

MORAL COURAGE.—Half the miseries of human life might be avoided had men but courage to do what is right; the man who allows himself to be led into expenses which he cannot afford, merely because he is ashamed not to make an equal appearance with those of his associates on whom fortune has been more lavish of her favours, and thus brings himself into difficulties, is indeed to be pitied. Many a good resolution has at first been neglected, and even entirely given up, for fear of ridicule. Oh! beware of this; it does more mischief to the youthful mind when there is not sufficient strength of purpose to resist its temptations, than can be imagined; the consequences are fearful, for interest, reputation, and even virtue and religion, are too often sacrificed, owing to its baneful influence.—*Mirror Magazine.*

HOMOEOPATHY AND A WASP.—A strong, healthy, country female was stung in the arm by a wasp. In less than ten minutes the limb became intensely painful, and, with the whole body from head to foot, swollen and red as scarlet. The tongue became also much enlarged, obstructed her speech, and threatened suffocation. Her brain became affected, and her sight confused and indistinct. It was some days before she thoroughly recovered. In this case how powerful the effect, yet how infinitely small the dose! Did the most powerful microscope ever detect, the finest balance ever weigh, the nicest test ever discover the odour of flowers, or the venom of a wasp?—*Yeldham's Homeopathy in Acute Diseases.*

A SCOTTISH DOMINE.—He had been licensed by the kirk as a preacher of the gospel in his young days, but being in no manner gifted in respect of preaching, had never been called by any people. Also being but a poor man's son, he never had interest enough to get a presentation, and therefore was (as I have seen it called, not long since by one that has just a bye-ordinary gift in the way of writing books and papers) wind-bound in a school: the which means (in my comprehension) comparing a man to a boat, that he had not strength enough, to carry him over the wild sea or down great waters, but was just blown by the low land breeze to shelter in the crook of a quiet burn, and by reason of the hurry and troubling of the bigger streams, could not swim out again. Also he was an inoffensive body, and had a manner of lifting up his hands, and crying "Eh, me!" when he was surprised, that made folk laugh at him.—*Life of Mrs. Maitland, of Sunnyside.*

A LADY OF QUALITY.—Murray's most distinguished client was Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. "As might be expected, she was a very troublesome client, and she used to visit him herself at very unseasonable hours. On one occasion, when late at night he came home to his chambers, he found them almost blocked up by a splendid equipage; footman and pages, with torches in their hands, standing round; and the duchess seated in his consulting chair. Instead of making any apology, she thus addressed him: "Young man, if you mean to rise in the world, you must not sup out." Another night, when, after the conclusion of a very long trial in which he had succeeded, he was indulging in agreeable conversation with Pope and Bolingbroke, Sarah again called, and, having in vain expected his return till past midnight, went away without seeing him. His clerk, giving him an account of this visit next morning, said to him, "I could not make out, sir, who she was, for she would not tell me her name; but she swore so dreadfully she must be a lady of quality!"—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices.*

A FRENCH NEWSPAPER.—Few persons have any correct idea of some of the European newspaper establishments. The *Presse*, a newspaper in Paris, has 70,000 subscribers. It has 20 editors, 25 clerks, 20 pressmen and assistants, 60 porters, 24 folders, and 500 carriers.

POLITICS AND NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was convened on the 17th ult. We give the speech of the Lieutenant Governor, as it embraces several topics of general interest.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It is my painful duty to announce to you the demise of Adelaide, the Queen Dowager. The loss of this highly respected and estimable Princess has call-

ed forth an expression of deep and universal regret on the part of the British Nation, in which I am convinced that you, and the people of this Colony, will participate.

While inviting you again to the discharge of your very important functions, I am bound to acknowledge the gratitude we owe to the Giver of all good, for the blessing by which the past year has been distinguished.

Peace and tranquility have reigned within the borders of Nova Scotia, the great scourge of the earth has passed us by, and several trying years of partial failure have been succeeded by a comparatively secure and productive harvest. Deeply convinced as I am, that the Loyal Sentiments of the People of this Colony are unchanged, I do not feel myself called upon to make any reference to the discussions which are taking place in the surrounding Colonies.

The Fisheries, though less prosperous than in 1848, have yet supplied our domestic consumption, and yielded, at the high prices which our great staples command abroad, a valuable export.

