

ment nothing was attempted, for nothing was meant to be essayed, until an administration was formed, which would take the responsibility of carrying out the intentions of the Representative Body. And even though the Legislature had proceeded with the despatch of the public business, and still failed to settle the question under consideration,—yet the individual members of the Liberal party could not fairly be said to have abandoned a promise made to their constituents in reference to it, since the making of such promise has not, and cannot be proved. Maclean cannot, however, gain-say the proof of such promise on his part, for it may be seen in his election card, and his shameful abandonment of it, whilst he had a party strong enough to enable him to redeem it.

#### SIX, MORE THAN A MATCH FOR EIGHTEEN.

"The people of the Colony generally are now aware that they were deceived at the late General Election, and all they can reasonably expect from the minority is, that they will not suffer the venal majority to sell the independence of the Assembly for Government Offices, without a struggle, and we guess they will not be disappointed."

We clip the above sentence from the *Islander*, and, in the dictatorial style of that print, we demand an unequivocal and distinct reply to the following question:—When, how, and where have "the people of the Colony generally" shewn "that they were deceived at the late General Election?" In not one constituency throughout the whole Island has the conduct of the Assembly been condemned—there has been no remonstrance—no petition for a dissolution of the House, which would have been sent flying through the Island by the Tories, if they believed the constituencies thought themselves deceived. We challenge them to call a public meeting anywhere out of Charlottetown, or New London, and test the claim of the Assembly to continued public confidence. Whipped—soundly and thoroughly whipped—as insolent curs should be whipped—at the late General Election, they slink about with their tails between their legs, crying out that the chastisement was unmerited, and that the people are sorry for inflicting it; but let them go before the people again, and we shall be bound they will get "more kicks than half-pence." Deceived, eh!—if such were the case, the late Governor was wicked and arbitrary enough to give his dear pets in the Government offices a chance of retaining their situations, by dissolving the House, and giving the electors an opportunity of reversing their judgment.

The *Islander's* "guess" that the minority will succeed in preventing the majority from "selling the independence of the Assembly," just means this: that Messrs. Palmer, Thornton, and other public officers in and out of the House, must keep their situations in spite of the majority—that the old Council must sit like automata, or tender advice that won't be acted upon—that Mr. Haviland shall enjoy the Provincial Secretaryship as long as he likes or as long as he lives—Mr. Hodgson the Attorney Generalship—Mr. Stewart the snug berth of the Excise—Mr. Hensley the Treasury—Mr. Wright the sinecure of the Surveyor Generalship—Mr. Haszard the Queen's Printing, (to keep Whelan from using big type and large margins)—Mr. Palmer to strut about in a silk gown, and pocket Crown fees for making silly speeches to "my Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury;" and

so of the rest. Don't the minority hope they may not be disappointed? Ah! don't the minority expect that six will be more than a match for eighteen? "I can't thrash you myself," says the little boy quarrelling with a bigger one in the street, "but I have a big brother to home who can." Duncan, being a big brother to the minority, the majority, we presume, will be always threatened with his vengeance.

#### THE PUBLIC, DR. TO THE LATE MAJORITY.

DUNCAN, being accountant general to the late majority, has presented the public with an account, in the last *Islander*, for services performed by said majority. After searching his *Journal*, it appears, that the only item which he could find is the following:

To one Address presented by Dr. Conroy, praying Her Majesty to allow the Americans free use of the Island fisheries, £30 apiece to 13 members of said majority for 4 years, £1,560

Now, the public has not received to the value of one penny for the said Address. Even if they had, we would still dispute the account, and show that the majority have put forth an unjustifiable claim. The idea of the Fishery Address originated with Mr. Coles, according to the testimony of the *Islander*; for several years ago when he visited Washington, he was violently accused by that paper with the great sin of saying that he was going to negotiate with the American Government, in his capacity of Executive Councillor, for the extension of the right to the Americans to enjoy the privileges of a free fishery upon our coasts. Mr. Coles did not, however, say that he was charged with any such negotiation, but he suggested to some fellow travellers, that if the Americans had the privilege, it would be highly advantageous to the Colony. From this suggestion the story of the negotiation took its rise; and he was blackguarded by the *Islander* for daring to entertain the idea, in opposition to existing treaties. Finding the idea, however, was favourably received by the whole Island, Dr. Conroy took the earliest opportunity, on the meeting of the Legislature, to ask for a Committee to prepare an Address to the Queen on the subject. The Committee was appointed, and it comprised the names of just as many Liberals as Tories. We believe the Address was drafted—or in great part drafted—by a gentleman belonging to the former party; for Dr. Conroy, who has talent enough for the task, seemed to be somehow uncommonly dilatory about performing it,—and while it was supported in the House by all the Liberals to a man, it was warmly opposed by some of the Tories, and particularly by Mr. Palmer, about whose opposition the *Islander* is bound to be silent, for delicate reasons.

And this, forsooth, is the only claim to pay and confidence on behalf of the late majority, which the *Islander* could trump up! Why, if we chose to make out a bill of costs and damages against that majority, no Attorney's bill in the universe could match it for its length, and the amount of its various items!

