VOL. 22 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852. NO. 1139.

TEMPERANCE.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Captain Orlebar, R. N., *at the opening of the Temperance Hall, on January 1, 1852.*

Fellow Citizens;

When I look around me and see the stately proportions of this noble room, I am reminded, that no misery of others has helped to raise the walls,—that no blood nor tears,—no sighs nor groans, have gone to the completion of this structure. But here, in Charlottetown, where grog dram-drinking has done so much harm,—where we have witnessed the degradation of some of our noblest families, the ruin of our best tradesmen, and the infamy and violent death of many of our prime workmen. Here, in Charlottetown, where of all trades and callings, grog-making, and grog-selling, seem the most sure road to wealth and distinction,—here has arisen a building dedicated to that cause of Temperance, which has been in no place more commonly violated. It is a Temple of Peace in the midst of a world of contention and strife, it is an offering of ill will and kind intention to our fellow citizens, from those who deeply feel, that the right happiness and lasting prosperity of every one will be best insured by the adoption and prevalence of teetotal principles. Here we hope to see every domestic tie, and every social feeling, hallowed and respected; and the hearts of many, now desolate by drink, made glad by the example and practice of Temperance. Here, in accordance with our principles, no word should be said, and no action committed, otherwise than conducive to the best interests of this Town and Island; for if Love, Purity, and Fidelity be preserved unsullied by the Spirit of Temperance, we shall oblige even our enemies to rise up and call us blessed.

At such a time, I have neither space nor will to pat before our friends, who have not yet joined our Association, those arguments which have been so convincing to myself. To speak argumentatively is to speak coldly; it is my firm conviction, that our cause is in agreement with the Word of God, and the course of action marked out for this Society, is the only one likely to succeed in conquering and rooting out this vicious and criminal habit. But I leave arguments to others. Rather let me call upon the friends of Temperance, to mark this happy occasion of our first meeting, by increased zeal for the great cause of total abstinence. I have congratulated you upon the erection of this building, as a noble effort; but I do not see that language, as if we had done all that was needed. No, my friends, here is our camp—our armoury; here the Hall of our assembling. Here we may store our trophies, but our work is not here; we have only girded on our armour, let us not boast; the world is our battlefield, and we can only prevail by the most persevering energy. Remember, our foes are many, a world of pride, a host of prejudices, and the clamours of selfishness are opposed to us; while the cravings of disordered appetites and vicious habits disturb us, within as fightings and without are fears. We may become the subject of ridicule; the proud may scorn us, power may frown upon us, and wealth look coldly upon us, whilst even poverty may shrink from us, as if our touch was pollution, but nevertheless, our principle is truth, and our trust is, that it *must* sooner or later prevail.

Now, I am only concerned, that since our cause is so good, we should not create a prejudice against it by mismanagement or ill-regulated zeal. We have before us one great object in view, to influence public opinion, and this, I think, not by convincing arguments, so much as by awakening what has been well called the *public conscience*. This is the real avenue by which our principle is to gain the heart of the multitude, and to influence its moral condition. For it is the public conscience which we must arouse from her slumbers—it is she alone who can open to us the strongholds of public sin. She is our best confederate, our most efficient ally. She only can speak so as to command attention,—she only when Christian principle is wanting, can restrain the wild surges of human passion, or the excesses of habitual and national sin. The sympathies of man with man is shown in nothing more strongly, than in the moral sentiments.

Look at the immense influence exercised over the public mind in England, by the appearance of Kossuth, the victim of Austrian tyranny and oppression; it was not the power of his argument, the splendour of his eloquence, but it was the simple narrative of his startling history—the unvarnished tale of his country's wrong and wretchedness, that touched the chord of a nation's sympathy, and stirred to its depths the sensibilities of the entire people.

