

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The following Speech was delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, a few days since, in opposition to the passage of the Maine Liquor Law for that Province.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, after much reflection upon the subject, had not been able to bring his mind up to assume the responsibility of voting for this Bill. He would gladly have done so, because a very large and highly respectable body of his constituents were in favor of it. He had not expressed his sentiments last winter, because, during that session, he had occupied much time with other topics, and because this had been debated at great length and with marked ability by gentlemen on both sides. He would gladly now refrain, but during the eighteen years he had sat in this Assembly he had never shrunk from an expression of his opinions upon any public question. It was due to the country at large—to his constituents—to the men who sat around him, that he should, even at the risk of offending those whom he most respected, give his reasons with his vote. He fully admitted the truthfulness of the harrowing pictures of physical suffering, and moral degradation, drawn by the hon. and learned member for Annapolis. He admitted in all their extent the evils of intemperance. He admired the self-devotion and earnestness with which large bodies of men had endeavored to eradicate these evils. He approved of the efforts made by the Temperance Societies, and wished them success, so long as they sought to reform by persuasion, by argument, and by example. When they attempted impossibilities—when they sought to coerce the people into Temperance, he conscientiously believed that they would fail—he believed that all the good they had done would be perilled by a resort to harshness and coercion.

The Deity had not prohibited the use of wine. On the contrary he had given the grape to man with immeasurable other countries. Our Saviour had not prohibited the use of wine. He had sat with those who had drunk it, and had, by a miracle, replenished their cups at the Marriage Feast. The apostles had not forbidden the use of wine. Its use was denominated in the Koran by the Pagan Mahomet, but was not, so far as he could perceive, in the Bible. What, then, the Almighty had not done or attempted—what He could have done with so much ease, yet had refrained from doing—he thought it not wise for man to attempt.

The evils flowing from the excessive use of wine he deeply deplored, as he did the evils flowing from over-indulgence of any other passion or propensity. But who could argue from excess of any kind that the rational enjoyment of God's gifts was therefore sinful? Who would venture to argue that because mischief was done by many of God's gifts that they should, on that account be circumscribed or prohibited by human laws? The atmosphere that fans the cheek of beauty—that invigorates the frame—that flutters the leaf upon the tree—that dimples the surface of the lake—that gives variety and majesty to the ocean, when accumulated in masses, lashes itself into the tempest and strews the shore with the wreck of human life and property. The learned member, standing amidst the wreck of navies, and the whitening bones of the human victims, might eloquently describe the scene; but would he, if he could, attempt to restrain the eccentricities of nature, or to forbid to man, by human laws, the benefits of navigation? How beautiful is water! (the Temperance man's own element) yet how dangerous. The rain which fertilizes the fields sweeps away with its excess bridges, mills, and human habitations. If not drained off it soaks the land, and breeds pestilence in cities. The fire that warms our hearths—that clears our woodlands—that melts our metals—that drives our steamers and locomotives, is not less dangerous. Would he deny to man the use of these elements because the casualties by fire and flood are most disastrous? Would he forbid their use because people are burned in cities; drowned in the rivers; because a boiler bursts at sea, or an engine sometimes runs off the track, or kills hundreds by the violence of a collision; William the Conqueror, it is true, once denied to the people of England fire and light after the candle was told, but the abhorrence in which the act is held would not encourage anybody to follow his example.

