

of an excuse or reason for so doing. Some might be apt to enquire, what benefit could arise to the Colony, from an endeavour, on the part of the people's representatives, to gain the good will of a Governor. He would reply, that it was of paramount importance to the interests of the Colony, to be honestly and justly represented to the Home Government; and that Sir Donald Campbell would, at all times, by fair and faithful representations to the Home Government, with reference to the state of the Colony, endeavour to promote and secure its future prosperity, there were good and substantial grounds for believing. They might expect to experience whilst Sir Donald should administer the Government, a repetition of the beneficial acts of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, whose influence at Home being almost unlimited, was ever exercised for the general good of the people of Prince Edward Island, whilst he was the Head of its Government. Of all lines of policy, it was one of the wisest to reconcile the Governors of the Colony to their appointment, and to make them satisfied with their emoluments in it. They might then, most reasonably, be expected to take an interest in its well-being. But were such precaution neglected by the Legislature, what could be expected but that Governors should look upon their appointment as mere temporary, and as nothing more than a stepping-stone to a better. The hon. member concluded by saying that he knew nothing of His Excellency's views of the subject; and that he had introduced it uninfluenced by any other consideration than that which arose from the conviction which he entertained in his own mind, that the appropriation of an additional £500 currency to His Excellency's Salary, from the Land Tax, would be an act of sound and wise policy; and he hoped the Committee would view it in the same light. The hon. member then submitted a Resolution for the increase which he had recommended.

Mr. Le Lacheur was sorry he could not second the motion. [Mr. Haviland rose and seconded it.] Mr. Le Lacheur resumed. He thought favourably of the present Governor, and trusted he would be guided by a reference to the past; and not allow himself to be ruled by the enemies of good government, a few men who cared more for their own interests, than they did for those of the country. They it was who had always instilled the poison into the ears of the new-comers, and made them bad governors. Sir Henry Huntley did not, at his first setting out, perceive the rocks which lay in his course. They were then under water; but he had left them bare in the eyes of his successor, who would doubtless be benefitted by his knowledge of their existence and locality. Sir Charles Fitz Roy, no doubt, came to the Colony with good intentions; but he was soon corrupted. He could not stand up against the united efforts of the Family Compact, and contamination followed. It would really seem that the £500 proposed as an addition to the Governor's Salary, were expected to have the influence of a charm. The learned member who had just sat down, had not, it was true, said, in express words, that His Excellency would not pursue an independent, upright and honest course, unless the proposed addition to his Salary should be voted to him; but that such was his (Mr. P's.) opinion, might, very fairly, be inferred from his speech, in which he had insisted how greatly it would be for the benefit of the Colony to render his Excellency comfortable. He (Mr. Le Lacheur) wished to see every son of Adam comfortably circumstanced. Would to God that it was in their power to provide even bread for the starving population of Prince Edward Island. The question submitted by the learned member was ill-timed. The cry of want was echoing throughout the Island. The expenditure for the current year would far, very far, exceed the income; and yet the House kept on *vote—vote—voting*, with as much recklessness as if their resources were inexhaustible. A singular and sudden change had come over the minds of some hon. members. Even Sir Charles Fitz Roy, the man of all men, could not get an increase to his Salary; and, up to that time, the question had been decidedly unpopular. It was not favourably entertained either by the people or their representatives, even for the great Sir Charles, whose influence, according to the learned member for Charlottetown, was almost unlimited at Home, and always exercised for the good of the people of Prince Edward Island. He could not then refrain from saying, as he often did, alas! that words were only wind; for Sir Charles had never been known to do one kind act for the benefit of the ill-used and oppressed Tenantry. His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell had promised to visit some of the back settlements in the Island; and he (Mr. Le Lacheur) trusted he would do so. He (Mr. Le Lacheur) had told Sir Donald not to expect to obtain a knowledge of the situation of the people from a visit to the hon. Speaker or to old settlements; but that if he would visit Douse's or Baldwin's Roads, or his own countrymen at Belfast, he would run no risk of being deceived. The people of Prince Edward Island never experienced a seven years' blighted and their cattle lean. It was the duty of the House to bear that fact in mind, instead of thoughtlessly and extravagantly proceeding to create new offices, and inconsiderately granting £500 for one thing, and £500 for another; just as if their only aim was to place the Colony in a state of insolvency. It ought to be remembered that the resources of this country were not like those of the neighbouring Provinces. And by the representatives of the people it ought never to be forgotten that the Tenantry had been robbed of their rights, and

