

THE TEETOTALLER,

AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.—Rom. c. 14, v. 21.

Terms of Subscription:—Four Shillings per Quarter, payable in advance.—Five Shillings if left to the end of the Quarter.

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1843.

VOL. 11.—NO. 68.

THE EFFECT OF A LOW SCALE OF DUTIES ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Owing to the habits of intemperance, which have become so general in the community, consequent on the common and long continued use of alcoholic liquors, there is probably no subject connected with our domestic economy, that requires the exercise of wise and vigilant legislation, more than this. For to such an extent has our national intemperance gone, and so many, and so threatening are the evils which have sprung from it that, it is no longer safe to tamper with it, or neglect it—far less to foster it. In place of continuing such a course of conduct towards it, it ought to be regarded as a great national disease, that is producing disorganization and ruin among all ranks of the community, and most deeply affecting our monetary, as well as our moral condition. For, most assuredly that which occasions either a direct expenditure, or loss, of £100,000,000, from 60 to 70 per cent. of all the cases of disease which require medical treatment—five-sixths of the pauperism and crime of the land—and annually the premature and awful destruction of 60,000 human beings in our nation alone—ought to be regarded in no other light. Now, as all this waste, and ruin, and misery springs from the love of liquor, or the habit of using intoxicating drinks; and, as this habit is unhappily already formed in numberless instances, it is quite obvious that any thing which has a tendency to facilitate and increase the gratification of this, must, at the same time, inevitably produce an increase also in all the evils which spring from it! And, notwithstanding all the dear-bought experience of this Colony on this subject, we confess that we are both grieved and surprised to find that there are persons among us who seriously advocate the low duty system of Excise on intoxicating liquors. We are well aware of the professed object of the parties referred to—namely, to get rid of smuggling—but, they must excuse us for saying that, we have no faith in such professions, and that we have good reasons for believing that a great part of the hue and cry which has been got up on the subject of Illicit Distillation, is nothing else than a *ruse de guerre* to frighten the Government into a lowering of the duties on imported liquors; but, to propose such a measure as a remedy for the evils of intemperance, is such obvious and consummate folly that it is astonishing that any man should ever think of proposing it.

On examining the Parliamentary evidence on Drunkenness, collected and published by a Committee of the House of Commons, we find that this was one of the points which was minutely inquired into; and by no witness was it more clearly and satisfactorily illustrated than by the well-known Mr. Collins of Glasgow. We call the attention of our readers more particularly to his testimony, as it refers to that part of Britain which has been long celebrated as the most intelligent and moral. In the course of his examination, he was asked:—

“Are you acquainted historically with the progress this vice has made in Scotland?—I may mention that about 50 or 60 years ago, there were but few distilleries in Scotland; and if we go back so far as 1750, if I recollect right, there were only four or five at that time. It has been progressively increasing, particularly since the year 1800; it did not advance rapidly, however, till 1822, when the duty was reduced: at that period, a great and decided increase took place. So much were the population excited in Glasgow in 1822 by the expected reduction of the duty, and so diligent were the spirit dealers in advertising the day on which the duty would be reduced and cheap whiskey could be obtained, that I recollect on that day, when coming down from my residence through Gallowgate, that the public-houses were not only crowded, but the people were out on the pavement at some of the larger shops.

“What was the reduction that took place?—The duty was 7s. before that period, and it was then reduced to 2s. 10d. the Scotch gallon. We thought that it would only be a short and sudden ebullition of drunkenness, produced by the excitement of the spirit dealers' advertise-

ments and the novelty of obtaining cheap whiskey, but in that we were deceived. The increase of spirit-drinking kept steadily on from year to year, until in 1829 or 1830, it rose to its climax; rising as I observed, from 2,079,000 to 5,777,000. That is, as far as I have observed, the history of it. Since that period, it has been decreasing. The great efforts that were made by the friends of Temperance Societies, and the establishment of them so numerous in Scotland, produced abstinence among so many who were formerly addicted to it, as well as others who were moderate in its use, that it has since that period gradually declined. In 1830 and 1831, the diminution was not great; Temperance Societies had been but beginning to take effect. In 1832, however, the consumption sunk about 500,000 gallons; and in 1833, it sunk 839,000 gallons. About two years ago, the duty was advanced to 3s. 4d., which it is now?

