

That the increase of representation is a strictly popular concession, must be obvious to every one; and no less for this than many other reasons, that it reduces the comparative numbers of place-holders in the Assembly, and consequently lessens the direct preponderance of the Government there. This advantage cannot be too highly estimated, for out of the present House of twenty-four members, nearly one-third are place-men; whilst out of a House of thirty members, which the next will be, the number of official members will not be increased; and thus the Government will be left to the support of its principles and measures, and in a much less degree than heretofore to its direct influence. That its members should have coincided with the mover and promoter of this measure, who, when he first proposed it to them, was not sanguine in his hopes of their support—is another proof of their magnanimity, and of their desire to advance the cause of popular liberty, at the risk of injury accruing to themselves; while the opposition to the Bill came from those who have always adhered to a system of corruption for their support.

We have said the measure is a popular concession, and we think there can be no doubt regarding the truth of that assertion. If the voice of the people can be expressed and felt through the agency of twenty-four members, it surely must become more potent through the agency of thirty. If, while the population of the Colony was only a little better than half of what it is at present, and the revenue did not amount to near half the sum now realized, twenty-four members were deemed necessary to represent the public interests, there can be no doubt that an increase of six members was imperatively called for when the population has nearly doubled, the revenue far more than doubled, and the intelligence and material wealth of the country advanced in a still greater ratio.

One of the strongest objections urged against the introduction of Responsible Government, while that question was under discussion, was, that the materials were too scant from which a Government could be constructed: or, in other words, that popular representation in the Assembly was on too limited a scale to be adequate to the changes of a popular form of Government. The Colonial Minister of the day even made this objection, and recommended an increase in the number of members before Responsible Government could be put in efficient operation; and Newfoundland was absolutely refused the system until popular representation was there enlarged.

Now there can be no doubt that on the occasion of any party coming into power, it will be easier to select executive and departmental officers out of a House of thirty members than one of twenty-four—that in the heads of thirty men there will be more brains than in those of twenty-four, and the country at large will therefore stand a better chance of getting a Government more to its liking, than if there was only a small number from whom office-holders were to be selected.

Again, it must strike every one of common sense how much the public convenience may be outraged, and the business of the Legislature retarded in a House of a very limited number, where political parties are nearly equally divided, by two or three disappointed persons, elected under false pretences, capriciously voting, not to carry out any views of their own—for men of that stamp have no settled principles—but to paralyze the policy of any existing Government, though they are not strong enough to produce a change. With an enlarged representation, the puny efforts of such men would sink into their legitimate insignificance.

These considerations demonstrated that the Act of which we have been treating is founded in good sense and public necessity—that it is not a party measure, notwithstanding that because it was a popular movement it met the strenuous opposition of the Obstructives, who have no desire at any time to submit to the sway of the popular mind, which the new Election Law is in so peculiar a manner calculated to enlarge.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

HAVE any of our readers forgotten the celebrated—or, to speak more correctly, the notorious Captain Sleigh? If they have, they will be grateful to an English journalist for recalling their recollection of a person who occupied so conspicuous a position in connection with the affairs of this Colony about four years ago. It appears that the gallant Captain—we beg his pardon, the "Lieutenant-Colonel," as he still delights to style himself—has been forced to take up with the Fourth Estate for a livelihood, instead of the magnificent real estate in Prince Edward Island, which he laboured hard to appropriate to himself by the mere force of his peculiar genius, about the time we first had the honor of his acquaintance. His avocations—even within our own recollection of him—have been very multifarious. He first did a little—a very little—in the military line, having got the Captaincy of a local militia corps in England, of whose achievements History sayeth nothing; and having crossed the Atlantic, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel over a regiment that, we believe, never yet mustered for drill since the name of it was put upon paper: certain it is, that the gallant Colonel never once saw his brave comrades in arms. His land speculation, which was intended to be the great hit of his life, was proclaimed throughout the four quarters of the globe by his own busy and unscrupulous pen; and colonization, too, came in for a share of his attention. But in this the great man ignored the ordinary system pursued, for it was not the common clay of mortality which he designed to transport to his "broad acres," as he fondly called them, but the gentle sons of English gentlemen, whose brains bore no proportion to their money bags, and who were easily persuaded to lessen the weight of the latter in favor of the great Captain, on his undertaking to provide lucrative situations for their sons in the new and thriving Colony. His doings in the steamboat line are known to us all, but will never be more keenly remembered than by Simeon Draper, who was done by the Captain's doings. Next he tried his hand at book-making, shortly after he shook the dust of the Halifax jail from his feet, and his book, which was an indiscriminate attack upon his few remaining friends as well as upon his just enemies, only served to prove that calumny, detraction and base ingratitude, are not the least conspicuous traits in his bad character. The book, we need not say, has gone the way of all worthless paper long ere this. His last and his present avocation appears to be that of a newspaper editor; in which he labours, no doubt, to instruct Her Majesty's lieges in all the social and public virtues, at the rate of one penny per sheet. We have not seen the publication, but estimating the character of its contents by contemporary notices, we have no reason to believe that the

Captain's morals have been much improved by the trials and tribulations he has undergone.

