above all, to the quality of his officers. Turkey is certainly less extensive than Russia, but it possesses a population probably no smaller than that of France, and peculiarly available for the requirements of an army. As far, indeed, as any direct calculation can be hazarded on such a subject, there seems no reason why a force numerically equal to that which Russia could spare for operation in these parts should not be producable from Turkish levies alone. It has not been very easy to learn the truth on these points, but such, up to a very recent day, must have actually been the case since Omar Pasha's army was usually represented as of about the same strength as Prince Gortschakoff's. But, if Turkey can supply men, and her allies can supply officers, why should not the combined forces be so made a match for the forces of the Czar, without any heavy drains upon the home establishments of Britain and France?

Of course, there would be some difficulty in thus combining European with Asiatic elements nor would the operation exactly resemble our own proceedings in Portugal, or Napoleon's arrangements in the Italian States. But both French and English have had some experience in such matters. Algeria has taxed the wits of French officers to good purpose, and we ourselves maintain in India an enormous force of Mahomaden soldiers disciplined under this very system. We have thousands of native officers—men inured to military service, desirous of military distinction, accustomed not only to command Mussulman soldiers, but to obey Christian superiors, and contented with comparatively small acknowledgements, both in pay and rank. Such men would be at least as much at home in Turkey as Cossacks and Calmucks, nor do we see why the resources of the British empire should not be turned to as good an effect as those of the Russian. If the Czar can draw his hordes of idolaters, clad in skins and armed with bows and arrows, from the wilds of Tartary to the shores of the Mediterranean, we may surely do as much with our well trained and well ordered armies of India. There would be little need of moving our Sepoy batalians. A good draught of havildars and subahdars, with a few of our Jacobs and Beatsons and Christies at the head of them, wood soon turn Turkish recruits into soldiers fit for any field of battle. The original conquests of the Ottomans themselves were effected by very similar agencies.—They conquered Europe with European troops—with levies impressed in these identical provinces trained in Ottoman usages, and led by Ottoman commanders.

It would be very desirable to see the day when a Turkish division may be reconed as a matter of course, a match for a Russian division of equal strength; nor does there seem much reason why such a consummation should not be brought about. It is as much the duty of the allies to utilize Turkish levies as to strengthen Turkish fortifications, or avail themselves of Turkish positions. If the raw materials of armies is to constitute, as seems likely, our chief want, and this raw material is supplied by Turkey, it would be the height of folly to neglect it. All that has been said and written about employing local forces in our colonies applies with still greater truth to the case before us especially as it is, above all things, important that the barriers against Russian encroachments in these parts should be established not for the moment only, but for some time to come. If the Turkish army had been what it may apparent ly be made, we should probably never have heard of the present war, and, if it can now be raised to this condition by better orgainization, we shall be relieved from many of our apprehensions for the future. That relative interiority of military strength which has compelled the Sultan to invoke the assitance of the western Powers arises, not from any numerical deficiency in the Ottoman levies, or any intrinsic weakness in the recruits themselves, but solely from the detriment occasioned by bad administration and imperfect discipline. That the Turks can fight has now been made plain, and surely men who can fight may be turned without much difficulty into soldiers.

In the forthcoming campaigns we shall have the option of two plans. We may either treat the Turkish army as of little account, and rely upon the British and French contingents for the shock of battle, or we may endeavour to make the Turkish forces as steady and serviceable a our own. The latter system will not only be more complimentary to our allies, but more advantageous to ourselves; and, as it admits of being put into execution without delay, and, according to all appearance, with good success, it is not unlikely to approve itself to military authorities. What we want for the grapple with Russia is *men*, and it can hardly be advisable to continue sending these from Southampton to the Bosphorus while they exist ready made to our hands in the country itself.

MECHANISM VS. MANUAL LABOR.

