

the bearer hereof, who is instructed to impart to you his best counsel and assistance, I remain, your loving friend.

"ORMOND.
"Given at my camp of Jamestown, this 16th December, 1641.

(To be Continued.)

SPANISH LADIES.—The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant; and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is very tastefully worked and vandyked. A mantilla, or veil of black silk or lace, and sometimes of white lace, is thrown over the head and shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft blood, tinged olive, of the glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and he feels that though the soft blue eyes, and the delicate loveliness of his own countrywomen awake the more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute in vain, the commanding superiority of these dark-eyed and fine formed damsels.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

As there is innocence in babes, and imbecility in old age; even so there is envy in poverty, and arrogance in opulence.

Don't try too hard to be happy. Many run about after felicity like an absent man hunting for his hat, while it is in his hand or on his head.

Common minds are hardened by ingratitude: but to superior natures it is an occasion for new acts of kindness.

A serenading party, after having played before a house for nearly an hour, were politely informed by a watchman that "nobody lived there!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. WHELAN;

Sir,—Most of your readers I presume were well pleased to read Mr. Hume's letter printed by you ten days since, and it is to be hoped all Liberals are prepared to "use with prudence and moderation the privileges to be conceded to the Colony." Amongst some strong expressions which received utterance last Session, there is one by the Speaker, in regard to the power of the House to exclude the Governor's Messenger. The precedents he, on the spur of the moment, referred to, were only those where the Commons kept the Royal Messengers outside, and the Speaker in the Chair, till they had completed their procedure. He never anticipated that the Governor would use violence to drive them from their hall, and therefore could not think of repelling it. The House did suspect the intention was to take them by surprise, and the last day proved that the Governor could resort to such an offensive proceeding.

The Elective Council referred to, in Mr. Hume's letter, as to be had if we apply for it, has been decried by some as a departure from the British Constitution. We have not the British Constitution here unless you will say that a Governor, whose essential interest must be out of the Colony, because his tenure of office is for six years, and because he is appointed by a man three thousand miles distant, unless you will say that such is in the same position, and likely to have the same feelings of good will and that strong desire to retain the good will of the people which the Sovereign of Britain ought to entertain for them. And a Legislative Council elected by such a Governor, or by him and his Executive Council, is certainly not equal in independence to the House of Peers, not one of whom the Sovereign can displace, unless for treason, and even then not by his own decision, but by that of the Peers.

Were the Legislative Council to consist of men worth £1000 or at least £500 in real property, clear of incumbrance, and who had resided ten years in the Colony, and were they paid like the House of Assembly, it is believed they would be more efficient. Would that add too much to the expense? Well then, make the Assembly sixteen in number, and the Council eight, and the expense would be the same as at present.

Something I was going to have stated in regard to the falsehoods published in the English papers as to the moderate terms demanded by the Landlords in this Colony—which lies even Mr. Hume appears to have believed—but that shall be reserved for another letter.

I am, Sir, yours, &c,

A. B.

July 8, 1850.

P. S.—Could we not elect our own Governor, Council and Assembly, as well as some of the old Colonies did 150 years since? It is hard to be governed by one whom not one man in twenty would vote for. Not one in twenty, you ask—why there would be twenty candidates. Well, to speak again then, Mr. Editor, twenty chosen could easily be selected in this Colony, every one of whom would poll double the number of votes of our present Governor, whether Sir Governor, member of the Legislative Council, or of the House of Assembly.

A. B.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE OFFICES IN QUEEN SQUARE AND THAT IN DOWNING STREET.

VERYLILY, to use the language of the last *Royal Gazette*, "there is now no need of conjecture, as to what is the nature of the correspondence carried on between the offices in Queen Square and that in Downing Street; nor do we apprehend that there is much room for doubt, as to the sentiments of the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government."

Indeed we have never been in doubt as to the nature of the correspondence. We have all along been aware that, since the declaration by the British Government of their intention to extend to every British Colony, enjoying a representative constitution, all the advantages to be derived from Self or Responsible Government, where such a form of Government should be desired by the people; and especially since the people of Prince Edward Island have pronounced, in the most decided manner, in favour of the adoption of that system here and the overthrow of the old irresponsible rule, the policy and effect of which have ever been to crush patriotism, to repress independence, to limit knowledge, to check investigation, and hold the people in agrarian servitude and political bondage; our officials have been most traitorously engaged in plotting against the rights and happiness of the people, by representing them, or causing them to be represented, to the Home Government as wholly unfit to be entrusted with the powers of Self-Government, not so much on account of the poverty of their condition and the paucity of their numbers, as on account of their ignorance; and by causing themselves to be extolled and eulogized—in contradistinction to the popular members of the Legislature, whom they have defamed and bespattered with the most rancorous scurrility—as "the lords of human kind" in the Colony, and indubitably the only men amongst us, upon whom place, emolument, power, and honour could, with any regard to justice and merits, be conferred; for they well know that one certain and immediate effect of the establishment of Responsible Government will be their forfeiture of office and emoluments and the utter extirpation and destruction of their power, both root and branch. And—not satisfied with thus falsely and traitorously misrepresenting the people and disparaging their faithful representatives—in their extreme arrogance, insolence and vanity, they have sought, and still seek, through the public press, to insult the common sense and ridicule the understanding of the people, by telling them that they are utterly incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, that they know not in what honour and integrity consist, that they have not the most distant idea or conception of the qualifications requisite either in a member of the Assembly, a member of the Government, or an incumbent of a public office; that, in fact, their wishes with respect to a change in the Government, are no more to be regarded than those of a child who cries because he desires the moon for a play-thing; and that all besides themselves in the Island are so doltish, degenerate, and incapable, that were they to retire from office and resign their power, nothing short of a miracle could save the country from absolute and immediate ruin.