The very last effort at notoriety of this very notorious character had a parliamentary direction. It seems that the seat in the House of Commons for a quiet, obscure place named Boston, had become vacant; and three newspaper editors had each determined to win it—one of the candidates conducts a country paper, another is the editor of that favorite Pictorial the *Illustrated London News*, and the third is the celebrated "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh, of the *Daily Telegraph*. The gentleman of the pictorial press won the seat, the gallant Colonel having displayed the better part of valour in not going to the hustings, as soon as he found that his presence was not particularly desired there. The *Saturday Review*—a new publication from the London press, filled with original matter which displays extraordinary ability, correct taste and erudition—has an ingeniously written article on the subject of the Boston election, in its issue of the 8th March, the concluding part of which we reproduce, as follows, for the purpose of giving our readers in this Colony another view of their old acquaintance, the gallant "Lieut.-Col." Sleigh:—

At all events, however, it is something that Boston has not fallen into the hands of "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh (by the way, we should like a sight of this gentleman's commission) and his ragged regiment—the squadron of dirty imps who purvey the *Daily Telegraph*. This would have been harder fortune than to be represented by Mr. Ingram—whose worst fault, after all, is to find his shadow in Mr. Jerrold. At any rate the *Illustrated London News* is not a nuisance. It is always harmless, if occasionally absurd; and if it addresses the childish part of human nature, it is better than to minister, as Mr. Jerrold does, to the malignant passions. But what conceivable influence, "humanising or refining," as Mr. Jerrold's cant has it, does the *Telegraph* introduce to the "frescoes of Englishmen"? What were its proprietor's credentials to the British Senate? Has any human being profited, morally, or politically, or materially, by the existence of the *Telegraph*? Has it taught a single lesson? Has it performed a single service? Does any man, of woman born, know what its principles are? Does any human being know or care what the *Telegraph* says on any subject? Had "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh any claims on the suffrages of the Bostonians which are not equally possessed by the beards of St. Clement's Church, or the unclean varlet who hawks about the penny sheet at the cab-stand adjoining? As to his qualifications, we find from his own address that his grammar is not very correct. In his farewell to Boston, he observes—"I find that the local interests of the two other candidates so far influence the votes," &c.; and so he hands over his chances to Mr. Adams, who rests his pretensions upon the ground of being the editor or proprietor of a Lincolnshire newspaper. Mr. Ingram, we trust and believe, will not discredit the honorable post which he tolerably certain, from local and not unnamable partialities, to attain. But we have no class reasons to be proud of his success. When journalism seeks to push itself into Parliament in this way, it is journalism as well as Parliament which is discredited. Estimating, as we do, very highly the true dignity and the responsibilities of the periodical press, we must say that its legitimate influence is likely to suffer, and that the confidence which it justly claims must very largely be impaired, if our mere ostentatious—our mechanical and commercial adjuncts—our printers, and publishers, and "projectors and proprietors," are to take rank as the exponents of journalism. As well might the artisans who set up our type take credit for the *Saturday Review*, as Mr. Sleigh affect to represent the English Press in the House of Commons.

The editor of the *Saturday Review* seems to have some misgivings regarding Sleigh's military title, and expresses a desire to have a sight of the commission. We do not suppose the gallant "Lieut.-Col." will satisfy the *Review's* curiosity in this matter; but we happen to have the *Royal Gazette* of this Colony for the 2d August, 1852, now before us, and we have much pleasure in giving an exact copy, for the information of the *Review* and all other parties interested, of the official advertisement announcing Lieut.-Col. Sleigh's appointment:—

MILITIA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Charlottetown, July 20, 1852.
GENERAL ORDER.

2d King's County Regt. of Militia.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint BURROWS WILCOCKS ARTHUR SLEIGH, Esquire, formerly of Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Macdonald, absent from the Island.

By Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
A. LANE, Lt. Col. and Adj. Gen.

So far so good. But there happens to be another official advertisement about the aforesaid "Lieut.-Col." Sleigh in the aforesaid *Royal Gazette*, for the 15th November, 1852—a little better than three months from the time of his appointment—which we also respectfully transcribe for the information of our trans-Atlantic contemporary:—

MILITIA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Charlottetown, Nov. 13, 1852.
GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to cancel the appointment of BURROWS WILCOCKS ARTHUR SLEIGH, Esq., late of the 77th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d King's County Regiment of Militia, dated the 30th of July last.

By Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
A. LANE,
Lt. Col., Adjutant General and Inspector of Militia.

After this, we presume, neither the *Saturday Review*, nor any one else who may see this paper, will be particularly desirous for a sight of Sleigh's commission. It may be asked, what can be thought of a man who will thus continue to usurp a military distinction to which he has no more claim than the lowest imp in his printing office? Should any one, possessing the slightest knowledge of Sleigh's antecedents, ask this question, we would look upon him as being extremely verdant. The attempt to foist himself upon the British public as a Lieutenant-Colonel, we consider one of the most harmless of his peccadilloes. A great deal worse than that was to be expected from a man who drove poor Simeon Draper from affluence to bankruptcy—who sought to strip him of his steamboat, as well as of his money—who and who attempted, by a regular system of chicanery, lying, and the falsest pretence, to force himself upon this community as the owner of a large estate, and to assume the airs of a feudal lord, when he did not possess one foot of ground in our whole territory.

There is no doubt that Captain Sleigh is a man of much ability. His career, on this side of the Atlantic, successful for a short time, proved the fact of his cleverness. But Paul and Strachan and the late John Sadler were clever as well as he; and the only very material difference between them, as it appears to us, is, that the operations of the parties alluded to, though on a very stupendous scale, were conducted much more quietly and unobtrusively than the great Captain's.

Captain Sleigh, it must be confessed, displayed a good deal of genius in selecting Prince Edward Island, or rather Charlottetown, for the scene of his operations on this side of the Atlantic. We are a very quiet people—not much given to suspicion or incredulity, and good-natured to a fault. It is to be wondered at, then, that we should be inclined, every mother's son of us, to jump out of our skins, if necessary, to do homage to a distinguished stranger, who tells us—although we have not much reason to believe the story—that he is possessed of "unlimited resources," that he has purchased one of the largest estates in the Island, that he proposes to intersect it with canals and railroads, that he is about to establish a Bank on his own responsibility, that he intends to have a line of fast steamers traversing the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting us with the principal cities of the Union and the Canadas; and with all these magnificent prospects in view, is it to be wondered at, that when the illustrious stranger would condescend to visit some of our rural settlements, we should be inclined to fete, and cheer him, and drag his carriage in triumph, while the lady of the illustrious stranger, acting as presiding goddess, would sow the surrounding earth with a shower of English sixpences.

We, as a public journalist, did not feel inclined to add to the number of Sleigh's idolators during his short, and as regards its termination, inglorious career. From the first we quietly hinted our suspicions of the man, on account of the immense superstructure of falsehood which he had erected; but our suspicions were little heeded; and when the great idol was thrown from its eminence, and the most enthusiastic of the idolators manifested the greatest readiness to kick at it, we found amusement enough in quietly witnessing their sudden conversion, without telling them, what is most offensive to all dupes, how grossly they had been deceived.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of this Province has been prorogued. The Speech of the Lieutenant Governor at the close of the Session does not breathe a very satisfactory tone regarding the legislation of the new House.

The Hon. Edward Kenny, a member of the Legislative Council, has been appointed to, and occupied the Presidential Chair of that body, for several days previous to the close of the session—the Hon. Mr. Tobin having resigned the seat on account of a misunderstanding with the Government. Much as we regret Mr. Tobin's retirement from the Council, and from political life, there is no doubt that Mr. Kenny is capable of filling the high office to which he has been appointed with great dignity and efficiency.

One of the most graceful and just acts of the late Session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia was the granting Five Hundred Pounds sterling to the Honorable Joseph Howe, for his able advocacy of Colonial interests, and especially for his untiring zeal in forwarding and maturing the Railway measures of his native Province. The Hon. Mr. Johnston—the Leader of the Opposition—displayed a very small spirit in the course of the debate which occurred on the resolution for the grant—his Leadership stating that if there was any thing due to Mr. Howe, a special committee should be appointed to investigate his claim. The supporters of the resolution very properly replied that Mr. Howe claimed nothing—and that the money proposed to be given was not to be considered as the payment of a debt, in the ordinary sense of the term. Mr. Marshall, who was always an opponent of Mr. Howe's policy and principles, and is still an opponent of the Liberal Government, covered himself with honour in supporting the vote, on high patriotic grounds—showing that Mr. Howe's general services to his country were entitled to a handsome recognition on the part of its Legislature.

