

endeavouring to raise themselves from obscurity, careless of the bloodshed and ruin of their countrymen. With respect to the means at the disposal of the Government, while they found on one side preparations of rebellion, on the other they had received the warmest and most unequivocal pledge of support from all parts of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant had the full confidence of the Government, and was in constant communication with them, and should he be of opinion that the powers which the law at present gave him were not sufficient, the Government would not hesitate a moment to apply to Parliament for whatever further powers might be required. The Noble Lord's reply, as well as Lord Jocelyn's indignant remarks, were received with universal approbation by the House.

**ARMING IN THE SOUTH.**—The *Cork Examiner* states, that rifle shooting is now general in Cork. In several outskirts of the city, on Sunday, the sport was indulged in to a very great extent, particularly in the city Park, and the Diamond Quarry in Blackrock. Indeed, in the latter place there could not have been less than fifty young men—exclusive of spectators—having some twenty rifles between them blazing away at a mark; upon which at least, three out of every five shot took effect; the successful marksmen being loudly applauded by the spectators.

It is questionable if any regiment in the service, excepting the Rifle Brigade, could produce a number of men more competent in the use of their arms than these athletic young fellows. Arms are all the rage; the gunsmiths' shops, were they four times as numerous, could not supply the demand—and their importation is consequently vastly increased. It is a well ascertained fact that the pawn offices of the city have been ransacked by lower orders of citizens and country people for guns, pistols, &c. Pike-heads are also being manufactured, and on Saturday last were publicly exposed for sale on the Coal-quay.

**THE DEBATES.**—We give in our present Sheet some interesting speeches delivered in the Legislative Council on the Currency and Census Bills sent up from the House of Assembly. The insertion of these speeches has necessarily excluded our usual Summary of the proceedings of the Assembly.—In a very short time we will be enabled to resume the publication of *THE EXAMINER* on a double sheet, when we shall give the Debates at greater length than either our own or any of the other papers has yet given. Nor shall we neglect to cater for the tastes of those who eschew politics and personalities; for we have not forgotten, even in the midst of our parliamentary labours, to cull and select for the adornment of our columns some of those choice flowers which the silent and steady workers in the great Field of Letters are every day bringing to our view.—The impossibility of procuring printing paper during the winter months has been greatly inconvenient and pecuniarily injurious to us, as it prevented our increasing the circulation of *THE EXAMINER*, when it was in our power to do so; and, we doubt not, the evil which we laboured under, has been a source of some dissatisfaction to our present subscribers:—but we have still, nevertheless, full reliance on their forbearance and generous consideration; and by zealously labouring for the time to come, we trust to re-establish our claims to the frank encouragement of our patrons, and to the extension of our subscription list.

**THE SUPPLIES.**—The Committee of Supply closed its labours at a late hour on Saturday evening. Roughly estimating them, the appropriations for the present year will amount to something near Twenty-two Thousand Pounds!! To meet these we shall probably have a Revenue of about Fifteen Thousand! Some intelligent persons are of opinion that the Revenue will not amount to so much. When these facts become known, there is some reason to apprehend a charge of extravagance against the House of Assembly—not only from the public of this Island, but from the Colonial Minister; but the fact must be borne in mind by the public—if they judge impartially on a review of the records of the Assembly and the reports of its proceedings—that the Liberal Party—those who have ever advocated retrenchment and economy in providing for the Public Service—have steadily opposed in the Session now passing away, many votes by which the public money will be scandalously misapplied. The Tory party, *alias* the Clique or Compact men, have frequently boasted of their majority in the Assembly—a majority wretchedly insignificant, and procured by the most questionable means. This hopeful majority have shewn themselves capable of much bad legislation, and very little more. At the commencement of the Session a defunct Scribe proclaimed to the public that the "minority were do-