Woman is God's best gift to man. The fascination which she spreads around her—how difficult to resist the passions she inspires—how intimately interwoven with all that arouses to exertion, and rewards us for our toils. Yet, when even love is indulged in to excess—when reason is overpowered—when passion hurries on to folly, how numerous the victims; how blasting the effects. Yet who would, reasoning from the perils of indulgence, and the dangers of society, deny to man the companionship which alone makes existence tolerable? The learned member for Annapolis might draw from the sinks of vice, or even from the agony of a single victim, some harrowing pictures; but would he on that account imitate the Turks, and lock up all the women? (Boars of laughter.) The victims of indulgence in opium I have never seen, but even spirituous liquors do not produce the extent of physical suffering and moral dislocation that results from the abuse of this drug. But would the learned member deny to society the use of that which allays the delirium of fever—when soothes the infant upon the mother's bosom, and saves more lives than it ever destroys? Take gunpowder, which blasts our rocks, loosens our plasters, defends our country, kills our game. Mark the mischiefs and miseries it produces when its mysterious power is abused. But who would argue that, because boys blow themselves up, and tyrants use gunpowder for unworthy purposes, its use should be forbidden? Would the learned gentleman, even with the battle fields of Balaclava or Inkermann before him, attempt to restrain, by human laws, the manufacture and sale of gunpowder? Who denies that law is the safeguard of our lives and properties; that courts are indispensable Institutions; that lawyers are the fearless advocates of the innocent and oppressed? But has not even law been abused? How many pettifoggers defile the courts; ensnare the ignorant; waste men's estates, and embitter their lives? Walter Scott's Poehlan and Plane stanes, and Dickens's pictures of the Court of Chancery, are familiar to us all. These are but sketches illustrative of the evils inseparable from the dispensation of Equity and Law by the most perfect tribunals of civilized countries. How are these evils to be mitigated or removed? I would say by discussion; by exposure; by example; by honest and successful attempts to separate the securities and the legitimate practice of law from its abuse. The learned advocate of this bill, to be consistent, should close the courts; imprison the lawyers; and forbid the manufacture of law, or its importation from foreign countries. (Laughter.) Woman, from her first appearance on the scene of life, had brought sorrow and suffering with her. In her train came rivalries, and jealousies, and war and strife. Let the learned member go into his own county, where the pretty faces peeping through the apple-blossoms are lovely to behold. Even there—are there no broken hearts; no pale faces; no blighted lives; no damaged reputations? No girls with Burns' pretty excuse upon their lips—

A dear loved lad, occasion sung, A treacherous inclination.

No youths pleading, in the intonation of passionate repentance, that even

The light that led astray Was light from Heaven.

Yet would the learned gentleman, in view of all these evils, point to the pretty girls and say "touch not, taste not, handle not." Would he, for fear of mischief, comp them all up like crows in a Belgian barn? (Laughter.)

The world has come down to the present period from the most remote antiquity with the Wine cup in its hand. David, the

man after God's own heart, drank wine. Solomon, the wisest of monarchs and of human beings, drank wine. Our Saviour not only drank it but commanded Christians to drink it "in remembrance of him." In strong contrast with our Divine Redeemer's life and practice we hear the Scribas and Pharisees, who drank it not—who reviled our Saviour as a "wine bibber," and the "companion of Publicans and Sinners," who would have voted for the Maine Liquor Law as unanimously as they cried "Credly him."

Such people have existed in all ages of the world. The desire of human beings to dictate to each other what they should eat, and drink, and wear, has been evinced in different countries at different periods. The zealots in the State of Maine are mere plagiarists after all. Summary Laws, tried in many countries, and at different periods of the world's history, are now universally condemned by the good sense of mankind. Laws restraining drunkenness are nearly as old as drinking. It is curious to see what strange experiments have been tried at times. Zebulus of Loaris, 450 years before the Christian Era, ordained "that no woman should be attended with more than one maid, unless she was drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel unless she intended to get unchastely." This sage Law giver punished adultery with the loss of both eyes. His own son broke the law, and the old gentleman unwilling to deprive his son of both eyes, compromised the matter by putting out one of his own.

As early as 747 laws were passed in England restraining drunkenness in the Clergy. And Constantine, king of the Scots, (who was a sort of Neil Dow in his day) punished it with death.

His Laws passed away as this Law will pass, and a good deal of Whiskey has been drunk in Scotland since. In England in 985 an effort was made to re-strain drinking by law, but it failed. Taverns were only introduced in the 18th century. In the reign of Edward the 3d there were only three allowed in all London. Now there are thousands. Edward the 4th tried to restrain them in 1552, 40 were then allowed in London, 8 in York, but 4 in Oxford. They were not licensed till 1752. The history of wine is curious. Its invention is attributed to Noah, who certainly had seen enough of the evils of waters. The Chinese made wine from rice two thousand years before the birth of Christ, and although it must be allowed that they have tea enough, they make and drink it yet. Wine was but little known in England till the Roman conquest. We are told that it impairs our strength, yet the people who drink it conquered those who did not. It was only sold by the apothecaries (as is now proposed again) in the 13th century. In 1427 Henry the 6th, a sensible king, tried to restrain its adulteration, and we read "that 150 Butts and Hogs were condemned and snuffed into the gutters in London, for being adulterated."

(To be concluded in our next No.)

Another Item for the Maine Law Men.—We extract the following paragraph from a Parlian paper:—

"A New Prohibitory Law Demanded.—The Wisconsin Home, a vegetarian paper, advocates the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of butcher's meat, which, it affirms, is stimulating, and acts upon the appetite the same, only not as powerfully, as stimulating drinks."

