sunday evening, after Vespers, the Rev. President, after having made some appropriate remarks, administered the Temperance pledge to 34 persons.

13.—A meeting at Temperance Hall, George street, Chelsea, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. T. Sisk a handsome gold medal as a testimonial from the members of the Catholic Temperance Society of Chelsea of their affectionate respect and gratitude for him as their pastor, and for his zeal in promoting the cause of temperance by his exertions and his example. The Rev. Mr. Jauch, of the German Chapel, having taken the chair, explained in a very effective speech the objects of the meeting. First, to celebrate the anniversary of Father Mathew's coming to Chelsea; secondly, the presentation of a gold medal to their respected pastor. He dwelt with much force on the benefits to be derived from temperance, particularly when connected with religion, when viewed as a principle of Catholic Christian self-denial. He then pronounced a beautiful and merited eulogium on the Rev. Thomas Sisk for his labors in the noble cause of Catholicity and Temperance.

Easter Monday—13.—A great Temperance demonstration was held this day at Smithfield. The temperance pledge was administered by Very Rev. Dr. Spratt to between 600 and 700 persons. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Spratt, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Battersby, &c.

Easter Monday being the anniversary of the foundation of the Cork Total Abstinence Society, by Father Mathew, the first of those institutions whose success under his auspices forms one of the remarkable events of the age, and the benefit of which to this country is incalculable, the members of the body here (Tuam) celebrated the day with their usual enthusiasm. About ten o'clock P. M. they marched through the town, preceded by their admirable band, dressed in their show uniform, the rest of the body bearing white wands in their hands, their medals suspended from their breasts, and altogether presenting an appearance interesting—nay, imposing. The soiree took place in the evening. Much taste and judgment were exhibited in the fitting up of the room. Wreaths of green boughs and flowers were extended from the walls, which also bore appropriate mottos. Refreshments were served. Father Mathew, Dame O'Connell, His Grace, the Archbishop, and T. Davis, were conspicuously placed near the chair. Upwards of one hundred members sat down to tea, cake, etc. The Rev. Mr. Regan, whom it was understood was to fill the chair, apologized for his inability to do so, under, he said, circumstances over which he had no control, which were perfectly satisfactory to the Committee, and would be so to every one to whom he would explain them. He assured them that, although obliged to withdraw, his best wishes were with them. The chair was then taken by Mr. P. O'Conner—Mr. J. E. Brennan acting as Vice-Chairman. In the vicinity of the chair were Mr. W. Gannon, T. C.; Mr. P. T. Burke, T. C.; Mr. R. Kelly, T. C.; Mr. J. Costello, etc.

CAUTION TO PLEDGE BREAKERS.—A bailiff named Maughan from this town (Castlebar) went to Swinford for the purpose of serving latitats, and being much addicted to drinking since he broke his pledge, got drunk in that town, where he was smothered lying across a bed. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. O'Grady, coroner, when the jury found a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts. Six latitats were found in his pocket.

To the Editor of the Evening Packet: SIR—My attention has been called by a friend to an article in your paper of the 16th inst., headed "Temperance Movement," in which you introduce my name. On that part of it which refers to the state of temperance in the South of Ireland, I perhaps should be entirely silent, and leave to other and better hands to deal with it as it deserves. But even there—a locality of which I know but little—facts and candor would require that you should have given the number of drunkards preceding the origin of the temperance movement in 1838, and then let the world judge how far it is true that it has since totally failed altogether. For my own part, I can never believe that when five millions have been pledged to total abstinence, and when it is known that with very few exceptions, the people have adhered to their pledges, it has not produced a visible change in Ireland, of which the records of no other country can produce a parallel.

As you have, however, more particularly appealed to me with reference to the state of Dublin, I have no hesitation in saying that we have at least 20,000 teetotalers more this year in the county and city than in 1838; and I firmly believe there is no town or city in the empire that can exhibit so beautiful an illustration of the value of Father Mathew's movement as Dublin, and this, notwithstanding the temptations held out by some, the sneers of others, and the contempt which You and your sympathisers have at all times manifested for our humble efforts in the cause of the people and the prosperity of our country, the temperance reformation has produced the most happy results, and, I may add, has been crowned with the most complete success. In recent letters, my esteemed friend, James Haughton, Esq., has given the testimony of his searching and really practical experience as to these happy results of our exertions; and I have reason to know that the Commissioners of Police have stated their conviction of this truth. Amongst other facts, that excellent gentleman has shown that in Dublin and its vicinity, containing a population of 300,000, the number of persons committed for drunkenness to the prisons has not exceeded 41 per week, and, in many cases, has been only 24. Whoever was acquainted with the past state of Dublin, must know that at least ten times that number were committed weekly to our jails for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