“Do you think that has had any tendency to check it?—No; the advance was too little to produce a sensible change in the price.”

Such is the decided testimony which Mr. Collins bears to this point. It may be seen illustrated also in the evidence of Dr. Edgar, from question 841, and onwards. From his evidence too, it is further evident that the lowering of the duty in Ireland, had apparently no effect in preventing illicit distillation. The testimony also of Mr. Mark Moore, with his tabular statements, from question 4063, and onwards, contains the most conclusive evidence confirmatory of the fact, that the lowering of the duties on intoxicating liquors only gives rise to a proportionate increase in their consumption, and a corresponding increase also in all the evils which flow from intemperance. It is this view of the subject, which renders it one of the very first importance to the welfare of this colony. The idea of opening the flood-gates of intemperance wider and wider on a country, whose monetary affairs are already in a state of the utmost disorder and ruin, is enough to fill every enlightened and patriotic mind with the utmost indignation. Are not the pecuniary interests of the country ruined enough already—and what has contributed so much to do this as our Foreign Grog Bill? In place of lowering the duties on intoxicating liquors, were they to be raised to five times their present amount, the country would be an incalculable gainer. But, whenever we thus speak, or write, we are presented with an account of the dreadful horrors of smuggling, and of the facilities which the long extended coast of this country presents for carrying it on. But, what are the horrors connected with smuggling? Are they not only part of the horrors of intemperance? And, are these horrors ever going to be got rid of, by a course of Legislative action which directly tends to increase it? Most assuredly not. And, what is the long extended coast of this country worth to the smuggler? Why, in the present thinly peopled state of the country, it is worth very little to him; for there are but few—comparatively speaking—in any one place to drink his poison; whilst the difficulties of conveying it from place to place are so great, that if the Government Officers, and the well-disposed in the community, will do their duty in regard to it, it cannot be successfully carried on to any great extent. The cry of smuggling and illicit distillation, which certain parties every now and then get up on this subject, is, we feel thoroughly persuaded, a mere *ruse de guerre*, and, we trust that his Excellency is too wide awake to be misled by it.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCESTON.—By the papers which we have lately received from our kind friends in Launceston, we are happy to learn that the cause of Total Abstinence continues to prosper there. They had lately a procession, which seems to have gone off exceedingly well. A prize was offered for the best ode that might be written in reference to this, and several were written and published; one of which will be found in our poet's corner. It is a very creditable production. Our best wishes attend them in their efforts to promote the great and good cause of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

On Monday evening last, a second Tent of Rechabites was opened in this city, at the house of Mr. Vercoe, Pitt-street. There was a numerous attendance of the brethren of the parent tent on the occasion, and the chairs were occupied by Messrs. Millward, Chapman, and Garrett. The list of candidates, consisted of twenty-four, nineteen of whom attended and were initiated.

After the usual business was gone through, the name of the new tent was decided upon, viz. the “Morning Star,” and the officers for the ensuing six months, chosen.

Amongst the parties present, was a gentleman from Launceston, whom we are informed, came expressly from that place to be made a Rechabite, being deputed by a large number of teetotalers, at Launceston. He sails in a few days with all necessary authority to open a tent there. In addition to the above, they had a communication from a town in the interior, on the same subject. We hail the introduction and extension of the Order through these colonies, as a great good, being without question, the best means hitherto adopted for giving stability to Total Abstinence Societies.

We would most cordially recommend to the teetotalers of the surrounding colonies, to consider this matter, for it would not only be a great local good, but by the terms of their union, should any brother leave his place of residence and remove to any of the surrounding colonies, or Great Britain, he would not, (as in the case of Benefit Societies,) have to forfeit his interest in the funds, &c., but would be entitled to all the privileges of a brother. Therefore, we say it ought to be encouraged, and as we are informed that they admit honorary members amongst them, upon the payment of a small amount, the more wealthy have an opportunity of aiding the cause of total abstinence in this way.

AUSTRALIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—This Society held its usual weekly meeting in the School of Arts, and was very well attended. The Chair was occupied by the Rev. M. T. Adam. The speakers were Messrs. C. Currey, Gowland, Hughes, and Garrett. The cause was ably advocated, and at the close 7 additional pledges were obtained.

An adjourned meeting for the formation of the “Total Abstinence Benefit Society,” will be held at Mr. Williamson's, Temperance Coffee House, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, at half-past 7 o'clock, when it will be desirable for those who wish to join this philanthropic Society to attend, as some matters of considerable importance will be discussed.

In this Number we conclude the Manual of Total Abstinence Societies: and we beg again to call the particular attention of the friends of the cause to it. If they will only make themselves masters of it, they will be proof against all the attacks of its foes, and be in little, if any danger of being ensnared by the bewitching influence of intoxicating drinks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

From Dublin, via Hobart Town, Thursday, having left the former the 20th December, and the latter the 15th instant, the barque ‘North Briton,’ 403 tons, Captain Fyall, with government stores &c. Passengers—31.

From Port Nicholson, same day, having left the 4th instant, the schooner ‘Vanguard,’ 60 tons, Captain Newton, with oil, &c. Passengers—38.

From Port Phillip, same day, having left the 11th instant, the schooner ‘Perseverance,’ 46 tons, Captain Pearse, with sundries. Passengers—Dr. Vaughan and Captain Gordon.

From Newcastle, Friday, the brig ‘Martha,’ 121 tons, Captain Innen, with coals.

From Manilla, the 22nd instant, having left the 10th February, the brig ‘Brothers,’ 121 tons, Captain Orr, with sugar, tea, coffee, &c. Passengers—2.

From the Mauritius, same day, having left the 21st February, the schooner ‘Faith,’ 120 tons, Captain Mattison, with sugar.

From Auckland, New Zealand, same day, having left the 4th instant, the brig ‘Tryphena,’ 131 tons, Captain Horn, with copper ore, &c. Passenger—Mr. W. Abercrombie.

From Hobart Town, same day, having left the 11th instant, the cutter ‘Easter,’ 49 tons Captain Brown, with sundries.

Departures.

For Hobart Town, the 20th instant, the steamer ‘Seahorse,’ Captain Tallen, with cattle, sheep, &c. Passengers—34 and 20 prisoners of the crown and guard in the steerage.

For Moreton Bay, the same day, the steamer ‘Sovereign,’ Captain Cape, with a general cargo—Passengers—14.

For Twofold Bay, the same day, the R.Y.S. schooner ‘Wanderer,’ Captain Spiers, on a pleasure trip.

For Singapore, the 22nd instant, the barque ‘Anna Robertson,’ Captain Hutchison, in ballast. Passengers—2.

For India, the same day, the barque ‘Lord Eldon,’ Captain Worsell, in ballast.

For Tahiti and Valparaiso, same day, the schooner ‘Emancipation,’ Captain Winter, with a general cargo. Passengers—8.

For Auckland and the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, the same day, the schooner ‘Thomas Lord,’ Captain Brown, with a general cargo. Passengers—2.

For Hobart Town, the 24th instant, the brig ‘Caroline,’ Captain Leslie, with cedar, &c. Passenger—4.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.
The ‘Munro’ for Liverpool and Greenock, and the ‘Earl Durham’ and ‘Helvellyn’ for London, this day.

PETERSHAM ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. Thomas Callaway is no longer authorised to receive moneys on account of the above Estate, Mr. Sydney Burt having been appointed in his stead, his receipt will be a sufficient discharge for all monies paid to him.

In consequence of the bad state of the entrance on the Newtown Road, arrangements have been made for wood carts to enter across Gamble's Paddock from the Parramatta Road, where a Gate is opened.

Charges per load (one horse)	0	9
Weekly carts	7	0

Cattle taken in to graze, and every attention paid them, where they will be quite secure, the estate having been re-fenced.

