

to the Temperance Hall, and subscribed a sovereign each to send agents throughout the country to try and keep me out of the House, and to injure the Liberal party. They did not, however, succeed. Some liberal members would not have been here, if they had made the support of the law the test at the hustings. Those facts afford the best reason against the passing the law now, as it was so fully before the people at the last election. And the hon. member for Charlottetown, himself, was not returned by a large majority. As to the petition and the weight that is due to the number of signatures, I see that whole sheets and the names of all the members of families are put down in one hand-writing. That, sir, I maintain, is not the way of expressing public opinion; and I see that one man, living in Charlottetown, has signed his name no less than three times. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we have no right to legislate in opposition to the rights of man and the Holy Scriptures, which I maintain would be the case, if we passed this law. Wine was sent for the use of man, and if men cannot get to Heaven but by force, I am afraid they will be a long time getting there. If people are determined to get drunk and commit sin, we know they will be punished for it. Some seem to think and argue that a man, if he be a Son of Temperance, is sure of Heaven. But many of the Sons commit more sin in the sight of God, in the advocacy of their views, than the honest man who takes his glass of whiskey. They hesitate not to back-bite and slander their neighbors who do not agree with them. And, Mr. Chairman, I cannot allow the force of the argument, that there are no counter petitions before us. Why, sir, no attempt has been made to get any, while this has been hawked about the country in every direction, and has names on it of parties actually not in favour of it. As the hon. member, Mr. Whelan, has stated, many signed it to rid themselves of the troublesome applications. I could, sir, adduce arguments to show that the Sons set themselves up as wiser than the Saviour, for when they deny that the wine mentioned in the New Testament was intoxicating, I ask, what is the meaning of our Saviour's words, when he says "No man putteth new wine into old bottles?" Is it not, that the fermentation would burst them? Precedents have been adduced from the United States, and I for one, am not inclined to copy their institutions; but when the hon. member for Georgetown says that the people of Maine are not fanatics, why, sir, is there not a body of people in that State bound together to carry out certain religious principles, and so far did their feelings lead them, that they actually tarred and feathered a priest. That body, the Know Nothings, exclude parties on the ground of their religious creed, and Sons of Temperance do the same thing here, for some are prevented from joining on account of the form of prayer used. The Know Nothings are the same body. The election of a Son of Temperance to the governorship of the State of New York, on which the hon. member, Mr. Clark, laid such stress, has no weight on this discussion. It was not the temperance ticket that put him in, but the Know-Nothings. I do not wonder at the majority of native Americans endeavouring to exclude foreigners from the rights of citizenship. That is in accordance with the illiberal spirit they have so often manifested; but in the colonies I hope we shall continue to be more liberal, and not follow the example of the States. Sir, the old Temperance Society, which existed before we had the order of the Sons, and which was knocked up by them, was of real benefit to the country, but now we are asked to pass a law which would not allow any old lady to make her gooseberry wine. There are many gentlemen who have joined the order here whom I highly respect, and who have joined, not seeing the lengths to which the association would go, but who would soon have their eyes opened if once the Know-Nothings got the majority in the body. Look, sir, at their doings last year: they employed a party to go about the country, not solely to aid the temperance movement, for when he found the temperance fever rather slack, he took up politics, and had the good taste to allude to the late Lieutenant Governor as that "old brute Bannerman," and told the people that if he had not dissolved the House, their back rents would have been given up, and he lied against the Hon. Mr. Lord and Hon. Mr. Mooney as much as he did against myself. As to the hon. member, Mr. Clark, he cries out, "touch not, taste not, handle not, there is death in the pot." Yet he takes his salary and collects the duties on the very article he denounces as a curse to the community. If he is honest and sincere in his convictions, he should not touch one farthing of pay out of a revenue derived from such source.