#### DUNCAN AND THE RAT-CATCHER.

A FINE sop is administered to Mr. Douse in the *Islander* of Friday last. Two Sessions ago, Douse made sundry bunkum speeches in the Assembly about Reform

and Responsible Government. He saw the necessity for change—he would no longer support the old system of official monopoly—he would do—the Lord knows what. But he was flirting with the Liberal party then to get their votes upon a certain Chancery question, which, he knew, would be lost without their assistance. His own party would not support him, because they dared not incur the displeasure of a certain official implicated by the question. They were dreadfully alarmed at Douse becoming Snatcher. Well, he got the assistance he sought for the Liberals believed him to be right for once in his life, not that they trusted his political professions then any more than they do now; and when he had his turn served, the bunkum speeches ceased, and Mr. Douse was as ready as ever to give his vote to the party against whom he had so lately harangued. For this inconsistency and double dealing, he is now applauded sky-high by the *Islander*.—*Par nobile fratrum!* To see Duncan Maclean—the old reviler of Land Agents and Land jobbers—hugging (metaphorically) the most unsightly and obnoxious of the whole batch, is a sight not less marvellous than was that of the great New London Snake. The zeal lately manifested by Mr. Douse in going to England to interest the Proprietors there against the Responsible party here, and the mortification he must feel at being disappointed in his expectations, have given him a strong claim upon the sympathy of the *Islander*.

#### THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND THE TREASURY.

NOTHING appears to annoy the editor of the *Islander* so much as the idea that Mr. Whelan may become Queen's Printer, and Mr. Coles Treasurer. Maclean's incessant harping upon the names of those persons, as candidates for the offices allotted to them, shews that he at least thinks they are sure of the appointments. Mr. W. is obliged to Mr. Maclean for the interest he takes in his behalf, and begs to say that he will not refuse the office if it be offered, even though its transference should lessen the chances of Maclean getting "drunk as usual" at Mr. Haszard's expense; but Mr. Whelan will never whinnily ask for the situation, as Maclean did in the case of the Surveyor Generalship. As for Mr. Coles, we are afraid he can't be coaxed to take the Treasury, though we have no hesitation in saying he would not disgrace the office, as the late incumbent did.

"Government Printing," says Maclean, "is paid for by the line, and if Edward Whelan were appointed Queen's Printer, as he expects, he might, by using large type and broad margins, easily rob the Colony of large sums of money every year, over his just remuneration." Government printing, we always understood, is paid for at the same ratio as other printing, and not by the line; but what "broad margins" will have to do with payments by the line, is more than we can tell. Will there be lines on the margins? Mr. Ings, being a printer, should have pointed out this blunder to his editor before publishing it.

It is in exceeding bad taste on the part of Mr. Ings, to admit into his columns an insinuation of intentional dishonesty against another printer, when he cheated the House of Assembly in 1849, by charging for the printing of the Census returns in the Appendix to the *Journal*, he having procured the impressions from Mr. Haszard's office, and clumsily pasted them together to conceal the cheat.

If Mr. Coles, says Maclean, were appointed Treasurer, a "low amount of security might be named, and men not worth a sixpence put in the security Bond," and that the auditors would be discharged and "creatures of the majority put in their place, who might be expected to certify any thing, and thus George would

be enabled, if he chose, to speculate with the public monies to his heart's content." Can Duncan conjure up no other *might be's*? We can tell him of one, and that is, that it *might be* a long time before Mr. Coles would "speculate" upon the credit of his office, if he were Treasurer, as one of his predecessors had done.

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR EXPECTANT.

A paragraph extracted from a late English paper, and inserted in another column, leads us to hope that a new Governor is about to be appointed for this Island, in the person of Dominick Daly, Esquire, who was for many years Provincial Secretary in Canada, previous to the reconstruction of the Government of that dependency. We are not old enough to recollect the political principles held by Mr. Daly whilst in Canada, but that he is a man of considerable Colonial experience and ability, is very certain from the high position he so long held on this side of the Atlantic; and as such, he cannot but be well qualified to take charge of the Government of this Colony. Even if he be imbued with Tory principles, which we very much doubt, no man can know better than he the folly and madness of attempting to rule a free people in accordance with any other than British constitutional practices. He did not pass through the troublous times which preceded and followed the Canadian rebellion, without well knowing that of all powers in a State the Representative Branch is the first to be feared, respected, and followed, in wielding gubernatorial authority, if the Chief Magistrate would govern peaceably, wisely, and well. But if he knows it not, or knowing this truth, shuts his eyes to it, he may rely he will soon discover it to his disadvantage, and be compelled to act upon it. The fate of Sir Donald Campbell will not be an unstructive lesson to any new Governor. Not the least unpropitious fact, perhaps, connected with Mr. Daly's nomination is, that he is an Irishman and Catholic.

#### Arrival of an English Mail.

The Steamer Rose brought the English, Colonial and American Mails from Picton on Monday last.

The English Mail, which came by the Steamship *Cambria*, furnishes very little intelligence from the British Islands.—Trade in England was not as active as it had previously been. The extraordinary position of the Established Church—the secessions from it which are daily occurring—and the recent appointment of Dr. Wiseman to the Cardinalate—chiefly engross public attention in England. Sixty nine clergymen of the Episcopal Church have addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, relative to the assumed innovation of the Catholic Church.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR P. E. ISLAND.—It is believed (says *Willmer & Smith's European Times*) in Colonial circles, that the vacant Governorship of Prince Edward Island is to be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Daly, formerly Secretary to the Canadas.

#### FRANCE.

The *Paris Moniteur* publishes a decree granting a supplementary credit of 109,300*l.* to the Minister of Public Worship, to defray the cost of the balls and other expenses incurred by the establishment of the three French Cardinals lately appointed by the Pope.

Some arrests have taken place in Paris in connexion with the plot lately discovered at Lyons; amongst them that of an actress at one of the theatres, who is said to have been the channel of communication between the conspirators in both places.

#### SPAIN.

A decree in the Madrid Gazette of the 21th instant, orders the dismissal of a considerable number of officers, natives of Cuba and other American possessions, from the regiment in garrison in the island.