

The Jury then retired and after an absence of three hours came into court, and delivered a verdict of GUILTY.

LADY MINERS IN CALIFORNIA.—A young man from Maine, writing to his friends from California, says that almost 30 miles from any other digging, are two "intelligent and beautiful" young ladies, with no attendant except an old grey-headed negro whom they had enticed to accompany them, and who is the servant of the father of one of them. The eldest of these was not 20. It seems their imagination had become excited by the gold stories which they had heard, and they had determined to try their hands at making a fortune. The old negro was past work, and was left in the camp during the day to look after the household affairs, and keep watch while the girls pursued their mining operations. When the party reached their camp the old darky was alone in it, but the girls came in during the day, and received their visitors hospitably. They expressed no fear of being molested or robbed, and said they should leave for home when they had accumulated \$10,000; they had already gathered \$7000. They were from Florida.

Colonial.

We are indebted to the St. John's (Newfoundland) Courier for the following remarks in reference to this Island. "It is true enough that the principle of Responsible Government has been conceded to the Colony by the Mother Country; but Sir Donald Campbell and his advisers—unwilling, we presume, to part with power—admit the principle to be very good in theory, but not to be tolerated in practice, and are determined to postpone putting it into operation as long as possible:—

CONCESSION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT TO P. E. ISLAND.

The Islanders have worked their agitation for Responsible Government to a victorious issue—This little, yet brave and independent colony, has had the spirit and the determination of men who would govern themselves in the true spirit of British constitutional liberty, and they have gloriously borne down every obstacle which great foreign monopolist influences, and local factions had erected to defeat them. We can well honor and respect the honest representatives of the constituencies of P. E. Island, and may sincerely congratulate that colony upon the salutary change it has effected by the proper use which it has made of the most valuable privilege of freemen—the elective franchise. Oh, that Newfoundland could catch the infection! Oh, that our citizens would begin to value their country, and strike out for a form of Government which should be congenial to their tastes and feelings; for that Responsible Government is desired we know, but we lament the absence of that fearless public spirit which would compel a few men to commence an earnest agitation, which once begun, would, in a short time end in success. We tell the people, that it is criminal to be silent; it is worse—it is slavish and contemptible. We hear sneers and jests and opprobrium flung upon the present system of legislation; if it be the wish to purify it, we say, let them say so, let them come out and form a Committee to begin an agitation for that object, let them call public meetings and the public will respond, and before such a movement the present system will disappear, and one will be substituted which will make the representative branch truly the reflex of public opinion, and not as it is now, a place to which men aspire to which they may make advantageous bargains with the Executive. Responsible Government has arrived to your threshold, and if you do not woo its further approach, you will deserve to remain under the legislation of tricksters and jugglers.

We congratulate the leader of the movement in P. E. Island, George Cole, Esq., whose acquaintance we have had the honor to make, and the result is only such as we could have anticipated from the agitation of so able and so independent a man. We recollect his energy of character, his evident sincerity of purpose, his high and enlightened and liberal sentiments; we honor and esteem him, and sincerely congratulate him upon the successful result of his spirited advocacy of the true constitutional principle.

Some of our members are talking of opposition to the Bill introduced by Mr. O'Brien for an increase of representatives, the first essential to prepare the country for the new system of government; and we will briefly tell them, the reward which they will be sure to receive for that opposition, will be the contempt and denunciation of the whole country. Mr. O'Brien's Bill is the only real measure of reform as yet proposed, and we shall continue to observe it and expose the fallacies by which it has been attempted to be met.

The announcement from P. E. Island comes to a friend of ours, in a private letter of the 14th March, from a gentleman of high political standing, who formerly belonged to the conservative ranks, and states:—

"This has been an eventful day for P. E. Island. By a Dispatch received this day from Downing Street, and this day communicated to the House of Assembly, Responsible Government has been extended to us to the full extent, (the Chief Justice's salary in full, and an adequate Civil List being first provided by the Legislature.)

Many here think it will be ruinous to a small colony

like this, but I am of a different opinion, and am prepared to support it. The system of monopoly, bartering in offices, &c., has thus happily received its death blow here."

ABOLITION OF LAW MONOPOLY IN NOVA SCOTIA.—

The following important Act—introduced by the Hon. Mr. Howe—lately passed the Legislature of Nova Scotia. We hope the Legislature of this Island will not be backward in following the liberal example of the Nova Scotians, in this respect, when the Lawyer's Amendment Bill shall come before them in the approaching Session.

AN ACT.

To authorise Her Majesty's Subjects to Plead and Reason for themselves or others in all Her Majesty's Courts within this Province.

Whereas, The monopoly now enjoyed by a limited number of persons of privileged seats in Her Majesty's Courts, and of the right to Plead and Reason therein, is injurious to that privileged class, by withdrawing them from the free competition of their fellow-subjects, is unjust to the Judges, who would often be instructed by men of genius and learning cared in other pursuits; and deprives the great body of the people on the one hand, of the privilege of selecting Advocates—and on the other, of all inducements to study and comprehend the Laws:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:—

From and after the passing of this Act, any of Her Majesty's Subjects who shall have voted at any Election, or paid Poor and County Rates, may Plead and Reason in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature within this Province, enjoying all rights and privileges therein in as full and ample a manner as these are now enjoyed by Barristers, Proctors and Advocates.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle (Conservative Journal) with the Montreal Courier, annexationist organ,—stand strongly opposed to Elective Councils. The latter says:—

"The policy of introducing the Elective principle into both branches of the Legislature, and nominating the Governor by the Crown, is a feeble conception, founded upon very insufficient acquaintance with the people. In the United States the elected President may veto a Bill, but he does so knowing that his tenure of office has but four years duration. If in Canada a Governor, named by the Crown, were to veto a Bill passed by a majority of both Houses, he would peril the connexion; to abstain from the veto would be a voluntary abnegation of his authority; in the one instance he would be a nuisance, in the other a nonentity."