In resuming our labours for the public good, let us diligently endeavour to deserve by thankfulness, industry and forethought, a blessing upon our efforts, and the continued favours of a beneficent Providence.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Accounts for the past, and the Estimates for the current year, will be laid before you without delay, and you will be gratified to learn that the Supplies, so liberally granted, have been adequate to meet the expenses of the financial year, and that the Revenue is on the increase. Though the payment of the Arrears under the Civil List Bill, and the construction of the Electric Telegraph, have required heavy advances, the Loan authorized by the Act of the last Session has been largely reduced and will, I confidently anticipate, be shortly liquidated.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Imperial Parliament having passed an Act, authorizing the several Governments of North America to regulate their Internal Posts, a measure will be promptly submitted to you in accordance with that enactment, and I am happy to be able to assure you that no obstacle now exists to entire control being assumed by the Provincial Government over this branch of Public service, and to the establishment of a low and uniform rate of postage throughout British North America.

The School Act expires at the close of the present Session, and a measure aimed at a further extension of the blessings of Education will be submitted to you, which, I trust, will be found to embody the improvements suggested by recent experience.

The absence of any provision for Lunatics has been painfully forced upon my attention during the recess, and I now refer to the subject chiefly for the purpose of submitting whether some arrangement might not be made, either for the erection and endowment of an Asylum for the insane, or for the maintenance, of suitable Institutions founded in the neighbouring Provinces, of those unfortunate, who, without the light of reason, are unable to support themselves.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Laws of the Province will be immediately laid before you, and the greater part of the work having been done, I am gratified by the assurance that your united labours, in the present and ensuing Session, will enable you to perfect this long desired and most valuable improvement.

The tenure of lands in the Island of Cape Breton, appearing to demand Legislation, that Titles may be confirmed and litigation averted, measures will be laid before you, which, I trust, matured by your wisdom, will accomplish these desirable results.

The subject of reciprocal interchange of staple productions between the British Provinces on this Continent and the United States of America, brought to my notice last Session, has largely engaged the attention of my Government, and I hope to have, in the delicate and peculiar aspect which the question has assumed, the advantage of your calm and united deliberations.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, on Saturday last, the Hon. Attorney General rose to lay on the table of the House various minutes of conference on the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States. He explained that a conference had taken place with the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine and Hon. Mr. Merritt, from Canada; Hon. L. A. Wil-

mot, and Hon. J. R. Partelow, of New Brunswick; Hon. Messrs. Hensley, and Thornton, of P. E. Island, and the Executive Council of Nova Scotia. A very important topic had arisen in this conference—that was the exclusive privilege over the fisheries of these colonies, which was held by British subjects, and which was required by the United States in exchange for Reciprocity. Canada was ready to give up all exclusive privileges—so was New Brunswick and P. E. Island, because they contended the rivalry of foreigners would tend to the greater industry of our own people, and the greater prosperity of the country. On the part of Nova Scotia the council had abstained from giving any opinion. Even the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, which were claimed by New Brunswick, on behalf of British subjects exclusively, had been conceded to the Americans; and the only part now exclusively in the power of Nova Scotia was from the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, round to Cape St. George, including Cape Breton. It remained to be seen what would be the views of this Legislature on the subject; and he hoped the whole question would be taken up at an early day and disposed of in a manner that would reflect credit on the wisdom of the Legislature, and promote the permanent welfare of this country.

Mr. Beckwith would ask what we were to get in return for giving up our right to the shore fisheries?

Hon. Attorney General said that the papers when read, would answer the question of the hon. gentleman. The report of the assembled delegates advocated the principles of Reciprocal Free Trade, it was for the House to accept or reject the proposed resolutions.