Hon. Mr. Lord here objected to such remarks.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—It is very well, Mr. Chairman, for the hon. member, now that he has made his money out of the business, to turn round and condemn the trade, and abuse all engaged in it. I consider the business as respectable as any going, and there is far greater sin in backbiting and slander that characterises so many of the Sons of Temperance. The hon. member for Charlottetown said he was willing to give remuneration to those engaged in the business of brewing and distilling. I for one do not want any remuneration; and whenever a majority decide upon suppressing the business, I shall yield to them. Self interest does not lead me to oppose the bill. There is not much money made out of the business now, and I could do better with my little farm, and my establishment would let for as much as I make from the business. The hon. member said that brewing and distilling destroyed a great deal of grain intended for human food. Now, sir, I do not think there is much barley flower used, and if the hon. member was to try it he would soon change his opinion. This agitation is nothing more nor less than a political trap for me, because I am a distiller and the leader of the Government—but I do not intend to give up the business until I see fit, as long as the trade is a lawful one, and the amount of my official salary will not induce him to abandon it. The United States are no examples to us, and the head of the order is in the States, and I repeat that I am sorry to see so many respectable men joining such society here.

Hon. Mr. Lord.—Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Col. Secretary has seen fit to refer to me, as having made my money out of the liquor business. I can only tell him that I wish he would act with reference to it as I did. I, Sir, kept a respectable tavern at Tryon, in 1833, when the first temperance society was established in the place. A clergyman called on me and asked me if I would join. I declined to do so. He then asked if I would be willing to discontinue selling liquor. I replied that I would as soon as the stock I had on hand was disposed of. I kept my promise; and from that time to the present I have never imported liquors for sale,—and really, if the Hon. Col. Secretary would only act as I have done, I have no doubt the Sons would erect a monument to him.

Mr. Clark.—In reply to the remarks of the Hon. Col. Secretary, I must say that I never listened to so rambling a speech in my life. He has made several charges against the Sons of Temperance, and among others, that they are the same body as the Know Nothings in the United States. I deny it. There is no connection between them. As to the election of Governor of the State of New York, I can tell him that the successful candidate was not elected by the Know Nothings. So far from that being true, there were three candidates—one Know Nothing, one Whig, and one Tammany candidate, and the temperance people elected their man. And, Sir, I deny that the Sons had any share in ill-treating the Reverend gentleman in Maine. The parties who committed that gross outrage were not Sons of Temperance, on the contrary it is most probable that they were under the influence of liquor at the time. He has also said that the head of the Order is in the United States. Now, Sir, that gentleman lives in New Brunswick; he is the Hon.

Mr. Tilley, the Provincial Secretary, and the people are proud of him. And, Mr. Chairman, how can the Hon. Col. Secretary say that this is a political trap? Look at the parties who support it, are they not men who have no political connection or sympathy? There is no difference in principle between the friends of temperance and the Order of the Sons; the latter is only a more closely united association. The Hon. Secretary, no doubt, feels wrath because some of the Sons did wrong last year in attempting to injure him, and I admit that by so doing they have injured the cause, and it would be better that such men should be discarded from the Order altogether.

The question was then taken on Hon. Mr. Whelan's amendment, when the committee divided as follows:—For the amendment: Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, the Speaker, Messrs. Whelan, Wightman and Mooney, and Messrs. McIntosh, Dingwall, Cooper and Muirhead—10. Against it: Hons. Messrs. Palmer, Montgomery, Longworth, Lord, and Messrs. Haviland, McDonald, Munroe, Laird and Clark—9.

The Hon. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the resolution was reported, when the Hon. Mr. Palmer, in rising to move that his resolution be submitted for that just reported, observed, that in consequence of the very orderly manner in which the debate had been conducted, he felt reluctant to take up the time of the House in replying to the observations that had been made by the Hon. Col. Secretary, which he confessed surprised him; he had intended to have answered it, but if it were accurately reported, he would be willing to leave it to the judgment of the people, without comment of his own.

Hon. Col. Secretary never said anything he was afraid of, and was perfectly willing to leave his speech in the hands of the Reporter, and trusted it would go abroad to the country.

