

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 11, 1856.

JOHN JARDINE.

We received last week the following article, from the pen of an occasional contributor, which we were then obliged to lay aside for want of room. It will be seen that it refers to a letter published by Mr. — (sometimes by courtesy, Dr.) — Jardine, which we noticed at more length than it deserved very shortly after its appearance. There is nothing which Jardine at present so much desires as notoriety — he is willing to take it, whether good or bad, so long as it will keep alive until the next election the remembrance of so worthless a member of society as the aforesaid Doctor, when the old dotard imagines he will have some little chance of getting back to his seat in the Assembly, and regaining the possession of the £30 a year — the want of which he so much feels — and subject, as heretofore, to no deduction for electioneering or travelling expenses. As there never was a good quality of any sort about the man, we don't expect that he will cherish the smallest feeling of gratitude for the services we are now rendering him in the notoriety line.

It is no new scheme which is practised by Mr. Jardine in his letter, published in *Hazard's Gazette* of July 19th, to cloak deceit by moderate language, and to employ truth for the circulation of falsehood. If we read that letter aright, we are charged with disrespect to certain parties whom we find were present at a meeting held lately where Mr. Jardine presided, because, forsooth, we consider them as bad judges of political subjects. Now, if we wanted proof of their being so, we might fairly refer to their Chairman's own letter, which, unless it be an artful specimen of falsehood, under the disguise of truth, is a record of the incapacity of the writer.

Mr. Jardine makes a strong complaint against the Government on the ground of there being increased expense in conducting the public service. On the whole, we don't know that there is any great increase of expense. In some departments of the public service, we know that there is greater economy practised now than there was under the old regime, when the revenue of the Colony did not amount to more than £15,000 or £18,000 — such, for example, as the Treasury, the salary attached to which was £500 a year, and the officer in charge of it allowed to make whatever use he liked of the public funds. Now, with a revenue of nearly £50,000, the amount paid for labour in this department is only £450 a year, while the strictest security is given and maintained, that the public monies are not jobbed or farmed out for the advantage of a few individuals. Then there is the Secretary's Office: the various employments formerly held by the incumbent of that office brought him over £1000 a year, which he held, as the Treasurer held his office, without any popular check or control. Now, the Secretary receives the very small amount of £300 a year, with £150 to an Assistant, making in all £450; while the Secretary has, at the same time, to discharge the arduous and multifarious duties of Leader of the Government, without any pecuniary reward. Then again the very troublesome and laborious duties of the Customs and Excise, now united, are discharged for about £400, while they cost under the ancient regime about £1000 a year. It is true that the largest proportion of this amount was paid out of the Imperial revenue, but if it was, the Imperial Government had the benefit of certain proceeds from the department. We might instance the office of Surveyor General, too, as costing a greater amount than it does under the present arrangement. But supposing the case had been altogether different — supposing the management of nearly every office under the administration cost a great deal more now than it did ten years ago, if Mr. Jardine had any knowledge as a public man, he should know that the management of a revenue of at least £45,000 involves vastly increased correspondence — increased expense in its collection as well as application; and, in short, additional labour in every department, in a much greater ratio than it is supplied. But to take his items, which are speciously set out to commend attention, as it were, to facts irrefragable — pointing out increased expenditure in some departments — but entirely and most unaccountably withholding the fact of its being not only necessary but unavoidable. Let us see.

The Legislative Council, we are told, now costs £400 more than it did formerly. The increase is not quite, nor near this amount — at least it has not been so yet. But we admit an increase; and if Mr. Jardine had any candour, he would have shown that the increase was absolutely unavoidable. The Legislative Council Pay Bill was passed, as he well knows, to enable the Government of the time to extend their views a little beyond Charlottetown Royalty and the prejudiced race of Obstructives called Proprietors, and to procure representation in that body for the various sections of the Island, which could not be otherwise obtained. The country too long and too frequently complained that nearly all the members of the Council were selected from Charlottetown and its environs, — the reason was obvious: country gentlemen could not afford to leave their homes and their business at a great distance, and spend two or three months in Charlottetown, at their own expense. In adopting, too, the principle of paying the Council, the Liberals merely followed the example of all the other British American Provinces, in reference to a most judicious, equitable and indispensable measure.

