

it impossible for the representatives of the people to entertain, for the moment, with any due consideration of the burdens or regard for the people, the idea of creating a Pension List. He had always fully appreciated the wisdom of making Judges independent, both with respect to the Crown and the People; and he was, therefore, then, as he had previously been, fully disposed to consent to the most liberal consideration of the Chief Justice in any future Civil List; and aware of the general feeling with regard to the claims of that functionary, he was satisfied that no serious difficulty could arise in connection with a legislative consideration of them. With respect to other claims which might be preferred, it was sufficient for him then to say, that when brought forward, he would readily join in giving them that full consideration which he expected they would receive from the House. He would not prejudge the conditions that might be annexed to the proffered concession; but he might be allowed to avow his determination to resist any thing approaching to arbitrary coercion: without either saying how far he would, or how far he would not go. He would have been glad, if a reference to the past could have been avoided in a consideration of the question before the Committee: and he should be very sorry indeed, should any misconstruction of his words give offence where none was or could be intended; but the fact was, he believed, that His Excellency had none to thank for the allusions and statements relative to the past, which had just been made, but his advisers who had counselled him to abstain, in his Speech, from all such topics as could not fail to call forth disagreeable explanations, or at least to restrict his constitutional adviser, the Sol. General, from putting the most illiberal construction on them.

Mr. MONTGOMERY charged the honorable member who had last spoken, (Mr. Pope) with having, in an ungentlemanly manner, censured and condemned the conduct of two private gentlemen who were not here to answer for themselves. Than one of those gentlemen (Mr. McLean), he said no one in the Colony had been more, or more unjustly, slandered. That he was not, and never had been a rebel, no one knew better than the hon. member who had just accused him of having been so. [Mr. Pope, interrupting the hon. member said, he had not said he was a rebel, but that he had found it necessary to exculpate himself from the fear of being one.] Mr. Montgomery continued. He had seen a document signed by the mayor of Montreal, and nearly all the members of the Government then existing, as well as by others of unimpeachable character and unquestionable respectability, fully exonerating Mr. McLean from all share in the Canadian rebellion; and that document was transmitted to the Colonial Minister of the day. With respect to the prosecution which had been instituted against that gentleman some years ago; and on account of which the hon. member from Beauce had presumed to style him a seditious libeller; he should like the hon. member himself to state without reserve all he knew concerning the cause and origin of that prosecution; and then he (Mr. Montgomery) imagined it would plainly appear, that all which could be proved against that gentleman was, that he had handed in for publication to the proprietor of a public newspaper, the copy of a Resolution which had been agreed to at a public meeting, and that the hon. member from Beauce, then a member of the Government, had had the chief hand in directing that prosecution as well as in all those acts of the Government at that time, which he had now so unparagonably condemned; and with reference to those acts he would just like leave to ask him if he had not, as a member of that Government, advised the sending of the troops to the East Point. [Mr. Pope from his Chair replied that he had maintained the propriety of that step, and would always be found ready to defend it.] Mr. Montgomery then concluded by again strongly censuring the course pursued by the hon. member (Mr. Pope), by referring in his speech, to questions and subjects of altercation which had arisen out of doors, between him and gentlemen who were not members of the As-

sembly: and asking him why he had not replied to their accusations through the Press.

Mr. POPE replied, that he had not chosen to answer his assailants through the Press, because one of the Journals was in the pay of the Government, and the other in the pay of a party, whose sole object was to libel the majority of the House. But with respect to his assailants and aspersers generally, he would say, that not one of them could boast of having enjoyed the confidence of the people to the same extent that he had done for 21 years past; that confidence he had always, as a public man, studied to deserve; and, as such, it would still be his aim to act so as to merit its continuance. When the public became tired of his services, they would, no doubt, tell him so; and he would then, as it would become him to do, bow to their decision and retire. Meanwhile he would persevere in the course which he deemed the best for the furtherance of the public interests, satisfied—so far was there from being any reaction on the part of the people adverse to that cause—that the numbers now in favour of Responsible Government, compared with their amount a short time ago, were as ten to one.

Mr. MONTGOMERY declared it to be his opinion, that if the Assembly should again break up without voting the supplies or passing a Revenue Act, and properly acquitting themselves of the other duties, for the performance of which they were assembled, the majority would find the reaction, far and wide, to be much too strong for their ability to subdue.

Mr. MOONEY said it was very strange that the hon. member (Mr. Montgomery) should have voted and acted with Mr. Pope, during the Sessions '47, '48, and '49, and that he never told the House about any of his bad actions during that time. But Mr. Pope had left the Tories, and that was the greatest political sin he had been guilty of in the eyes of Mr. Montgomery. In those days of Mr. P.'s cruelty the hon. member for Prince Town was an escheator; but he had *Jim Crowed* about, and so had Mr. Pope. He who lived in a glass house, should not throw stones. So much for Mr. Montgomery's consistency. What did the wories of the obstructive party promulgate the moment His Excellency reached our shores? It came by telegraphic despatch to Flinty Glen, that Responsible Government was to be conceded to the public. But on what conditions? Why, the majority had sold the people for the sake of getting into office, the hungry creatures! Oh, yes, the compact went over the down-trodden tenantry. No more, said they, would the voice of Escheat be heard! No! offices the Snatchers have got; and that was all they wanted. That was the croaking they kept up. But Mr. Yeo had let the cat out of the bag. The people were not so very foolish as they were thought to be. It was very clear that Mr. Yeo had not yet entered into a contract with the majority to let his land go scot-free. No; neither had any of the majority ever been a party to such a contract. For his own part, at least, he never had. The hon. Donald McDonald was quite a neighbour of his, and that gentleman would not say that he had ever offered to yield up the rights of his constituents in the hope of enlisting him in his (Mr. Mooney's) favour. He (Mr. Mooney) would do no such thing; and neither would any of his constituents believe that he would be guilty of any such treachery. He was prepared to carry Responsible Government, so far as it depended on his vote, at any risk that would not trench on his constituents; and what made him think so much of Responsible Government, was that Proprietors were so much against it; that, he thought, was a good rule to be guided by. He would support the amendment proposed by his hon. friend, Mr. Coles.