Look again at the great victory won over the abominable traffic in African Slaves, obtained by good men in Great Britain 30 years ago. The men who carried on that movement would have been weak indeed without the aid of public opinion, but they were strong in that strength; but strong in right principle, they directed their efforts to awaken the moral sense of the community, to the end, that it might pronounce a sentence of condemnation against the system, not as an inexpedient or defective political institution, but as a great public wrong.

And in the cause of Temperance, look at the United States, how have these principles been worked out, so that whole States have become teetotalers. Believe me, those effects have been less due to the force of argument—the convincing nature of the economical calculations, than to the spread of deep sympathy from heart to heart. This has been the great source of the power whose effects have been so extensive: it is the power of one conscience acting strongly, but kindly, and expressing its action to awaken another, until the moral sensibilities of a whole community vibrate in unison and pronounce *one mighty sentence* of condemnation against the master sin of Intemperance.

We have then to awaken, to cultivate, and concentrate this moral sense of the community. This is the great work to which we are called, and by which we are to undermine this great public sin.

In doing this, we must be very careful to avoid all which can interfere with this work. If, through the excess of our zeal, we use statements at variance with the exact truth,—if we are dictatorial, violent or overbearing, we defeat our own aim. We must then be very careful to avoid this error, and while it is impossible perhaps, to escape the hostility of some classes of our fellow men, let us be sure, at least, we do not deserve it by our conduct.

I know my friends, it is hard to like the man that tells us of our faults, and it is also difficult to avoid disliking him whose principles are a perpetual reproach to us. Such is our nature, and as like begets like, we are apt, during the teaching of our common Christianity (embodied in our Rules), to meet hate with hate and scorn with scorn. My Brethren, these things should not be, and as our Order has adopted principles, that are to be found only in the Gospel, let us in kindly patience continue to draw our strength, and manner of acting from the same blessed source.

I have said, and again repeat, that I have no fears respecting the ultimate triumph of this principle. The Truth must prevail. I know many see obstacles like lions in the path, but let us advance without fear, they are chained by a power that is ever ready to help on the feeble in the path of duty. We want to bring in upon the present corrupt state of society, the light of this truth, and we shall prevail. but not without opposition; for just as men shrink from letting the morning Sun shine upon a scene of nightly dissipation, and find its pure golden rays unpleasing to eyes accustomed to the glare of artificial light, so the truth of teetotalism in its simple beauty seems strange, and uncongenial, when its beam first pierces through the atmospheres of vordiness and self-indulgence, by which we are surrounded.

I cannot say with one who is just now attracting much notice, "when I march, follow me;" for neither my health nor my domestic habits would permit me to place myself in such a position amongst the Sons of Temperance, as would authorize this language; but I can point you to members of our Grand Division, whose conduct and zeal would reflect credit upon any cause, and whose self-devotion I have known long enough to admire and to emulate. With such men in the front, wherever they may lead, we are safe to follow.

And now, Brethren, what shall I more say; as an old sailor and servant of the Queen, let me say a word to the Soldier and Sailor. I know what drink is, and remember a time, when I felt it a great misfortune, that I could not drink as much as others without suffering; many a time my head has ached from nights of smoking and drinking. I sicken when I look back upon that time, and remember how many gallant spirits of those of my comrades, I have seen ruined, and wonder at that mercy which has permitted me to escape the drunkard's cup, and the drunkard's degradation. Surely to live only for self-gratification, and to drown thought and reflection in the bowl of wine and grog, is far below the purpose of our being. Be persuaded, there are objects more worthy of an immortal soul than wine or wassail. Lift up your hearts to nobler subjects. Are you soldiers and servants to man here? Lift up your hearts in faith to Him, who will make you His servants throughout Eternity.

I have found a degree of safety, happiness and economy in this pledged teetotalism, that make me anxious that others should share in its advantages. Do you desire freedom and independence? Seek you for happiness? Although not found in the drunkard's cup, or in the grog-shop, it may found here. Let a soldier or a sailor be but sober and industrious, and he cannot fail to get on, and as a means to that end, I put it to this Order, as offering many advantages, and affording the great help of united co-operation. If heretofore sober, we want you to be induced into this principle, and if once a drunkard, we invite you to accept this refuge, and to take our pledge, for *touch not, taste not, handle not*, is the only effectual cure.