ing nothing." We can now say—the majority have done every thing—to place the country nearly on the verge of bankruptcy. They secured the adhesion of two or three persons who gulled their constituents into the belief that they were Liberals—they turned two gentlemen out because they had presumed to take seats in the Council, at which some of their own class are now casting wishful glances,—but they were impotent to prevent the re-election of one whom they sought to crush,—they have provided £500 for Sir Donald, which they hope, no doubt, will serve them as a passport to the back stairs of Government House—they have cut out a judgeship for Mr. Peters, and dangled a Silk Gown before the delighted vision of Mr. Palmer: But with their boasted "majority" they have done "absolutely nothing"—(we quote the words)—to secure the permanent happiness and prosperity of the country. During the recess we shall supply the constituencies of some of these people with a faithful account of their Stewardship—for they will be very loth to undertake such a task themselves—and we have been often tempted to perform this "labour of love" through the columns of a "country edition," and have been only deterred by the horror entertained at this mode of publicity. It is necessary, however, the public should rightly understand the benefits to be derived from having such a "majority" as the present one in the Assembly.

#### THE NEW SHERIFFS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 17th, 1848.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was this day pleased to prick the following gentlemen, to be Sheriffs for the ensuing year, pursuant to the Statute, viz:—

FRANCIS LONGWORTH, Esq., of Charlottetown, to be Sheriff of Queen's County.

PETER McCALLUM, Esq., of St. Peter's, to be Sheriff of King's County.

THOMAS HUNT, Esq., of St. Eleanor's, to be Sheriff of Prince County.

T. H. HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

Start not, courteous Reader! at the insertion of the above notices in our unpretending Sheet. Unordered by the Executive, their insertion here shall not cost the Colony a penny. We give them as pieces of intelligence, claiming the widest circulation. We have no wish to quarrel with His Excellency on the subject of these nominations, especially those for Prince and King's Counties: Mr. Longworth's may pass without a murmur, for he is, perhaps, the least objectionable of the Party from whose ranks he has been chosen: but we do not hesitate to say, that Sir Donald Campbell has been very ill advised in selecting Messrs. Hunt and McCallum for the Shrievalty. Two more notoriously obnoxious persons could not be found, perhaps, in the whole extent of the two Counties—no two public officers possess so little influence—no two can command so little respect. It is true, they have been, heretofore, invested with the authority and dignity of High Sheriffs; but during the last year they officiated as Subs.

These nominations are really discredit to the intelligence and respectability of Prince and King's Counties, because (if for no other reason)—the parties having been Sheriffs in 1846, Deputies in 1847, and Sheriffs again in 1848, their selection implies that they are the only men in their respective counties fit to discharge the duties of their station.

We say again that His Excellency has been sadly ill-advised in choosing those two persons for the Shrievalty. His unacquaintance with the parties may shield him from much of the odium that will inevitably attach to the choice; but we cannot refrain from saying that such a distribution of Government patronage is likely to peril the independence and reputation for impartiality, which His Excellency has wisely maintained since the commencement of his administration.

**THE LAST JOE.**—We have prepared some observations on the subject of the increase of £500 to the Salary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, voted by eleven members of the House of Assembly, on Wednesday night last; but we are compelled to defer their publication till next week, in order to give insertion to the English news and other matters.

We regret that we have not space in our present No. to reply to the insolent, impudent and false accusation of sedition, spouted forth in the House of Assembly on a recent occasion against the *EXAMINER*, by two individuals as well known for their veracity as they are for their political honesty and uprightness.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—Sir John Harvey prorogued the Parliament of this Province on the 11th instant, with a really good and statesmanlike Speech. The *Novascotian* of the 19th instant thus rejoicingly chronicles the good results of the late Session:—

"The Legislative Session just terminated has been most satisfactory to the Administration and their supporters, and highly beneficial to the country. The Liberals can point with triumph to their large and in-

creasing majority in the Assembly, and the vigorous Government who reflect their opinions. Never, in the history of this Country were so many important and valuable measures crowded into so brief a period. The old landmarks of Toryism have been almost obliterated in a few brief weeks, and the Government of that country settled upon the imperishable constitutional principles secured to the people of England by the Revolution of 1688. Henceforward, Responsible Government in Nova Scotia will be a great fact. Those who fill the chief departments of the country must enjoy and continue to command the confidence of the Crown and the people. The machinery of the Government may be considered as nearly perfected, and agitation for organic changes at an end.