The second item in Mr. Jardine's letter, he styles — "Members,.....£200." In the absence of any rational explanation, we presume he means that six additional members, according to law, will cost about £200. He does not in his letter, any more than he would in the House of Assembly, if there, offer any argument against the proposed increase in the representation of the country, so indispensable to the independence of the House, and necessary to secure the due execution of both legislative and executive duties. No, he says nothing about this; it is far beyond the limited ken of the Morell regardist; nor is he honest enough to say, that not one shilling of the expense is yet incurred.

In the third item he comes to Mr. Coles's office. To this we have already referred, showing that the emoluments which Mr. Coles derives from the public service are not a tithe of what fell to the share of his predecessor under the old regime; while his duties are much more numerous, laborious and responsible. Besides, let any one look at the office now and compare it with what it was in former times. Every thing there is now done regularly, promptly and efficiently. But Mr. Jardine has not the brains to conceive either the enormous increase of business in this department, or the vast improvement in carrying it on.

The fourth item has reference to the Treasurer's Office, the expense of conducting which Mr. Jardine very falsely says has increased. Every body knows that down to the time when Responsible Government was established, the Treasurer received £500 a-year for receiving and disbursing from £15,000 to £18,000, without check, control or responsibility; and now when the duties of the office have more than doubled, as must be evident from the fact that the revenue has more than doubled, the amount paid as salaries is only £450 — or £50 less than was paid when there was comparatively little work to be done.

The same remark, as to the enormous increase of labour, may be said of "Mooney's office," as he politely and elegantly terms it; and the same of "Clark's," the expense of which, as we before noticed, is not half as much as it was in former years, when the Customs and Excise were separate offices.

As to Messrs. Swabey and Ball — Mr. Jardine well knows that their salaries are not a charge paid out of the taxes levied on the few discontented admirers. These salaries form part of the expense of managing the Worrell estate — Mr. Jardine and some other deceivers are endeavouring to induce settlers on that property not to purchase the freehold of their farms. Those who may be foolish enough to take his advice, can console themselves with the reflection, that they have no part of Messrs. Swabey's and Ball's salaries to bear.

A sudden fall beside me, a crash, a darkness! Albert had slipped from the table to the floor, dragging the table in his fall, and extinguishing the lights beneath the debris of the accident.

Forgetting instantly everything but the danger of my friend, I flew to the bell and rang wildly for help. The vehemence of my cries, and the startling energy of the peal in the midnight silence of the house, roused every creature there; and in less time than it takes to relate, the room was filled with a crowd of anxious and terrified lodgers, some just roused from sleep, and others called from their studies, with their reading lamps in their hands.

The first thing was to rescue Albert from where he lay beneath the weight of the fallen table — to throw cold water on his face and hands, to loosen his neck cloth, to open the windows for the fresh night-air.

"It is of no use," said a young man, holding his head up and examining his eyes. "I am a surgeon: I live in this house. Your friend is dead."

"Dead!" I echoed, sinking upon a chair. "No, no — not dead. He was — he was subject to this."

"No doubt," replied the surgeon: "it is probably his third attack."

"Yes, yes — I know it is. Is there no hope?"

He shook his head and turned away.

"What has been the cause of his death?" asked a bystander in an awe-struck whisper.

"Catlepsy."

Cleanings from late Papers.

CONFESSION OF PALMER.—At the ordinary meeting of the visiting justices of Stafford Jail, on Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Goodacre, the chaplain of the prison, presented a report respecting his interview with the late convict William Palmer. The report is made up of extracts from the diary of the reverend gentleman. No order has been given respecting the publishing of it. We understand that the chaplain found Palmer not unfrequently suffering intense mental agony. He was particularly so on the Thursday morning previous to his execution. The reverend gentleman gave him the best advice he could, showing the distinction between private sins and public crimes, and pointed out that the latter demanded a confession before men. Palmer seemed to feel the force of the chaplain's remarks, and made use of the remarkable words:—"If it is necessary for my soul's sake to confess this murder, I ought also to confess the others," adding, after a short pause, "I mean my wife and my brother." He then threw himself on the pallet in the cell, and buried his face in the clothes. The chaplain proceeded to ask him whether he was guilty of the murder of his wife? Palmer made no reply. The reverend gentleman then asked him whether he was guilty of the murder of his brother? A significant silence again betokened the prisoner's guilt; and when the chaplain could not forbear uttering the ejaculatory prayer—"The Lord have mercy on you!" he responded with a deep sigh. He shortly afterwards somewhat rallied, and evidently calling to mind what had passed, observed to the chaplain that he must not take advantage of what he had said, for he had neither denied nor admitted his guilt. An application has been made to the chaplain for permission to publish the report, or some of the extracts.