I stand here also as a father, and can I see so many Parents and Children about me, without seeking to interest you all in this cause. How can parents countenance the drinking habits of intemperance? How are the noble made vile? Every one knows the evil, but there are many like myself, who secretly deplore its effects among relatives and friends; but there are many who, whilst they deplore and admit the evil, doggedly refuse to give up their old habits; and whilst they can shew us no better path to walk in, still refuse to become teetotalers. I think they strangely err, and I am not without hope that some long they may think differently. Where they stand, we have stood. Let them see in us, that which I have always found to be more powerful than the strongest argument—*let them see a consistent consistent practical principle.*

Remember and mark this melancholy fact, that in England and in other countries, though precept was always strong against intemperance—though sermons had been preached and essays written, yet while confined to precept, it went on increasing until 60,000 drunkards perished annually in England alone. The great merit of the teetotal principle is, that it is practical; that it combines example with precept—that no person is recognised as a leader in the cause, or allowed to speak on public platforms on the subject, who does not personally act upon this principle. The Temperance reform has been carried forward upon the sure foundation, that practice and action is the test of truth. Words may be misunderstood, but actions speak for themselves, and carry conviction. In this, every one of us may do something; the humblest individual or the youngest child doing a good action, will impress the mind of those who see that action; so that, though the person or child may not be able to give a very clear reason for acting rightly, or lay down any precept in the matter, their good example will teach and lead others. Let us then be engaged in commending these truths by our gentle consistent teetotalism, and let us encourage our young friends and families, to live by the same rule. It is pleasing to see this large country of teetotalers in the mature years of spreading our benevolent principles; but I shall feel far higher sentiments of joy and thankfulness, when I see all the youth amongst us, as they rise out, so that when we are laid low in the grave, others will rise up to take our places and carry on this cause.

You Fathers, let me urge you to seek this good thing for your children. You toil to add to their wealth, to make yourselves considerable and distinguished amongst men, that they may share in your increased consequence, and you would shudder to see them drunkards, be wise then and put away from them the temptation to drink, and the example of your own drinking habits.

I have also a word for the young. The present race of drunkards is fast passing by; all our efforts will save but few; the iron of their evil habit has entered the soul; they are often given over to a possession we cannot conquer; as Christians we pray for them and do what we can, but the God of this world hath blinded their eyes. We see some few reclaimed and standing with us, and we are thankful to the Almighty for His blessings upon our feeble efforts. But the great, great victory we look for, where will they be in a few years? We shudder for the mortality amongst drunkards is dreadful, and destroys more victims than the plague. But of the young we have hopes: disappoint us not, my young friends—boys and girls, be consistent; let us show to the world, that our movement is one, not of momentary excitement, but one of sober principle. We expect much from our Sunday Scholars, they have heard much of the self-sacrifice and self-abandonment of the Saviour, not to feel some desire to follow Him, and shall they be in a few years? We shudder for the mortality amongst drunkards is dreadful, and destroys more victims than the plague. But of the young we have hopes: disappoint us not, my young friends—boys and girls, be consistent; let us show to the world, that our movement is one, not of momentary excitement, but one of sober principle. We expect much from our Sunday Scholars, they have heard much of the self-sacrifice and self-abandonment of the Saviour, not to feel some desire to follow Him, and shall we ask in little thought of at your age, and yet will be of great ultimate consequence. We only seek you should, for the sake of others, deny yourselves, you have not yet become a habit, and practise total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