"We congratulate the country on these results—and also by a number of measures of a practical character introduced and matured by the Government. Notwithstanding the Conservatives were in power when the Assembly met, and elections to be held in mid winter, the Administration have carried their Civil List Bill, re-constructed the Revenue Departments, and provided for a stringent audit of Public Accounts. They have also passed Bills to make the Judges independent of the Crown, for regulating Emigrant vessels and passengers, for erecting an Electric Telegraph, for reducing the rates of postage, and for centralizing the business of the Crown Land Department, and diminishing the expenses thereof. These are among the measures of the first session of the Reformed Parliament—measures which cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the future prosperity of the Colony."

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The Mail of Friday has brought our regular files of Newfoundland papers. The following paragraphs respecting the Seal Fishery will be found interesting:—

The Seal Fishery, so far, has been successful, some forty vessels having returned from the ice, and all of them, with three or four exceptions, having brought good fares. The total of Seals brought by the vessels returned is 108,700! The St. John's Post remarking on the prospect, says:—"The weather during the last three days, though still mild and open, has been unfavourable for the Sealers in consequence of the prevalence of a dense fog.

The reports of the vessels still out are contradictory, and it is, therefore, idle to speculate upon what is to be the total result of the adventure. So far, all that may be safely said is, that up to this week, the wind and weather have been most favourable, and that there is yet abundant time for those who may not have struck the seals in the season to make ample amends for their mischances."

#### TO THE MERCHANTS OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

In this age of reformation—this age of useful invention—this age of revolution—and general diffusion of liberal and enlightened education—nothing, within the humble sphere—*humble* but *useful* and *beneficial*—in which I and many others, in this Town, hungering and thirsting after knowledge, are placed, is more requisite and just—requisite and just both for, and to ourselves and our employers—than leisure to obtain the *manna* and the *meed* which would doubly satisfy our appetite whilst increasing it:—for, in this, "increase of appetite doth grow by what it feeds on." Give us, your poor, honest, and faithful apprentices and clerks, but one hour's additional leisure in the Summer months, by closing stores at 8 o'clock, and we shall not only have an opportunity of improving our bodily and mental faculties by exercise, reading, conversation and writing; but we shall have what is still more grateful to every generous mind, the pleasure of discharging our several duties and trusts not as slavish and pecuniary obligations, but as the pleasing and bountiful return of gratitude and hope.

Your obedient Servant for myself and others, in similar situations,

A MERCHANT'S CLERK.

20th April, 1848.

#### To the Tenantry on Townships Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 66,

THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES WORRILL, Esq.

**THE undersigned intimates that he has received instructions from the Proprietor, to inform such of his Tenantry as have delivered Grain to him in payment of Rent, since the first day of January last, and who may be in want of Seed, or who may be now suffering from scarcity of Food, that the said grain is now ready for re-delivery, at his stores at Morel, at the same prices at which they received credit in account with him at the time of delivery; and no demand will be made upon them for payment of the said Grain, until within a reasonable time after the Crops of the present season are harvested.**

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, April 24th, 1848.

#### Wanted to Charter.

**WANTED** immediately to charter a vessel measuring from 40 to 90 tons burthen, to perform two or three trips between St. Peter's Bay and Newfoundland. The usual price will be given. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, (if by letter post paid) at the Five Houses Mills, Bay Fortune Road.

JOSEPH SMITH.

St. Peter's Bay, April 24, 1848.