

trollable circumstances, fall short of their importance, as respects extent, population, and wealth—we ought to be upon a par, at least, as respects intelligence and due observance of all the outward decencies and proprieties of public life. He did, however, believe, notwithstanding the hon. member's assertion to the contrary, that there was another member of the Assembly who had felt disposed to imitate his behaviour towards His Excellency; and he (hon. Mr. P.) thought it highly creditable to such hon. members as felt annoyed by the tone in which His Excellency delivered his Speech, that they made no open manifestation of their feeling in the Council Chamber. With respect to the proposed departure from the courteous phraseology usually observed by the Assembly at the commencement of an Address in answer to a Speech from the Lieutenant Governor, he thought that, as that phraseology was one of mere form—so much so as he usually, if not always, employed it without any regard to the precise nature of the feelings of the Lieutenant Governor and the Assembly towards one another, whether friendly or otherwise—it would be much better to allow the Address to commence in the customary manner. The reported Address in pledging the House to pass a Revenue Bill, did not pledge them as to the form of the Bill; and, should the Address be adopted by the House, when the Bill came to be introduced, it would then be competent for any member to propose such amendments as he might desire. No good could result from fettering the House, with regard to the Bill, by any declaration touching it in the Address in answer to a Speech from the Lieutenant Governor.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Perceiving that you have effectually flayed the *Islander*, and being entitled, by the rights of war, to his garb, as well as his hide, I would suggest the propriety of your recommending the transmission of Duncan's Coat and Cap to the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1851, as the most notable curiosities of Art and Manufacture this Island can boast of. The Cap, it is supposed, originally belonged to an Ojibbeway Indian, and was bartered to the cunning "Duncan" for a dozen of brass buttons in one of his peddling excursions on the shores of Lake Winipeg. The Coat is believed, upon the authority of a gentleman learned in antiquarian researches, to be an antiquarian relic, and is supposed to have belonged to the renowned navigator McLean, who, at the time of the Deluge, had a boat of his own. The interest and value attached to this appendage must be greatly enhanced, not only from considerations of its high antiquity, but from the circumstance of its being so frequently "turned." The whole might be illustrated by a sketch of "Duncan," running down the parallel of 45, executed by that ingenious and accomplished Artist, the Solicitor General.

CURIOSO.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

CHAPTER V.

The morning is fair at his coming, his tresses are beautiful on the mountains; yea, he spreads his beams over the vallies, and they rejoice; his chariot is effulgence, and he rides in glory.

The Spring-time is here, but the Husbandman is idle. The fields are shrouded in snows, the Ox perishes in the stall, and the Horse has no food for his grinders.

The Robin has returned to our dwellings, he sits among the balm trees rejoicing; and the Spring Sparrow uttereth his song.

Yea, in the morning they sing and in the evening pay tribute; their matin and their vesper is praise, and the melody of their gratitude delighteth the soul.

Yet Winter lingers in our borders, his mantle is on the land; the tender roots of the herbage feel not the sun-beam, and the Forest is desolate with snow; the aspens are tardy in the branches, and the wild flowers have not blown.

Where is my sweet one, first born of the wildings and fairest among its sisters, young floweret of May: the delight of the age, and Queen of all perfume.

Is thy bud ripening beneath the cold snows, and thy tender blossom unfolding there in beauty, as virtue untaunted blooms amid the frowns of the world.

O South and East, send forth thy clouds, laden with warm rains, and thou, O West, breathe gently over the pastures, and destroy the remnant of the wintry hoists. Hold back thy storms, O North, and staunch thy nostrils and wage war no more awhile.

Rise on, O Sun, thou fount of life, and pierce the icy hoists with conquering heat, slay the Loar flocks in the air, and charge the mellow winds with balm, and kiss the earth with vivifying beams.

Then shall the earth be glad again, the grasses shall spring up. The Birch and the Maple trees shall smile with foliage, and the Beech tree rejoice in his green leaves. The wilderness shall be garnished with flowers, and the gardens shall bring forth beauty.

