

in the "Central Academy," for which he receives fifty and sometimes sixty pounds of the public money. This sum no person conceives—taking the compilation of unpublished "Grammars" into account—to be more than his services are worth, and yet it is more than double the sum received by many others engaged in the same calling, whose labors in the cause of Education are as incessant and arduous as are those of Mr. Arbuckle. But can there be any good reason shown why a person receiving already sixty pounds of the public money should on that account be more eligible to step into another Office worth thirty pounds to the exclusion of another person in Prince County, who is left in the mean time to grow fat, if possible, on the emoluments of no office at all? Such a doctrine as this, if not theoretically believed, has been too long acted upon in this community. But the time has gone by for letting such matters pass *sub silentio*, and most people are becoming alive to the necessity of giving "their own fish guts to their own sea mews." Hoping you will excuse the length of this,

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

SCANDERBEG.

Milton Cottage, 20th June, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Mr. WHELAN;

I observed a Communication in your last Number respecting the School Visitorship for Prince County. The writer more than insinuates that there is no person in the County qualified for the situation. I do not believe, this, and though not much acquainted in the County, think that I could name several quite as well qualified as the present incumbent, although his qualifications are, I believe, unquestioned. I am a comparative stranger in the County, and not well qualified to give an opinion; but our late School Visitor is not in the same fix, and I hereby publicly request him to come forward from his moody retirement, and vindicate the character of his County, if in his power.

FAIR PLAY.

P. T. Royalty.

The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

In an article headed "Responsible Government in Canada," published in the last *Islander*, Mr. Maclean asserts that the question of Annexation "was not moved at all in the Canadian Parliament." In the shape of a Resolution or an Address, we admit the question was not "moved," but that it was generally discussed, whilst the Assembly was debating the answer to the Governor General's speech, delivered at the opening of the session, is a fact to which every column of the published debates bears testimony. We might quote from a dozen speeches in proof of this assertion; we shall content ourselves, however, with two or three short extracts from a speech delivered by Colonel Guly, in the debate referred to. Col. Guly was, until very lately, an able and indefatigable supporter of the Anti-Responsible Government party—a red-hot Tory, and a fierce antagonist of the Ministry on the Indemnity Bill question, which led to the burning of the Parliament Houses in Montreal, and from which the annexation mania had its rise. But, ashamed of the opposition, as being destitute of honest and manly principles, and actuated by the worst passions in their attacks upon the Government, Col. Guly turns his back upon them, declares his intention to support the Ministry, and finely scourges his former ally, Sir Allan M'Nab, for his attempts to bring "anarchy and confusion" on the Province by his factious opposition and confederacy with the annexationists. He says:—

"He had had no communication with the Ministry; he appealed to them whether he had had any communication with them; but he felt that he was bound by his sense of duty to his country not to do anything to endanger their tenure of office. He wanted peace and was averse to scenes of violence; and he felt that the natural effect of the course of the gallant Knight was anarchy and confusion. * * * If by a coalition between members, who like him were monarchially inclined, and those who were prepared to connect the province with the neighbouring republic, they could turn out that Ministry, what would they substitute for them? Could they form an administration to take their places which would last an hour? Could they sit at the same board and not eat each other up?"

"The annexationist appealed to the most sordid feelings of the human heart, the love of money." "He had found that the men who had favoured annexation were the most vicious of the community, men who had failed in everything they had undertaken, and were ready to rush into any scheme, however wild and

extravagant. They were afflicted with the vices of sordid avarice and of dishonest speculation; he would not say that every annexationist was a drunkard, but he had found that every drunkard was an annexationist; they had lowered and were ready for any scheme to raise themselves. The gallant Colonel again expressed his regret at severing the tie with his political friends. Except in the cases where ministers were clearly proved to be in the wrong, he felt that the only course left to him was to support them. One of the reasons for his doing so was their conduct—wise, honest and true, on the annexation question. It was the only course they could have pursued; the offices of the crown, the militia captains, the magistrates and others derived a certain amount of influence from their position; would it have been fitting to permit those who favoured annexation to use that power to overturn the constitution?"

The most conspicuous leader of the Republican party in the Legislative Assembly is Col. Prince. The question of separating the Province from the crown originated in the Assembly with him. But even he, hostile as he is to the Ministry, fails to discover in the ranks of the party with whom he votes, and by whom he is cheered on in his attacks upon the Government—the materials out of which a new Cabinet could be constructed. A few of his observations will be edifying to Mr. Maclean, and we therefore quote them from a speech delivered during the Address debate:—

"Mr. Prince then informed the ministry that he did not wish to see them turned out of office; he had not such a high opinion of the men on his own side of the House, as to think, they only were competent to form a good ministry. He had great difficulty in seeing how the public business could be conducted, if the present ministry were to resign—a general election might make a difference; but at present he could not see his way. His opposition was, therefore, not dictated by a desire to eject them, but simply, because they had acted wrongly, corruptly, unjustly and despotically. The fact was, he expected very little from the present House of Assembly; his opinion of members was very low—as the Americans say, I have a very mean opinion of this House."