STEAM AND GAS WITHOUT COAL.—It is scarcely thirty years since a committee of the House of Commons doubted the possibility of traveling at the rate even of fifteen miles an hour. Windsor, too, was laughed at when he proposed to light street lamps with coal gas; Dr. Lardner endeavoured to prove the impossibility of a steam ship—yet crossing to America;

Professor Wheatstone was treated as a clever enthusiast when he first promulgated his ideas of the electric telegraph: yet all things have been brought into successful operation. One or two of the principal railway companies have lately entered into an arrangement with Mr. Shepherd, who has patented an invention for the decomposition of water, and negotiations are pending with some steamboat and gas companies for the application of this patent to propel steamboats, locomotives, and other engines, by which the cost of working machinery and generating gas is likely to be greatly reduced. At the coming Exhibition we hope to have an opportunity of testing the merits of this wonderful invention.

THE EXAMINER.

Monday, April 28, 1851.

FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

On Wednesday last the system of Responsible Government became part of the law of the land. On that day his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, repaired to the Council Chamber, and assented, in the Queen's name, to a very considerable number of Bills, the latter of which was a Civil List Bill, providing the retiring allowances for the Attorney General and Colonial Secretary, and fixing the salaries of their successors, and those of other officers under the Government. On the Speaker of the Assembly reporting to the House his Excellency's assent to this Bill, which may well be styled the charter of our liberties—Mr. Coles moved for an adjournment, and this being carried, the same gentleman proposed—whilst the Speaker was still in the Chair—three cheers for the triumph of the popular cause, which were given with the greatest enthusiasm. After a growl of disapprobation from one of the minority, the House dispersed. Early in the evening, Mr. Coles's residence and business establishment were splendidly illuminated; and a pretty general illumination took place at a later hour. During the evening a Band of Music paraded the streets, playing in front of the various houses devoted to the popular cause.

On the following day his Excellency the Lieut. Governor sent for Mr. Coles, as the leader of the Majority, and instructed him to form an Administration that would possess the confidence of the Assembly. The House adjourned very early that day, by request of Mr. Coles, and the Majority met in conference in the Legislative Library. In the evening, at about 8 o'clock, the following gentlemen were presented to his Excellency in the Council Chamber, as being the choice of the Majority, and were immediately sworn in, by his Honor the Chief Justice, members of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Island:—

George Coles,
Charles Young,
William Swabey,
James Warburton,
William W. Lord,
John Jardine,
Edward Whelan.

Immediately after Charles DesBrisay, Esq. was sworn in as Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils.

On the following morning, at a meeting of the Board, Joseph Pope, Esquire, was sworn in of the Executive Council; and

at the same time the following gentlemen were severally sworn in to administer the duties of the offices set opposite to their names:—

Hon. Charles Young, Attorney General,
Hon. James Warburton, Colonial Secretary,
Hon. William Swabey, Registrar and Keeper of Plans.

The Offices of Treasurer and Collector of Excise for Charlottetown are still held by the gentlemen appointed under the late Government—but will be filled, we understand, in a short time by gentlemen from the House of Assembly.

The Legislature, it is thought, will rise in about eight or ten days from this. Within the past three or four days the public business has progressed with astonishing rapidity. The House of Assembly is to-day (Monday) occupied in committee on the Revenue Bill, which will most probably pass the House to-morrow. The Tariff will undergo some few alterations from that of last year, which we shall particularly notice when the Bill become law. The duty on Molasses has been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon, being only half it was last year.

Correspondents must excuse our declining to publish their favours in the present crowded state of our columns, unless when their communications refer to great and immediate interests.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of this Province was prorogued by Sir John Harvey on the 7th instant. His Excellency in his speech compliments the Legislature for the many useful measures passed during the late session.

The Hon. Mr. Howe arrived in Halifax in the steamship "America" on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant. The friends of the Hon. Delegate received him on the wharf, and amidst great cheering conveyed him in a carriage by torch light (it being very dark) to his own residence. There is no longer any doubt as to the complete success of his Railroad Mission.

DEATH OF THE HON. LADY HARVEY.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we have to announce the demise of the amiable consort of our venerable and esteemed Lieutenant Governor. This sad event took place at the Government House in this City, on Thursday evening last. From the Peerage we learn that the Honorable Elizabeth Lady Harvey was third daughter of Gerard, first Viscount Lake, a General in the Army, Colonel in Chief of the 60th (Royal Rifles) Regiment, and Governor of Plymouth. He was advanced 13th September, 1804, to the Dignity of Baron Lake of Delhi, Lonsbury and Ashton Clinton, Co. Bucks, for the intrepidity, eminent judgment, and active spirit displayed by him when commanding the British army during the Mahratta war. The subject of the present notice was married 16th June, 1806, to our present Lieutenant Governor, at that time a Major in the army, and attached to the Staff of Lord Lake, in which capacity he served with distinction throughout the entire war. Since her marriage, Lady Harvey has accompanied her husband in all his varied and distinguished services, in almost every quarter of the globe. With the single exception of Canada, Lady Harvey has gracefully dispensed the hospitalities of every Government House in the British North American Colonies. And we are confident that we speak the sentiments of the