GENERAL WINDHAM AND THE ARAB.

When a young Guardsman, he was spending his leave in a tour through Syria, and was journeying in the desert, under convoy of an Arab sheikh and some twenty or thirty retainers—swarthy, desperate looking sons of the desert—himself and his servant, a stalwart "Coldstreamer," being the only two Europeans of the party. The route was dangerous and beset by brigands. It was impossible to travel except under escort, and Captain Windham had engaged the sheikh, his guides and guardians at a fair remuneration. For the first few days they went on amicably enough. The captain, with his short black pipe, and frank handsome face, winning, as was his wont, golden opinions from all with whom he associated; but at the end of that time, and when so far advanced into the desert that it was equally dangerous to go forward, or to return, behold the wily scheik bethinks him of a scheme by which he may yet worm out another thousand or two of piastreens from his English friend. Accordingly, at their evening halt, he proceeds to the Guardsman's tent, and holds conversation with him, through the intervention of a rascally dragoman, to the following effect:—

Arab scheik—"shawled to the eyes and bearded to the nose," enveloped, moreover, in dirty draperies, waving his pipe-stick courteously to dragoman—"Tell my brother that I have a long, our backs are broken, our horses without water, we must return, or perish."

Windham—in shirt sleeves and much-worn inexpressibles, without removing the short black pipe from his mouth—"Tell him he is a—d."

Scheik—"Unless the effendi will pay us two thousand more piastres 'bach-seesh,' my men will be compelled to return."

Windham—"Ask him if he means to abide by his agreement or not."

Dragoman—much alarmed, as is their wont—"Better give him the money; we shall be left here to die."

Windham—with a sign to Private W. Sykes of the Light Bobs, a man whom nothing has ever astonished—"Bill; will you count that this chap whilst I leather him."

In twinkling the scheik's gravity is upset, by the summary process of ripping up his back, performed by Bill, aforesaid, a powerful square-built man, no whit inferior in all athletic exercises to his illustrious ancestor and namesake, the famous statesman. Bill, a brawny front-rank man, holds the chief down by his shoulders, and his master, with a good-humored smile the whole time upon his countenance, lays into the prostrate Arab "with a will," some twenty or thirty telling stripes from an honest English hunting-whip that has accompanied his master through his travels—the Arab writhing, and abjectly entreating for mercy.

At the end of the performance, what does the wild son of the desert do—revenge his disgrace? Does he call in his followers and massacre the two bold strangers on the spot, or does he spring like a tiger on the strongarmed Englishman, and bury his yataghan in the throat of his enemy? Not a bit of it. He crawls on his hands and captain's feet, he embraces his knees, he calls him "my father," he promises to do his bidding, "himself and his troop, and all that is his, in everything he shall require," and moreover he keeps his promise, and to quote Windham's own words, "behaves quite like a gentleman" till the end of the journey.—*Frazer's Magazine*

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from Constantinople of the 6th inst., and published in the *Danube* of Vienna, says:—"A person who has just arrived from Sebastopol states, that that place still presents the aspect of destruction, scarcely any houses being tenantable, and the only ones that are so, being those which the French had put in order for themselves. The forts on the northern side the only occupied by a garrison, are composed of the remnants of the crews of the fleet. The streets are literally covered with the splinters of shells and shot. In the Naval Faubourg detachments of men have been for weeks past occupied in picking up the balls which had not burst. Kamiesch and Balaklava contain an immense quantity of old warlike *matériel* which the allies did not take the trouble of carrying with them; such as tents, carriages, &c. The hut barracks at Balaklava are still standing, and are guarded by Russian soldiers. This is the only place where any windows are remaining unbroken. In Sebastopol there is not one pane whole."