We should like to see what kind of argument the Maine Law men would oppose to the demands of the "vegetarians." Nobody who has read any of their books can doubt these last are perfectly sincere in believing the use of meats a public evil. If anybody has been so wickedly curious as to read Percy B. Shelley's "Queen Mab," in which the views of vegetarians are strongly set forth, he must have noticed the popular humor with which they regard the eating of "dead flesh." The same sort of expression may be found in the books of American writers of the same stamp. There is no occasion for the suddenness with which some isms or stupidities become popular, and nobody can say that the doctrines of the vegetarians might not become so. Indeed some isms become popular in direct proportion to their downright stupidity—for the proof of this, look at the killing of witches, not only in old times in Britain, but later by the enlightened Pilgrim Fathers on this continent;—later still, look at the spirit-rappings, and the very general belief in the Mormon Prophet. Any or all of these things are as stupid, if not more so, than vegetarianism, which has been advocated by able and educated men. We ask on what principle would the Maine Law men oppose the demand on the part of the vegetarians for a Dead Flesh Prohibitive Law? What argument could they use that would not equally apply to their own case? We know they say that drinking strong liquors does no good but evil; but the vegetarians say precisely the same of dead flesh; while others say they are both wrong. For our own part we would of course prefer a Maine Law to a Dead Flesh Prohibitive Law; but as politicians, we have to deal with principles, and it is our duty to expose those that are unsound.

The following extract of a letter appeared in Hazard's Gazette of Wednesday last. It is from a gentleman at Wallace, N. S., to the Hon. Mr. Palmer, of Charlottetown, in reference to the sufferings of the crew and passengers of the Mail Boat between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine:—

WALLACE, N. S., 14th March, 1855.

Dear Sir; Yesterday morning I received information that the Ice Boat from Cape Tormentine to the Island, in charge of the McRies, with the mails and passengers, had succeeded in getting on shore at the rear of Fox Harbor, about five miles from Wallace, in an exhausted and perishing condition. I immediately hurried to where the poor people on the shore had succeeded in getting them to shelter, and found the scene awful in the extreme. The boat left the Cape on Saturday, with the crew of four men and three passengers: young Mr. Hazard and Mr. Johnston, son of Dr. Johnston, both of Charlottetown, medical students, on their way from the United States, and an old gentleman, Joseph Wier, of Bangon. After crossing without accident to within half a mile of the Island shore, the storm of sleet and snow grew so violent, and the lolly lay so deep, that they could not free the boat through it. After repeated attempts, and being in danger of swamping the boat, they were forced to return, and drawing the boat on the ice, turned her up to form a shelter from the raging storm and intense cold, and thus drifted helplessly in the Gulf throughout Sunday and Saturday night. On Sunday morning, having drifted about midway in the Gulf, and the flow of drift ice making it utterly impracticable to reach the Island shore—they commenced, with much fatigue, drawing their boat towards the Mainland, the three passengers being then considerably frost-bitten; they toiled on throughout Sunday, and until about mid-day on Monday, when the boatmen being utterly exhausted, neither they nor the passengers having tasted food for three days, were about giving up in despair. Fortunately Mr. Wier had with him a small spaniel, which they killed, drank its blood, and passengers and crew eat the flesh raw! This revived them, and being then, as they supposed, within four or five miles of the land, they lightened the boat by throwing away trunks and baggage, put Mr. Hazard, who had become unable to walk, into the boat, and Mr. Wier also, occasionally, he being much exhausted, and thus crawled on towards the shore. Monday evening Mr. Hazard died from exhaustion; they toiled on through this night, and just after daylight on Tuesday morning, reached the shore, and unfortunately, two miles from any dwelling. Two of the boatmen succeeded in reaching a house, gave the