"Allow me to say that it ill becomes the secrets of this great moral movement to be publishing their second-hand information on this subject. I recollect that, even very lately, one of our anti-teetotal, and, I ought add, anti-Irish journals, had the audacity to say that our collecting thousands together for the purpose of inducing them to forsake bad habits, and adopt good ones, was a desecration of the Sabbath. We have rarely had a public procession or manifestation of the people against the debasing crime of intemperance, which the same admirers of social vice and disorder did not ridicule in the most wholesale manner. In answer to your question why we have not had a procession on St. Patrick's Day or Easter Monday, it may be sufficient to say that past experience has shown that at this time of the year the weather is far from being favorable, and the season is not sufficiently advanced for a general and well ordered manifestation of the people's feelings. But if before the time intended for our next procession I have an opportunity of meeting the heads of the various societies, I shall submit *your desire* to see another procession, and I have no doubt they will, with the least possible delay, have another public manifestation in Dublin. But I hope you will not, in the meantime, repeat your former urgent demand on the Government, to prevent us doing that which you now seem to be so anxious for. The contradictory and absurd conduct of many leagued against the Temperance movement can scarcely be spoken of with due moderation. Men formerly the people were addressed by Father Mathew, the best possible instructors called Ireland a country of drunkards; and ever since they have been broken off the foul and corrupting habit, they have been slandered as persons having an interior object in making a sacrifice the most honorable to themselves and their country.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant JOHN SPRATT, D. D.

23.—Very Rev. Theobald Mathew arrived in Dublin from Cork as one of the deputies from that city, and as one of the Trustees to the Calcutta fund for the relief of the poor of Ireland.

24.—Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Rev. J. J. Murphy, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Battersby, Mr. Hayes, and many other friends of the total abstinence cause visited him.

25.—This morning he left for Lisdoney, county of Kilkenny, where he administered the pledge to great numbers. It is gratifying to find this truly good and great man in such excellent health and spirits. No dangers daunt him, nor labors tire; he is as willing to travel by night as by day, over the length and breadth of Ireland to promote the glorious cause of total abstinence, conducted by great and sovereign power.

James Haughton, Esq., in a letter on the advancement of Temperance in Dublin, stated—I have often said that Dublin is a model city for the empire. Behold my proof of that statement, which I have received within a few days, from the worthy and kind hearted governor of Richmond Penitentiary:—

"Drunkards committed to Richmond Bridewell:

Year ending 31st December, 1841,	. . .	3,457.
" " "	1842, . . .	2,610.
" " "	1843, . . .	2,504.
" " "	1844, . . .	2,560.
" " "	1845, . . .	2,055.

Here are the glorious results of the preaching of Teetotalism in Dublin, evidenced in the steady decrease of committals to that prison, the crime of drunkenness during the last five years. I have received the following return of committals for drunkenness to the Dublin prison, Grangegorman:

For 1841,	. . . . .	4,786.
" 1842,	. . . . .	4,137.
" 1843,	. . . . .	4,246.
" 1844,	. . . . .	4,520.
" 1845,	. . . . .	3,880.

The above is not so satisfactory as the return from the mass prison, Richmond Bridewell, but it is additional evidence that teetotalism is making progress amongst us. If we take into consideration that a large amount of female drunkenness is caused by the brutal and heartless conduct of men who seduce and destroy, and then desert their victims, we can feel no surprise at the unhappy results of such base conduct; it must be deplored, but cannot be wondered at.

27. High Mass of thanksgiving to God for the blessings of temperance bestowed upon the people of Waterford, in the Cathedral, Rev. Roger Power officiated as High Priest, the Rev. J. Ryan acted as Deacon, the Rev. Edmund O'Donnell, Sub-Deacon, and the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien Master of Ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Father Cooke, D.D., who delivered an admirable discourse.

Great meeting at the Corn Exchange. The vast area held at the Corn Exchange was crowded with one living mass of human beings. It had afforded a sterling answer, if any were needed, to those who, wishing for the decline of Temperance, proclaim that the ranks are fast thinning, and total ruin at hand. There were eight bands, with numerous banners on the ground. Shortly after two o'clock the Apostle of Temperance arrived.