If mechanism progresses as it has done for the last fifty years, operatives will scarcely be needed in another century; seamstresses may then become as rare as Fegee mermaids. Male and female artificers are likely to prove curiosities in future ages, like petrified trilobites, whose vegetable optics and leafy mandibles were once exercised in watching and securing sustenance beneath the ocean ere man was created. Physical agency, alas! grows lest important every day, and, if the earth is found to produce exhaustless treasures of gold, we may anticipate an entirely new revolution in human affairs; the days of Eden will be renewed; toil must terminate, and automatan machinery perform the drudgery of slaves.

Hope still smiles on Flora and Ceres, while Nature garner sin her maternal bosom what science can never invade—man might as well attempt to add one cubit to his stature. The new Adamites will be destined, like the first patriarch, to dress their gardens, cultivate the soil, and enjoy the fruits of the earth in perfection—being relieved from excessive fatigue by machinery. Scientific discoveries are brought to light continually, all tending to reduce the price, of raw material and counteract monopoly. Already variegated fabrics of the loom are prismatically tinted through the solar rays, and textile works are photographically produced. In a golden age, of course, penury will be scarcely known, and consequently, *rags* will become a novelty. Let not however, the lovers of literature despond, for paper is already manufactured from wood fibre at $60 less per ton than rag paper, and of superior quality for writing purposes.

If That, the Egyptian Mercury could invent the lyre from the shrivelled ligaments and shell of a defunct tortoise, that he accidentally trod on when the waters of the Nile retired—so may we expect from inanimate wood and iron to produce sweet harmony. Not only the necessaries, but the luxuries of life, will be attainable by all, when the cost of raw materials are diminished, and the manufacturers, aided by machinery, enabled to supply increasing demands on those economical terms, required by the world's superabundant population. This would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" yet, in the mean time, how is that cheap *pemerkin* to be provided —that homœpathic dietary system for supporting able-bodied men and ravenous families thrown out of employment by machinery, unless chemistry can fatten the animalcule, and they can feed on air—like chameleons! As in Goldsmith's fable, the giant Science marches on and comes off victorious, while Nature—like the poor Dwarf—is blinded and dismembered; this is an awful sacrifice. Are human beings to resemble coral insects—to be trampled on that future generations may thrive? Humanity revolts from such a perversion of Christian principles. We glory in the genus and ingenuity of man, but not when "countless thousands mourn." By adopting power looms thousands of hand loom weavers have been deprived of their only means for procuring a livelihood; and the proprietors of mills formerly depending on water-power were ruined, and so with many other departments. Let no obstacle be suffered to impede the progression of sciences, so long as it does not war against nature. The operations of machinery, while they serve as remidal agents, cannot be too extensively patronized, for they are blessings worthy of the highest appreciation; but when, on the other hand, the vital interests of the human family are at stake, and the many are left to pine away from slow starvation to aggrandize a minority of selfish monopolists the case is altered, and not more withering curse was ever devised by Satan himself for preventing man from enjoying the fruits of his labour. Although our "new heraldy is hands—not hearts," yet that is far preferable to having no hands at all; and we would require a legal protection for those destined to be deprived of employment through any new patent, and time allowed for acquiring a fresh art, so that manual labor should be in advance of machinery.

RESUSCITATION OF POLAND.