A LARGE OVEN.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says an enormous oven has just been completed in Brooklyn, of capacity sufficient to bake five hundred and forty barrels of flour every day. The apparatus is purely scientific in its construction. While exposed to the heat the bread is constantly in motion, on a series of revolving platforms, and finally emerges on miniature rail cars, ready for delivery. The plan is to furnish the bakers with their daily supplier at the wholesale prices, which, it is contended, can be done at a much less rate than they can supply themselves, and the public will get about forty per cent. more bread.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

"Lord Stanley has *refuted* by eight weighty reasons, the advocates for the Maine Law in England—a subject which creates VERY LITTLE interest there, because every one knows that its being carried there is *simply* IMPOSSIBLE. The *Times* says, 'Imagine a law to make it a crime to sell a glass of ale!'"

SIR: Under the genial head, "News by the English Mail," your contemporary, THE EXAMINER publishes the above paragraph. As a kind of set off to this precious *morceau*, I have taken the liberty to inclose the LONDON WATCHMAN of the 8th inst., which contains an editorial article on the same subject, and which, it appears to me presents the state of the case, as between Lord Stanley and Mr. Pope, and the questions of a Prohibitory Liquor Law generally in a far more candid and truthful point of view than is to be found in the extract above. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, that the WATCHMAN has never hitherto—though a long-established, widely-circulated, and influential Journal—committed itself to the advocacy of the Maine Liquor Law, or any enactment bearing the slightest resemblance to that celebrated measure, this being, I believe the first editorial article on the subject, and the note which has appeared in its columns. On the contrary, it has, up to the appearance of this article, persisted in maintaining a degree of caution and reserve with reference to the Temperance question anything but edifying or creditable to a large number of its best friends and supporters. Whilst, therefore, its utterances on the present occasion will neither be accepted nor rejected by any one on the score of its being the pronounced opinions of its editor, I will doubtless be ratifying to many of the readers of the WATCHMAN to learn that its talented editor is at last (to use his own words) trying to feel his way to a position on which he can work with the Teetotallers for some good work. That he and all others similarly circumstanced may soon attain that honorable position must, I think, be the sincere and anxious desire of the friends of humanity and social progress in every part of the world. The inclosed article will afford gratification, also, as indicating a *very decided interest* in the subject it so ably discusses, and as adumbrating an era—perhaps not very distant—when even in Great Britain, the *selling* of a glass of ale will be deemed "a *crime*," and punished accordingly.

Yours,

A.

LORD STANLEY AND MR. SAMUEL POPE.

(*From the London Watchman, Oct. 8.*)

THE last week has been a great one for "the Alliance"—we do not refer to the alliance of the Western Powers, but to "The United Kingdom Alliance," and lest any one of our readers should still be in ignorance as to what particular association we mean, we beg to give him, or her, enlightenment by presenting the two following constitutional bases of the body in question:—

"The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened Public Opinion to procure the total and immediate Legislative Suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors as Beverages."

"The Alliance, basing its proceedings on broad and catholic grounds, shall at all times recognise its dependence upon God for success on the blessing of Almighty Gon."

"Suppression of the traffic!" It is a startling idea, if this metropolis alone is taken as the scene of its realisation. Imagine London without a single gin-palace, and nine-tenths of its public-houses turned to purposes of business instead of alcoholic refreshment; the smaller of them converted into retail shops, the larger into Temperance Hotels, and the most splendid into Literary Institutions, Lecture Rooms, or Club-houses for the mental refection of clerks, apprentices and journeymen, relieved from their evening toil by the Early Closing Association. Imagine, also, the decrease of drunkenness, vice and poverty which, according to the ratio that has actually resulted in the New England States, would be 75 per cent.; that is, reduced to one-fourth! Add, too, the difference it would make in the popular observance of the LORD'S Day, to which the publicans are (many of them, we doubt not, unconsciously or unwillingly) enemies much more to be dreaded than the Anti-Sunday League. There would be some privation, some inconvenience, some interference with our social customs; but who will say, that so stupendous a reform would not be cheaply bought at the price of such sacrifice, on times repeated? We, at any rate, dare n ow say so; though it may be prudent, as well as just, to add, to you that we have not as yet been engaged by the statistics and facts which have prevailed with us, as to hold ourselves bound to advocate the immediate application of the principles. Nor does the Alliance itself ask this. It only demands to be heard, to be allowed that amount of attention which its object merits, and which may enable it to influence public opinion, and then to carry this along with it, when the time has come to apply to Parliament. We have little doubt that before that period arrives, the good common sense of the English character will have shaped the project into form and dimensions neither impracticable nor inefficient. Meanwhile, there is nothing to be feared from the Alliance, but much benefit to be hoped from its movement; and therefore it cannot be wrong for all persons to say as much in its favour, and to reserve prejudices and objections as far in the back ground, as they conveniently and conscientiously can. Such at least will be our own line on the present occasion.