Charges weekly, Cows or Bullocks	0	9
Ditto Horses	1	6
Enclosed Paddocks	2	0
Ditto Cows or Bullocks	2	0
Ditto Horses	2	0

RICHARD DAWSON.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned hereby gives this public notice, especially to the inhabitants of Parramatta, that he will not be answerable from this date for any debts, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Lewthwaite, formerly Sarah Clapson, may contract, she having deserted her young family, and is at present living in the sinful state of adultery.

WILLIAM LEWTHWAITE.

Parramatta, April 21st, 1843.

EBENEZER COAL WORKS.

THE EBENEZER COAL.—Orders for this large and superior Coal are received and punctually attended to, by M. F. Osmond, agent, at the Depot, Davies' Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney; also at C. Chapman and Co.'s Staffordshire and Glass Warehouse, No. 1, King-street West. Price at the wharf—26s. per imperial ton weight of 2240 lbs., in 16 two-bushel bags. Delivered north of the Benevolent Asylum, and East of Woolloomooloo Creek, 28s. per ton. Outside the said boundaries, within the City, 30s. per ton, beyond which, extra charge, according to distance. Shipping supplied.

N. B.—The qualities of the Ebenezer Coal are excellent for the drawing-room, parlour, and kitchen, being large, free from dirt, making little smoke or soot, and at the same time giving out a strong glowing heat.

For Shipping, they are well adapted for the caboose and trying-out furnaces for whalers.

For Steamers and Steam Engines in general, they are suitable, producing no ill effect on the fire-bars or boilers, being devoid of clinker; they also improve the quality of any other fuel with which they may be mixed.

The general character of the Coal is that of the open burning Scotch Coal.
January 16.

A MEETING of MR. HUSTLER'S Committee, will be held at the Central Committee Rooms, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. when the attendance of members is particularly requested.
(Signed) C. G. STEWART.
HON. SEC.

Central Committee Room,
Albion Hotel, George-street,
25th April 1843.

COOKE AND STADDON,

Wholesale and Export Confectioners, Pitt-street. Sydney, next door to the Union Bank, MANUFACTURE and sell the following articles of superior quality, and warranted free from adulteration:—Confectionery of every description, comprising lozenges, comfits, pipes, candles, candied peel, jams, jellies, fruit paste, liquorice, bon-bons, and every article of confectioned sugar. Lemon syrup, gingerade, syrup de noyau, argent, vegetative syrup, gum syrup, cappilaire, &c.

CHOCOLATE.

Prepared according to the receipts of Messrs. Dubauve and Gallais, of Paris, and much approved.

PICKLES, IN PINTS AND QUARTS,

Prepared entirely from Colonial vegetables, and warranted equal to any imported.

The greatest attention will be given to all country and export orders in packing and selecting such goods as are most suitable to the different markets.

POETRY.

THE PRIZE ODE.

Let drunken bards of Bacchus sing—
Bacchus no more shall bribe the nine—
Bring water from the chrysal spring,
And scorn the help of wine.
Let burning cups the frantic poet fire,
Siloa's fountains sweeter strains inspire!

Hark! a triumphant sound!
The banner waves—the streamer floats!
See! growing numbers tread the ground:
With measured steps—to martial notes
Against a foe they move;
But not with arms,
Or war's alarms—
Their heralds publish peace, and all their banners love!

See, where the murderous monster flies,
Affrighted by the bright array;
His trembling limbs, his fiery eyes,
His haggard form, his tortuous way.
Want, Crime, and Sorrow, join his flight
To dungeons dark and shades of night;
Pleasure and Mirth—loos'd from a foreign chain—
Hailed by their ruddy sister, pause:
They know her voice, and own her cause,
And hand in hand lead on the exulting train.

Behold the Prodigal! The poison'd bowl
Robbed him of reason, fortune, fame and friends:
He lost his honor—well-nigh lost his soul;
And still in youth, with early age he bends.
O, fatal snare—that ruined health and peace!
O, happy hour that brought him back to rest!
Soon at his father's house his woes shall cease,
And on his brow a mother's lips imprest,
Shall speak his pardon and proclaim him blest.

Mark, there, the hoary sinner! Nature gave
An iron frame and vital vigour rare—
One he survives of many in the grave,
And, tottering on its verge, must soon be there!
Once, strong to drink, the drunken rout he led;
Then, horror-stricken saw his last companion dead!