It was announced at the meeting of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, which took place on their usual anniversary, the 3rd of May (the day on which the last Polish Constitution was promulgated in 1791), that a Polish Legion would speedily be organised in the service of Turkey, and that 5,000 stand of arms had been placed by the English Government at the disposal of Lord Raglan for the purpose. We do not hesitate to say that in our opinion the Government has taken no measure more politic, or which gives more convincing proof that they are in earnest, than by seconding the formation of this legion. Not merely will the blood of our own soldiers be spared, not only will the Porte obtain the assistance of allies who were pronounced by Napoleon himself to be *les plus braves dec braves*, but the mere fact that the standard of the White Eagle is displayed will do more to shake the ranks of Paskiewitch than the bombardment of Odessa, or the landing at Gallipoli. It is stated, on highly credible authority, that one third of the soldiers in the Russian army are Poles. It is certain that all these men, when they know that a corps has been formed which fights under the national flag and in the national uniform, will desert at the first convenient opportunity; and in order that they may be at once enrolled in the legion, a small staff of Polish officers will be attached to each division of the Turkish army. Prince Gertschakoff has, it is said, lately been under the necessity of shooting twelve Polish officers at Bucharest, to check the tendency which exists amongst his troops to fraternise with the Turks. When the present legion is once formed, he may decimate his army without affecting his object. If we inquire whose fault it is that a measure at once so simple, so economical, and so powerful, has been delayed until the Russians are almost at the foot of the Balkan, we are told that although the Ministers of the Sultan were fully impressed with its importance, and most anxious to adopt it, they were prevented from doing so by the advice of the English Ambassador, who was unwilling to give any cause of disquietude to Austria. In this then, as in so many other instances, the Court of Vienna has done good service to that of St. Petersburg. In order to purchase the empty assent of the Emperor Francis Joseph to a judgment which he dares not assist in carrying into execution, all efficient measures for opposing the Russians in the field, and thus producing a speedy termination to the war, were neglected or opposed. The fact that the Government has at the eleventh hour afforded such efficient support to the Polish Legion is, however, a satisfactory pledge that this policy is at last to be laid aside. It may be said that the German powers will resist the re-establishment of Poland. But the German princes have by their conduct lost all title to a voice in the question. By setting their signatures to a protocol which in unequivocal terms condemns the aggressions of the Czar as dangerous to the balance of power in Europe, and yet refusing to assist in repelling the aggression, they have placed on record the most open admission of their feebleness and incapacity. It is observed on all hands that there is no state so much interested as Austria in preserving the *status quo*—yet she expects that France and England are to furnish all the blood and treasure which must be lavished in order to maintain it. If Poland were in existence the English people would not be required to raise within the year an additional ten millions (twice as much as the annual deficit of Austria), for the purpose of driving the Russians out of the Principalities. Is the English people to be burdened in order that Austria may retain her rule over Galicia—in order that she may complete the work of exterminating the landlord class by inciting, as in 1846, the peasantry against it, and afterwards handsomely rewarding (as she did) the principal actors in the work of massacre and pillage? No—the re-establishment of Poland will be the just punishment of Nicholas, the fit reward for the cowardice of Austria, and the best security for the maintenance of lasting peace.

What are Consols?—A correspondent inquires what consols are, which he finds quoted with so much interest on the arrival of every steamer. The Banker's Magazine gives the following account, which is undoubtedly correct:—

"They are three per cent. English stock, which had its origin in an act of the British Parliament consolidating (hence the name) several separate Government stocks called the act of 'consolidated annuites,' and commonly quoted for brevity 'consols.' When the consolidation took place, the principal of the several funds thus merged, amounted to £9,137,821, but by the funding of additional and subsequent loans and parts of loans into this stock, it amounted on the fifth of January 1836, to £356,768, 228. Since that period only one loan has been raised—that for compensation to the West India planters in the emancipation of slaves—£20,000,000—and a few millions have been paid off. The total in January 1848, was £317,824,981 English debt, and £9,194,874 Irish debt, out of a total debt of £772,401,851 sterling. The stock from its amount and the immense number of its holders, is more sensitive to its financial influence than any other, and is, therefore, the favorite stock of the operations of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semiannually.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The American contractors, it is said will carry on the Railway works with much vigour. A number of horses were brought by the *Admiral* on Wednesday evening, which were said to belong to the contractors.—*St. John Freeman.*