The despatches and report were read, and embodied resolutions of the conference in favor of the Home Government negotiating for reciprocity with the United States in the productions of both countries—Bread, Flour, Fish, &c.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Don't be alarmed. War has begun between the agents of the two Governments, and an actual collision of arms has taken place, but no damage has yet been done. The locality of this terrible outbreak is Chili, some distance off. It seems that the British chargé Affairs insulted the family of Colonel Potter, the American Consul. The latter demanded satisfaction, and John Bull's representative not responding to the amiable desire, the American Consul thereupon took his cane or cowhide, and took satisfaction on the spot. The British diplomats generally find their match when they come in contact with Brother Jonathan. No suspension of commercial intercourse has yet taken place, however.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HUDSON EMETIC!—A CURE FOR PUBLIC DISORDERS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—Again in the exercise of our rights as British subjects, have we elected two gentlemen to represent us in the House of Assembly, and of course we judge them fit and proper persons so to do.

But is there not more implied in the terms "fit and proper" than at first sight we are aware of, and may it not be said that qualifications, such as strong common sense, a decent education, a knowledge of our wants and resources, with honesty and integrity, which render a man equal to Legislative duties under ordinary circumstances, are not enough under extraordinary ones. Should there not in times of emergency be added fearlessness of courage, and a spirit of self-sacrifice, which would prompt to a vigorous and persevering use of all constitutional means to serve the common weal, regardless of personal consequences? Common practice may do for common complaints, but superior and persevering skill is indispensably necessary for complicated disorders.

To such a state of complicated disorders are we reduced by the ignorance or avaricious character, or both combined, of many if not all of our Public Officers, that it requires all that is courageous, prudent, honest, and persevering, to save us from dissolution.

The expose made this day upon the Hustings, proved to every mind not awfully blinded by prejudice or self-interest, that there is much, very much, that is "rotten in the State of Denmark;" and yet contemplated Members in the House of Assembly still argue for entire irresponsibility on the part of those who hold the most responsible offices—others for a mongrel responsibility, little better than a farce. The addresses of two of them this day bore a farcical impress—the almost sole effort of one was to work upon

the worst passions of human nature, and by arraying the Catholic against the Protestant, divert the attention of the Electors from his hitherto sinuous political path. The other made fierce and terrible onslaught upon the poor Snatchers, (how I pitied them, but thought on De la Mancha's famous knight,) accusing them of a design on the loaves and fishes: and as such hurled his threats and denunciations against them with terrific violence, hoping thus to justify his extravagant and oppressive votes in the late House, but at the same time fearlessly asserting his independence, and lauding himself upon his not holding any Government Office. My dear Sir, do you conceive that it required an exquisite acuteness of scent to smell the trail of the fox?

But what is required at the hand of our Representatives at the present crisis? For a crisis we are arrived at, and the temptations on the part of the office-holders to hold on, are being multiplied, for a Fund, hitherto unapproachable by us, is now to be submitted to our control on condition of our paying our own Civil List. I ask, then, is it not indispensably necessary that a certain high functionary should not have it in his power to squander hundreds of the public money in bribing any unprincipled Governor to pass by his gross frauds? And if necessary for one, is it not equally so for all of the Compact? Is it not ten-fold more necessary that an efficient and prompt control upon the whole of them should at all times be at hand, especially since those very men are doing all they can to prevent this safe policy?

What would any Corporate body of men think of either their Secretary, Treasurer, or any other officer that evidenced the slightest disinclination to submit his accounts at any required period? Would not suspicion fasten upon him as a leech, and suck out his life's blood? And yet, forsooth, we whose suspicions have been justly aroused, must move on as we ever have, and exercise no control over one who we have every reason to believe has been for a number of years enriching himself by shameful speculations.

Sir, on the Hustings loud professions were made, by the professional gentlemen, of even-handed justice. May I be allowed to ask whether it is just, equally just, that the unhappy wretch who, under the influence of ignorance and destitution, has been guilty of some petty theft, to save himself and those he holds most dear from starvation, should be confined at hard labor, publicly whipped, or banished his country, while the titled robber of hundreds, yea thousands, pursues his vile career unchecked, unwatched, and under no control but such as he can at all times blind or bribe. Do not honest men blush at the bare thought of some of the deeds, or rather misdeeds, of some of our Public Officers? And shall our Lawyers, especially our young men of promise, lend themselves to uphold this system of rottenness—this mass of corruption? Will they not render themselves suspected? Will they not brand their own foreheads with infamy? And will not that brand descend with them to the grave? Remember! the time is at hand when this sink of iniquity is to be stirred to the bottom, and so sure as you are found associated with those who have contributed to its formation and enlargement, so surely will you die at the uprisings of its horrible stench. Hence I exhort you to join us in a just and laudable object, viz: the sending home to one of the Railway Depots for a quantity of Hudson Emetic; we want several doses, as many as we have Public Officers; one dose should be administered at once—the case is a desperate one,—I mean the C—! S—y; he has gorged so much of every kind of dish that is to be found at a Colonial table, that it is thought, by the most eminent Physicians, that if immediate relief is not afforded, there is great danger of his sinking. Poor fellow, how I pity him! Search has been made in every Druggist Shop in town for a remedy, but in vain—it having been fully ascertained that the Hudson Emetic is the only specific for the disorder.