We congratulate the Alliance on the recent tidings from the State of Maine. All who have watched with unbiased minds the social experiment going forward in the New England States must have regretted that, at the very point where it originated, it was for a time injuriously interfered with by the complacency of several factions. The people were coerced by a minority in Maine, but have recovered themselves, and are fully determined to restore their famous Law in its integrity. Those of us who may not be ready to vote for its application here, ought yet to be desirous that the experiment should be fairly tried yonder. "It won't do in Old England," say not a few; well let us patiently wait and see what will do in England. It is pleasant, according to the poetic interpreter of EPICURUS himself,—

E terra magnum *alterius* spectare laborem;

and America is practically working out a problem in which no difficulty of opinion should hinder us from feeling that morality, religion, international peace and the regeneration of society are intensely interested. We are sahamed, though not surprised, that the temporary defeat of the advocates of the Prohibitory Law in Maine should have been glad news to many people in Britain. What good could their illsuccess do us? We may learn something from the example, and may be warned against itself from intemperance, but nothing except warning from one which returns to it. In the State of New York, this Law, after being passed by the Legislature, was vitiated by the Court of Appeals; and in the British Colony of New Brunswick, after being constitutionally carried there, and even sanctioned by the Crown, it was got rid of by what we fear were the unconstitutional proceedings of Governors. Nevertheless it is popular on both sides of the Lakes, and of the St. Lawrence and St. John Rivers; it has been adopted by the enlightened citizens of Massachusetts, and prevails, we believe, in most of the States (with modifications, however, in some) northwards and westwards, including New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, and Iowa; also southwards in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware; in Indiana, New York, and Maine it will probably be restored; and in other States where it has been suspended or rejected, the license system is an incomparably more stringent one than that of this country. We hear, too, from Canada, that there are "eleven millions of free Americans now under the Maine-law."

We have further to congratulate the Alliance on the publication of Mr. POPE's letter, of which we may say, that the man who raises his hand to arrest and suppress the reformatory movement here, until he has read and found in his own mind a conscience-satisfying answer to that "Argument against the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," will be guilty of no little rashness, and will involve himself in no light responsibility. But that which has helped more than any one else to bring the whole subject before the public, is the long correspondence between Lord STANLEY and Mr. S. POPE. Only one or two of our contemporaries have given it in full, and those who have not given it have given it, or bestowed an undue proportion of space and emphasis on Lord STANLEY's share in the controversy. The *Alliance Weekly News* of last Saturday contains both sides, with a quotation from the Times, of the matter, a single penny, and the letters will no doubt be republished as a tract, at a still small price. We recommend our friends, since we have not ourselves four or five minutes to spare for these documents, to procure and read them for themselves. Lord STANLEY has done himself great credit by his appreciation of the magnitude of the subject and by his candour in the discussion of it. Mr. POPE, the Secretary of the Alliance, has replied with much skill, with fullness of knowledge, and in a spirit which has none of that intolerance which in too many cases has been justly charged against Teetotallers. To ourselves the simple moral argument appeals with almost overwhelming force. Temperance we hold to be the permanent, universal, and highest rule; and total abstinence the individual, occasional, and inferior one. If the latter suit one, that is not an adequate reason why he should enjoin it upon another. If he proceeds to add, "Abstain for my benefit, or else, I will perish in my sin," Most willingly, if you will prove that my brother will be saved or lost by my example." Now there is nothing in the example of temperance which can incite to excess; and there is nothing in that of total abstinence which can appeal with the force of a moral law. But though such is the general principle, exceptional cases, and exceptional times too, may modify it. A person who had been given to inebriety would not choose to have the decanters frequently on the table. A priest who saw the wonderful effects of Father MATHEW's agitation would have acted an un-Christian part in discountenancing it by his opposite example. We might perhaps say that all the good men in the nation would become Teetotallers to-morrow if they could induce all the intemperate to follow their example.