The Songsters shall rejoice exceedingly, and the Lambs shall play on the green hillocks; the cattle shall

be abroad on the pastures, and the Husbandman will cast his Corn in the fields, and there shall be joy with thanks among men, because all nature lives again.

EBENEZER.

MISCELLANY.

WINDISCHGRATZ.—Windischgratz was not so blood-thirsty as he often has been represented. He was a man of cold haughtiness, who on principle commanded those executions which, after the conquest of Vienna, horrified civilised Europe, long unaccustomed to such scenes. His sentence did not aim at individuals, but at the classes to which they belonged. The first necessity, according to his views, was to have a German representative shot, thereby to express his contempt for the Parliament of Frankfurt, and to render the breach between the ideal German unity and the Austrian empire irreparable. Fobel, who was chief of all the democratical Austrian clubs in Germany, was likewise in his hands; but by the newspapers the name of Blum had become more familiar to the prince. He executed Blum, and dismissed the other representatives. Next, a Polish victim was deemed indispensable. Bem had fled. In his stead, his aide-de-camp, Jeloviski, was doomed to death. Thirdly some officers of the National Guards were destined to fall. Baron Sternau was shot; one was thought sufficient. With the same logic, one editor of newspapers was deemed sufficient to terrify this dangerous people. To poor Dr. Becher this fate was allotted. The Jews were defamed as radicals. Dr. Jellinek, the young enthusiastic disciple of Hegel, expired by the balls of the riflemen, that in him all who were of his faith might symbolically be punished. On the same principle, a workman and an obscure Hungarian were shot, as representatives of their class and their nationality. But the man who had been an Austrian officer, who had borne arms against his previous comrade (Messenhauser), could in no case be pardoned. Though in truth he accepted the chief command of the National Guards, only in compliance with the express summons of the "Common Council," and though the Austrian Diet had ratified his appointment, entrusting him with the defence of Vienna, nevertheless, when the Austrian officer had fought against the imperial army, Windischgratz could not leave it unrevenged. As Messenhauser had been sentenced by the common court-martial, not by the drum head court-martial, three days were allotted to him, according to the law, between the sentence and the execution. But when the Field-Marshal, Lieutenant Weldon, Commander of Vienna, was apprised that a deputation from the Common Council had gone to the Emperor at Olmutz to claim grace for the condemned, and that several representatives had joined this deputation, he gave orders for the execution on the second day after the sentence had been pronounced. The Judge-advocate protested against the illegality of this proceeding. Weldon had promised to Windischgratz to have Messenhauser in any case executed. When the deputies returned from Olmutz with the pardon, the commander of the National Guards had been already shot.—*Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady.*

DANCING.—In the life of Martin Luther, by M. Andin, an elegant French writer, the following opinion of dancing is quoted from the reformer: "Is not dancing sinful?" his disciples asked him. He replied, "was not dancing allowed to the Jews?" I am not able to say; but one thing is certain—people dance now a days. Dancing is a necessity of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper. And indeed, I do not see how dancing can be prohibited. If people commit sin, it is not the fault of the dance, which does not offend against faith or charity.—Dance, then, my children.

A JUDGE'S BON MOT.—Last week, in the Crown Court, at Wolverhampton, a jurymen, on the oath being administered, addressing the clerk, said:—"Speak up, I cannot hear what you say." Baron Alderson: "Stop; are you deaf?" Juror: "Yes, of one ear." The judge: "Then you had better leave that box, for it is necessary that jurymen should hear both sides."

PEOPLE who are always talking sentiment have usually no very deep feelings. The less water you have in your kettle, the sooner it begins to make a noise and smoke.

It is said that Barnum is at present in full chase after a chap who helped his own wife at the dinner table, in preference to another lady who sat near him. He is considered the greatest curiosity extant.—*American paper.*

A man with one eye laid a wager with another man, that he (the one-eyed person) saw more than the other. The wager was accepted. "You have lost," says the first; "I can see two eyes in your face, and you can see only one in mine."