And now, in conclusion, let me say emphatically, that our great object is to rescue our fellow-men from the degradation and tyranny of drunkenness; we desire he should live as becometh one, who, like ourselves, hath an immortal soul. The Bible tells us, no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven, and seeing about us thousands, who by their conduct set this precept at defiance, and either drink themselves, or help others to drink, we resolve neither to touch, taste, or handle Alcoholic drink, and we call upon all who have benevolent feelings towards their fellow men, to come and do likewise. We often speak of these things and constantly receive from rich and poor this answer—" Oh, it is very well for the poor drunkard to take your pledge, but why should I do it? I don't get drunk." But, my friends, as prevention is better and easier than cure, a little more reflection may lead you to see, that even supposing, you may never fall into the dreadful vice of excessive drinking, you may, by your present habit, be the means of encouraging others who have less self-control to drink, and by degrees to fall victims to intemperance; such cases, indeed, are too frequent. We mainain, that as drunkards have all come from the ranks of the moderate drinkers, we may rightly call upon moderate men, as Christians and patriots, to see the evil they are perpetuating, and to join us as teetotalers, in the benevolent design of saving their fellow men from this master vice.

One word more. The cry for reform has gone through our Island, and met with a hearty response from the people, and men now speak with satisfaction of the independence they have achieved, and the power of self-government they have attained. But what evils have we ever suffered from, in the body politic, equal to this, that is creating into the life's core of society? What liquor is like drink, or what abuse in our government, equals in its bad effects, the abuse of drinking-shops and distilleries. Let us cry for Reform; but let the reform be this time a reform that shall purge our land from this sad debasing and degrading sin—The Teetotal Reformation.

For Haszard's Gazette.

Mr. Editor;

Sir—I perceive that the state of our Island schools is at present occupying a share of the public attention, and that the question of Free Education has been introduced as a topic into the columns of some of the Island periodicals, and is now open for general discussion. No subject can more interest and concern mankind upon the public mind. Let narrow-minded men—whose contracted views are the result of imperfect judgment—say what they may, education is the ground-work of morality—the best basis for the social system—and the only foundation on which the fair superstructure of an enlightened policy can securely rest. I need not here stay to enquire, whether or not the system of education which now obtains in this Island is susceptible of improvement? Every person of common discernment must admit the fact in the affirmative; and this truth rightly recognized, is sufficient to awaken another inquiry: whether the old plodding system is to be continued, or give way to a more enlightened one? I trust, Sir, that this question will be duly canvassed, and patiently investigated. It is a proposition in the discussion of which, every reasoning man ought to take a part, and which, casting party politics entirely in the shade, ought to become the grand rallying point, around which all parties may meet on a friendly footing, without compromising their peculiar opinions on other local matters, or sacrificing one article of their particular political creed.

It may, perhaps, be useful here, to take a passing glance at the general character of the old economy of education amongst us, with its defects, dulness and drudgery. Nothing is more obvious to common experience, that in order to obtain a good article a corresponding price is the necessary stipulation. This axiom holds good throughout the ramifications of society. The merchant and mechanic alike admit the justice of the principle, and press its importance on the attention of their customers. But strange as it may seem, this fact has, with respect to most of our District Schools, been to a great extent overlooked. Cheap school houses, cheap furniture, cheap books, cheap teachers, and, indeed, cheap everything which related to a majority of the schools, has been the motto by which our old system was regulated. No *adequate* provision was made either for the salaries of competent teachers or for furnishing the necessary accommodations for convenience and comfort in the schools, and yet a full amount of benefit has been sought to be extracted from them. The truth is, Mr. Editor, we have been "expecting to reap where we sowed not," and there is little room, on the whole, to wonder that no fruitful harvest has been gathered.