Mr. Perry.—Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to give a silent vote on this question, and as Chairman of the Committee, I had no opportunity of expressing my opinions. I hope the House will allow me to state briefly my views. I have certainly heard strong arguments on both sides of the question. My opinion has always been opposed to the law, and it is unnecessary to detain the House longer than to say, that I heard no reasons to-night of sufficient force to induce a change in my sentiments. I know that my constituents are opposed to the law, and on looking over the signatures of parties in my district, I find the names of some few boys and old women, and I certainly think this petition has been misrepresented when we are told it is so great an expression of public opinion.

Mr. McIntosh.—Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of temperance in all things—in eating as well as drinking, and also in debating—my reason for voting against the resolution of the hon. member for Charlottetown is, that I don't believe parties who support it are sincerely desirous of having the law, and, Mr. Speaker, it savors of oppression and tyranny to impose a measure upon a people before they are ready to receive it. It is ruin to a good cause to legislate upon it before the minds and sympathies of the people are with it, and they are prepared to receive the law. Human nature is so constituted that you may lead a man, but he will not be driven, and I do not think the time for such a law has arrived.

The House then divided on the Hon. Mr. Palmer's resolution, when there appeared—

For it: Hons. Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, Lord, Montgomery, and Messrs. Haviland, Clark, McDonald and Munro—8.

Against it: Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Messrs. Whelan, Mooney, Wightman, and Messrs. Laird, Perry, Cooper, Muirhead, Dingwall and McIntosh—11.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MAY 28, 1855.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THIS COLONY AND IN NOVA SCOTIA.

It will be seen by an article taken from the *Nova Scotian*, and re-printed in another column, that the Liberals of Nova Scotia have achieved another signal victory over the Tories of that Province at the recent general election. A large majority has been returned to support the Government; and in some places—Halifax County and Township especially—the Tories have not been merely beaten, but have been most disgracefully routed. The only important loss the Liberals yet appear to have sustained is in the defeat of Mr. Howe for Cumberland. This gentleman was absent in the United States, on public business, when the House of Assembly was dissolved, and therefore had not time to canvass his County previous to the election. We think the Government did not treat him with proper consideration in dissolving the House in his absence; and now if they lose his powerful support in the Legislature, they may blame themselves for the loss. But as the majority in favour of the Government is large, we have no doubt that some one of the Liberals will retire, and make room for Mr. Howe, in a quarter where the people will be only too proud to elect him.

If we mistake not, Responsible Government was introduced into Nova Scotia in 1847—there have been three elections in that Province since,—at each election the Tories were, as they deserved to be, soundly thrashed. In this Island we have had the same system of Government since 1851. We have had two general elections; after the first, three or four weak-minded, vacillating fellows, who were returned by the Liberal interest, apostatized and sold themselves to the Tories: that apostacy gave the old Clique a temporary majority; and a Tory Government was formed. It lasted twenty-four or twenty-five weeks, for the people would not longer permit its existence. At the second general election which took place in the summer of last year, not one doubtful or vacillating man could impose upon a Liberal constituency. The traitors did not dare to show their faces at the hustings; and a large majority of Liberals was returned. The literary scavenger to the Tories in this Island—himself also an apostate of the most malignant type—has again and again declared that Responsible Government was introduced into this Colony through the agency of the absentee proprietors—that it is upheld by them, because, it is said, they derive a direct benefit from its operation. A more outrageous lie could not be conceived. The Liberals, who put Responsible Government in practice, and who have the power to maintain it—have shown their regard for the absentee proprietors in a very curious manner. In the first place, they seriously checked and crippled the power of the Absentees' Agents in the Small Debt Courts, thereby affording substantial relief to the tenantry. In the second place, they imposed increased taxation on their lands for the purposes of education. In the third place, the Liberals put a stop to the swindling practice—perpetrated and encouraged by some Agents of the Absentee Proprietors—of exacting more than one-ninth added to the currency of the Island in the payment of rent. In the fourth place, the Liberals have further shown their regard for the absentee and all other proprietors, by passing an Act to compel them to compensate tenants for their improvements. And in the fifth place, the Liberals have again shown their regard for the absentee as well as resident proprietors, by passing an Act to tax their rent rolls, in order to provide a fund for maintaining a military force in the Colony, and for further encouraging education. If this be carrying out the views and purposes of the Absentees, it is certainly a most extraordinary way of doing it. Responsible Government, says the lying old humbug of the *Islander*, would never have