It is stated by some of the Nova-Scotia papers that Mr. Howe is likely to be a candidate for the representation of Sydney, the seat for that County having become vacant by the death of the Hon. James McLeod. We sincerely hope that Mr. Howe may be induced again to enter the legislative arena, for no man during the whole history of the Province has been of more service there, nor has any one so eminently distinguished himself in a Colonial Legislature.

PEACE.

The Telegraphic Despatch, which will be found amongst the news on our first page, will show that the Russian war is now at an end—and that the long talked of Treaty of Peace was formally signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent Powers, on Sunday, the 30th ult. The next English Mail, we may safely hope, will put us in possession of the conditions on which Peace has been concluded. The telegraph says that there was much rejoicing in France on the announcement of the important fact, but that in England the demonstration was of a quiet character. John Bull has, we think, done perfectly right not to make a fuss about the mere signing of the Treaty, until he has fairly looked at the thing through his spectacles, and knows exactly all it contains.

NEW ORGAN FOR SALE.—We are requested to state that our ingenious townsman, Mr. Watson Duchin, has an excellent new Organ for sale. We have several times heard it played upon, and we believe it to be a sweet and powerfully-toned instrument. We understand that it is quite large enough for churches of the usual size in this country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a lengthy communication from William Cooper, Esq., M. P. P.; it is under consideration.—Will "G. S." the writer of some tolerably smooth verses, send us his name? The rule must be complied with in every case.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. Williams concluded his Lecture on "Cornish Mining" on Tuesday evening last. He entered very minutely into the *modus operandi* not only of the Copper, but also of the Tin Mines—from the commencement of sinking the shafts, to the bringing up of the material to grass. He then showed how the metal was dredged or separated, and the manner by which each Tributor had his portion. He then gave some details of the expenses of working, and the profit derived from the mines; concluded an exceedingly interesting address—because it was altogether extemporaneous—by describing the habits and manners of the Miners themselves—setting forth that, generally speaking, they were a moral and religious people.

A discussion ensued, during which several questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered by the Lecturer. A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr. Williams for his lectures. Mr. Murphy, the Manager of the Gas Works, will lecture next Tuesday evening on "Coal Gas."—H. G.

Georgetown, April 22, 1856.

Arrived at Georgetown, P. E. Island, on Sunday, the 20th instant, from Magdalen Islands, Captain John Gill, and a number of the crew of the Barque "Good Intent," of Fowey, Cornwall, G. Britain. The "Good Intent" was lost on her voyage from Quebec to England on the 2d of December last. The master and crew after suffering great hardships, effected a landing on Brien Island; here they found only one resident, and no means of subsistence. The weather was intensely cold and stormy, and to add to their misfortunes, their boat got stove, as if to prevent all means of escape. However, after making great exertions the boat was repaired, by means of which they succeeded in getting on to Magdalen, where they passed nearly five months, completely isolated from the rest of the world. The Captain had his hands badly frozen, but he has now quite recovered, and is pursuing his way to England via Halifax.

Bank of Prince Edward Island.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH a view to afford all classes an equal chance of participating in the privileges conferred on the Bank, the Act of Incorporation restricts the number of shares which any one individual can in the first instance subscribe for, to forty. The public are hereby notified that the share-list is open at the Secretary's office, where all who desire it may subscribe for shares under this limitation. The above restriction, however, terminates on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, so that this is probably the only opportunity which will ever be afforded to small capitalists of purchasing shares at par.

The first General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 12th day of May next, 11 a.m., for the purpose of framing bye-laws, and electing Directors, agreeably to the 3d section of the Act of Incorporation.

JOHN KENNY, Chairman of Committee.
(all papers.) April 17, 1856.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Furniture, Dwelling House and Building Lots.

MR. LOBBAN gives notice that he will sell by Auction at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 13th May, at the residence of Wm. Forbes, Esq., R. N., the whole of that Gentleman's Property.

The Furniture consists of a handsome Rose-wood Cottage Piano Forte, 6½ octaves, Mahogany Ward-robe, Side Board, Cabinet, Book-case, Drawing-room and Dining-room Tables, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Sofa and Couch. Four Post and French Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Brussels, Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting. Toilet Tables and Looking-glasses. A Dinner service, 110 pieces; Handsome Tea service, Breakfast ditto, a quantity of Cooking and Kitchen utensils, set of Dish Covers, a few plated goods quite new, with a variety of other articles.

Carrriage, Buggy, sets of Harness, Saddle and Bridle; also, an excellent Alderney Cow.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under £5, cash; from £5 to £10, 3 months credit; over £10, six months credit on approved Notes of Hand.

