

nals, and the price to be advanced from 3d. to 5d.—*Cheltenham Examiner*. The new Reform party, intending to make the Daily News their organ, have thrown £25,000 into the treasury, it being understood that the speeches of all Parliamentary men connected with the Hume and Cobden section of the House shall be fully reported. I understand it was arranged the other day, at a meeting in Manchester, that if further funds were necessary for carrying on the paper spiritedly, they would be forthcoming.

THE NEW COUNCILLORS.

A REPORT has been, for some days, in circulation, to the effect, that His Excellency the Governor has nominated four gentlemen to occupy the four vacant seats in the Executive and Legislative Councils: Edward Thornton, Esq. M. P. P., in the room of George Coles, Esq., and Captain Cumberland, in the room of the late Mr. McDonald. Doctor Kaye, of Georgetown, and Edward Haythorne, Esq. to occupy the seats in the Legislative Council vacated by W. W. Irving, Esq., and Judge Peters. This report, we are credibly informed, will be confirmed by to-morrow's *Gazette*.

Giving away an office is pretty much like giving away a bride. Some one is sure to be displeased—is sure to disapprove of the choice. In the case of a marriage, the match was injudicious—either the husband was too good for the wife, or the wife, too good for the husband. In the case of an appointment, the man was not competent to fill the office, or the office was not according to his deserts. It is hard to say which of these objections will apply in the present instance. The latter will certainly not be raised, but scores of people of all shades of principles, do not scruple to indulge in the former. We have heard the change rung more than a dozen times on such phrases as these, "scandalous appointments!" "most unworthy selection!" "an insult to the country!" "an utter prostitution of the royal prerogative!" and the Lord knows what else besides. The best of the fun is, (and really there is an infinite deal of fun in marking the chagrin which these appointments have aroused) that the persons who profess to be the most disappointed and annoyed at the selection of the new Councillors, are those who have taken every occasion to beslobber the Governor with praise—who have at all times proclaimed him as the wisest and best of rulers—a worthy Governor—a good man—a sincere lover of the country!

We do not share in the displeasure or disappointment with which these appointments are regarded; nor yet can we say that they afford us any pleasure. The truth is, we are very little concerned about them.—When His Excellency, by the manifestation of his overweening anxiety to secure the election of the Solicitor General, made it incumbent on Mr. Coles to resign—when he removed Mr. Warburton from the Council, not "on private grounds," as His Excellency himself acknowledged, but, as his conduct showed, on account of Mr. Warburton's adherence to Responsible Government—when we are aware that His Excellency has misrepresented this Colony to the Colonial Office, by informing it, after an experience of a few months, forsooth, that we are not fit to enjoy the privileges which are the birthright of British subjects in the Mother Country—when we have marked the tendency of his policy—the character of most of his appointments—when we have had many grounds for believing that His Excellency is impatient of restraint—that he is not remarkably submissive or yielding to the advices or suggestions of his constitutional advisers—that he is a gentleman, so short, who can bear no rival near his throne, but will exercise his powers according to his own behests,—when we remembered these things, we did not expect to be overjoyed with the appointments his Excellency was called upon to make, and consequently we are not disappointed. The Governor, having declared himself a foe to Responsible Government, it was fair to presume, that those who took seats in the Council under his administration as it is now fashioned, as well as those who hold seats in that Body, would be either opposed to the new principle, or careless about its adoption. That Mr. Thornton is opposed to the Responsible Government principle, as it is rightly understood in the neighbouring Provinces, we know from our acquaintance with that gentleman's proceedings in the House of Assembly. Nevertheless, we are not inclined to quarrel with his nomination. He has been for many years in the House of Assembly—is possessed of considerable business talent—has taken an active part in the business of Legislation, and his party are, at present, in a majority

in the House; besides, Mr. Thornton is a Land Agent, and it may be, that his Excellency is desirous of propitiating the good opinion of the Proprietors, a presumption not at all unwarrantable, when we consider that two Proprietors have been appointed with him, viz.: Captain Cumberland and Mr. Haythorne.

But it is not the appointment of Mr. Thornton, we apprehend, which has stirred up the indignation of the Tory party—which has shaken, for a time, their confidence in their "worthy Governor,"—which has set them thinking that Responsible Government is not such a bugbear as it has been for a long time imagined, and that fraternizing with the Liberals might not be an impossible event; but it is the appointment of Captain Cumberland, whose selection has disappointed the ambitious hopes of two or three gentlemen in the Legislature, each of whom aspired to have *Honorable* attached to his name. Captain Cumberland had, no doubt, stupendous claims upon the country, else he would not have been chosen by our "worthy Governor." He must have served the State in many ways that the public records have not acquainted us withal—an active Magistrate, perhaps?—an excellent member of society?—a gentleman of spotless moral character,—one who was never known to utter an imprecation or an oath in his life (by the bye, habitual swearing was a high crime in Sir Henry's days)?—a gentleman of great ability and information?—a man of exquisite taste and judgment?—a staunch advocate for representative institutions?—a devoted admirer of the House of Assembly, one who could not entertain the idea of abolishing the Legislature, and governing the country by a Lieut. Governor and Council?—a gentleman who holds a high opinion of the mental and moral qualities of the people of this Island, and tremendously anxious to ameliorate the condition of its pauperized tenantry? If Captain Cumberland's character is made up of all these fine qualities, we cannot see why any body should complain of his appointment. For our own part, as we before observed, we are indifferent about the appointments; nor do we care who goes into the Executive Council, as it is now constructed; and if the people, after the next Election, will submit to be governed by a class of men the majority of whom despise their legitimate power, they will not deserve to have half so good a man as Captain Cumberland.