See, see, an infant band!
How loud their bliss,
They claim, and kiss,
Their parent's hand!
How gaily neat, how innocently gay—
Though late a burden, naked, hungry, wan—
Proud of the change, they trip with transport on—
And shout the triumph of the glorious day.

Ah! see afar the woeful wistful glance
Cast by yon daughter of distress and pain—
Her mournful children watch the train advance,
And, envying, seek a father's face in vain!
A drunken demon's yell alarms her ear—
They flee!
But she
Pours out her plaint to heaven, and drops a burning tear.

Thus sang meek charity—when midst the crowd
Stalked sordid Avarice, and fierce Debate,
And sleek Deceit, and Ostentation loud,
And foul-mouthed Slander, and infernal Hate—
The heavenly minstrel ceased, her pinions spread,
Then veiled in sadness her immortal head!

M. N.

A MANUAL

OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.—CONTINUED.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Of the Pledge.

53. Q.—In what way are the members of Total Abstinence Societies united to each other?
A.—By subscription to a declaration of its principles, and a voluntary engagement to observe them.

54. Q.—What is the form of the pledge required by the society?
A.—“I do voluntarily promise that I will abstain from ale, porter, wine, ardent spirits, and all other intoxicating drinks, except under medical prescription, or in a religious ordinance.”

55. Q.—What are the reasons why a pledge should be given?
A.—It is a check to any returning desire after those seductive liquors, the use of which we have agreed to abandon.

2. It is a protection to ourselves against temptation from mistaken friends, or opposition from enemies to the cause.

3. It serves as an assurance to our families and connections that our principles are decided and permanent.

4. It is essential for the preservation of those who have been reclaimed from habits of intemperance.

5. It is a bond of union between the members of the society, by which they are led to co-operate with each other in the great work of temperance reformation.

6. It is a public testimony against the debasing vice of drunkenness;—the source of so much misery and guilt in the land.

56. Q.—Why should those, who are habitually temperate, adopt the principles, and join in the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors?
A.—In order that their example, and admonitions, combined with those of others, may render effectual aid in reclaiming the intemperate in preserving others, especially their relations and friends, from the allurements and dangers of excess, and, in due time, by the Divine blessing, freeing their country from one of the greatest scourges to which it has ever been subjected.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Rise and progress of Temperance Societies—the good they have already effected—and the extensive benefits to be expected from their universal establishment.

57. Q.—Where did Temperance Societies, for the abandonment of spirits, originate?
A.—The first public meeting for the suppression of intemperance, was called at Boston, in the United States, February, 1824. At this meeting it was resolved “to form a Temperance Society, whose grand principle should be, abstinence from strong drinks, and its object, by light and love, to change the habits of the nation, with regard to intoxicating liquors.”

58. Q.—Where did Total Abstinence Societies commence?
A.—At Preston, in Lancashire, March 26, 1833; and from this country the extended pledge was conveyed to America, where it has been adopted by nearly

* The Americans, by F. Grund.

all the Temperance Societies. A long and interesting discussion upon the merits of the two principles took place at Albany, in the State of New York; on which occasion, there were present a considerable number of ministers and persons of influence; many of them delegates from different parts of the union. At this meeting it was decided, to extend the pledge from ardent spirits to all kinds of intoxicating liquors.

59. Q.—To what extent have the labours of Temperance Societies in America been successful?

A.—The progress which the temperance cause has made in America, is truly wonderful! At a public meeting held in London, June, 1835, it was stated that the number of societies exceeded seven thousand; of members, one million five hundred thousand. Above three thousand distilleries had been stopped, and five thousand spirit merchants and dealers had given up the business. A majority of the members of Congress were also members of the society. No spirits were allowed in the army or navy; and twelve hundred merchant ships navigated the seas without any intoxicating liquors. From that time the temperance reformation has continued to advance, and is still rapidly progressing.

60. Q.—What success has attended the cause of Total Abstinence in this country?

A.—Although at first its advances were not so rapid as in the United States, yet, during the short time it has been advocated, much has been accomplished. In Wales, the numbers are about 109,000. At Liverpool, Bristol, Nottingham, Manchester, and many other places, its success has been very eminent; the number of those persons in England and Wales who have signed the pledge of total abstinence at present amounts to several hundred thousands; and every day the number is augmenting.