I am aware, Sir, that the inefficiency of many of our District Schools is attributed to the incompetence of the Teachers. They are expected to work miracles at the present time. They are to make the *brick* at any rate, whether they are to be furnished with the *straw* for that purpose or not, is supposed to be of little consequence. They are to perform impossibilities, which are not expected of any other class in the *grass house*. For example, they are to teach Geography without maps—Writing without proper pens and paper—Reading from books of every possible variety in the same class—to distribute their services the best way they can, second to warm themselves in Winter without fuel. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not suppose for a moment they are without failings, nor would I attempt to extenuate their faults. What I do wish to see is, only a fair share of the responsibility attached to them. How, let me ask, have they been used in many parts of the country? They have indeed been treated in a manner calculated, if not designed to break the spirit, and crush all the energies of human nature; they have been driven like vagabonds to seek their daily bread from door to door; instead of being placed in circumstances favourable to the healthy action of the powers of mind or body; they have been forced to drudge through the twelve months for a pittance which was barely sufficient to provide for them a suitable supply of decent wearing apparel. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that many of the best of them should become dispirited at their disagreeable situation, and engage in other pursuits—which, if not more congenial to their inclination, might, at least, yield them the means of obtaining a more independent livelihood.

And now, Mr. Editor, what is to be the remedy for this morbid state of feeling with reference to this most important of all subjects? Continue the old voluntary system, and the evils to which I have alluded, will, as a consequence, be perpetuated. "Thistles will continue to grow instead of wheat, and cockle in the room of barley." It is notorious that the business of teaching—one of the most laborious of occupations—has not received at either Town or Country patronage or from private support, that encouragement which its importance called for, or which has been afforded to other branches of intellectual industry. It is also well known, that in the greater number of District Schools, the burden of support falls upon a minority of those interested; who, in order to keep open the Schools, are necessitated to pay far more than their just proportion of the teachers' salaries. The recovery of school fees from the others, are unfrequently leads to litigation. Angry feelings between the trustees of schools and their subscribers are thus engendered, and in the strife which follows, the influence of the teacher for good is entirely lost. He is therefore compelled to remove to another district, where at the end of another twelvemonth—ten chances to one—similar difficulties stare him in the face, and render his situation the most unpleasant that can be imagined.

I have thus noticed a few uncontrovertible facts—to which many others might be added—to show the absurdity of depending on voluntary subscription for the support of any efficient system of public instruction. The business of education, to be properly cared for, must, in the first instance, become the business of the Government. The Legislature—which stands paternal towards its subjects—will meet in the course of a few days. It can scarcely be *hoped* that the results of their wisest consideration will, at first, satisfy all parties. I trust, however, that they will take an enlightened view of the subject, and make such a provision for education, as will remove much of the cause for complaint which now exists, and, at the same time, reflect credit upon their deliberative judgment.

Your Editor, I hope, will excuse me long upon your kind indulgence, I now hasten to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient servant,

LITERA.

Queen's County, 17th January, 1852.

Legislative Proceedings.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 22d January, 1852.

Honourables W. SWABEY and STEPHEN RICE, Commissioners by *Dedimus Potestatem*, administered the Oaths to the following Members, re-elected after vacation of their Seats by acceptance of Office since last Session:—

Hon. Joseph Pope, 1st District, Prince County.
— John Jardine, 2d Do. King's County.
— Edward Whelan, 2d. Do. Do.
— Alexander Lyon, 2d Do. Prince Do.

and the Honorables the ATTORNEY GENERAL, WILLIAM SWABEY, and STEPHEN RICE,

Hon. James Warburton, (re-elected) 1st District, Prince County.

Mr. R. Macaulay, elected Member for Georgetown.

The House, in obedience to the Summons of His Excellency, went up to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having returned, the Speaker reported the Speech with which His Excellency had been pleased to open the Session, which, as follows, was read by the Clerk.