been allowed here, but for the Absentees. Where was the Absentee interest to procure it for Nova Scotia? Where was the Absentee interest to obtain it for Newfoundland, where it is about to be put in practice? The real fact is, that the absentee proprietors of land in this Island have been, and are, the most inveterate enemies to Responsible Government and the party in power; and as the literary scavenger before alluded to, knows that the absentees are in disrepute with the majority of our population, he strives to hide his miserable subserviency to them and the majority of their agents here, by constantly propagating the falsehood, that the Liberal Government and the proprietary party are combined against the tenantry. The readers of the *Islander* would be the most gullible and ignorant yahoos in creation if they believed, for one moment, such a huge falsehood.

A SERIOUS FAULT.—A scribbler in the last *Islander*, over the signature of "Avon," appears to have learned that the greatest fault in the Editor of the *Examiner* is, that he can write and speak the English language grammatically. We are sorry we cannot retort in the same strain on "Avon" and other scribblers to the *Islander*. Ignorance of English grammar appears to be one of the chief distinctions of the small tribe of wittlings who, from week to week, spread their perille trash over the columns of the *Islander*. It is sufficient waste of time to read the stuff, which, in truth, we seldom do; but it would be an unpardonable waste of paper and ink to reply to it.

ISLANDER VERACITY.—The editor of the *Islander* appears to act upon the principle, that when he sets about telling a falsehood, he might as well tell a good heavy one as a light one. As a specimen of this kind of mendacity we quote the following sentence from an article in the last *Islander*. Alluding to free trade with the United States, the editor says:—"Last summer when Commissioners were sent to Quebec to assent to reciprocal free trade with the States, the *Examiner* declared for its party that they would oppose the measure in the Assembly." We have no hesitation in saying that a greater falsehood was never written. We and the Liberal party generally have always advocated free trade—the party who support the *Islander* have opposed it until recently, when they found that opposition could no longer avail. We defy the old reprobate to point to the article in the *Examiner* of last summer which can, by the utmost straining, bear the construction he has attempted to put upon it. There are many other falsehoods in the article from which the above quotation is made, but we have no time to notice them. The one we give is a good sample of the lot.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We congratulate our fellow Colonists in this Island on their triumph over the old Tory party in the acquisition of Responsible Government. It is gratifying to perceive that the people of the Island justly appreciate the boon by their having returned at the recent elections a large majority of the zealous advocates of Responsible Government, who will give the system a fair trial.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY was celebrated by a Levee at Government House on Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, and by a Ball in the evening.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Scotchman," in reply to "Ben Rogers," will be inserted in our next No.

Arrival of the English Mail.

The *Lady le Marchant* arrived from Pietou on Saturday forenoon with the English mail. The following article from the latest London paper received gives an account of the progress of the siege operations at Sebastopol, which are not of the most satisfactory character.

(From the *London News of the World*, May 13.)

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Matters seem once more to have arrived pretty nearly at a stand-still in the Crimea. "We are now going on as in November last," says a correspondent, "a little skirmishing in the night, a little firing in the day; not much of either, but just sufficient to show that we are still at war, and have not raised the siege. This is our condition at the present date, and for all we see to the contrary, may very likely be the same this day six months." "The enemy," adds the same writer, "have repaired all the chief portions of the works which were damaged by our late cannonade. Their works facing those of the French, near Inkermann, are incomparably stronger than any our allies have to oppose them. Throughout the whole of our last attack those batteries maintained a decided superiority over the French, but this was a matter of less moment, as the Allies only wish to engage, not to destroy the Russian works at this portion of their defences. The Mamelon has been almost entirely renewed, and mounts as many guns as ever. The same may be said of the batteries round the Malakoff Tower, which still look as solid and well proportioned as ever. The Redan, apparently, is entirely restored. The Flagstaff seems the only outwork which has really suffered irreparably. In this the French still keep their lodgment, and the enemy at some parts continue to work their guns, but as a great battery, has almost ceased to exist. In the rear of this the Russians are preparing a second defence. Very little can be ascertained either of its nature or strength, but, whatever it may be, it is enough if they are compelled to evacuate the Flagstaff. That work, once in the possession of the Allies, and turned against the other works, would be a great step towards the final reduction of at least the south side of Sebastopol."