We learn from many reliable authorities that our prognostications last Autum on the subject of the Lumber Trade, are, notwithstanding the high current prices, on the point of being too generally fulfilled.—The unprecedented high prices paid for supplies and labour have absorbed the greater part of the profits of the operatives; while on account of the number of instances in which the farmers carried away their hay and oats for consumption in the woods, their stock at home have been left to perish. To add to this calamity, the Freshet in the St. John River and its tributaries has arisen to a pitch which already has swept away vast quantities of boom poles, logs, and timber, in indiscriminate masses to the sea. Some of the property thus floated off will be found at India Town, some will be secured at the Fredricton Booms, but much more will never be seen by its rightful owners.—*Fred Reporter.*

The Fisheries.—We translate the following from the *Canadian.*—Our government has just organized a new expedition for the protection of our fisheries on the gulf. Dr. Fortin is to commanded it. The same arrangements as last year have been made, but those composing the expedition will be sent to the islands of Magdalene by the steamship Admiral, one of the government steam-tugs in the lower river. The Doris, after she will have fixed the buoys, will go to the islands of Magdalene and continue to cruise as last year. This arrangement has been decided upon, so as that the expedition should be at the Magdalene islands at the time of the herring fishery.—*News*

Baby Show in Canada.—A correspondent of the *Burlington Free Press* gives an amusing account of a baby show in Bytown, Canada, on the 2d inst. The prizes were $60 each to the three largest, fattest, and handsomest babies in the town of March. There were but two babies presented, one 16 and the other 17 months old, each of whom received a prize. After some appropriate speeches by the judges, one of the lucky mothers made the announcement that "she would have another baby to show at the same time and place, next year, if there was a premium to be given," which caused rounds of applause.

The Toronto Globe learns that the Reserve battallion of the 71st Highland Light Infantry now in Garrison at Quebec, is actually under orders for England. There are rumours afloat in this city, that nearly all the troops in Halifax received orders, per last mail steamer, to hold themselves in readiness to return to England.—*Halifax paper.*

Strong Language from a Loyal Subject.—There is some excitement in Canada arising from a speech from the bench made by Mr. Justice Mondelet, on the day appointed by the Queen for humiliation and prayer in consequence of the war. The *batonnier*, or president of the bar, suggested that the court should adjourn, in observance of the day. The judge said that the army was a parcel of murderers; for his part he did not care which party got their throats cut, and he would never consent to an adjournment to pray for such people. Mr. Bedwell, a member of the bar, remarked that if the gallant soldiers who had gone out to fight the just battles of their country were murderers, then much more were their officers murderers, and the British Parliament and Ministers also,—nay the Queen herself, who declared war was, a murderess, and if so, to pray for their success was blasphemy. To this Mr. Justice Mondelet responded: "*So they are: so it is?*" Audible groans and hisses were for the first time heard in the court. The members of the bar were unanimous in asking for the adjournment, and the court was adjourned.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Bending Ship Timber.—This has hitherto been one of the most difficult and toilsome kinds of work to which even slaves have been subjected. By late inventions however, all the immense labor hitherto spent in rounding timber to suit ships, and houses, and machines, and furniture, and whatever other things require timber so curved, is now to be dispensed with by machines which can take the stateliest and straightest oak and bend it like a Titan-bow for the use of the proudest man-of war or the loftiest cathedral, and this too adding strength and durability to the wood! The first experiment has just been made at Greenpoint, New York, on timbers sixteen feet in length, eight inches by ten, bent to as short a curve as can be used in ship-building. This machine is a large one, designed for ship timber, but there is another also ready for furniture, and both have just commenced operations. Henceforward all the dlicate curves of steamers, frigates or yachts, will be of solid timber, fashioned by this extraordinary innovation.

