

he resigned on the 24th March of the same year, and returned to England. On the return of Louis, the Duke returned to Paris, and took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, but his liberal opinions proving distasteful to the Monarch, he again took up his residence in England, until 1827, when he once more visited France, living in privacy up to the Revolution of 1830. It is needless to detail the events of that period, which terminated in placing Louis Philippe on the throne of France, or the subsequent history of his reign. These are so fresh in the minds of the public, as to need no recapitulation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Lord Lieutenant has accepted from the Town Council of Belfast an invitation to a public dinner, during his approaching visit to that town.

The Marquis of Waterford has made a considerable reduction of the rents on his estates at Newtown Limevady, in Ulster.

The statistics of the Cork Union show a diminution of 747 paupers in the workhouse as compared with the same period last year.

A new body, under the designation of the Irish Democratic Alliance, has sprung up, being an amalgamation of the Irish Alliance, and Irish Democratic Association. They have addressed the ad-Nationalists of Ireland, on the effects of disunion.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The accounts of the potatoe crop are much more favourable, and even in those districts—Limerick, for instance—where the symptoms of failure most prevailed, it is admitted that the crop will be far more abundant than could have been expected. Harvest operations are completed in the South Riding of Tipperary, and, with the exception of Wheat, all the cereal and green crops have yielded a profitable return.

SUMMARY.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We have been favoured by Messrs. Smithies with a fragment of the wire, cased in gutta percha, which has just been successfully laid across the channel. The wire runs in the gutta percha very like the wick of a candle of a finger thickness and seems better calculated than any substance we could imagine to stand the wear and tear of the ocean.—*Daily News.*

The *Daily News*, in language far from enigmatical, warns the admirers of Kosuth that treachery threatens his life.

For the first time since the Reformation, a number of Franciscan monks are about to establish a mission in England, at Bristol.

From China there is a very interesting report, to the effect that the emperor is about formally to tolerate Christianity in his dominions.

We understand that it is in contemplation to carry into effect by the next meeting of Parliament, a further reduction in her Majesty's forces.

Accounts from Sydney announce, that the direct trade to San Francisco, which of late had sprung up was rapidly increasing, and promised to become an important branch of commerce.

The Barque *Mundane*, of Sunderland, from the Clyde to Demerara, has been totally wrecked on the island of Coll, one of the Hebrides. Her crew of 18 men and one passenger all perished.

It has been determined that three new colonial bishoprics shall be immediately erected; the first for the island of Mauritius, the second for Western Australia, and the third for Sierra Leone.

In the warerooms of a celebrated Parisian goldsmith there are now exhibited a crown, a sceptre, a wand of justice, and a sword of state, manufactured expressly for the Emperor of Hayti, at a cost of nearly £20,000.

A tremendous storm of wind and rain, causing a great freshet, had passed over the vicinity of Albany, doing much damage to the Reading Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal. The rain descended, in one continuous torrent, from noon till midnight. The River Schuylkil overflowed its banks; submerging houses, and sweeping every thing before its torrents; many

lives are reported lost. Near Allen-Town, Pa., the water of the Schuylkil rose to the height of 18 feet above the ordinary level.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

APOSTACY AGAIN EXPOSED.

ONLY that the interests of the whole Colony are at stake in the discussion of the question of Responsible Government, we would, perhaps, long ere this, have apologised to our readers for occupying so much of our space twice every week in exposing the misrepresentations and absurdities of the two papers which are applauded and supported by the Oligarchy and their dupes, to defeat the intentions of the Queen's Government in reference to the above question, and to perpetuate in the land the most debasing despotism. So assiduous are the editors of those papers in playing into each other's hands—so wily and slippery in their movements—so quick at forging falsehood, and so ready at practising deception, that we are often compelled to leave other, and, perhaps, more interesting subjects untouched, in order to exhibit in their true light the conduct and principles of these parties.

In our last No. we established beyond all doubt, on the authority of Mr. Maclean himself, the fact of that person's apostacy from the principles he advocated a few short years ago, not in respect to Responsible Government only, but to the character and utility of the system of administration which yet prevails here, and to the conduct of the parties connected with it. Then, according to Mr. Maclean, these parties were tyrants, oppressors, and betrayers of their country: now they are honest and indefatigable public servants, and patriots of the first class. We have now to prove the inconsistency and piancy of his brother editor of the *Royal Gazette*, whose fraternal regard for the *Islander* is so great, that he cannot refuse to join with Mr. Maclean in opposing Responsible Government, admitting that he agrees with his "talented brother on many points" of his opposition to that measure; whilst, a few days before, he claimed the merit of being a thorough-going advocate for its adoption!

It may not be generally known that the *Gazette* is now under the editorial management of John Lawson, Esq. Such is, however, the case; Mr. Lawson has, for several months, held a retainer from the Government to defend it on all points in the court of public opinion. How far he has succeeded, his readers can best understand. At all events, they are quite familiar with the censorious language which Mr. Lawson, as editor of the *Gazette*, has used, in recent numbers, when alluding to the majority of the House of Assembly and to their proceedings. They have been told that that majority did wrong in setting their faces against the Executive—that the stopping the Supplies was an uncalled for proceeding—that though the majority had at one time "the game" in their own hands, yet they shewed themselves incapable of playing it out—that they were actuated by a sordid desire for the emoluments of office, and by a childish one to become "prematurely Councillors;" besides a great deal more of such stuff, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate.

