

last, when the Instrumental Band, in connection with the Sons of Temperance, gave a Concert. The selection of pieces was highly creditable to the taste of the leader, Mr. Kiely, and were performed with much skill and spirit. A very numerous and respectable audience testified their delight with the performances by repeated bursts of applause.

The sons of Temperance Band repeated their Concert on Wednesday evening, to the unquestionable gratification of the large audience who favoured them with their presence.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to authorize HENRY F. JARVIS, Esq., to act as Health Officer, for the Port or Harbour of Charlottetown, whenever the professional engagements of Dr. Hobkirk, or causes, shall interfere to prevent him from duly fulfilling the duties of that office.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the names of the following gentlemen to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace:—

Queen's County.

Charles Dempsey, Charlottetown.
Henry Haszard, do.
William McGill, do.
Patrick Walker, do.
William Bagnall, Lot 32.
Alexander Dixon, Lot 67.
Robert Mooney, M. P. P., Flinty Glen.
James Robinson, Lot 24, St. Peter's Road.
John M'Dougald, Orwell.
Peter M'Gowan, Charlottetown.
Henry Stamper, do.

King's County.

Daniel Flynn, M. P. P., Bay Fortune.
Donald Beaton, M. P. P., East Point.
John M'Donald, Big Spring.
C. Birch Bagster, removed from Queen's County.
James M'Donald, M. P. P., Georgetown.
Henry Gordon, Brudenell River.
J. E. W. Alleyne, Lot 38.
Hugh M'Lean, St. Peter's Bay.
John M'Donald, Lot 38.
Emmanuel M'Eachern, South Lake.
John E. M'Donald, Lot 56.

Prince County.

William Clark, M. P. P., Darnley.
James Craswell, Port Hill.
Elisha Hooper, Bedeque.
William Jamieson, Lot 19.
Angus M'Donald, Bedeque.
John M'Kinnon, Lot 15.
Donald M'Lellan, (Archibald's son,) Lot 18.
James Muirhead, Traveller's Rest.
James Hillison, sen., Wilmot Creek.

Allan Fraser, Esq. M. P. P. was appointed to the office of Collector of Impost for the District of Charlottetown, on Thursday last, and entered on the duties of the said office on the following morning.

Commissioners of Roads were appointed at the same time, in conformity with the Act passed during the late Session. Many of the old Commissioners were continued. We shall give the names when they are Gazetted.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS DURING THE LAST FOUR DAYS OF THE SESSION.

During the last four days of the session, the House of Assembly were intently engaged in bringing to a close their proceedings in reference to such matters as had been for some time under their consideration. Amongst the most important of these matters were the *Additional Land Assessment Bill* and the *Tenants' Rights Bill*. The former of these measures was passed by the House of Assembly on Tuesday last, and sent to the Legislative Council, where its further consideration

was deferred until next year, in consequence of the lateness of the session.— On Monday the 13th instant, the other, the *Tenants' Rights Bill* was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House and agreed to therein. When the House resumed, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Coles, the Bill was ordered to be printed for the information of the public, and its further consideration deferred until next session. To the adoption of this course the friends of the measure were induced by the consideration of the determined opposition with which the expected Bill would be encountered, should they attempt to have it passed into law this session. The attainment of an object, however justly desirable, may sometimes be pursued with an unwise and damaging perseverance; and success is not infrequently secured by prudent delay. The *Tenants' Rights Bill*, with reference both to the newly acquired power of its advocates, and the recent overthrow of its opponents, affords an instance strikingly illustrative of the truth of this observation. As in the principle of the Bill, the faithful supporters of old misrule and proprietary exemption from direct taxation, pretend to recognize, however absurdly, a direct infraction of the non-interference policy enjoined upon the Legislature of this colony by the Home Government, with respect to the Proprietors and their Tenants; and as further perseverance just now towards the attainment of the measure, would merely afford the Proprietors their Agents, and the lately discomfited friends of old Misrule here at home amongst us, a specious pretext for besieging the Office of the Colonial Minister, and waylaying the Government in Britain, for the purpose of preferring their remonstrances or complaints against the royal concessions lately made to this colony, on the ground—ground false enough we know—that the first act of the majority of the Representatives of the People was a complete verification of all they had predicted relative to the insecurity of property and its rights under the Responsible system; it has been prudently determined to keep the question in abeyance until the next Session of the Legislature, before which time, we hope, calm and deliberate enquiry, coupled with an observation of the prudent, even, and equitable proceedings of our new Government, will have told so favourably for the interests of the tenant population, and of the people of this colony in general, that it will be altogether in vain for the proprietary or any other faction, any longer to endeavour to throw discredit upon, or circumvent the views and measures of the Assembly, either for a constitutional extension of Tenant's Rights, an equalization of public burthens, or any other just, though too long delayed consideration of the rights of the many, as opposed to the too long, because unfairly and exclusively enjoyed advantages of the few.

