

Government are seeking to annihilate. If the Government come in as reformers, it is strange that they have propounded no measure. It is said that members holding offices under the late Government dared not oppose the Government; but there were some of the present majority who, to please the proprietary party, opposed measures to which they had pledged their support.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—With reference to the allusion which has been made to the Act 14 Vic., Cap. 3, which the hon. member, Mr. Whelan, stated gave us the system of Government we are accused of having violated, I must say that it is the first time I have heard that Responsible Government has been ascertained and defined by a fixed law in either of the neighbouring Colonies or anywhere else. I well know, however, that when, in 1851, that hon. member's party was returned with a large majority, a law was passed by which the Colony was to assume the burden of the Civil List in consideration of a transfer of the Crown revenues. It was attempted to make the assumption of the Civil List contingent upon the cession of a system similar to those of the other North American Colonies, but the bill was rejected by the Imperial Government on that account. The system was conceded, not on the faith of the Act, but on the faith of the Crown, not as we chose to ask, but as Her Majesty chose to grant. Sir A. Bannerman came out with instructions to form his government in accordance with the wishes of the people, and the fact that he did so shows that the popular will was his guide. The party who then assumed the reins had wielded the powers of Government, with but a brief interruption, from that time to the 4th April last, not under that system, nor in fact any other, save that of expediency. They clung to power as long as they could, consistently with the interests of themselves and their friends, and soon were they found departing from the examples of the other Colonies. When vacancies occurred in the Legislative Council, instead of supplying them with independent men, none were chosen but those who were bound to go heart and soul with the majority of the House of Assembly; and candidates for seats in this House, rejected at the hustings, were not objected to, until the Council was filled up with mere partisans, and has become a mere cipher,—until at length the country awoke to a sense of the evil results of having the Assembly crowded with the heads of departments, such as the Treasurer, Secretary, Collector of Excise, Registrar of Deeds, &c., and no counterbalance in the Council. When a gentleman is returned to this House, and the Government offers him an office, his acceptance of it constitutes a bond of union between them; and on his appeal to his constituents for re-election, the whole influence of the Government is brought to bear in his favor, as his colleagues know they must sink or swim together. The people felt that the possession by their representatives of highly paid offices must have the effect of marring their independence. If a member, so situated, with his salary dependent on his vote, should presume to act, according to the dictates of his own conscience, differently from the course of his colleagues, he would be told that he must merge his conscience in his pocket, and vote with his brethren, or otherwise their craft would be in danger. In 1854 the country was pretty generally impressed with these views, and the Government formed that year was pledged to remedy the evils; but the bill then introduced, which provided for the exclusion of all but the Attorney General and Colonial Secretary, and which would probably have satisfied the people, irrespectively of the composition of the party in power, was rejected by the Legislative Council, which was not allowed to pass it when it was sent up;—members were seen behind the seats of the Councillors, fearful lest, by any means, their humble servants might be induced to pass the bill. The position of the majority of the House of Assembly was this: the Government was formed with two officers on the floor of the House, when a dissolution took place—based upon what is known as the school house petitions, circulated by partisans, who went round the country and put down every name they could hear of. The desire for the exclusion of officials did not abate, but had been steadily increasing, until the country has declared in unequivocal terms for their total exclusion, and the candidates on the Government side went to the polls pledged to it. The formation of the Government has given dissatisfaction to the opposition; that, Sir, was to be expected, it is their province to find fault and make all the political capital they can from such a source. Therefore, I was not surprised to hear, to-night, the assertion that a new family compact had started into being, because one or two relationships existed between some members of the Executive and some of the newly-appointed officers. Doubtless, the filling up of the offices has caused some dissatisfaction to individuals; it was not to be expected that the appointments could secure the unanimous approbation of all parties. Men will have their individual and party predilections, whether members of the denounced Political Alliance or not. What happy times there would have been, if that Alliance had never existed! For my part I am happy to listen to the opinions of a body so respectable and intelligent; and I shall be glad to think that the formation of the Government has given satisfaction, although I would by no means reject a fit and proper person, who might be a candidate for office, merely because he might be opposed by a few members of that association. As to the objection that the Attorney General was a partner in professional business with a member of the Executive Council, I cannot consider this a very grave injury to the public service, any more than if a member of the Council had gone security for a public officer; and I have yet to learn that something like that was not done under the late Government. We are told, Sir, that the public liberties are endangered by the presence here of seven members of the Executive without office; if such be the fact, they would certainly be more dangerous with salaries. An unpaid member of the Government in the House, assuming onerous duties, is not as likely to be under improper influence, as he who has a large salary at stake,—the former undertakes the discharge of an irksome and thankless office, which he would not do merely to serve a few friends. If an office-holder does not perform his duty properly he will be told that he has forfeited the confidence of the House and of the country, and, therefore, he must leave his office. It has been rumoured outside that the head of the Executive would not consent to the adoption of the present system; but that officer, than whom no one was more conversant with the principles of Colonial Government, was satisfied to yield to the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives. The Government has been legitimately and constitutionally appointed; and now, Sir, I shall defer any further remarks to another opportunity.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The hon. member has stated, that by the Civil List Bill there was nothing binding on the Government to carry out the same system of responsibility as had been conceded to the other Colonies. Now, the preamble expressly states, "that a system of Responsible Government, similar to that now in force in the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, should be granted to, and established in this Island,"—and the bill was sanctioned before the establishment of the system in the Island. I have been surprised at the remarks which have been made with reference to the Legislative Council. The discussion which has arisen, as to the property qualifications of members of that body, would have induced any one to think that none but the wealthiest landholders in the Island would be appointed to it by the present Government; but the gentleman they recently put there is the owner of about a quarter of a town lot in Charlottetown, and what property he may hold in the country is, I believe, only leasehold. The hon. member, Mr. Palmer, has referred to the elections of 1854, when his party obtained a majority. That majority was made up of men who had deserted their pledges, and were, at the next election, rejected