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have great satisfaction in again meeting the Legislature for the Despatch of Business at a season of the year, which I hope, will be more convenient for you than the one I was necessarily obliged to summon you at the opening of the last Session. After its prorogation I visited mostly all the different localities in this Island. It is almost needless for me, I hope, to express the grateful sense I entertained of the kindness I every where met with; but I wish to embrace this opportunity of acknowledging that kindness, and to say, it was greatly enhanced to the Queen's Representative, by the expressions of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Throne, which all classes of Her subjects in this Colony seemed anxious to impress on me. During my visit in the country, I ascertained with regret, that there is a lamentable want of Education, and until lately, great apathy seems to have prevailed on this most important question; while in this Town, I am happy to find, many benevolent individuals taking an active interest in the rising generation and the cause of Education. It becomes, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to put their shoulders to the wheel, and make such provisions they make for the Academy in Charlottetown and District Schoolmasters, to take care that the inestimable blessing of Education be extended to every corner of this Colony. The necessity for a more efficient system is a subject which has for some time occupied the anxious attention of the Government; and a measure will soon be submitted for your consideration, which I am sure will meet with from you that impartial deliberation and favour, which its great importance demands.

Of the thirty-four Acts which you passed last Session, twenty-eight have been left to their operation; on the provisions of two of the remaining six, I have ascertained the views of Her Majesty's Government, to which I shall presently advert; but before doing so, I may acquaint you, that the loan of £10,000, which you authorised the Government to borrow, was easily effected at 5 per cent., and the whole sum appropriated to the purposes for which you intended it. The 6 per cent. Warrants are called in; all Warrants under £10 are paid on demand, and I am happy to say, that no higher rate of Interest than 5 per cent. is now paid on any obligations which the Treasury has to discharge. In regard to the two Acts I have alluded to, I shall first notice the Civil List Bill of last Session: it seems there was an accidental omission in the Act, which required that the title of the Sovereign should continue in the land, and thereby render valid any legal proceedings that might arise in reference to Crown Lands; a similar clause, under similar circumstances, was introduced into the Nova Scotia Act, and I am confident you will take an early opportunity to remedy the omission, in order that the Bill may receive the Royal assent.

The other Act is the Jurors-sixth Bill. This Act has not been confirmed, Her Majesty's Government requiring clearer proof of its necessity. My belief of its equity and justice was fortified by both branches of the Legislature, although several Honorable Gentlemen, Members of the Legislative Council, considered that unless some case arose to call for Legislative interference, it was unnecessary: such cases have arisen, and more may follow; and I cannot help thinking, that all inconvenience and difficulty, arising from uncertainty, might have been obviated, had the Legislature, on passing so important a Bill as one to regulate the Currency, also defined by Statute, the just and equitable provisions, so necessary on such an occasion, for all the existing contracts and obligations according to the established practice, custom and usage of the Country; in other words, that Parties should in future pay and receive at the rate at which they had before paid and received," without subjecting their contracts and obligations to the interpretation of the Courts of Law. I shall be my duty to endeavour to afford proof to Her Majesty's Government, of the necessity for legislation on the principle which I have just enunciated, and which induced me to give my assent to the Bill in question.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The state of the Revenue, notwithstanding that you made wise reductions of duties last Session on some articles of general consumption, you will, I think, have reason to be satisfied with. The amount for the year would have been larger, had it not been for the unusually early winter which has frozen up and prevented several vessels from reaching the Island, laden with cargoes subject to revenue duties.

The Estimates will soon be laid before you, and I doubt not, you will readily vote the necessary Supplies for the Public Service. By a wholesome controul over the expenditure, and keeping it always within the amount of the revenue, you will soon increase the credit of the Colony, enable its Government to carry on a better system of Finance than has hitherto prevailed, which cannot but prove to be acceptable and advantageous to he community at large.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

A Bill for the Recovery of Small Debts will be submitted for your consideration.