61. Q.—What are the moral and religious benefits which have already resulted from these societies?

A.—The intemperate are recovered from a state of debility and disease, to health and vigour; the poor and the wretched find themselves surrounded with comforts, and blessed with peace; the idle, having abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, can confirm the testimony of William Cobbett, “that from habits of abstinence they are always able to work, and are always desirous of having work to do;” ignorant parents, and ignorant children have become anxious after knowledge, and the abandonment of intoxicating drinks enables them to obtain it; rejecting the poisonous liquors of intoxication, the practical infidel has also laid aside his contempt for religion, and is found reading the Scriptures, and attending the worship of God.

62. Q.—What will be the pecuniary advantage to individuals from a disuse of intoxicating liquors?

A.—Money, that had been previously wasted, will be profitably employed in promoting personal and domestic comfort; and afterwards in doing good to others, by supporting benevolent and useful institutions.

63. Q.—What will be the future benefits to society and the world by the general adoption of this principle?

A. 1. Judging from the effect upon the circumstances of individuals, we may confidently anticipate that the prosperity of society will be eminently promoted by the success of the temperance reformation. At the same time that the ability of the nation to pay the expenses of its government are increased, those expenses will be annually diminished.

2. The moral tone and character of the British nation being improved and elevated, its example, combined with the inclination and the power of doing good among other nations, cannot fail of rendering it a blessing to the world?

64. Q.—What will be the future benefits to the cause of religion by the universal abandonment of all intoxicating liquors?

A. 1.—Christian churches will be freed from one grand cause of apostasy, and there is reason to believe, that by this measure of prevention, their children will be preserved from intemperance; and, as they grow up, be found “adorning the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things.”

2. Drunkards, when they give up their liquor, will also cease from swearing, and all other vicious propensities; and will enrol themselves, as others have done, and are doing under the banner of the cross.

3. Men of the world, who have learned to feel the exalting happiness of seeking the good of others, will almost imperceptibly, experience devotion and love arise in their minds towards that blessed Being whose glory they were (unconsciously) advancing, by promoting “Peace on earth, and good will towards man.”

4. Missionaries going forth to their arduous work as decided enemies to all intoxicating beverages, will be prepared to contend with these deadly foes to the progress of the Gospel where they already exist, and will strenuously oppose the introduction of them into those countries where they are happily unknown.—Thus will the triumphs of entire abstinence from all intoxicating beverages greatly contribute to extend the Redeemer's kingdom.

65. Q.—What service could ministers render to the cause of temperance?

A.—If ministers would give up the use of intoxicating liquors and bear their firm and frequent testimony against them, the Temperance reformation would make rapid advances. These deceitful and noxious beverages would speedily disappear from the houses of Christians, and through their influence and example in society, the drinking habits of others would be gradually abandoned.

66. Q.—What is the duty of professing Christians in regard to this subject?

A.—As its importance cannot be disputed, it is surely their duty to investigate it thoroughly, and to ascertain whether they are justified in withholding from it their influence and exertion. But if from indifference, or a love of self-indulgence, they will not examine into the subject, though continually pressed upon their attention, how can they be free from the guilt of perpetuating the dreadful effects of intemperance?

In conclusion, we would affectionately say to them, “Followers of Christ! if you love yourselves, your fellow-men, your country and your God; if you dread his wrath, reverse his authority, and respect his laws;

* Since the first appearance of the Manual, many Ministers of all Denominations have become the friends and advocates of Total Abstinence from intoxicating beverages. The names and addresses of nearly 700 have been published.

if you would see his name adored, his sabbaths sanctified, his temples crowded, and his cause flourishing, both at home and abroad, then renounce the use of intoxicating liquors, refute the false pleas by which they are recommended. By your united example and influence assist in banishing intemperance, with all its attendant evils, from the face of the earth;” and be assured, your own minds will be filled with peace and joy, your families blessed, the prosperity of the church of Christ greatly increased and the glory of God eminently promoted.