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

THE NEW CIVIL LIST VERSUS THE OLD.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT."

It is so very seldom we find an editorial in the Gazette that we have been disposed to regard the last production with more than ordinary interest, because the official character of the paper—and not the talent which it exhibits—gives it some claim to consideration, and is calculated to lead the public to suppose that its annunciations and assertions are made with the direct sanction of Government. On Tuesday last our contemporary was singularly unfortunate in its assertions. It was stated in the paper of that day, that the object of the Assembly in refusing to transact business with the Government, on which the seal of popular condemnation has been unmistakably fixed, was "to serve the selfish purposes of the leaders of the present majority, whose sole aim, it has been pretty clearly demonstrated, is to thrust themselves into offices of emolument at the expense of the present incumbents." To expose the utter falsity of this assertion, we need only refer our readers to the statement of facts relating to the conference with the Lieutenant Governor, published in the Examiner a few days since. The leaders of the majority who conducted that conference on the part of the Assembly and Council, were offered three seats in the Executive, with the offices of Treasurer, Colonial Secretary, Registrar, Collector of Excise, Attorney General, and Solicitor General, at their disposal, if they would consent to leave six of their adversaries in the Council, and provide pensions to the amount of £400. Their refusal to be bought so easily shews how little they were actuated by a selfish desire for personal aggrandizement. This should, and we trust will, be a sufficient answer to the calumnious assertion of the Gazette—to the blackguardism of the Islander on the same point, and to all these who are too lazy to think and enquire for themselves, but are ever disposed to take their cue from Duncan of the versatile conscience. Many of the plant

Now, as to the next assertion, that "the amount of advantage which the Colony would derive from the change is more than problematical," and that an increase rather than decrease of official salaries would be the result, for the Gazette endeavours to make it appear, that the office of Colonial Secretary and Registrar would entail an expense of £650 annually to the Colony, under the Civil List Bill of the present year, while under that of the previous year it amounted to only £550,—we subjoin the following statement, which we defy the Gazette to controvert.

Let us first see what amounts are given to the different Officers whose salaries are now paid by the Colony:

Chief Justice,	£700
Assistant Judge,	500
Secretary and Registrar,	550
Fees retained by that Officer,	90
Road Correspondent,	40
Surveyor General,	100
Attorney General,	200
Prothonotary and Clerk of Crown,	90
Treasurer,	500
Collector of Excise,	200
Commission on collection of Land Tax in Charlottetown, say,	50
Amount paid Clerk of Legislative Council, and expense of Indexing Journal,	180
	£3260

The arrangement proposed by the Liberal Party, and partly carried out by the Civil List Bill passed in the late Session, would fix the salaries and allowances at the following amounts:—

Chief Justice,	£700
His successor,	£600
Assistant Judge,	500
His successor,	£400
Secretary, combining office of Road Correspondent, and including Clerk's allowance,	450
Registrar and Keeper of Plans, &c., now kept in Surveyor's Office,	200
Attorney General,	150
Treasurer, including collection of Land Tax in Charlottetown, and Clerk's allowance,	450
Collector of Excise,	200
Clerk to Legislative and Executive Councils,	100
	£2,750

Saving of 510  
Further saving after the incumbency of the present Judges, 200

£710

From the above statement it will be seen, that instead of there being lost to the Colony the sum of £100 annually by the contemplated separation of the offices of Colonial Secretary and Registrar, a clear saving of £130 will be effected, and on the whole arrangement the Colony would gain annually £710.

So it appears after all, that the Responsible Government party are the real economists, and that "the amount of advantage" which the Colony will derive from the change, in the matter of salaries alone, will be not only not "problematical," but clearly defined.

It may not be amiss to notice one other observation in the Gazette's editorial, in reference to the subject of salaries, namely, that the office of Clerk to the Executive Council is little inferior to that of Colonial Secretary. If such be the case, how has Mr. Haviland been so fortunate in getting the duties of that office discharged for something like ten pounds a year? In answer to the remarks respecting anticipated loss to the Revenue, which the Gazette puts down at £30,000, we have only to observe that the whole Excise Revenue of last year did not amount to over £11,000, and the whole revenue of the first quarter of that year did not exceed £4000; so, should the Revenue Bill remain unpassed for the first quarter of this year, it is not likely a second quarter will be suffered to elapse before such a Bill receive the sanction of Parliament, as the wishes of the Assembly will, no doubt, be complied with by Her Majesty's Government before the expiration of that period.

Schoolmasters and Roads and Bridges are subjects that excite the lively sympathy of the Gazette. "To pity no Schoolmaster can be found to teach the editor of that paper common sense and understanding, so long as he follows the will-o-the-wisp who has been tempting to frighten the public for the last few weeks by shedding a delusive light over the columns of the Examiner, he must only expect to knock his head now and then against a post, and get laughed at by the public."