Affectation.—To be vain or affected, because endowed with some degree of beauty, is a tacit acknowledgment that, from its ever being uppermost in our thoughts, it is the greatest ornament of which we have to boast. But it is not folly to be proud of so fleeting a possession, which in the course of a few years, must be given up for the furrows and wrinkles of old age; leaving us when too late to repent, that we had not at a more early period endeavoured to acquire those mental accomplishments which would have enlivened our youth, have heightened the charms of maturity, and rendered our declining years dignified and respected. To bestow, therefore, more pains upon decorating the person than cultivating the mind, must surely appear impolitic in the highest degree; since beauty, however unadorned, will always charm: every one will discover it, without our taking pains to render it conspicuous; whilst mental qualifications, like gold hid in the mine, can neither be seen nor admired till labour and industry have exposed them to our view. To those who can happily unite the possession of beauty, with the knowledge that it can afford no real ground for vanity or affectation, it will be only seen to produce a pleasing complacency in the features, totally distinct from every thing of self-admiration: while to those who are considering it as their great recommendation, and possibly thinking they need no other, it may, indeed, have something of the same effect; but this complacency will be of no longer duration than while it is supposed the adoration due to such superior charms is duly paid; and thus to minds vain on account of beauty, every attention paid to another, not perhaps equally favored, will be deemed a neglect of themselves. In this view, a beautiful face may be compared to a smooth sea, whose surface will be ruffled by the slightest breath of wind. This, by producing vexation and peevishness, will entirely annihilate those pleasing sensations which beauty naturally excites, and makes it fail in a comparison with those who, without the same personal advantages, render themselves infinitely more agreeable by the enchanting effect which good-humoured and unaffected manners always produce. The pleasure arising from this will be of a far more lasting kind than more symmetry of features can excite, which, when once overcast with the clouds of ill-humour, looses all its charms. If our fair readers then would be truly beautiful let them beware of affectation.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 3, 1854.

HON. DONALD MONTGOMERY'S NOTE, AND THE LT. GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

The former of these Documents may be considered in the light of an appeal, not only to the constituents of the writer, and justificatory of his conduct, as their representative, but a bold, open expostulation with the Lt. Governor, upon his unconstitutional conduct, in dissolving the House of Assembly, not only without consulting the Executive Council, but "by the advice and unconstitutional interference of persons immediately interested in obtaining the principal offices of emolument in the gift of the Government;" "a fact, "says Mr. Montgomery, "which has now become too clearly revealed, to admit of the slightest doubt. To this, His Excellency has replied: "that this assumed fact" of "Mr. Montgomery's is totally devoid of truth, no member of the late Government having tendered *him* advice of any kind, or shewn the remotest disposition to interfere with *him*, constitutionally or *un*constitutionally." The Lt. Governor also states, in answer to Mr. Montgomery's charge, of those persons being members of the late Government, "that it is also devoid of truth." Whether it were prudent or dignified in the Lt. Governor, to thus join issue with one of his late Council, is a matter which concerns himself alone. Having appealed to the public, he must either be condemned by them, or acquited, according as credence is given to the statement of the one or the other. Simple assertion and denial have seldom much effect on the minds of impartial men, who prefer to hear the evidence on which the assertions on both sides are grounded; and, unfortunately for the Lt. Governor the admissions he makes, are rather too strong against him, and contradictory of his previous assertion. "The members of the late Government, instead of holding 'constant intercourse' with me, have studiously acted in an opposite way," says the Lt. Governor, but he immediately admits they visited at Government House, and at the Colonial Office, and that he "held friendly conversations with them in the open air, in the Market-square, and the public streets of Charlottetown," and this His Excellency justifies from the example of his Queen. His words are these, and we are particular in thus recording them, for the benefit not only of future Lt. Governors, but of posterity, that when they read they may admire.

"I apprehend Her Majesty does not exclude from Her presence, the members who composed her last Administration; and while I remain in that Colony, which bears the name of the Queen of England's Royal Father, I shall always continue to follow her illustrious example."