That Mr. Lawson thought otherwise of the majority of the House of Assembly than he now does, is very evident from the opinions expressed by him while he was the editor of the late *Review*. On the 13th of March last he published a short editorial in that paper, wherein the following language occurs:—

"The crisis has at last arrived. The popular branch of the Legislature and the Executive have, the one thrown down the gauntlet, and the other taken it up. We approve of the conduct of the majority of the House, except in one point, and that is, their determination not to pass the Bill for raising a Revenue. This, we think impolitic," &c.

"The House has hitherto acted constitutionally and temperately—let them continue so to do and they will compel praise from those who have been most ready to blame. Pass, we would say, the usual Bill for raising a Revenue; let the opposite party refuse to take it without an appropriation, if they please; the odium of leaving the country without resources—without the means of paying the public creditor—will fall upon them, and not upon the House."

Mr. Lawson may now find it inconvenient to remember the opinions which he professed to hold six months ago; but he cannot, he dare not deny having made the above observations in the *Review*. Then the proceedings of the majority were praiseworthy, temperate and constitutional. The only fault of which they could be accused was the determination to vote no Revenue. Subsequently they removed that ground of accusation, by passing a Revenue Bill. The Supplies were then refused—that refusal was commended by Mr. Lawson. Now he intimates that supplies should be refused only upon some extraordinary emergency, and that no such emergency had arrived. The majority were then praised for their temperate and constitutional proceedings; they are now stigmatised as incapable of carrying on the Government. Comparing the editorial in the *Review* with those which have lately appeared in the *Gazette*, does it not seem incredible that they were written by the same person? Yet there is no denying that they were; and it must be apparent to every one that the writer who would thus change his opinions in so short a time, must be either shamefully venal or culpably fickle.

The apostacy thus exhibited in the career of the two editors, leads to this conclusion: That public writers who will abandon their party and their principles to serve their own temporary pecuniary interests, are dangerous and uncertain guides, whom none but the wofully blind and ignorant will follow.

A new carrier, who is not yet sufficiently well acquainted with the list, having been employed since Wednesday last in delivering our paper to town subscribers, we are apprehensive that some of them may have been passed. Should this be the case, we shall be obliged to our friends, if they will intimate to us the omission, in order that we may prevent its continuance.

FALLING IN OF THE PICTOU MINES.—We learn by Telegraph Despatch, says the *Halifax Sun* of Wednesday last, that information had been received at Pictou of the falling in of an area of some FOURTEEN ACRES of the roof of the Mines, including a portion of the main road; no lives were lost, and all the horses were got up in time. So far the buildings had not been injured. The extent of damage,

however, was not exactly known, when the despatch left, but what we do know, is of a sufficiently startling character.

JENNY LIND.—The Swedish Songstress is in New York. Her reception in the "Empire City" appears to have been enthusiastic; and attended by demonstrations of popular respect and admiration not second to those which marked her embarkation at Liverpool. Bouquets were thrown upon the carriage that conveyed her to the Irving House. The crowd greeted her as the "Queen of Song"—at midnight she was serenaded by one or more Musical Societies—the airs "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle!" being "introduced with fine effect." The crowd surrounded the place of her abode until a late hour in the afternoon.

It was understood that she would be the guest of G. G. Howland, Esq. for a few days, at Fishkill, on the North River.

PASSENGERS.

In the Steamer from Pictou, on the 12th inst.—Mr. J. T. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr. G. Beer, jun., per *Asia* from England; Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. S. Cowan—and two in the steerage.

SHIP NEWS.

ENTERED.

Sept. 6—William Nelson, Chappell, Bay Vert; deals. Jane, Crane, do.; do. Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou; Mails. 7th—Vine, Campbell, Miramichi; lumber. 9—Jolly Tar, Bouchet Richibucto; shingles and deals. Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou; mails and sundries. 10—Economy, M'Donald, Buctouche; deals. 11—Fly, Campbell, Miramichi; deals. 12—Unicorn, Mutch, Newfid; goods.

CLEARED.

Sept. 6—Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou mails. Schr. Brothers, Beaton, Pictou; bal. 7—Ploughboy, Robertson, Sydney; do. William Nelson, Chappell, Bay Verte; do. Jane Crane, do; do. Trial Gerrior, Miramichi; do. Minna, Richardson, London; timber, deals, &c.—by Benjamin Davis. 9—Rob Roy, Turnbull, Pugwash; bal. Brig Vesta, Walsh, Miramichi—to finish loading deals. 10—Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou; mails. Jolly Tar, Bouchet, Arichat, bal.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.
Liverpool, Aug. 26—Edward Kenny and Runnymede. Bideford, Aug. 26—Decision. Barque Margaret Walker, from St. John N. B., bound to Liverpool, went on shore at Sable Island 4th inst. crew saved—vessel a total loss.

NOTICE.

To the Tenants on those portions of Townships Nos. 65 and 48, and Charlottetown Royalty, the property of Captain and Mrs. Cumberland.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed the Attorney of Captain and Mrs. Cumberland, hereby gives Notice to the Tenants on the above Estates, that their Rents must in future be paid to him.

Those Tenants who have not paid their last year's Rent, are further notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 25th day of November next, legal proceedings will be instituted against all—WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION—who may then be in arrears.

WM. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 11, 1850.

EASTERN MAIL.

THE Mail Carrier for East Point, will leave Mr. Peter Macgowan's Shop, every Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock.

Letters, papers, and parcels for this route will be duly received, forwarded, and delivered.

NEIL MINNIS.

Sept. 4, 1850.

Southern Mails.

MR. S. GANE, the Mail Courier for the southern division of the Island, (Georgetown, &c.) will leave the store of T. B. Tremain, Esq., precisely at five o'clock, every FRIDAY morning, until further notice. Parcels of all descriptions for this route, if left at Mr. Tremain's store, previous to the above mentioned hour, will be safely delivered.