At the same time will be sold the Dwelling House with Coach House and Garden, &c., either with or without the adjoining Lots, as may be required.

April 26th, 1856.

Sale of Valuable Building Lots and Pasture Lots.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell by Auction (without reserve) at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 13th day of next month (May), Twenty Building Lots adjoining the City of Charlottetown, comprising part of Common Lot 22, known as Longworth's corner, according to a plan to be seen at his Sale Room; also, immediately after will be offered to public competition, four of the most valuable Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown, being Lots 561, 562, 566 and 567, (in one block) and situated on Paul Jones's hill, about four miles from the City.—This property is unequalled in the Royalty for the commanding view it possesses of the Harbor, River, and surrounding Country; about 18 acres are cleared (but not broken up), and the remaining 30 acres are covered with a fine mixed growth of hard and soft wood. A good title guaranteed.

A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.
April 28th, 1856.

To be Sold by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a FREEHOLD FARM in Kildare, Lot 3, containing One Hundred and Sixty acres, about Twenty-five of which are under cultivation, with a DWELLING HOUSE and BARN; the wilderness land is well wooded with Pine, Harwood, Spruce, and Hemlock. The Farm is situated about one mile west from head of Kildare River in the midst of a fast growing Settlement, and is crossed in the centre by the great Western Road, destined in a short time to become the great thoroughfare from the North Cape to St. Eleanor's.

Also, at the same time a Saw Mill and site, built three years ago; cuts with one Saw about 3000 feet per day; this mill is situated directly on the Western Road, with a good stream of Water, and in a thickly wooded neighbourhood; there is a good Site on the Stream for a Grist Mill, and being in the midst of a large settlement, would be found worth the attention of a small capitalist. The whole of the above will be sold either in one lot or separately. For terms, which will be easy, apply on the premises to JOHN MOUNTAIN, or to be Subscriber, at Kildare River.

Kildare, April 23, 1856. JAMES MOUNTAIN.

Co-partnership Notice.

W. W. LORD having taken Messrs. JOHN LEA and ARTEMAS LORD into partnership, (under date of November 24, 1855,) the Establishment will be re-opened immediately on arrival of ship *Majestic*, under the name of "W. W. LORD & Co."

Their first large and well-selected Stock comprises every description of GOODS suitable for the market, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.

And by strict attention to business, they hope to receive a continuance of that support which has been so kindly given to the senior partner, since his commencement in business.

W. W. LORD & Co.
City of Charlottetown, April 23, 1856.

Postponement.

Road District No. 6.—Prince County.
THE Postponed Sale that was to take place at the Wharf, west side Crapaud, on the 12th day of April last, will take place on Thursday, the 1st day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
JOHN LORD, Comr.
Tryon, 28th April, 1856.

Notice.

THE Subscribers to the News Room, Great George Street, are requested to meet at the Room on Tuesday evening next, 29th inst., at seven o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested.
Charlottetown, April 28.
F. W. HUGHES.

Public Lands.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will be at the Head of St. Peter's Bay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May next, and following days.
Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner.
April 28, 1856.

Take Notice.

THE first Horticultural Show, for Flowers and Vegetables, will be held on or before Thursday, the 10th July next. Further particulars will be seen in future advertisements.

By order,
J. M. DALGLEISH, Secretary.
Committee Room, 28th April, 1856.

Seeds, Seeds!—Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds.
M. W. SKINNER is now opening a Case of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, which he believes he can recommend as being of the latest growth. A large variety of Garden Peas and Beans. Also a choice selection of Flower Seeds.
April 28.

Sale of Valuable Town Lots.

BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 12 o'clock, on the premises—

4 VALUABLE TOWN LOTS, pleasantly situated, and near the residence of John Barrow, Esq., being Lots 28, 29, 30 and 62, in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots. The property will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and will be well worthy the attention of parties wishing to build, as each of them commands a fine view of the Hillsborough and the harbour.

TERMS—33 per cent. to be paid down, and the balance to remain upon security.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, April 7.

Extensive Sale at Auction.

AT Sr. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and following days till all are disposed of, consisting in part—

40 bushels Western WHEAT, (good seed)
30 sides Neats' Leather,
20 pairs Boots, 4 dozen good Ploughs,
Sets Gig, Pad and Cart Harness,
Iron Hames, Chain Traces,
Cloths, Clothing, Orleans, Coburgs, Delainos,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shawls,
and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums under 40s., cash; all sums above 40s., credit will be given till the 20th October next, on approved joint notes.

April 21, 1856. C. S. HUENT, Auctioneer.

Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th May next, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Upper Prince Street, all that gentleman's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

For further particulars, see Handbills.
April 21, 1856. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.