alarm, and the inhabitants carried them to their houses. The surviving passengers are both badly frozen; Mr. Wier I had brought to my own house, where he now is. His hands and feet are frozen, the latter so badly, that I fear the toes will be lost, the old man is in good spirits. Mr. Johnston's hands and person are safe, but his feet are frost-bitten, one of them pretty badly, but Creed, of Pugwash, who has examined them, thinks they are not dangerous. He remained last night at the house where they landed, I have just learned that he slept well and feels quite refreshed. A friend of mine, Mr. Judson, has just gone to take him to his house, where, his friends may feel assured he will receive every care and comfort required. The boatmen, with the exception of one, who has almost entirely escaped, are badly frost-bitten in the feet, and so exhausted, that some time must elapse ere they can be recovered. In the mean time, they will be suitably treated and taken care of. The surviving passengers entirely clear them from blame, and say they did all that men could do. The mails are all saved, and I had them placed in charge of the Postmaster here, to be forwarded to you. The loss of Mr. Hazard is to be deeply lamented; I wish you would inform his friends that I have had every decent attention paid to his remains, and will have the body so interred, that it can be removed if they wish so to do.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. McAusland delivered a practical and scientific lecture upon Steam, and illustrated his subject by diagram, and by having the model of a Steam Engine, constructed by that ingenious Mechanic, Mr. Willigm C. Hobs, of this Town, in full and successful operation.—The Lecturer gave a very enlarged view of the Motive Power, and shewed its adaptation to practical purposes in connection with agriculture, and the manufactures. An animated discussion followed, in which the question of motive power against manual labour was fully argued—and the preference was given to the former.

Heath Haviland, Esq., V. P., presided, and His Honor the President, who came in late, stated that Mr. Birnie had generously presented to the Institute, the above mentioned model, and he therefore moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by J. T. Priwell, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be given and conveyed to the Hon. George Birnie for his liberality in kindly presenting to the Institute a beautiful model of a Steam Engine."

At the close of the proceedings, the President feelingly alluded to the bereavement that had been recently sustained by their first Vice Patron, and moved the following Resolution of condolence, which was seconded by George W. DeBois, Esq., and passed with much solemnity:—

"Resolved, That the Members of the Institute deeply sympathise with James D. Hazard, Esq., Vice Patron, in his recent sudden bereavement by the unexpected and lamented death of his son; and the Members trust that Mr. Hazard and his family will receive the same consolations from the Most High which He alone can impart to the afflicted."

The Hon. Daniel Brown will Lecture on Tuesday evening next, on "Ancient Commerce."

Mens' Ready-made Clothing.

WE are desirous of informing the public, that we have on hand, and are constantly making up, the largest and best stock of ready-made Clothing in Charlottetown—cut by ourselves, and made up by workmen in our employ. Persons desirous of furnishing themselves with fashionable well made Garments, at reasonable prices, can be suited better at our establishment than any other in Charlottetown. C. & J. BELL, Tailors, Queen Square, Charlottetown, opposite the Market. N. B.—Being practical working Tailors, and confining ourselves exclusively to the Tailoring and Clothing business, we are confident that we can give customers better satisfaction in every Garment which they require, than those parties who import slop clothing, and have no knowledge of the business. January 19. C. & J. B.

JUST TRY Wee Jamie Duncan's NEW ESTABLISHMENT of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. George Cole. From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. S.—Jobbing promptly attended to. Charlottetown, January 22. (All papers.)

Notice. THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. March 19. (All papers 3) C. CROSS.

Grain, Grain, Grain. THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at Coles's Brewery and Distillery. Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt Whiskey. Also:—X, XX, and XXX Ales. Charlottetown, 19th Nov. 1853.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for Sale at his establishment, Great George Street, a superior assortment of COOKING, AIR-TIGHT, and other STOVES, which will be sold at low prices. C. F. HARRIS, Copper & Tin Plate Worker. Charlottetown, November 20, 1854.

C. & J. Bell, Merchant Tailors, and manufacturers of ready made Clothing, QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Importers of—Cloths, Whiteines, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island. All orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. January 15.

Wanted, ON or before the 20th April next, two steady MEN to travel with Stud Horses for the season—one for King's County and one for Prince's County. Liberal rates will be given. Application to be made to Mr. CAHILL, at the Globe Hotel. March 12. 1m

A Card. THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, who are liberally favoured him with their custom at the North side, that he has now removed to St. John's street, where he hopes, by the same due attention to merit a continuance of their favour. Cash paid for OATS. St. John's, February 5, 1855. RONALD McRONALD.

A CARD. THE Subscriber offers his services to the Public as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and hopes, by prompt attention to business entrusted to him, to obtain a share of patronage. JAS. COLES.

Suitable for the Season. A S Spring is coming, it is well to know that at the Drug Store of M. W. Skinner can be had all kinds of Medicine, suitable for Horses and Horned Cattle.—Condition Powder, in packages, an excellent article. Hoave Powder, a never failing cure for all diseases which affect the lungs and wind of Horses. Horse Liniment, an excellent article for swellings, bruises, and cuts in Horses, &c. Ointment for Founder, Specific or Ringbone Cure, Purgative Balls, Colic Balls, Diuretic Balls, Cough Balls, Balls for Worms, as well as all other kind of Balls and receipts for Horses, &c., are prepared and sold by M. W. SKINNER, Apothecary, Queen Street, Charlottetown. March 5.