Such was the actual state of things at the close of the last month. Since then we have been informed by the electric telegraph that several very sharp engagements have taken place in the trenches, in which the advantage, though attended with a considerable loss of life, has invariably been on the side of the Allies. In one of these encounters, on the night of the 1st of May, eight Russian mortars and two hundred prisoners were captured, and on the night of the 6th, the Russian ambuscades in front of the Mamelon were carried by a vigorous assault made by a detachment from two British regiments. These spirited and successful conflicts, though apparently unattended by any result of great immediate advantage, are steadily tending towards the completion of the end which the Allies have in view. Inch by inch the works of the besiegers are advancing, and day by day the circle of the defence is narrowed. The progress of the operations is undoubtedly slow, but if any one will take the pains to compare the exact position of the besieging armies on the 9th of May, with what it was when the fire of the second bombardment opened on the 9th of April, it will be seen that a very material advance has been made. For the moment, the fire of the bombardment has been suspended, owing to the exhaustion of ammunition; but the railroad is rapidly bringing up a fresh supply, and in a few days more there is every likelihood that the fire will be recommenced with even greater fury than heretofore.

Meanwhile there is every indication of an intention on the part of the Allies to engage in active operations against the enemy in the field. The reconnaissance lately made by a detachment of the Turkish, British, and French armies beyond the Tchernaya has shown that the enemy is not in a position to offer any serious resistance to our advance on the east of

the plateau occupied by the Allies. Orders have recently been despatched from Paris to cause the whole French army of reserve collected at Constantinople, and amounting to about 25,000 men, of all arms, to embark at once in the French vessels of war and transports for the Crimea; and, as the British steamers conveying the Sardinian Contingent to the theatre of war have already begun to arrive in the Bosphorus, there can be no question that as many as 40,000 fresh troops, perfectly equipped for the field, will shortly land in the Crimea. In addition to this powerful reinforcement the British army is constantly receiving an increase to its numbers, which will enable it, we doubt not, to perform any duty it may be called upon to discharge. With these forces at the disposal of the allies, an army equal in number to that which won the Battle of the Alma may advance against the Russians from Eupatoria, Kaffa, Kertch, or the Valley of Baidar, without diminishing the strength of the army already engaged in the conduct of the siege; and we have strong reason for believing that some step of this nature will shortly be taken.

Upon the whole, therefore, we are by no means disposed to take a discouraging view of the temporary "stand-still" that has ensued in the progress of the siege. The advantage of the last bombardment clearly remains on the side of the Allies, and if they have for the moment suspended the vigour of their operations, it is only to enable them to collect their strength for that final blow, which we trust will be overwhelming.

A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May in front and left attack. The whole of the Russians rifle pits were taken, eight light mortars, and 200 prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the Allies.

SEBASTOPOL, SUNDAY, MAY 6.—The enemy assaulted the advanced trench of our right attack last night, but were repulsed promptly. Our loss was three killed and twenty wounded.