MURDER IN THE CRIMEAN CAMP.—Close by the Inkermann monument, which has just been completed, a party of Sappers, on the afternoon of the 25th June discovered the body of a young man who had been recently murdered, his throat being cut from ear to ear, and his clothes taken off. A shoe, stick, pouch, pocket-book, a pair of stocks, and some linen shirts, were found close by; and from the contents of the pocket-book, and expensive character of the articles found, he is supposed to be either a Kamiesh merchant or a travelling gentleman. The socks were marked with the initials J. O., and the pouch, on the lock, had the letters A. O. A. At the suggestion of Captain Baynes, all the articles of dress were handed over to the French authorities, and the man was buried next day on the field of Inkermann.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

IRON IN AUSTRALIA.—Much interest is excited by the discovery and working of iron ores in the colony. Iron has been discovered in various parts in immense quantities, and some local companies have commenced operations on a grand scale, which, assisted by powerful machinery from England, it is expected will prove highly remunerative to themselves, and greatly beneficial to the country.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH BRIGANTINE HOWARD AT SINOPÉ.—Among the vessels destroyed by the Russians in the attack on the Turkish squadron at Sinopé, in November, 1853, was a British vessel called the Howard. She sailed from Liverpool, chartered by the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, with coals for Constantinople, whence she was rechartered to Sinopé. While in that port, the Turkish squadron was attacked by the Russian fleet, and though the English "ensign floated at the mainmast-head of the Howard, she was totally destroyed with the Turkish vessels. The particulars of this case, so contrary to the laws of nations and to the respect paid to a neutral flag, have been laid before her Majesty's government; and Lord Clarendon has, by a communication dated the 10th June, 1856, addressed to Colonel Freeston, M. P., stated that his lordship would not be indisposed, if the parties interested should desire it, to instruct her Majesty's minister at St. Petersburg to submit for consideration the question of affording some indemnification to the sufferers. This offer of his lordship's has been accepted, and the matter will accordingly be brought under the consideration of the Russian government.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE COLONIES.—A curious return, moved for by Mr. Ewart, M. P., shows how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capital offences in the colonies. It hence appears that in Canada (in 1850) piracy, rape, carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 years of age, and embezzlement by post-office servants, were still capital offences. In New Brunswick (besides murder) "petty treason," firing ships, and arson, burglary, sodomy, robbery with violence, and hoisting false signals, are still capital. In Prince Edward Island, besides the offences already mentioned, attempts to procure abortion and the firing of churches and chapels, are punishable with death. In Bermuda female honour is still guarded against ravishers by capital punishment, as also the persons of young girls under 10 years of age. In Jamaica forging the seal of the Island and counterfeiting foreign coins, &c., are visited with death. In Honduras there is an obsolete act (the repeal of which is lately advised by the Governor of Jamaica) for punishing "Obeah-men" by death. Obeah is an African process of incantation. This act is directed only against blacks, whether bondsmen or free. In Turk's Islands, sorcery is still regarded as a crime deserving of capital punishment. This anomalous law, however, is a dead letter, and the Governor of Jamaica would repeal it at once if delay was of any consequence. In these islands robbery with force, arson and piracy, are also capital. In St. Vincent's (West Indies), sodomy, robbery and burglary are capital crimes. In Nevis, arson, burning canes and sugar-works, boat-stealing, "obeah," rape, petty treason, and hoisting false lights, are capital punishable. Death is denounced against the atrocious crime—so common in England—of threatening to accuse of a certain infamous offence in order to extort money. In the Virgin Islands, rape is very appropriately punishable with death, as also sodomy, arson and the exhibition of false lights, burglary and violent assaults. In Malta the capital crimes are treason, arson, sinking vessels and destroying bridges, exhibiting false lights, and willful breach of quarantine. In the Mauritius a Dragon's code still prevails, counterfeiting the Queen's seal or sign manual, burglary, arson and even manslaughter (if accompanied by another crime), being capital crimes. In New South Wales rape and forgery are still capital. In the colony of Victoria ravishing a child and demolishing churches or houses, are capital; and in Tasmania there is a long list of offences punishable with death. In Western Australia rape (except murder) is the only capital offence. In all the other colonies the general code has been assimilated to the more merciful one of the mother country.