But the weakness of the case lies in this, that you cannot employ the ethical signs "must" and "ought," simply because you are able to point to your own practice. It is not a valid argument to say to your neighbour, "You ought to do this thing, because I do it; and must not do that, because I do not." Comparatively few men feel, for any length of time, the force of such an employment of the imperative mood. They turn round at last and demand a moral law binding on themselves, instead of an arbitrary one exemplified in another. Let it not be thought from these remarks that we are disputing with our friends the Teetotallers. Far from it: we are trying to feel our way to a position on which we can unite with them for some good work. We concede to them that voluntary associations of persons pledged to entire abstinence are at all times laudable and honourable, and may at some periods become absolutely necessary for the social existence of a people; and that, in our own day, they have had a blessing attendant on them far beyond that promised to the house of the Rechabites. Let all, therefore, who can do good by joining them, make what will be found, on actual experiment, a very easy sacrifice, and do so at once. But how are we to advance from these concessions, keeping in view the truth of things, to the requirement of a legislative prohibition of the sale of strong drink? It is to be hoped that all the friends of temperance to combine—we will not say for the adoption here of the Maine LAW—but for the application of a better license system! We know that it will be said this has been tried often and failed always. We answer, perhaps it must be tried here too, if only as a first step. People will ask, is there no *via media* between New England and Old England? No way to reconcile the sale of a glass of ale with national temperance? no possibility of allowing him to have his customary beverage at home, without at the same time exposing him to the allurements of the reeking ale-house? Two questions, we think, will occur to every popular mind will be content with no other reply than that of actual experiment under their own eyes. They will some day try it for themselves. We submit to the Alliance whether it cannot set before the nation some nearer and more attainable object than total prohibition, at least in the first instance.

But suppose we were actually put under the Maine Law, would the balance at the year's end be one of profit or loss? Would "merry England" be less merry thenceforward? In the first place, this Law, or one equivalent to it, would be found to be a voluntary nuisance, nence societies have failed fully to reach. It would remove temptation, and hinder perhaps half a hundred millions sterling from being every year squandered in an unproductive, and, for the most part, criminal and destructive expenditure; it would make ten thousand ginhaunted homes the abodes of the spirit of industry and peace, brighten the dawn of every Sabbath morning, and shorten the life of numberless individuals, prevent the population at large from becoming deteriorated by a progeny afflicted with alcohol-tainted organisations, and finally, would save souls from death and hide a multitude of sins. Some objections to us worth almost any price. There would be at first a loss to the revenue, but that, Lord STANLEY owns, is a secondary consideration, and would be speedily made good by the increased value of the national industry, the addition to the public resources of the food consumed by the distilleries, and the outlay of a people enriched by temperance. Some movement, if we understand it aright, does not aim to compel the people or any class of men to become Teetotallers; if it did, we should not be prepared to advocate such an interference with personal liberty. Our aim is to remove temptation, to put down gin-palaces, and to make the public-houses which remain places of refreshment, and not for tippling; and its direction towards this end is to be found in with the enlightened opinion and will of the people themselves. It is not to be attained by what is called "class legislation," but by a popular impulse. We may therefore foresee that the path will be a difficult one to tread, but we anticipate, even in the attempt at progress, must have a beneficial influence—that is the conviction which has prompted us to write these paragraphs; and the more we think it has been worn in half the ruts of the American States, leaves the advocates of this social reform not without a good hope of gaining some substantial and beneficent triumph even on our side of the Atlantic.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.

FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware, *Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c.*, from 3 inches to 19 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.