

LAMARTINE'S WINE.—From the following it appears that Lamartine sent some wine to America. Who has got any of Lamartine's wine? We quote from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

Lamartine is the public favourite. Whether he reciprocates our good wishes, I do not know; but I do remember that he has a personal reason to quarrel with us. In 1834 or '5, he shipped to this country on his own account, and by way of experiment, a cargo of wine from one of his own estates—it was the *Vin de Macon*. The New Yorkers did not relish it—it went a begging—it was sold at a great sacrifice, for a mere song. Two casks happened to come to Gen. Jackson—the steward would not give it cellar room—it was pronounced to be sour. A person whom I knew took it, and under proper treatment it became a princely wine. The same was the result in New York. The wine fell ultimately into proper hands, and is now, or lately was, well known there as a delicious, much sought for, and high priced wine. Some years ago I had some of it, and used to offer it as the wine of Lamartine, the poet—not dreaming that the poet was destined, as the chief of a revolutionary government, to dictate to Europe the terms on which they were to have peace or war with France as a united republic.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### House of Assembly.

#### THE APPROPRIATION TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

(Continued.)

The Speaker could not compliment the hon. member who had just sat down (Mr. Le Lecheur), with having discharged what he called his duty—the delivering of a ranting speech—with his usual ability; for he had completely omitted any allusion to the fox, or even to his tail. He had told the Committee that he had once been offered a bribe, and that he stoutly refused it. He (the Speaker) should be very sorry to appear to doubt the veracity of any hon. member, but he could not help remarking that the hon. member (Mr. Le Lecheur) had been very careful to give no clue for the discovery of the offerer of the bribe. It could not, however, have been any one on his (the Speaker's) side of the House, or his name would have been given to the public long ago; and, consequently, he could only conclude that, if the bribe was offered at all, it must have been by one of the hon. member's own party; it must have been tendered by a Snatcher of the first water. But to approach the question more seriously, he for many reasons thought the time was arrived when the question ought to be favourably entertained. He had formerly been opposed to a favourable consideration of it, because he could see no other means of accomplishing the end in view, than the taxing of the resident population. It was because he was unwilling to increase the burthens of the people; and not because he thought the Salary allowed to a Governor by the Imperial Government was sufficient to enable him to support the dignity of his high station in a becoming manner; that he had formerly opposed the proposition of the Governor's Salary, by the appropriation of an annual sum out of the Revenue of the Colony. That the Salary allowed by the Imperial Government was insufficient for the maintenance of the dignity which should always invest a Representative of Her Majesty could not, in his opinion, be disputed. No one, surely, could say that the late Governor lived in a style becoming his high station; and yet, he believed, economically as he lived, he got greatly into debt. A Governor, it should be remembered, could not live in a manner suitable to his rank upon an income which would be less than sufficient for the support of the moderate establishment of many private gentlemen. Of a Governor, in addition to the expenses of his household, it was expected that he should also make considerable disbursements in the way of subscriptions and contributions to many public societies and charities; and nobly had the present Lieutenant Governor stood forth to acknowledge the claims which it was supposed the country had upon him in that respect. He (the Speaker) was sure that were the several sums which His Excellency had given in that way, within the few months which he had spent in the Colony, taken altogether, they would amount to very little short of a hundred pounds. Such liberality and bounty was expected at the hands of the Governor; and nearly all who were in distress found their way, in search of relief, to Government House. How could so great an expenditure be borne out of a Salary of a Thousand a year? It would be most unreasonable to expect that the Governor, in order to provide for it, should draw or drench upon his private income or resources, however willing he might be to do so, and even although he were another Rothschild, as to wealth. The hon. member who had just sat down (Mr. Le Lecheur) had said that the people of Prince Edward Island might be said to compose a family, rather than a Colony; thereby intending to insinuate he (the Speaker) supposed, that very little talent, ability or experience was required for the government of the Island, or the management of its affairs. Such, however, was not his (the Speaker's) opinion. Small as the Colony was, questions of policy, of as great moment and difficulty arose in it as in any other of Her Majesty's Colonies; and for the due consideration and settlement of which, both high talents and sound judgment