HORRID MASSACRES IN SOME OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

THE “JUNO'S” VOYAGE.

(Communicated by Captain Banks.)

THE ‘Juno’ left Juno Bay, in the Island of Ware, lat 20° 28', lon., 166° 42' east, fourteen miles to the southward of Fizowee; it is called Juno Bay by the natives in consequence of the ‘Juno’ having been there on her former voyage, she being the first vessel that ever put in there. During her stay in the bay, Captain Banks gleaned the following intelligence from Charles —, an English lad who ran away from the ‘Mumford’ schooner, at the Island Leefo, during his last voyage. He had acquired a perfect knowledge of the native language and habits, and had been constantly with them in their travels from island to island. He stated that a party of natives from the N.W. harbour of the Isle of Pines, had, a few weeks before the arrival of the ‘Juno,’ arrived at Leefo, from whom he learned the following particulars relative to the brig ‘Star,’ Captain Ebril built at Tahiti, which vessel was entirely destroyed by the natives of the Isle of Pines: (from what Captain Banks could learn, it must have occurred about a month after the brig ‘Star’ left Sydney.) It appears she was lying at anchor, (the Captain and crew previous to the above occurrence, had been on most amicable terms with the natives.) the Captain and crew being on shore employed cutting wood, and at a signal from Matuku, the principal chief, the natives rushed upon them and slaughtered them with their own axes, and afterwards devoured them; Matuku then sent some of his own people, together with some native missionaries of the Navigator Islands, who, I believe, were sent a short time ago from Sydney, (two of whom Captain Banks personally knew, Noah and Daniel,) to tow the vessel opposite Matuku's place; which being accomplished, he (Matuku) ordered the natives of the Navigator Islands to be killed, which was done; he then stripped the brig of every thing he fancied, and afterwards set her on fire, but during the fire, some gunpowder which was stowed aft ignited and blew up, destroying about thirty natives who were standing on the poop.

Charles also stated, that he had learned from the natives that the Captain and part of the crew of the brig ‘Martha,’ of Sydney, who were missed some time ago at Maree, were seized and murdered by the savages in the following dreadful manner:—They were tied to trees, with their legs and arms extended, and their entrails taken out and roasted; they were then taken down, roasted, and devoured: as a proof of the truth of his statement, he showed me some clothes which had been given to him by the natives, and which were said by them to have belonged to the unfortunate captain of the ‘Martha.’

The report of the loss of the ‘Star,’ it is to be feared, is too well founded; from the reports of the masters of the ships ‘Regia’ and ‘Alfred,’ who both stated that they had seen in the place described by Charles —, the stern-post of a vessel, supposed to have belonged to the unfortunate ‘Star.’

The natives also informed him that the Captain and crew of the ‘Micmac,’ of Sydney, were all killed and eaten by the natives of the Caledonian Reef.”

Who can read these details of savage barbarity, with outbawling the depths of depravity into which human nature, if left to itself, often falls, and without longing for the arrival of the happy period when the benign influence of the Gospel shall tame every savage heart, and man shall cease to be to man the worst foe he meets with. With the Captain and first officer, and most of the crew of the ‘Star,’ we were personally acquainted, and can justly speak of them in the highest terms of commendation. The first officer was a young man of decided piety, and of great gentleness of disposition. The Captain, too was a man of great experience in the management of the natives in the Islands of the Pacific, had several of them among his crew, and has been spoken of as a man of the strictest probity, and great kindness. The attack that was made on them seems to have been wholly unprovoked on their part, and to have been nothing else than a mere wanton act of savage barbarity. How far it is wise, or even really benevolent, on the part of our Go-

* Isle of Man Temp. Guard. vol. ii. p. 6.

vernment, to pass by such occurrences without bringing the guilty parties to deserved punishment, is a subject that deserves very grave consideration. As a leading party—Matuku—in this instance, seems to be known, we are of opinion that Government will be justified in seeking him out, and making an example of him and of those who acted with him in this horrid tragedy. Were this done, it might operate as a salutary prevention of such occurrences in future, but the only effectual prevention, will be found in bringing the natives under the influence of the Gospel.