by the people they had deceived, who sent back a clear majority of liberals. The present majority was the result of a combination of influences. In three of the electoral districts religious animosities had been excited in favour of the Government, and in another the defeated candidate was within 7 or 8 votes of the successful one. It has been said that a member of the Executive would not now have the same influence in the House as formerly, when he held office; but in fact he is now less independent than formerly, when he has the interests of relatives and connexions to maintain. Under the late system the people could deprive him of his office, the knowledge of which was an inducement for him to bring in measures for the general good; now, that inducement is removed. As to what has been said about family compacts, a very snug one had been concocted between the office-holders and the members of this Government.

(To be concluded in our next.)  
W. M. HOWE, Reporter.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The able letter of "Mentor," to His Excellency Governor Dundas, on Orange Lodges, will awaken the public mind to the danger of permitting such institutions to exist amongst us. From what I have heard since its appearance, I feel certain that the overwhelming mass of the people of Charlottetown regard this Orange Lodge as a plague spot. What action will the Government take? They will not interfere, for reasons best known to themselves. These poor Orangemen have been the tools of the present Government; and, in return, the Government will protect them. But the power of the Government could not shield them if we had honest magistrates to do their duty; for these societies are clearly illegal and unconstitutional, as the testimony adduced by "Mentor" fully proves. Alas! that a few discontented mechanics and greedy place-hunters should be made now, as they have ever been, the unreflecting dupes of tyranny. What is the object of Orangemen in this Island? Do they think they can proscrib the Catholics, as was proposed by C. R. in the late Protector. Poor fools! the Catholics can afford to court their malice, and defy their power.

I have been told that the Boyne Lodge, No. 614, is a religious society, for the defence of Protestants. Are we to be told that men who are sworn to "wade knee-deep in Popish blood" are religious? Religious forsooth! yes, no doubt, it is the religion of SATAN, but not the religion of our BLESSED SAVIOUR, who gave us a new commandment, "Love one another." "Defence of Protestants," against whom? Ah! was this the pretext for a brother of "kindred sentiments" to assert at a late Synod, that "Ribbonism prevailed over the Island?" But this libellous falsehood is too glaring to require any public contradiction. If Ribbon societies existed amongst us would the Government be ignorant of the fact? and, if informed of their existence, would they not issue a proclamation against them? To do so, under present circumstances, and in the absence of all information, would be as absurd and ridiculous as if they granted a bonus to a company of infants to capture whales in the Hillsborough. No! whatever may have been the failings of Irish Catholics in other countries, here, according to the testimony of our late highly respected Governor, "they are second to none in the British North American colonies for industry, good conduct, and loyalty to the British Throne."

Some persons are of opinion that the epithet "banditti," applied by "Mentor" to the Orange Lodges, is too strong. But is not a man, who looks on quietly and sees another murdered, held equally guilty as the individual who committed the murder? Then, if a person join a society, which he knows to be illegal, and which has committed dark deeds of guilt, no matter if the most laud, is he not an accessory? Is he not an abettor in point of law? Have not these societies for their principal end the proscription, social and political, of a large number of British subjects? Do they not wish to deprive them of all they hold dear and sacred? Yes, indeed, Orangeism would change its very nature, as effectually as its hily would its hue, were it to become either blue or green, if it had not for its object the insult, degradation, and final extermination of Roman Catholics.