With respect to Messrs. Kaye and Haythorne, we know nothing of their principles, but what we have learned from public report. The former is described as "an out-and-out Radical," the latter as a Tory of the old school. We could name half a dozen gentlemen about town, of the anti-Liberal, Responsible Government party, each of whom expected to get one or other of the seats bestowed upon those gentlemen. They are, of course, bursting with indignation against our worthy Governor: let them, however, console themselves with this reflection, that His Excellency would not appoint gentlemen who would be likely to advocate a system of Government, which, in his opinion, the Colony is not fit to receive.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

According to announcement, a general meeting of the members of the above Institution took place at the Lecture Room on Friday evening last. The President (Dr. Tremain) took the Chair, and stated that the meeting had been called to take into consideration the state of the Institute, and to adopt such measures as might be deemed necessary for its successful operation. Messrs. Found, Norton, Pidwell, Haviland, Bowers, and others, severally addressed the meeting at some length—all concurring in the opinion, that the Institute has, for some time past, been on the decline—and urged the members to renewed exertions, in order that it might again become a useful and flourishing institution. The present inefficient state of the Library and Apparatus was adverted to in terms of severe censure. Several of the speakers considered that the Office Bearers and Members of the Committee had not done their duty, and that this was the chief cause why the Institute had not succeeded as well of late as formerly. After much discussion relative to the dereliction of duty on the part of the Office Bearers, the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the Office Bearers and Members of the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute be requested to resign their several situations.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect Officers to serve for the remainder of the term, and the following gentlemen were accordingly balloted for and duly elected:

The Hon. Charles Young, President,
T. Heath Haviland, Esq., 1st Vice President (re-elected),

John Lawson, Esq., 2d Vice President,
Mr. Artemas Davison, Secretary and Treasurer, re-elected),
Mr. J. J. Pippy, Librarian.

COMMITTEE—D. Brenan, J. D. Haszard, T. Pethick, E. Whelan, Esqrs., Messrs. F. Norton, Jas. DesBrisay, G. Owen, J. Ings, J. Gainsford, J. Kenny, J. Arbuckle, and W. Duchemin.

Vice Patrons—L. Tremain, Esq., M. D., and J. H. Conroy, Esq., M. D.

The Committee met at Mr. Young's Office on Saturday the 3rd inst., when the following Sub-Committees were appointed, viz:—

Committee for procuring Lectures.—Messrs. Ings, Owen, Kenny, and Arbuckle.

Committee for keeping order.—Messrs. Norton, Pippy, Kenny, and Owen.

Committee for Decorating Room.—Messrs. Duchemin, Davison, and Gainsford.

Committee for Library and Apparatus.—Messrs. Brennan, Pethick, Haviland, and Lawson.

Committee on Bye Laws for Institute and Library.—Messrs. Young, Whelan, and Davison.

Resolved, That the Meetings of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute be in future held at the National School Room.

Resolved, That the Evening of Meeting be changed from Monday to that of Wednesday.

Adjourned.

The Hon. Charles Young will open the Session on Wednesday evening the 14th inst.; admission gratis.

The Sub-Committees, in the mean time, are requested to attend to the several duties assigned them, in order that there may be no further delay in the operations of the Institute.

By order,

A. DAVISON, Secretary.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—John Lawson, Esq., is advertized to deliver a free Lecture at St. James's Church, on Thursday evening, 15th inst., on the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT KILDARE, LOT 3.—A house at Kildare, Lot 3, belonging to a Mr. James Fitzgerald, was burnt down on Friday the 12th ult., together with every article of furniture it contained; and, what is melancholy to add, a child of two years of age was destroyed in the fire—the mother who was endeavouring to save her other children, thinking the infant was outside of the house instead of being in it. The unfortunate father was from home at the time.

MR. DUNCAN MACLEAN, having found that Letters published in the "Islander," bearing his own name, can exercise no influence on public opinion, because of his notorious mendacity,—has caused to be inserted in the *Islander* of Friday a letter signed "Master Brooks," and falsely dated from King's County. It purports to be a reply to Mr. Warburton's letter published in THE EXAMINER some weeks since, and is so full of misrepresentation, that we are, reluctantly, constrained to defer replying to it till next week. We do not hesitate to ascribe "Master Brooks" to Duncan Maclean, for his ugly phiz is manifest in every sentence.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Parliament of Canada met at Montreal on Thursday, the 18th inst. The Governor General, in his speech on the opening of the session, states, that it is the purpose of the Queen to exercise the prerogative of mercy in favour of all persons who are still liable to penal consequences for political offences, arising out of the unfortunate occurrences of 1837 and 1838. The restrictions imposed on the use of the French language are removed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. Assurance is given that steps will be taken for conferring upon the Provincial authorities the entire control and management of the Post Office department, and a hope is expressed that it will be found practicable to establish a low and uniform rate of postage throughout the Provinces. In regard to the Quebec and Halifax Railway, the Governor says, the officers employed in exploring the country, with the view of discovering the best line of railway to connect these points, have presented a valuable report, which sets forth in a strong light the advantages of the proposed undertaking. The provision of funds for the early completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, is strongly urged. The subject of the depressed condition of the commercial affairs of the Provinces, forms a leading feature of the Address. The support of common schools is also alluded to, and the expediency of setting apart a portion of the public domain, in order that the revenue derived from its sale may form a fund, the interest of which shall be applied to their support.

FIRE.—The King's County Court House and Gaol, at Kentville, Nova Scotia, were burnt down on the night of the 18th ult.