that, instead of possessing freeholds, like the Nova Scotians, they were a rent-paying people, and could not possibly exist under any additional burthens. What he had stated were some of the reasons which induced him to oppose the Resolution of the learned member for Charlottetown. In conclusion, he would ask, why was there so much haste? why was it proposed to vote £500 in addition to His Excellency's Salary, when he had not asked for any such addition to it, and, perhaps, did not desire it? Let him have time to make his tour through the back settlements. Let him have time to see the wretchedness of the people; and then, if he (Mr. Le Lacheur) mistook not the character of His Excellency, he would be content with the provision made for his predecessors in office, and scorn the proposed addition to his Salary, as he would spurn the offer of a bribe; and as he (Mr. Le Lacheur) spurned the offer of two years' pay, which was offered him, as the price of his vote, when the question was under consideration in a former session. He (Mr. Le Lacheur) then clearly saw through the motives which caused him to be tempted with the offer of a bribe; and he would, on no account, consent to sell or betray his constituents. He trusted Sir Donald would, in like manner, clearly see through the motives of those who sought to blind him by an addition to his Salary of 500l. a year, and plainly give them to understand, consulting his own honor and independence, he could not consent to accept it.

[To be continued.]

News by the last week's English Mail.

[From the Liverpool European Times.]

ENGLAND.

The progress of Reform in England appears to be more than answering the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest friends. 'Bankers, Merchants, Shopkeepers, Ministers of Religion, Barristers'—in a word, the vast body of 'the middling class' of the population of the United Kingdom has already, by letters addressed to the leaders of the movement, expressed their approbation of the objects proposed to be realized, viz: household suffrage, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and triennial Parliaments. When the Reform Bill was carried by the Grey ministry, that measure, it was declared, must be final. Reform, it was said, could progress no further, and the Constitution as then reconstructed must remain sacred and intact. So thought, at all events, so said the Whigs. But the true popular party say nay, and biding their time, have now to put their opinions upon record, and are re-organizing that great body by the instrumentality of which the Corn Laws have been rendered nugatory, and Free trade become Law for pushing onward the Reform to its farthest possible bounds—and the days of unequal taxation and oligarchical misrule in England are numbered.

IRELAND.

The tenor of our advices from the sister kingdom during the past week are interesting. The repeal movement is still actively carried on; and despite the discouraging sentiments of his Excellency Lord Clarendon, its advocates, both at Conciliation Hall and the Confederation Rooms in D'Olier street, Dublin, are as determined as ever to secure the darling object of their agitation. The adhesion of Mr. Sharman Crawford to the ranks of the Protestant Repeal Association, lately brought into existence, and the very enthusiastic meeting of its members, which was held a few evenings ago, all tend to demonstrate the possibility of her Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, convoking, ere long, an Irish Parliament in College Green. A London correspondent of one of the Dublin daily papers states that it has been positively settled that the Queen shall visit Ireland during the course of the summer. It is said that the royal yachts are already in progress of equipment for the trip; and it is understood that they will be ordered to Birkenhead, there to receive her Majesty and the royal party on their arrival by special train from London. The time named for the trip is the last week in July, or the first week in August.

The Lord Chancellor has addressed, through his Secretary, a letter to Mr. Smith O'Brien, requesting to know whether the 'Proclamation by the Council of the Irish Confederation' was signed by him, or had been published with his sanction, and whether he wished to offer any explanation of a proceeding which appeared to the Lord Chancellor to be greatly at variance with the conduct to be expected from a gentleman holding her Majesty's commission of the peace. To this inquiry Mr. O'Brien replied in the affirmative, and stated that the document had his full sanction, justifying his conduct in the following words—"Conceiving that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had, by means of a government proclamation, propounded to this country opinions inconsistent with the laws of the land, relative to certain suggestions which had been offered by the council of the Irish Confederation, touching the formation of a national council, and of a national guard, I felt it to be my duty, with the concurrence of the council, to warn the people of Ireland that they ought not to place any reliance upon the illegal and unconstitutional doctrines set forth in such proclamation." The conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's letter will show that Lord Chancellor Brady can have but little power over one who glories in the haughty tone of defiance which he hurled at the