Let the country watch the action of the Government in respect to this subject; and then contrast their conduct with the GREAT LIBERAL PARTY, WHICH GOVERNED THE COLONY FOR EIGHT YEARS IN PEACE AND HARMONY, WITHOUT THE AID OF ANY SECRET OR ILLEGAL INFLUENCE.

Thanking you for your efforts in the cause of civil and religious liberty, I remain, &c.,

August 26, 1859. PHILO-MENTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Here is something new—uncommon—extraordinary. No less than three new publications from our Island press in this month of August, 1859. Perhaps you have not seen them? Many of your readers have not. Allow me to refer briefly to the object and merit of these Books. The first is a neatly bound volume of Poetry from the Queen's Printer's Office. The Title Page is as follows:—"The manufacture of Gas. A Poem. By P. L. L. Charlottetown, 1859." These initials, I think, indicate our worthy citizen, Mr. LePage. The work is on the whole rather dull; yet we occasionally meet lines of considerable vigour. The work, I venture to say, is not destined to go further than a few editions. I most emphatically object to the opening lines; they are unworthy of the author and his interesting subject. Here they are:—

"O coal! black coal, what might and mystery  
Are spun around thee! From the sombre mine  
When first compressed with consistence and  
Subjected to great heat, to that metamorphoses,  
When Murphy takes thee from the truckman's cart,  
Sooty and black, and with high art and skill profound  
Converts thee into Gas! Thee let me sing  
In strains sublime—that with no middle flight  
I may pursue things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.  
Hail heavenly Muse, that sung the Fairy Queen,  
And other lays," &c., &c.

Sir, I hate blank verse; and have to regret that the author did not adopt the Spenserian measure which is far better adapted to a subject of this nature. It would be unfair to make copious extracts, as I presume the poem is published with a view to profit more than anything else. The printer has not done his duty by any means. On page 5 we read "the light what shines"—evidently a misprint; and on page 8, "oh thou foul moon"—which must certainly be a typographical error, for such a slander upon the moon was never uttered by a poet. In the concluding lines the author soars high above his subject. This, Lord Jeffrey reckoned one of the surest signs of genius—I mean that Jeffrey accounted the author's soaring above his theme, and not P. L. L.'s lines, a sign of genius. The author from recounting the troubles, damages, perils by sea and land and other disagreeables, of manufacturing gas, comes to describe the receipt of payment from the consumers of gas, and thus concludes:—

"But thou, O Hope, comest even here with speed  
To cheer our labours. The magnanimous and great  
Souls of our enlightened citizens who enjoy  
The effulgence of coal gas, with generosity repay,  
In gold that shines, the comforts excellent,  
Unknown to high antiquity, that they enjoy;  
While I that whilome sung of other themes,  
Do give receipts and other documents of discharge  
For what I get. Farewell, my muse, our labour's o'er,"

The next volume to which I shall refer is, "On the History of Orange Lodges. The Duties of Orangemen. By a Bel-faster. Charlottetown, J. Barrett Cooper, 1859." This work is dedicated to Col. Gray, and is written in a most wretched style. The author eulogises William 3rd, and says that every Highlander should cherish his memory with undying fondness for cutting off the Papists of Glencoe.

The next work is entitled thus:—"Politics in P. E. Island since 1848. By a Discarded Official. Charlottetown, 1859." This book, sir, may have been printed in your own office for anything that appears to the contrary. The author treats of the merits and demerits of the Liberal Administration, and shows the causes of their downfall. The concluding chapter is devoted to a discussion of the position and prospects of the present party. The following table, which I think is highly important, is all that I shall quote from this work:

A Plan for securing the independence of the Legislature and the amelioration of the condition of the Tenantry:

PRINCIPAL M. P. S.	RELATIONS OF PRINCIPAL IN OFFICE.	M. P. S.	SALARIES OF RELATIONS.
J. Yeo	Green, son-in-law, St. Eleanor's, say,		£50 0 0
	J. Ings, son-in-law, Queen's Printer,		600 0 0
	Attorney General, cousin and Partner,		350 0 0
	Father & step father-in-law Att'y Gen'l, Mayor,		150 0 0
Haviland	Father, also Government pensioner,		200 0 0
	Att'y General's step father, Clerk Sup. Court,		160 0 0
	Step father Attorney General's fees, say,		700 0 0
	Wm. H. Pope, brother, Col Secretary,		450 0 0
Jas. Pope	Brother-in-law to Col. Secretary in Post Office,		150 0 0
	Do. do. Clerk Comr's Court,		120 0 0
E. Palmer	Gets fees as Solicitor General,		150 0 0
	Brother, High Sheriff, say,		80 0 0
J. Longworth	Brother, Collector of Impost,		200 0 0
	Brother, Deputy Sheriff, say,		250 0 0
	Father, Postmaster General,		350 0 0
T. Owen	Brother-in-law Government Stationer, say,		150 0 0
			£4140 0 0

"Add M. P. P.'s salaries,  
"Amount of the public money divided among six principal men of the present Administration and their families, £4,320 0 0

"What a nice collection of fathers, sons, cousins, fathers-in-law, proprietors, agents—all living upon the public money! Hon. E. Palmer appears with cleanest hands among the whole batch. Five gentlemen of the present Administration and their families draw £4140 of the public money in the following proportions:—Yeo £650, Pope £720, J. Longworth £550, T. Owen, £500, and T. H. Haviland £1560!"

Such, sir, is the comment the author makes upon the above Table. You would do well, Mr. Editor, to strike off a few hundreds of copies of it for the encouragement of the tenantry. If the labours of the author fail to purify our Government, I hope the labours of our divines may not. The following is an instance of clerical effort in this field. His Excellency and Lady, accompanied by Mr. Haviland, &c., attended the Free Church in this City on the morning of Sunday, 28th instant, when the Rev. George Suther and took occasion to give a very pointed discourse on the duty of the Civil Magistrate! Although in doing so the Rev. gentleman showed both want of good taste and good breeding, let us hope that his sermon may produce a good effect. For the further edification of the part of his audience he pronounced Voluntaryism a species of infidelity. It is to be hoped that the Voluntaries, with whom the Free Church people are about to effect a union, may be profited by the Rev. gentleman's charitable and Christian observation. Yours, &c.,  
Ch. Town, August 31, 1859. LOUNGER.

[Our friend "Lounger" is sadly given to quizzing. It is needless to say that none of the books above mentioned have ever been issued from any press, nor are likely ever to be issued.—Ed. Ex.]

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., SEPTEMBER 6, 1859.

The non-arrival of our usual Summer supply of Printing Paper, which we expected in time for this week's issue, has compelled us to resort for the present to a smaller sheet than that which we have heretofore used for the publication of THE EXAMINER; and we have, in consequence, been obliged to omit a large amount of matter prepared for this week's paper—including some editorials—together with advertisements. We shall, however, make good the omission, and compensate for our present deficiency, by issuing an extra sheet as soon as our new supply of paper shall be received.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a second letter from "Mentor," on the subject of Orange Lodges, which will be attended to next week. "William Cooper," in reference to a recent editorial in this paper, will be heard in our next No.

However much we may admire the sound liberal spirit which prompted "O. C. D." to sing the praises of the late Government and consign to poetical infamy the present one—we advise him to betake himself for the future to plain prose, for he is evidently not destined to shine as a poet; and we fear the publication of his numerous verses would not advance the cause of Liberalism. His other verses, respecting the capture and killing of an ugly beast of a dog under Mr. Reddin's warehouse, are no better. The brute was not worth half the notoriety which has been given to him in prose and rhyme.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday last, the 23d ult., between the hours of 4 and 5 in the afternoon, a young lad about 9 years old, son of Mr. Cantelo, of Bay Fortune, after returning from School, went out to amuse himself where his father was putting up a new Barrack, and unfortunately fell on a chisel which had been fixed in a mortice, making an opening of about five inches across the stomach, and cutting three inches through the parietes of the abdomen. Inflammation extended so rapidly that he sunk about 11 o'clock the following day, bidding defiance to human aid. Doctor McKeown, of Georgetown, was in attendance shortly after the melancholy occurrence.—Islander.

We regret to learn that a young man, named Archibald, was killed by the Truro train on Tuesday evening last, near the Three Mile House. It is said that on discovering the cars approaching, the unfortunate man started to run off the track, but fell and was literally cut in two before the train could be stopped.—Halifax Chronicle.

Rumors are current in many parts of the country, that the government are determined to try another general election before acknowledging their defeat. Let them try it. It only needs this last outrage on the patience of the people to consign them forever to political oblivion.—Pictou Chron.