were required, for which, if they had it the people must expect to pay. He had been told in the Old Country, that in consequence of the small Salary attached to the appointment of Governor of Prince Edward Island, the Imperial Government experienced great difficulty in finding properly qualified persons to accept it. He believed it was the intention of the Home Government to discontinue, for the future, the practice of employing military officers as Governors, and to prefer civilians; as being persons likely to possess more business and political knowledge than men whose experience was, of necessity, chiefly confined to the profession of arms. Still it was not to be expected that men of independent fortunes would apply themselves to business; and suitable Governors for such Colonies as Prince Edward Island could only be found amongst men of moderate means; and it could not be expected of them that they should expend or sacrifice those means for the benefit of those over whom they should be placed as Administrators of Government, and give their services into the bargain. If the Colony were called upon to pay its own Civil List, then the Home Government could not expect such an appropriation by its Legislature, as that proposed in the Resolution; and, according to the Resolution, it was proposed to continue the appropriation of £500 annually, as an addition to the Governor's Salary, only so long as the Home Government should pay the Civil List of the Colony and no longer. If they could stave off the payment of some thousands by one of as many hundreds, it would be evident to the Country that in doing so, they were making a most excellent bargain; especially as, at the same time, they were substituting a Land Tax for the former most unpopular exaction of Quit Rents. He was aware that some hon. members would not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the country, by agreeing to pay the Civil List, on condition that Responsible Government should be established in the Colony. But in his estimation, the payment of the Civil List would be much too high a price to give for the benefits of Responsible Government; and those who pretended to think otherwise were, he was inclined to believe, influenced by no considerations so much as the prospect of personal aggrandisement, which they hoped would open to their view under the operation of the Responsible System. There was, however, another stumbling block in the way to prevent or postpone the establishment of Responsible Government in the Colony; and that was the alleged want of education on the part of the bulk of the people. In one of the Imperial Government Despatches, it was said that education was not possessed by the people to a degree and extent sufficient to qualify or entitle them to such a form of Government. On first perusing that Despatch, he certainly felt, as he believed many others did, that it contained a sweeping and unmerited charge against the people of the Colony. But upon after consideration, he thought that, perhaps, he might have been, though innocently, the cause why the depreciating charge was made; for on being asked what had induced him to interest himself and vote against the return of the Hon. Mr. Coles, he had replied that he did so because on account of his (Mr. Coles's) want of education, he did not consider him to be a man possessed of acquirements sufficient to entitle him to a seat at the Council Board; and to convince the Right Hon. Earl Grey of the truth of his assertion, he subsequently, forwarded to his Lordship an autograph letter of that gentleman, addressed to himself. In all probability that letter afforded the grounds upon which his Lordship alleged against the people of the Colony generally, a want of education, and thence concluded that they were unprepared for the possession of a Responsible System of Government. The hint given touching the payment of the Civil List should not be treated too lightly. It would be well to remember the heavy taxation which the people of England had to bear, and their deplorable condition for some time back. Those facts, of themselves, would almost furnish reasons sufficiently reasonable for the calling upon the Legislature of the Colony to make provision for the payment of the Civil List of the Colony out of its own resources. Were such a demand made and enforced by the Imperial Government, it would indeed prove a great calamity to the Colony; and he would almost say it would be a well-merited one, should the representatives of the people refuse to ward it off by agreeing to the motion then under consideration. Let hon. members only look back and review the conduct of the late Governor, caused by his disappointment with respect to the addition which he had expected the Legislature would make to his salary. He set himself in hostile opposition to the House, and as far as he was able, obstructed all their measures. He withdrew his patronage and subscriptions from the various Public Societies and Institutions of the Colony, and bitterly misrepresented and libelled the character of the people. Let hon. members consider well the course which he took to gratify his vindictive feelings; and then say whether it would not have been wise to increase his Salary; for his unworthy conduct arose more from his disappointment on that head, than from any other cause. He (the Speaker) hoped he should not be misunderstood. In stating what had been the conduct of the late Governor when he found the House would not grant him an addition to his Salary, he was very far from wishing it to be inferred that Sir Donald Campbell, should the proposed addition to his Salary be withheld, would stoop to imitate so unworthy an example, or be in any way influenced in the administration of the Government by

the House's determination of the question, however they might decide upon it. Neither did he (the Speaker) expect to derive any benefit individually for himself, either directly or indirectly, by his advocacy of the proposition; for, were His Excellency on the morrow, to offer him a seat at the Council Board, he would respectfully decline to mix himself up with a body so incongruous as the Executive Council then was. Some of its members would ere long, or he was greatly mistaken, find with how much groundless presumption they had acted in taking upon themselves the execution of duties, for the proper discharge of which they possessed none of the requisite qualifications. He would not longer detain the Committee, as he thought he had said sufficient to justify his voting, as he should do, in favour of the Resolution.