But we are bold to tell these men, in the plenitude of their vanity, that, were they stripped of all the "appliances and means," of all the false greatness and specious pretence, with which circumstances and place have invested and surrounded them; were they deprived of their luxurious abodes, their menials, equipage, broad-cloth, "leather, and prunello," and obliged to don themselves in the homespun garments of honest and frugal industry, and to travel the same long, rough, and weary road, upon which many, their superiors, are now toiling; there are some among them who, in spite of all their long nourished pride and arrogance, would soon be made most painfully sensible of their natural incapacity and inferiority, even amongst common men.

These men, now actuated by one sole and common aim and desire—the retention of place, emoluments and power—which on the introduction of the Responsible System of Government into the Colony, would all

slip from their grasp, leaving some of them scarcely a wreck behind—these men, we say, become almost frantic in their apprehensions and ready even to shriek for aid, are prepared to seek refuge in any alternative, however severe and mortifying the conditions annexed to it, provided they be less awful than the total extinction of their power and emoluments; but still there seems to be one faint hope left to them in their misery, the fitful rays of which they almost idolatrously worship; we mean their hope of the partial, if not total, demolition of our Representative Constitution—the extinction of all spirit of freedom and independence in the Legislature, and the substitution, for our present popular Assembly, of a set of men little better than living automatons and self-acting tools—the nominees of the Crown and "the elect" by bribery and corruption—annually to enact the farce of deliberating upon the affairs of the Colony for the good of the people, but, in fact, merely to vote the "needful" for the support of those who, in mockery of the rights of freemen, shall have constituted them a Legislature.

It may seem cruel, and may actually be so, to deprive men, standing upon the very brink of political perdition, of the deceitful hope which now cheers the last hours of their official importance; but we are bound to do so, lest we should become the ally of those co-laborers in iniquity, whose traitorous proceedings have for their object, not only the frustration of the views of the Imperial Government for the extension of the rights and liberties of the people of this Colony, but the diminution of those which, under the present imperfect and irresponsible system of government, they may now enjoy; that, through the imperial exercise of such tyranny and oppression, and by such defalcation of public rights and prerogatives, they—the too long exclusively exalted and favored few—may be left in secure and undisturbed possession of the profits and emoluments derived from power and office. We will not, we cannot, for their comfort and gratification, countenance the assertion and belief, for which they impudently seek to procure acceptance among the people, that, because the Assembly, consistently faithful to their public trust, refused to be drilled into submission by Sir Donald Campbell, and scorned disgraceful obedience when, in the most insulting manner, he commanded them to fall back and wheel to the left, the Colony shall be subjected to an imperial interdict, and their faithful representatives criminated by the ban of the empire.

On the contrary we are convinced—and our conviction we will honestly and boldly declare—that, however unacceptable the manifestation of the genuine spirit of independence and freedom on the part of the Assembly may be to Earl Grey and the "men of unbounded stomachs," who have here long fantastically aped, upon a petty scale, the bearing and the practice of hereditary aristocrats, their disapprobation, and resentment of it will fail to effect the cancellation of the royal word, which, through Her Majesty's present administration, has been clearly and unequivocally pledged to the people of Prince Edward Island, and of other Colonies similarly circumstanced, to the effect that, if they desire Responsible Government, Responsible Government they shall have; and, therefore, we opine, the sooner some of the present tenacious and arrogant incumbents of power and place in this Colony succeed in disabusing themselves of their fond and fallacious expectations of luxuriating a while longer upon the sweets of their several occupations, and betake themselves, for the popular gratification, to the pedaneous practice of the plebeian melody, "And a-begging we will go," the sooner will they learn to comport themselves with decorum and propriety in the humble sphere to which they will shortly be called upon to descend from their fortuitous elevation; and with more grace may they then assume, as a cloak to their sorely wounded pride, the exterior of the philosophy of the fallen Wolsey, and exclaim with him,—however foreign the sentiment may be to their hearts—to any friend who, amazed at their reverse of fortune, may enquire of them concerning their peace, How do you Sirs? "Why well: never so truly happy, my good friend. We know ourselves now. Our fall has cured us; and from these shoulders, these ruined pillars, taken a load would sink a navy, too much trust and honor: O, 'tis a burden too heavy for men who hope for heaven."

(To be continued in our next)

COLONIAL MAILS.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Rose* on Thursday evening last, we were put in possession of our usual exchanges. We have hastily glanced over their columns, but have found nothing particularly worthy of notice except the statements concerning the guilty and unhappy Dr. Webster, and an article on the reciprocity between these Colonies and the United States, which we give as follows:—