Yours, &c.,
AN ELECTOR.
Charlottetown, January 29, 1850.

THIRD DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY ELECTION.

MR. WHELAN—

Sir—May I trouble you to say through the medium of your Journal to the public, that the Government Candidate for the third Electoral District of Kings County, the Hon. Edward Thornton, although nominally at the head of the Poll, is returned by a minority of the Electors. Here is the proof of my assertion. The whole number of Electors who polled were 601, the number who voted for him 290, less than half the number polled. The fact is, Mr. Whelan, had Mr. LeLacheur not supported Mr. McNeill, and had he taken the advice which I understand was tendered to him, that he would not

interfere on behalf of any other Candidate, Mr. Thornton, the Government Candidate, would have been beaten. To the miscalculation of Mr. LeLacheur is to be attributed solely the triumph of Mr. Thornton; but really, Mr. Whelan, can you wonder otherwise at Mr. Thornton's position, when you consider that at the polling divisions, six in number, he had at one the face of the High Sheriff of the County, at another Thomas Clow, Esq.,—at a third, Mr. Thornton in person; at a fourth Hon. Daniel Brennan; at a fifth Mr. Wightman's Clerk, and at a sixth Mr. James McDonald, Brother-in-law to Mr. Thornton. Can any one wonder at the issue? But positively, Mr. Whelan, the issue is most creditable to the spirit of the District, reforming it has proved itself to be, and when you take into account that at the last election Mr. Thornton polled about twice as many as at present, you will be ready to ask why is this? The answer is, because he has acted contrary to his written pledges and spoken declarations, and the often stated opinions of his Constituents, that the People of P. E. Island were as intelligent as their fellow colonists in the neighbouring colonies, and of course entitled to the same Political rights.

A contest to-morrow or at any future period would place Mr. Thornton in the opinion of the majority of the District at a low figure.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedt.
TIMOTHY KNOW EVERY THING.

The Examiner.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1850.

The General Election.

We give below a statement of the Polls throughout the Island, at the close of the Election on Tuesday last. The two first names under each head are those of the successful Candidates.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.

Hon. Edward Palmer,
Francis Longworth.

FIRST DISTRICT.

George Coles, 591
Alexander Laird, 420
D. Maclean, 377
Jeremiah Simpson, 169

SECOND DISTRICT.

Robert Mooney, 618
Neil McNeill, 557
John Longworth, 458

THIRD DISTRICT.

Benjamin Davies, 672
William Douse, 651
John McDougall, 107

KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.

T. Heath Haviland,
James McDonald.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Daniel Flynn, 290
Donald Beaton, 237
John McIntosh, 214
Angus McDonald, 70

SECOND DISTRICT.

John Jardine, 230
Edward Whelan, 182
Theophilus DesBrisay, 159
John E. McDonald, 93
Joseph McDonald, 79

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon. Edward Thornton, 290
John W. Le Lacheur, 284
Roderick McAulay, 220
Archibald McNeill, 183
John Dalziel, 120
C. Birch Bagster, 24

Mr. McAulay delivered to the Sheriff at his Court at Georgetown, on Friday last, a protest against Mr. Le Lacheur's return on the ground of his having no legal qualification.

PRINCE COUNTY.

PRINCETOWN AND ROYALTY.

William E. Clark,
Donald Montgomery.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James Warburton, 438
James Yeo, 411
Mr. Haywood, 130

SECOND DISTRICT.

Alexander Rae,
Allan Fraser.

THIRD DISTRICT.

W. W. Lord, 407
Joseph Pope, 380
J. H. Coury, 321