Hon. Mr. Coles. Had the Speaker imagined he had power to carry a Resolution declarative of a want of confidence in the Executive, he would have brought it forward before that time; and as he was afraid to make the attempt, he was obliged to rest satisfied with deriding and maligning those whom he could not harm in any other way than by his favourite mode of personal abuse. When the Speaker of the House so far forgot himself as to descend to low personalities, it did not say much, either for his sense or his appreciation of the dignity of his station; a station which he had held many years, and which gave him an opportunity of mixing with the best society, by his intercourse with which he might have acquired much of the outward polished manners of a gentleman. In spite of such advantages, however, no member of the House at that day, was in the habit of using more improper language in his personal attacks, or more frequently caused ruptures and confusion in the House than the hon. Speaker; and, therefore, he (Mr. C.) thought the accusation of ignorance and want of education came with a peculiarly bad grace from that quarter. The hon. Speaker had told them that, to convince Earl Grey of his (Mr. C.'s) defective education, he had laid before his Lordship an autograph letter of his (Mr. C.'s). But the hon. Speaker did not tell them what were the errors in that composition, although it was an unusual thing for him to half-tell a story. It was not, however, improbable that his meditated revelations were cut short by its suddenly occurring to him that he was treading on delicate ground. Most likely he recollected, in the midst of his story that some years ago, Messrs. Cooper and Bremner, then publishers and proprietors of a newspaper called the Colonial Herald, amongst other matters for the edification or amusement of their readers, published in one of their numbers, a letter addressed to them by the hon. Speaker, in which it appeared that, with his usual arrogance and self-sufficiency, he had treated with contempt and set at defiance, the authority of Lindley Murray and other English grammarians, and violated most of the established rules of English Grammar, both with respect to Syntax and Orthography. From that specimen of the hon. Speaker's powers in English composition, it would appear that they (himself and the hon. Speaker) were pretty much upon a par with respect to their grammatical acquirements. Indeed, if one looked back to the employment of the hon. Speaker, on ship-board, when he came to this Island, it would naturally be inferred that he could have had no great advantages in the way of education, more than of fortune. He (Mr. C.) would not, indeed, have noticed or commented upon the incapacity or deficiency of the hon. Speaker in that respect, had he not provoked him to do so, by the egotism and sarcasm, in which, at all times, he so much delighted to indulge; for he certainly did not consider the fact of much consequence. On the contrary, he believed a man, although possessing but a very imperfect knowledge of the rules of composition, might prove quite as good a legislator as the best grammarian. The question concerning the propriety of introducing Responsible Government into the Colony, being then under the consideration of the Home Government, the discussion of it by the House, was for the time, precluded. It would not be the duty of the House to take up the question until they should know upon what terms it would be offered to them. If the Imperial Government intended that one of the conditions should be the payment of its own Civil List by the Colony, then the measure under consideration would not receive the Royal sanction. He must tell the hon. Speaker that, if he had been informed Sir Henry Huntly left the Colony in debt, he had been told what was the very reverse of the truth; for, contrary to the example set by Sir Charles Fitz Roy and some former Governors, who got into debt from the expenses incurred by them in feasting the Family Compact, Sir Henry seeing through the designs of that body, gave them no admission at Government House, except upon business. He did not choose to provide entertainments for those who were opposed to his administration and seeking to undermine his reputation. With respect to the Resolution before the Committee, he (Mr. C.) opposed it, more because he considered it to be ill-timed than on principle. He could not see that there was any necessity for urging it just then, when other important questions were under the consideration of the Home Government, and the decision of which might frustrate the Resolution even should it pass.

The Speaker would not allow the insinuations of the hon. member (Mr. Coles) relative to his (the Speaker's) employment on ship-board, to pass unnoticed. He could tell that hon. member, once for all, that he had never worked a single day, in any capacity, except on his own