We would now, in all humility, and as befits our colonial ignorance, ask when it was, that our justly beloved Sovereign made a practice of holding daily intercourse with the members of the opposition, at her various residences, admitting them into her closet —the only apartment of the Queen's, which can bear any analogy to the private room of the Lieut. Governor, in the Colonial Building—receiving their visits during the hours of divine service, or taking airings with them in her carriage—which would be equivalent to the Lt. Governor's holding conferences in Market-squares, and open streets? When we repeat was ever the Queen known to do any thing of the kind? Sir Alexander Bannerman complains that his motions are watched. Is not every action of his Royal Mistress not only watched, but recorded, are there not paid spies always on the alert to give notice of her every motion, and are not these all recorded and given in the public papers of the day? Can she take a drive in her carriage, or walk in her grounds, without its being made known to the utmost extremity of her vast Empire? Does Sir Alexander Bannerman dare to compare himself and his conduct to that of His Sovereign? We only wish he had followed her illustrious example, and then we should not have had to perform the disagreeable task that is now imposed upon us. Had he followed her example, he would have been guided by the counsel of his constitutional advisers as she always is, his conduct would have been such, that they would bear the severe scrutiny that the conduct of his Royal Mistress is at all times subjected to, and which we apprehend, it is better able to sustain than that of her Representative in Prince Edward Island.

But we ask another question. How did it happen that Coles, Young and Swabey, and a host of others knew—for they openly spoke of the course it was his Excellency's intention to pursue—long before it had been communicated to his constitutional advisers. How came it that the same parties were in full morning costume, and in waiting in and about the Colonial Building, when the *Examiner* tells us that it was his Excellency's intention to dismiss his Councillors, and replace them with others, more to his own mind, or how came the *Examiner* to know any thing of the Lt. Governor's intentions. His Excellency will find it difficult to make any man credit the assertion that he makes, when he describes his conversations with the members of the late Administration, as the words of the old song. "They talked about the price of things, the fashion and the weather," and with a delicacy peculiar to their situation, refrained from the slightest allusion to political matters, *Credat judæus Appella.*

Government House,
20th May, 1854.

The Lieutenant Governor considers it proper to communicate to the public that, in a confidential Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle dated the 11th inst., His Grace announces that Mr. Daly, the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, was to leave England by the Mail Steamer on the 27th instant; and it is the Lieutenant Governor's intention, God willing, to depart from Charlottetown on the 10th of June.

The Lieutenant Governor embraces this opportunity to allude to a topic, about which much has been already said, and perhaps more will be said and written in future, namely, the dissolution of the late House of Assembly.

The Lieutenant Governor assures the people of Prince Edward Island that, after due deliberation, he exercised a right which is vested in him—that he possesses the power to prorogue, adjourn and dissolve the House of Assembly, with or without the advice of his Executive Council; and his removing to another Colony will not shelter him from the censure of his Sovereign, which he would well merit, if he has disobeyed her Majesty's instrustions, acted unconstitutionally or unjustly, to any of the Queen's subjects.

The introduction of the new system does not alter the position of the Administrator of the Government in so far as relates to those powers which are vested in him by the Crown. What is usually termed "Responsible Government," has no legal definition; nor is this of much consequence, as the term is well understood for all practical purposes; and in the speech with which the Lieutenant Governor closed the session of 1851 will be found his definition of "Responsible Government,"—a definition which has been, he is glad to say, approved of by high authority.

When the change of Government occurred, in February last, the Lieutenant Governor foresaw that, if the new Administration persevered in following out their plan of excluding salaried or Departmental Officers from seats in the Legislature (a principle adopted in the United States), it would prove an element of discord, and produce a collision with the two branches of the Legisleture.

It was on the 19th of April that the Legislative Council passed an Address, couched in no unmistakeable terms. The Lieutenant Governor received that document on the 20th, and on the 21st forwarded a copy to the Colonial Minister, confidentially communicating to him the state of parties in the Colony, and that nothing in his opinion, would determine the question on which the Assembly and Council were at variance, and enable the present, or any Government to perform their Executive functions and duties to the public, but an appeal to the Country,—an alternative which, in all probability the Lieutenant Governor would resort to, not asking the Duke of Newcastle whether such a power was vested in the Lieutenant Governor, but asking His Grace whether it was advisable, in the present state of matters, to continue some months longer in the Island.