FATHER MATTHEW.—Father Matthew, the untiring Temperance Apostle, is laboring with the people of New Orleans. His reception there was enthusiastic, and the papers speak loudly of his eloquence and influence in the great cause in which he is engaged, and his noble amiable deportment toward all with whom he comes in contact. God bless the mission of the brave old man; so warrior, with blood-dripping spear, has won so glorious laurel as the future will award to his brow.

The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1850.

THE Tories of Charlottetown never so richly deserved the nick-name of *Snarlers* as they do at the present moment. When the late short Session closed, the outcry against the majority of the Assembly was terrific. They had refused to pass a Revenue Bill!—the country was about to be ruined in consequence!—thirty thousand pounds would be lost to the Revenue!—no invective against the Liberals was deemed too violent—no abuse too gross. The cry was, they should at least have raised a Revenue, and if they did not think proper to appropriate it, they could "tie it up." Now that they have passed a Revenue Bill, their adversaries turn round to snarl and abuse them. They were at first black-guarded, because it was thought they would "ruin the Island;" now they are black-guarded because they won't let the Island be ruined. The merchants in the majority of the Assembly, it was said, had a design in not passing a Revenue Bill during the last Session; they would keep in their own pockets twelve hundred pounds by not passing it; now because they are so regardless of self as not to save this amount, they are everything that is disreputable and bad. It is a difficult task to attempt to please our opponents in any thing. We hope we shall never please them in any proceeding we may be inclined to adopt, and we are quite sure we will never try to do so.

The majority of the House of Assembly have been accused of inconsistency in thus refusing to pass a Revenue Bill last Session and passing it this. There is not, however, a particle of ground for the accusation; for although they pledged themselves to pass no Revenue Bill in the past Session, they gave no such pledge with respect to the present one; on the contrary, the House would have acted singularly inconsistent had they suffered this Session to close without securing a Revenue, since the Civil List Bill, passed in the last Session, received the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, and therefore rendered it necessary on the part of the House to provide mean for the payment of the salaries set apart in that Bill, on its coming into operation.

The *Islander* affects to doubt the statement made in a late No. of THE EXAMINER respecting the Malpeque meeting. We would not be surprised if the Editor of the *Islander* doubted the fact of his own existence, if his inclination or wishes did not happen to favour the belief. If there be any one individual in the community who has been led astray by the scepticism of the *Islander*, we beg to direct his attention to the exact words of the Resolutions passed at the Malpeque meeting, copies of which Resolutions are herewith inserted:

1st. "Resolved, That this meeting deem it advisable to instruct their Representatives to give their support to the passing of the Revenue Bill, and, in the event of Responsible Government not being ceded to the Colony, appropriate the money to the payment of the Colonial Debt.

2nd. "Resolved, That this meeting wholly approve of the course pursued by the majority of the House of Assembly relative to the introduction of Responsible Government, and deem the bold and determined stand taken by them not only commendable but absolutely necessary."

MR. MACLEAN'S CONSISTENCY.—The only argument which Mr. Duncan Maclean has constantly used to justify his abandonment of the Liberal cause, and his becoming the defender of the Tories, is, that the Liberals are actuated in all their proceedings by a selfish desire for office. Mr. Maclean uses this argument because he can hit upon no other likely to be believed for one moment. But that Mr. Maclean did not believe it was a sin in 1843 to seek for office, is abundantly evident from the following sentence which appears in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Palladium* by Mr. Maclean, and published in that paper of the 10th November, 1843:

"I quite forgot to warn the Doctor" (that is the Editor of the *Islander*) "that if his party don't 'wheel about,' the Liberals will assuredly turn them out of office. IT IS THEIR DUTY, and the attempt, after a little practice, will be quite a labour of love."

What a change has come over the spirit of his dream! Mr. Maclean deemed it his "duty" in 1843 to turn the