Salmon, Salmon. A FEW BARRELS of excellent SALMON can be had at the store of the subscriber, either per lb. or bbl. January 25. JOHN RICE

American House—12th March

THE subscriber keeps on hand a constant supply of Cook-ing Stoves (for wood and coal), Franklin and other Stoves, Tables and Chairs of every description, Boots and Shoes, ladies' and gent's Rubber Boots, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, baking and washing Soda, soda and wine Crackers, Pilot Bread, Arrowroot, Sage, Tapioca, Rice, Confectionery, Nuts and Spices, Cocks, Hats of every quality, glazed Caps, beautiful Window Shades, striped Shirting Cottons, Carpenters' & Carriers' Tools, Magneto and Hay Forks, Spades & Shovels, Glassware, Churns, Presses of every description, Blacking, Lamp Glass, Dye Stuffs, Salt, &c. &c. W. B. DAVESY.

March 19. Notice. THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and settlement of accounts, as his Books will shortly be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD. Charlottetown, March 19.

Selling off at Georgetown. FOR COST AND CHARGES. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has this day commenced selling off his large Stock of Goods, at a GREAT REDUCTION on former prices, to make room for a large Stock, which he expects to receive early in the Spring. ANDREW A. MACDONALD, March 19.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq. & N. S. either with or without Town Lot No 82, fronting on Pitt Roy Street. February 5, 1855.

NOTICE. THE undersigned gives notice, that by Deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Moleworth, Esq., and Harriet Moleworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. thirty-seven, in this island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants or others indebted for rent, arrears of rent, or damage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same. JOHN R. BOURKE. Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 8, 1855. Any person found trespassing on the above estate will be prosecuted according to law.

Latest News from Sebastopol. THE accounts from the Seat of War have been so conflicting of late that the Subscriber would call the attention of the Public, and his customers, to something really to be relied on, viz.— HIS FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received, per schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Pilot and Whiteine Red, white, yellow and green Flannels, Ladies' Dresses, of all descriptions, Millinery, &c. Fancy Goods, in great variety. Cashmere, silk, white, black and glazed Hats Fur and cloth Caps. Striped, gray, unbleached, printed and white Cottons. ALSO, DAILY EXPECTED—A large supply of Groceries, Leather and Ironmongery. The above will be sold cheap for cash. CHARLES SAUNDERS. Great George Street, Dec. 18, 1854.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL. COLES'S STEAM MILL CARDING MACHINE is now in superior order, being newly fitted up and in full operation. Charlottetown, July 3, 1854.

Notice. THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from the Rev. JOHN MACDONALD, late of this Island, but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, England, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1854, has been appointed AGENT to manage his Estates in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him. Mill View, Lot 49, Jan. 22, 1855. JOHN R. BOURKE.

Boots, Boots, Boots. JUST received by the Subscriber at his Store, opposite Mr. Coles's Brewery, one hundred pair Mens' and Boy's Regg'd Boots, which will be sold cheap for Cash. JAMES LONG. Kent Street, Charlottetown, August 7th 1854.

GEORGE BEER, junr., will thank all persons indebted to him previous to the 31st December last past, to call and settle their respective amounts without delay. Charlottetown, February 12.

Barley, Barley. THE highest price in Cash will be paid for good clean BARLEY at PETHICK'S BREWERY. November 6 1854.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, MARCH 6. SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Staple and Fancy Goods. In order to make room for an extensive Spring Importation, the whole of this remaining Stock at the Manchester House, Sydney-street, comprising a large and varied assortment of all of which will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers. U-7—Great Bargains in Blankets, Furs, Cloths and Doeskins, Ready-made Clothing, White and Grey Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints, Collyers, Cashmeres, Shawls, Carpetings, &c. SAMUEL MACKENZIE.

Notice to Debtors. THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection. January 8. CHARLES SAUNDERS.

The Cheap Cash Store, Sydney-street. THE subscriber will sell at cost and charges from this date, the whole of his extensive and well assorted stock of Dry Goods. January 22, 1855. JOHN LING.

THE EXAMINER IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY EDWARD WHELAN, AT HIS OFFICE, KENT STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. COLES'S BREWERY. Price Fifteen Shillings per Annum; Payable Half Yearly IN ADVANCE.