Immediately after the presentation of the petition relative to the new Franchise Bill, the Lieutenant Governor directed the attention of the Executive Council to its prayer, and also to the state of the Colony, intimating his determination to dissolve the House of Assembly; and after some subsequent correspondence and discussion with the Council, they disagreed with him. Since that time, the Lieutenant Governor has received the Despatch alluded to, in which the Duke of Newcastle is pleased to express his regret that difficulties should have arisen of such a nature, at the close of a Government which appeared to have been conducted with so much approval on the part of the community. But, on a careful review of the circumstances, His Grace was not satisfied that the Lieutenant Governor remaining at his post for a period, which might be indefinitely prolonged, would be advisable; and His Grace concluded as follows:—

"Under these circumstances, I leave it to "yourself, with full confidence in your judgment, "to take such steps in relation to the Executive "Council and Assembly as you may think proper *before* leaving the Government."

The Lieutenant Governor has now only to express his fervent hopes that the administration of his successor may be eminently successful,—that the whole community may enjoy health and prosperity; and, although far distant, he will never cease to take a lively interest in all things which may tend to prove beneficial, and add to the welfare of Prince Edward Island.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

To the Hon. W. W. Lord.

Sir,—In your letter of the 27th inst., addressed to the Editor of *Haszard's Gazette*, you charge me with having stated a *wilful falsehood* "for the purpose of doing you an injury at the ensuing election." I take this opportunity of vindicating myself from that gratuitous impeachment. *What* I did state to Mr. John Crawford, and other friends, in Tryon, was to this effect—That Mr. Lord took his hat, and walked off, before the question upon the final passing of the Liquor Bill was taken, so that his name *did not* appear on the division which *then* took place. But you will please to bear in mind, that this statement was made to refute a charge of a deriliction of duty on my part, in reference to that Bill. I was informed that Mr. Richard Dawson had stated, on your authority, that I was opposed to the immediate enactment of a prohibitory law, from a desire to retain a profitable employment; adding at the same time, that Mr. Lord had paid twenty shillings towards defraying my salary, and regretted his having done so, as I could not be persuaded by him to urge my friends to submit the question to the House. I answered, that Mr. Lord had only *promised* to pay *ten shillings*, and when asked to do so, said—What shall I have for *my money*, Mr. Arbuckle? you *broke up my party*—and that his subscription had not been paid when I left town. Several of your constitutents were anxious to hear how you voted. I told them that you supported the Bill in its progress through the House till the third reading, and that in debate you advocated compensation to parties who had capital invested in the traffic. Then I was informed that you had declared similar sentiments to some friends there, as you believed that the prohibition would injure Messrs. *Coles* and *Barry.*

I take leave to inform you, that I did not entertain the malicious feelings you have been pleased to ascribe to me; nor did I know or expect a dissolution of the legislature. Any prejudice, therefore, that I might have attempted to create to your injury, could not have been designed by me to effect the disreputable purpose which you believe I had in view. Sir, your challenge proposes an investigation incompatible with my disposition or duty, further than the question at issue is involved; but your votes are recorded, and your speeches chronicled, so that any person who has leisure to prosecute the scrutiny, may ascertain how immaculate, independent and infallible you have been in your political career; and, as silence would be cowardice—*treason* in me—with regard to the Temperance question, I have now no hesitation, provoked by yourself, to tell you, that I include you in the class of *lukewarm* friends. You say that you supported the measure from a sense of duty. Do you mean, from principle, or *pressure* from without? I am also informed that you excuse your absence from the House, when the Bill was in peril, under the pretext that you were not aware *when* it would pass through that final ordeal. Why were you not as zealous, and watchful as Messrs. Clark, Goff, Davies, and Douse. The postponement which you are reported to condemn was the means of securing a large majority. Do you forget the impression made on your colleagues and the audience by Mr. Haviland, Junr., when he addressed the committee?