

the tenure of their power and offices will wholly depend upon the popular will, a regard for their own private interests will lead them zealously and faithfully to endeavour to realize every just and reasonable expectation of the People. There will then no longer be any security for the retention of power and public emoluments, but the favour of the People; and when a party and their dependents lose that support, their fall will be inevitable: for corruption will then no longer, as in bygone times, be able to throw up defences for the security of corruption.

Under the Responsible System, in New Brunswick, it appears that owing to its selfishness and corruption, the House of Assembly has been prematurely dissolved, and its associate organ in iniquity, an equally corrupt and selfish Government, is being warned of its speedily approaching fall: for it cannot be supposed that the people, fully convinced of the treachery of both—will fail to remodel their House of Representatives; and, from a radical change in the Assembly, a reconstruction of the other must follow. If the people choose wisely, a good Government and just Legislation will be the fruits of their selection. If they choose otherwise, they will deserve a recurrence of all the evils by which they have been oppressed: for a free people certainly deserve no better Government than that which they choose to establish.

The occurrence has happened very opportunely, as respects the people of Prince Edward Island and their Liberal Representatives. To the first it will prove that, under the Responsible System, on their own choice depends the character of their Government. The other it will convince that, on their acquisition of power, honor, and emoluments, under that system, if they value their position and desire to retain it, they must prove their liberality—not merely by a liberal use of fair words, but by truly liberal and popular deeds: it will convince them that they can secure to themselves no personal advantages, except by a realization of the public good which they have led the People to believe would result from the perfect recognition and supremacy of the liberal principles which they profess, both in the Legislature and the Government: it will convince them that nothing like permanency can attach to their rule, unless it be exercised for the conservation of the People's rights and the promotion of their interests.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A CHARLOTTETOWN LIBERAL.

June 21, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Having exposed the imposition attempted to be played off by "J. B." in endeavouring to persuade the public that the inhabitants of Prince County are in a ferment of discontent, because forsooth the Visitor does not permanently reside amongst them to diffuse the blessings of wealth and content by the expenditure of £30 a year, and having no personal interest whatever in the matter (except to see that in our Educational System at least there be no jobbing), I see no occasion for any further remarks on the subject. All the enquiries I have been since able to make only serve to strengthen my previous conviction, that so long as the superintendence of their Schools is efficiently performed, the people are willing to endure with stoic indifference the absentee drain of £30 a year. I have also too high an opinion of their good sense to suppose for a moment they would attribute my previous Communication to the pen of Mr. Arbuckle. "J. B." himself could scarcely imagine such a thing, however it might suit his purpose to mislead the "men of Malpeque and St. Eleanor's." It may not be amiss to add, in order to avoid misrepresentation, that I am acquainted with many gentlemen of education in Prince County, who are only disqualified by their Professions. Moreover, it is but right to inform the inhabitants of Prince County that they are indebted to Queen's County, aye, to Charlottetown, for that generous and able redressor of their grievances, "J. B."

I cannot take final leave of the subject without offering, in no spirit of unkindness, a few words of advice to "J. B." Puns, and such *elegancia* as "exceeding bad" &c., will only call forth a good natured smile; but when people see the term "scionist" applied to a graduate of a European University, they cannot help thinking that the person so applying it, is ignorant of its true meaning, or

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

June 20, 1850.

LEGENDS.—A legend says that Christ, visiting the sick, passed through a wood where all the trees bowed their heads in reverence before him. One tree alone stubbornly refused to bend, and that was the aspen. Hence a curse was uttered against it, that it should thenceforward quiver with all its leaves, and that even in the mildest weather, its foliage should not be still. Thus is the origin of the mole, accounted for:—A nobleman had contracted with a butcher to supply him with meat for an entire year, and when the latter had brought in his bill, he had all the bones weighed in his presence, and refused payment of it, saying that flesh, and not bone, was the article for which he had bargained. The price by which the nobleman had obtained the right of vainly weighing the bones, was thus lost, and the very best of the

one individual of the trade, extended his baneful custom to all the butchers of the district. At last all the swindled slaughterers united in one imprecation against the noble, wishing that when under ground he might be changed to an animal that would eat flesh without any bones. The doomed noble was accordingly transformed to a mole, which animal is nourished solely by worms.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850.

THE ELECTION.

THE Election for the Third District of Queen's County has resulted in favour of Mr. Douse—he having been, yesterday, declared duly elected.

When we take into consideration the position in which Mr. Douse stands as the Agent of Lord Selkirk, whose estate includes the most important part of the District—and remember that the settlers and tenants on that Estate are more or less under obligations, or are likely to be under obligations to the Agent,—we cannot be surprised at his re-election. We regard him, and so do the public generally, not as the free choice of the Electors, but as the representative of Lord Selkirk in the House of Assembly, to whom the tenants of that nobleman dared not refuse their votes. In short, Mr. Douse is indebted for the title of M. P. to the end of his name, wholly and solely, to the adventitious circumstance of his being in "my Lordship's shoes." And this is abundantly proved, by the Poll Books taken in those divisions where there were none of Lord Selkirk's serfs to be found; for example, at Lot 50, Mr. Douse polled only 12 votes, while Mr. McNeill polled 103, and at Lot 49, Mr. Douse obtained only 29 votes, while his opponent polled 63. These facts are damaging to the political reputation of Mr. Douse.