The *Islander* quotes Mr. Merritt—"one of the most honest and trusted of the Ministry"—as being an enemy to Responsible Government, and as to his representing in the *St. Catherine's Journal* that Canada has suffered from the adoption of the Responsible System. We know nothing of the *St. Catherine's Journal*—we know not whether it is owned by Mr. Merritt, or whether it is conducted under his auspices; but we hold it to be perfectly absurd that "one of the most honest and trusted of the Ministry" should lend himself to the service of his adversaries and those of his colleagues—that he should represent as detrimental to the state that very form of Government which he is bound by honour and by interest to uphold. The thing is too preposterous for belief. We must, therefore, regard the *Islander's* statement respecting this gentleman and the *St. Catherine's Journal*, as being entirely unfounded, based upon premises far fetched and untenable as any of those extravagant notions on which Mr. Maclean founds his assumptions regarding our own political movements. The speeches attributed to Mr. Merritt in Parliament afford the very best light to his sentiments. In none of those speeches is he reported as having admitted the "mismanagement of the Responsibilities"—such admission would establish his own unworthiness of the important office he fills, and involve his immediate resignation or dismissal. On the contrary, we find Mr. Merritt giving the most effective support to the ministry by his speeches and his votes, praising Lord Elgin, under whom that Ministry hold their places, as "the first constitutional governor that Canada ever had"—describing the Indemnity Bill, which is the chief subject of complaint with the Opposition, as "a measure which effected a great deal of good," for "it had shewn to the people of Canada that they possessed the power of self-government." Add to this, that Mr. Merritt, on no occasion, alluded in Parliament to the alleged increase of duties—that not one of the most rabid of the Opposition alluded to it—that if such increase had been made and felt as a grievance, springing exclusively from the peculiar form of Government now in operation, it would have been readily handled by Sir Allan M'Nab, Mr. Papineau, Mr. Bolton, or any other member of the Opposition—that in the whole of the debates it is never once mentioned. Add further, that if Mr. Merritt was the traitor to his colleagues, which he is unjustly described by Mr. Maclean, it is impossible to suppose, with the aid of the most incredible stretch of credibility, that he would be treated with that marked courtesy and respect by the heads of the Administration, Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin, with which he is so frequently favoured.

Duncan Maclean may write till he turns as black in the face as the paper he soils by his nonsense, but he will never convince any intelligent reader that the Province of Canada is going to run through the adoption of Responsible Government, when its revenue has been found to increase, in one quarter, £50,000 over the

revenue of a similar period in a preceding year—when its credit is so good in the London Money Market that a loan of half a million can be obtained on the most advantageous terms,—and when in its Parliament its Government continues to be sustained by majorities of 50 and 60.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S SALARY.

It is quite remarkable that ever since Mr. Maclean was called to town to take charge of the *Islander*, and supply John Ings with brains, (for the clique of officials wanted something better than a man of straw to establish their claims to a continuance of the honors and emoluments of office,) Duncan has manifested the most praiseworthy zeal on behalf of the Colonial Secretary. Whether it is that he is anxious to ingratiate himself with that officer, or that he receives from him a more than proportionable share of the salary which Mr. Ings is not able to pay, are reports in respect to which we have received no authentic information, but both of which, notwithstanding, we believe to be true. In the *Islander* of last Friday Donkey addresses himself to the notice of the Secretary, and labors to extricate himself from a ridiculously false position in which we lately proved him to be placed, respecting the salary of that functionary. It will be remembered that Mr. Maclean accused Mr. Rae, of last year increasing the Secretary's salary from £200 to £450. We established the utter absurdity of this accusation, shewing that the Colonial Secretary, who united in his own person the offices of Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council, received £625. Duncan, fancying he can thereby make his falsehood appear somewhat plausible, quotes the law which fixes the Salary of the Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Council at four hundred per annum—says that under this law it was intended that £200 of the £400 should go to the Registrar, and the other £200 to the Secretary (when the same individual held the two offices) the law expressing no such intention,—and that the Salary of £150 sterling, paid by the Imperial Government, was intended as a provision for the Clerkship of the Executive Council, when it is notorious that the duties of that office were discharged by deputy for about ten pounds a year! Really, Donkey must imagine that that small portion of the public who read the *Islander* to be very gullible people, else he would not impose such trash upon their notice as his last editorial in reference to this subject consists of.

Under the new Civil List Bill, which we presume, must shortly come into operation, and bring Responsible Government with it, £450 are allowed to the Colonial Secretary, who is bound to discharge the duties of Road Correspondent; and the labours of these two offices united will be infinitely more arduous than the duties appertaining to the employments for which, under the old System, the Secretary received £625.

An insinuation is contained in the last paragraph of the editorial now under consideration, to the effect, that a "clamour" has been made against the practice of the *Private Secretary* retaining "legal" fees. The insinuation is false. It was not known that there was any such officer as *Private Secretary* since the establishment of the Secretary's salary by Statute, and the retention of fees by that officer, since then, was justly complained of as being without the sanction of law. The discontinuance of the practice complained of, is the best answer to the insinuation.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Rose*, bringing the English, Colonial, and American Mails, arrived at about the usual hour on Sunday evening last. The English Mail reached Halifax on Friday morning, in the Steamship *Cambria*, having been 12½ days on the passage, the longest period any of the Cunard line has yet taken to cross the Atlantic. Latest dates are to the 8th instant, from which we glean and subjoin the most interesting items.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.

The week is almost newsless. Parliament is without any exciting topic: and we may be sure that politics are not raging very violently when we find the Premier, upon a public meeting platform, interposing to prevent the Earl of Harrowby and Mr. G. W. Reynolds having a fight—the nobleman and the novelist of unpleasant fame disagreeing as to the "welfare of the labouring classes." It is one of the mysteries of London how Lord John got to such a meeting.

Events are stationary abroad. The new Electoral Bill having been promulgated as the law, henceforth, of France, and the democrats having determined to bide their time, the President has taken the next step towards his own destruction, and appealed to the subservient Assembly to grant him an increase of salary. Louis Napoleon is terribly in debt, and he is in hopes that France, which is so proud of his great name, may refuse to let his bills be dishonored. But there has been something so anti-heroic in his craving for cash, that there