I shall not further trespass on your time at present than by directing your attention to a question which has become of great importance to Prince Edward Island. In 1849, its Legislature passed an Act for receiving Free Trade from the United States, in certain enumerated articles. That Act has remained a dead letter, and we have no right to complain of the policy which may prompt the United States' Government to adopt such legislation as they may think most conducive to the interests of the citizens of that great Republic, with whom, I trust, we shall always continue on terms of amity and friendship. But while concessions are sought for, advantageous to the United States, we have a right to expect, before they are granted, to be met in a corresponding spirit of reciprocal advantage. And I am induced to express that opinion, because I observe, during the same Session of 1849, the Legislature of this Colony agreed to a joint Address to Her Majesty, apparently unconditionally praying for the abrogation of the Treaty of 1818, which prohibits other than British Subjects from prosecuting the Fisheries at less distance from the Shore than three miles, the construction put upon that Treaty being, that the distance shall be computed from the head lands. The address to which I have alluded was very graciously received by Her Majesty, and was to meet from Her Government with that earnest consideration, which so important a subject demanded. But no further correspondence seems to have taken place with my Predecessor. The importance of the Fishery, and the magnitude of the United States fleet of Fishermen may be estimated when I inform you, that upwards of two hundred sail were at one time in one of our harbours in the autumn, and no fewer than seventy-two of their vessels were cast ashore, or were more or less damaged on the Shores of this Island during the disastrous gale at the beginning of October last. I have, therefore, proceeded to be my duty, with the advice of the Executive Council, to renew the correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the Fishery question. Negotiations, I am informed, are now pending, which, I trust, will terminate to the mutual advantage of both Countries. But if no concessions can be granted by the United States, I hope you will direct your energies to induce British Capitalists to prosecute that important branch of trade and industry, and afford every facility to erect fishing stations along the shores of this Island.

With the blessing of God, I trust that your endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Colony, and the happiness of the People, may meet with success.

The following Standing Committees were then appointed:—

Stationery—Hon. E. Whelan; Messrs. Mooney, and Clark.

Printing Journals—Hon. J. Pope; Messrs. Davies and Laird.

Good Correspondence—Hon. J. Pope; Mr. Clark; Hon. G. Coles; Messrs. Wightman, Palmer, and Thornton.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fraser, Flynn, Beaton, Thornton, Wightman, Yeo, and Haviland.

Expiring Laws—Messrs. Clark, Beaton, Haviland, Thornton, and Hon. E. Whelan.

Public Accounts—Messrs. Fraser, Thornton, Clark, Davies, Beaton, Flynn, Haviland.

Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Messrs. Clark, Fraser, Davies, Laird, Mooney, Thornton, and Beaton.

To Revise Journals—Hon. E. Whelan; Mr. Flynn; Hon. J. Jardine; Mr. Davies and Mr. Thornton.

Private Bills—Messrs. Fraser, Haviland, Thornton.

Arrangements for Reporting Debates—Hons. Geo. Coles and J. Pope; Messrs. Thornton, Palmer and Wightman.

Friday, 23d.

Hon. Mr. POPE, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for Printing the Journals of the House, presented the subjoined Report:

"Your Committee who were appointed to receive Tenders for the Printing of the Journals, for the present Session have to Report—

That they have received Tenders, as follows:

One from Mr. John J. Pippy, engaging to perform the work for the sum of 35s. 6d. per sheet, and 4s. for binding and stitching per Copy, and one Shilling per Copy for stitching only.

Second—One from Mr. James J. Rice, at the rate of 29s.; 3s. 9d. per Copy, additional for binding, and 9d for stitching only.

Third—One from Hr. John Ings, in the following terms:—28s. 3d. per sheet; 3s. 4d. binding each Copy; and 1s. 3d per Copy for stitching only.

Mr. Ings's Tender, being the lowest, your Committee recommend the House to accept it."

House of Assembly, 23d Jan., 1852.

Mr. Ings's Tender was accordingly accepted.

Saturday 26th.

MORNING SITTING.

House in Committee on the Draft Address in Answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. FLYNN in the Chair.

The first paragraph having been read, and the Hon. Mr. POPE having moved that it be agreed to,

Mr. DOUSE rose and said, that His Excellency, in the Speech, took credit to himself for having visited nearly all the localities in