A Report of the Special Committee appointed at the commencement of the Session, to enquire respecting the Fees taken and retained as Private Secretary's fees by the late Colonial Secretary, was under consideration of the House in Committee, during the greater part of the sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Report was agreed to, as also an Address to the Licut. Governor, praying

His Excellency to take such steps as might be deemed advisable with reference to the Report.

LETTER III.

To the Constituency of the Second District of King's County.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW COLONISTS—

The object of my present Letter will be, to demonstrate the fallacy and absurdity of the arguments or assertions which were employed with a view to obstruct the introduction of Responsible Government, and to make the advocates of that measure appear odious in the eyes of the people. These assertions are—

First—That the new system would increase, rather than lessen, the public expenditure.

Second—That its promoters were actuated solely by a desire to possess themselves of office and emolument.

Third—That the possession of office by members of Assembly, under the new form of Government, would lead to the practice of fraud and corruption.

Fourth—That the owners of Land have exerted their influence at the Colonial Office to procure the introduction into this Island of the system of Responsible Government,—and that they have done so on the condition, that the local Legislature and Government should henceforth avoid any interference with questions which might involve the interests of the Proprietors.

Many other absurdities have been propagated from time to time by the enemies of popular liberty, in the vain hope of effecting a reaction in the public mind in reference to the question of a change of Government,—but the ones above stated are those which have been the more prominently and pertinaciously urged.

Although our party had many obstacles to encounter, and powerful influences to combat, in carrying out their views—they had at least common sense and argument upon their side. And just in proportion to our strength in this respect was the weakness of our adversaries. If any thing served more than another to create distrust of their proceedings—disgust at their little chicanery—and disbelief in all their assertions—it was the employment of arguments at all times absurd and indefensible, and the recourse to modes of attack and defence, which the merest tyros in the science of political war, with the worst possible cause, would have scorned to adopt.

Assertion No. 1 is disproved by the fact, that the public expenditure is now £395 less than it was under the old system. The amount then chargeable upon the Revenues, in the shape of salaries and fees, was £2705; now it does not exceed £2310. Here are the details:—

OLD CIVIL LIST.

Colonial Secretary,	£400 0 0
Fees for issuing Licences,	90 0 0
Registrar and Clerk of Executive Council,	150 0 0
Clerk of Legislative Council,	150 0 0

[These offices and emoluments were all centred in one individual—an instance of monopoly that no other colony can parallel, and the abolition of which is one of the good fruits of Responsible Government.]

Treasurer,	400 0 0
Attorney General,	200 0 0
Collector of Excise,	260 0 0
Surveyor General,	100 0 0
Prothonotary,	90 0 0
Road Correspondent,	40 0 0
Inspector of Militia,	75 0 0
Fees to Lieutenant Governor,	60 0 0
Salaries and Commissions to Road Commissioners,	410 0 0
Collectors of Customs,	180 0 0
	£2705 0 0

NEW CIVIL LIST.

Colonial Secretary and Road Correspondent,	£400 0 0
Treasurer,	400 0 0
Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils,	120 0 0
Collector of Excise,	200 0 0
Registrar and Keeper of Plans,	200 0 0
Attorney General,	150 0 0
Retiring Allowances to the late Colonial Secretary, and late Atty. General,	400 0 0
Prothonotary,	40 0 0
Inspector of Militia,	25 0 0
Road Commissioners' salaries,	300 0 0
Comptrollers of Navigation Laws,	75 0 0
	£2310 0 0
Old Civil List,	2705 0 0
Saving to the Colony,	395 0 0

In addition to this saving, we have acquired, by the introduction of Responsible Government, controul over the Permanent Revenue and Crown Lands, which are worth at least £1300 a year, besides the disposal of the Fishery Reserves, which may be turned to great pecuniary account: so that, notwithstanding our having to pay compensations to the late Colonial Secretary and Attorney General, we have a present gain of nearly *Seventeen Hundred Pounds* by the change from the old to the new system of Government.

In reply to assertion No. 2, it may be observed, that if the promoters of Responsible Government were actuated solely by a desire for office, they could have gratified that desire, in part at least, before Responsible Government was introduced, when the late Lieutenant Governor offered our party three seats in the Executive Council, and when two others refused the Shrievalty for Queen's and Prince Counties. I admit that it was the desire of our party to obtain office, but I deny that such was their *sole* desire. It was their desire to obtain office, because such was the wish of their constituents, whose confidence they enjoy; because, in the possession of office, they would be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duties to Parliament, which the late incumbents were not; and because they could not legislate in connection with a Government which had, on every question, opposed the wishes of the people—misrepresented the objects and principles of the people's representatives, and misapplied the people's money. It could not surely be supposed that the Liberal party would consent to leave the old Officials in power, after having routed them in every contest—beaten them at the Hustings and in the Legislature—and after allowing their principles recognized and allowed to be put in practice by Her Majesty's Government? Is it supposed that, having obtained Imperial recognition of their principles, the Liberal party would turn round and say to their adversaries: "Now we have gained all we sought for—you may remain in office—we confide in your integrity, and appreciate your ability to serve the public, although we lately declared you to be unworthy of any