A SMART AFFAIR WITH THE FRENCH.—On the night of the 24th the French had a very smart affair on the left, in an attack on an extensive rifle trench. This work enfiladed one of their advanced batteries, on the extreme left, near the Mud Fort, and annoyed our allies considerably. But the serious nature of its mischief was not fully appreciated until the French began, like ourselves, to push forward approaches for a still more advanced battery. The working parties engaged in this were incessantly harassed, and at length, as they approached the trench, lost so considerably, that its capture at all risks became absolutely necessary to the continuation of the parallel. A strong party of Chasseurs and volunteers were told off for that purpose. They proceeded to the spot; but, instead of charging the trench and closing instantly, began their operations by trying to dislodge the riflemen with a skirmishing fire. This continued for nearly half an hour, and in such a contest the advantage was on the side of the enemy, who were almost completely screened, while the assailants were totally exposed. The French suffered rather severely, but at last succeeded in getting on the flank of the trench, where they maintained such a fire that the Russians were compelled to abandon its useless shelter, and as they retired to their batteries, nearly all were killed on the open ground. The French took possession of the trench, and, in spite of a heavy cannonade which the enemy directed on the spot, kept their ground, and prepared to fill it in. They had half succeeded in their object, when a strong force of Russians made their appearance, for the purpose of retaking the post. After a short but severe contest, in which the enemy twice charged with the bayonet, they were totally repulsed and driven back to the town in complete disorder. The French then continued their work of filling up the pit, in which they were no further molested by the batteries, probably because the Russians were aware that many of their wounded remained upon the spot. The trench was completely filled in, and its parapet levelled in the course of an hour, when both French and Russian wounded were removed without hindrance. Our allies in this affair lost upwards of 100 men and officers killed and wounded. One officer and 47 men, it is said, are among the former. The Russian loss we can only conjecture, but it can be little short of double that of the French. They left about 30 dead and 10 or 15 wounded upon the ground. The rest they succeeded in carrying off.

LOTS OF AMMUNITION AGAIN.—One hundred and fifty tons of shot and shell, and one hundred and twenty tons of powder, were forwarded to the camp on the 26th, with 12 more guns, taken from the Leader. The latter are six 32's and six 56's.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S GRAND REVIEW.—On the 26th instant, in the afternoon, General Canrobert reviewed the second *corps d'armee* and *corps de reserve*, under the command of General Bosquet. As this body of the French army comprehends four divisions, or twenty-four regiments, without including the artillery, the troops assembled could not have been less in number than 35,000 men; taking into account the battalions which were absent on duty in observation along the flank, or in the trenches. The day was fine, and an immense concourse of British officers and other spectators were present. Having rode along the lines of each regiment, and inspected them carefully, the officers were called together, and General Canrobert made an address to them. He praised the condition and bearing of the troops, and alluded to the trials of the past winter, expressing his satisfaction that they had endured them so bravely. He regretted that his occupations prevented him from seeing his comrades in arms as often as he wished. In speaking of the prolonged siege, he said: "If we knock at the door, and get no answer, we tap at the window; and, if we can't get admission by the one, we contrive to get in by the other." In a few days—fifteen or so, he added—60,000 more comrades will have arrived in the Crimea, when active operations may be expected on all sides. He desired the officers to repeat his remarks to the troops; and then having taken up a favourable position, all the regiments marched past in grand divisions. The artillery followed, and subsequently the cavalry passed in review. Each division, in marching past, was preceded by the bands and drums of all the regiments composing it; and the combined effect produced by this mass of musicians, nearly 400 in number, was very grand and spirit stirring. The following day he reviewed the troops of the Imperial Guard and Gen. Pelissier's *corps d'armee*.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* says that advices from the Crimea, dated the 9th May, at ten o'clock a.m., announce the arrival there of General della Marmora, with 4,000 men of the Piedmontese troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 30.—Shocks of earthquake were again perceptible, and the cholera had reappeared in the suburbs.

The Piedmontese contingent will temporarily encamp at Maslak, and will form the left wing of the French army, in case of an expedition on Kaffa and Perokop.

It was reported that the Khan of Khiva had been caught marauding on the Persian territory, and that he had been decapitated at Herat, and his head exposed at Teheran. Twenty-seven other persons suffered with him.

Persia, it was said, would declare for Turkey immediately after the Envoy of France and England had arrived at Teheran.

Omar Pasha has arrived at Eupatoria, and made a reconnaissance. The Russians refused an engagement; their attack is nevertheless expected.

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from General Canrobert of the date of the 28th ult. He compliments the English