A fact still more damaging yet is the extraordinary difference between the number of votes polled for Mr. Douse in February last, when he was not here to bring into the contest the weight of his personal and proprietary influences, and the number polled in June, not five months afterwards, when he canvassed personally the District, and went so far, we are informed, as to address to some of his tenantry letters of doubtful propriety, claiming their suffrages as a right. In February Mr. Douse was second on the Poll—not in a majority, as he claimed to be, and the number of votes recorded in his favor was 651. On this late occasion he polled 327 votes—half the number he polled at the preceding election! Thus have he and the principles of his party sunk in the estimation of one Electoral District alone to the extent of 325 voices!

This fact must be quite refreshing to the obstructive officials, who would hope for a longer tenure of office, could the character of the House of Assembly be changed by a General Election.

Mr. Douse's majority at the late Election was 148—Mr. McNeill having obtained 179 votes. The latter entered a protest, yesterday, at the Sheriff's Court, against the return of Mr. Douse, on the ground that bribery and intimidation were used by him.

THE usual Colonial and United States Mails arrived per Steamer Rose on Thursday evening. There was no English Mail on that occasion.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—We observe that it is the intention of Mr. Peake to employ the Steamer Rose, every Tuesday during Summer, in Pleasure excursions—Tuesday being the only day in which the Boat is not engaged carrying the Mails. This will no doubt be productive of much pleasure and profit to all parties; and as we purpose shortly making some general and lengthy observations on the contemplated Pleasure excursions, we will abstain from making any further remark now, than merely to express our gratification at the prospect of having some relief from the dull monotony of life to which the dwellers in this "Sleepy Hollow" are subjected.

THE blockhead who writes for the "Express" has unwittingly done us service in publishing Mr. Davies's note to one of his constituents, offering him THE EXAMINER, for we were not aware that Mr. Davies had written so favourably of our publication—and his recommendation is thus published, to the very best of our

ment we could desire. Our adversaries may well be alarmed at the circulation of THE EXAMINER. It would be, no doubt, highly satisfactory if the falsehoods propagated by that most mercenary, most unprincipled hireling that ever disgraced the Press, Duncan Maclean, could find credit with any considerable number of the country people; but THE EXAMINER every where acts as a check to the monstrous deception attempted to be practiced on the public; and hence the spite of Numskull and his servant, Donkey Maclean. Both these fellows are aware that if they cannot make head way against THE EXAMINER, they will have little chance of getting a renewal of that voluntary subscription from the officials, and their cads, which now enables Ings to pay Donkey something like respectable labourer's wages, and indemnifies himself for the reduction of 7s. 6d. which he makes in the annual subscription of the Islander, in the hope that a few country folk will be thereby tempted to let it come to their houses. We laughed at a good story which was told to us a day or two ago of a certain Crown-law officer going into the shop of a canny Scotchman, and pulling from his breeches' pocket a list as long as one of his own speeches, urging Sandy to put down his name for a trifle of the siller, and remarking that he felt it to be his duty, as a man of property (ha! ha! ha!) to bestir himself with the view of making a collection towards the support of the Islander, as the only defender of the rights of property in the Colony! Numskull is, no doubt, painfully sensible that this interesting experiment will not be repeated, with any degree of success at least, if Duncan fails to lie down THE EXAMINER, or to make an impression on the minds of the country favourable to his masters.

Maclean asserts that we "continue to send bundles of THE EXAMINER, gratis, to the electors of the 2nd District of King's County." If the assertion were true, it would be none of his business had we sent reams of our paper there; we would not desire more diligent and intelligent readers; but the assertion happens to be as false as any that has yet emanated from the prostituted pen of a reckless and notorious liar. His proneness for lying is only equalled by his unbounded presumption, when he asserts, that the electors of the 2nd District will not again return us to the House of Assembly, should we be induced to ask their suffrages, because he forsooth thinks they should not do so. His party tried their utmost on two occasions to keep us out; and should there be a new election next week, we challenge the whole tribe, from the most conspicuous official down to the most insignificant of tools, John Ings, to array their mighty influences against us. We were told that Numskull went almost crazy in February last, when he got wind of a flying report that we were defeated, and the precise number of Brandies-and-water he punished in celebrating the glorious news, while the hallucination lasted, has not, we believe, to this hour, been correctly ascertained. It is not, therefore, surprising that he and Donkey should yearn for an occurrence that would, in part, atone for their mortification and disappointment. In a few days hence we mean to visit our constituents, (who happen to number as the Poll Books shew, considerably over 150, Donkey's falsehood notwithstanding), and if the fellow will run the risk of being pelted with rotten eggs by the boys, and scalded by the old women, against either of which marks of esteem we could not, for a moment, insure him,—he had better pack up his duds and follow us through the District; after which he will be able to speak more confidently of our chances of re-election. Should he be inclined to go, it would, perhaps, be advisable to travel incog., and conceal his ugly phiz, as much as possible—milkmaids won't like to have their milk soured, and decent worthy people won't like to have feelings of loathing and disgust excited in their bosoms at the bodily presence of one, the mention of whose name gives rise to anything but agreeable and complimentary sentiments.

UNITED STATES.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S CASE.—The application for a Writ of Error in the case of Professor Webster came before a full bench of the Supreme Court in Boston on Tuesday morning. The case was argued for Webster by C. B. Goodrich,—the points raised were that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case and had no right to try Webster,—that neither judgment nor sentence was in accordance with the requirements of the Statute,—but no record of the ordering of the