Since writing the above, we have heard of a circumstance which probably completely explains the cause of these horrid deeds. The Captain of a vessel that touched at the island mentioned above for sandal wood, lately arrived at Hobart Town, and openly boasted how he had served the natives. And how, reader, do you think this was? His own account of it is this:—He bargained with them for a certain quantity of sandal wood to be brought down to the beach, ready to be shipped on board, when he was to pay them whatever had been agreed on. In place of doing this, however, he opened his guns upon them, and drove them from the beach into the interior of the island, and thus protected, succeeded in plundering them of their sandal wood, without paying them a farthing for it. After such lawless aggression, we need not wonder that these injured savages took such vengeance as is detailed above. If this civilized villain and murderer can be found, he ought to be hung from the yard's arm, or blown from the cannon's mouth of some of Her Majesty's ships off the island where he committed the foul deed; and, until Britain thus make an example of some of her Maritime villains, who are often the occasion of the massacre of many of her innocent and worthy sons, she will not do her duty as a protecting power to them, nor will she be in a position in which she can justly take summary vengeance on those who injure them. The more we reflect on this subject, it appears to us to be one that requires the immediate, and very serious attention of the Government.

THE STARCH STORY.

NEVER before, we believe, have all the secrets of low and wretched domestic life been so brought to view as in this temperance reformation. Mr. Dickens might spare himself the trouble of visiting the hovels of the wretched to get his originals. Let him go to our Washington meetings, and our honest Washingtonians will tell him the whole of it. The following experience of a Washingtonian in Hartford County, gives, to say the least, a very amusing story.

“I used to drink and my wife used to jaw me about it. ‘What do you get drunk for?’ said she. ‘What do you jaw me for?’ said I. So we agreed and made a firm bargain that I would not drink and she should not scold. For three long days we held on firm—no drinking no scolding. But on the third evening, being in company with some good fellow, I took a horn, and when that was down, I right off wanted another. And in a very short time I found myself about how fare ye? with twenty horns safe and snugly in my bread basket. By and bye it got to be time to go home, but as you may suppose, I dreaded to meet my wife like the tooth ache. However, go I must, and so I staggered along, hoping to find my wife abed. When I reached the house I found it still lighted, and through the window I saw my wife up and waiting for me. Think's I, can't go in yet, but I must wait till she gets to bed. So there I stood, half-freezing in the cold rain two hours. At last she went to bed. I crept in at the back door, stumbling over pails and chairs, but finally succeeded in getting to bed without disturbing her. But after dozing a while, I awoke and found myself as dry as a fish. You know, brethren, how dry we all used to be in the night after we'd had a spree. My wife always knew what was the matter with me, when I got up in the night to drink cold water. I hardly dared to get up for the fear of my wife, but my thirst was greater than I could bear. So out I crawled, and groped very softly after the water pail. But no water pail was there. I then felt round in the dark, on the table and shelves, for something to cool my burning throat. Soon I found a tin pan, full of liquid something. I seized and put to my mouth and took a long and hearty draught, the liquor at the same time running out at each side of my mouth and down my cheeks. I thought the liquor tasted odd, and at that instant it flashed on my recollection that I fixed some poison a few days before to kill rats with. Horror struck I stood, my hair standing on end. It was death to scream out, for my wife would jaw me if she waked. And surely it would be death to hold still. But scream I must, and scream I did, ‘What was in this pan?’ ‘You are dry, are you?’ said she. ‘What was in this pan?’ yelled I, in a perfect agony of fear. ‘What pan?’ ‘Why the pan on the shelf.’ ‘Oh, you brute, you've drunk up all my STARCH.’

Next morning my shirt collar was pasted fast to my neck and cheeks, and it took half an hour to cleave it off.”—Hartford Courier.

A SOLEMN REFLECTION.—When the storm-tossed ocean rises to lash the sky—when the wild tornado is abroad—when the bosom of the solid earth is shaken by internal throes, or beneath the beauty of night, when the eyes of love are drinking the light up from your soul—at such a moment, O let a sensitive mind reflect, “How, in thunder, am I going to pay that note to-morrow.”—American paper.

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