Government, and the assembled representatives of the United Kingdom, on the 10th ult. in the House of Commons. He writes thus:—"With regard to my commission of the peace, I beg to remind you that I resumed it at the instance of twenty-two magistrates of the county of Limerick, who spontaneously, and without my knowledge, signified their opinion to the Lord Chancellor that the public interest required that I should be invested with the office of justice of the peace. I consented to resume that office with a view to assist in preserving social order; but I shall very cheerfully surrender that commission, if its retention involve any sort of pledge that I will uphold an usurped power in this country, or that I will treat, as deserving of respect, proclamations emanating from Dublin Castle which are not sustained by the laws of the land." Mr. Smith O'Brien has since been superseded.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of the association, the chair was taken by A. R. Stritch, Esq., who addressed the meeting. He said, that in seeking to achieve repeal, the people should abstain from a resort to violence or outbreak. They should recollect it was the insurrection of 1798 that led to the enactment of the union, which was carried amidst the horrors and bloodshed and crimes of that period. The constitution of 1782, so gloriously, because bloodlessly, won, was taken from them. He (the chairman) believed there were statesmen still in being who would play that desperate game if they had an opportunity; but the people of Ireland were too well instructed—they were too wise to be so easily caught (cheers). Having urged the absolute necessity that existed for a thorough union amongst all Irishmen, the chairman concluded by congratulating the association on the formation of "The Protestant Repeal Association."—Mr. John O'Connell moved the adoption of an address to William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M. P., expressive of the sincere pain and regret with which they heard of the shameful acts of violence offered to him, by some individuals in Limerick, and their utter and indignant reprobation of those acts and of their perpetrators. Carried unanimously.—At the conclusion of the proceedings, the rent for the week was announced to be £28 11s.

The Protestant Repeal Association held its first meeting in the Music Hall, Abbey-street, Dublin, on Tuesday last. The hall was completely crammed with an assemblage of a character quite peculiar, and such as is rarely seen to assemble in Dublin. There was not present even on the platform, any of the aristocratic class, but very many, however, of the professional and trading classes, while there was not in the body of the hall, densely thronged as it was, ten men who did not belong essentially to the middle class of society, or to the trading superior artisan classes. A reporter for one of the London morning papers, which is opposed to the question of repeal, makes the following remarks respecting this meeting:—

"It would be absurd to deny the fact that the most imposing demonstration in favour of a Repeal of the Union that ever took place in this country has just concluded. When I say 'imposing,' I do not, of course allude to the numbers assembled, although the place of meeting, the Music Hall, in Abbey-street, was crowded to suffocation; but as an unmistakable manifestation of the inroad which a desire for local legislation has made on the Protestant mind.

"Hitherto the Protestants of Ireland have been regarded almost collectively, as the enemies of revolution, but to-night witnessed the most *ultra* of Orangemen declaring for a change, repudiating ascendancy, and offering the right hand of fellowship to their Roman Catholic countrymen. Such events cannot be passed over in silence. The accession of Mr. Sharman Crawford, when his influence in the north of Ireland is considered, cannot but be regarded as significant. Throughout the proceedings the utmost good order prevailed."

The following is the most important part of Mr. Crawford's letter apologising for his non-attendance. It is certainly a significant sign of the times:—

"I do not advocate the Repeal of the Union on the plea of Irish interests alone. I think the interests of England no less claim a speedy adjustment of this question. I consider that England cannot be safe with Ireland disaffected, and that the discontents of Ireland cannot be removed otherwise than by a restoration of her Parliament. If Ireland be held to England by a forced union of the Legislative body, she will be a continual drain on the resources of her mistress, both to supply her wants and to hold her in subjection. A hostile body of Irish members in the Legislature will act dangerously to the rights and interests of England, as has been on some late occasions manifested. Ireland will continue to be England's weakness, and a violent and hostile separation may not be the improbable result, when the contingency shall arise to produce it. Be assured, sir, I shall look to your movement with deep interest."

The speeches delivered and the resolutions adopted at the meeting were peaceable and loyal in their character, but most determined in throwing off the yoke of British Government.

Some progress has been made in the state trials this week. On Monday the plea of abatement in the case of Mr. Mitchell was argued before the Judges of the Queen's Bench. Their lordships gave their decision on Wednesday, which was adverse to the traverser; whereupon the Attorney-General called upon Mr. Mitchell to plead forthwith. Mr. Mitchell then pleaded