A return of capital offences in the Colonies has been recently made to the Imperial Parliament, and, as the London Advertiser remarks, "is, assuredly, a most curious document."

It appears that there are at present fifteen Colonies, with an aggregate of thirty-two crimes, exclusive of murder, for

which the punishment of death still subsists. Some of these have one, some two, some three or more, some half a dozen. Piracy is capital in the four colonies—Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nevis, and Turk's Islands. Rape, under ten years of age, in three—Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Bermuda. Ravishing a child in one—Victoria. Embezzlement by the servants of the Post Office, in one—P. Edward Island. Petit Treason, in three—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nevis. Firing Ships, in two—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Rape, in six—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, Virgin's Island, New South Wales, and Tasmania. Except murder, rape is the only capital crime in Tasmania. Arson, in seven—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Turk's Islands, Nevis, Virgin's Island, Malta, and Mauritius. Firing churches and houses, in one—Prince Edward Island. A nameless offence, in four—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, St. Vincent's and Virgin's Island. Burglary, in five—the four last named, and Mauritius. Robbery with violence, in four—New Brunswick, Turk's Islands, and St. Vincent's. Hoisting false signals, in four—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nevis, and Virgin's Island. Forging seal of the island, and counterfeiting foreign coins, in one—Jamaica. Forgery, in one—New South Wales.

The Advertiser is "astonished that the Colonial Office has so long permitted such an irregularity in the government of the Queen's dominions." How, we should like to know, is the Colonial Office to interfere? By Imperial legislation? In such matters Colonies, having legislative assemblies, act for themselves, and the Colonial Office, at most, may suggest amendment; to attempt to enforce them would be unconstitutional—it would also be vain. That such a mass of confusion and contradiction in distribution of capital punishment should exist within the dominions of one and the same Imperial Government; a man in degree 40 may be hanged for a crime, for which another in 45 is only imprisoned; or may commit a fraud and be put to death for it in one place, while there are thirty others in which the judicial notice of it would be comparatively slight,—is truly matter of astonishment and regret; and, the absurdity being exposed, it is presumed the peoples interested in the matter will shortly resort to a constitutional mode of rectifying.

LORD ELGIN'S OPINION OF THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—The Scotch papers contain long accounts of a meeting held on the 24th of June, at Stirling, to take measures for erecting a national monument to Wallace. The day was fine, and was observed as a holiday in the neighborhood, and the numbers present were variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 persons. Lord Elgin presided, and in the course of his speech he said—"If time permitted, I would undertake to show that it is to the successful struggle carried on under Bruce and Wallace that it is owing to the union between Scotland and England has been not only honourable to the former country but profitable to the latter. I think the comparison of the results which have attended the connection between England and Scotland, and England and Ireland, will go very far to show how little a nation gains which succeeds in forcing its own foreign institutions, foreign laws, and foreign religion, on a reluctant and high-spirited people. [Cheering.] Oh gentlemen, I fear, I greatly fear, that we have not yet read that most valuable but most painful lesson to the close, for, rely on it, that if ever a collision takes place between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which dwell on the opposite shores of the broad Atlantic, that calamity, the most grievous that can befall either country, will be attributable to the humiliations which in by gone times England has sought to impose on Ireland. [Hear, hear.] I believe, therefore, that if the whole truth were to be told in this matter, we might show that England owes to Wallace and Bruce a debt of obligation only second to that which is due to them by Scotland."

Correspondence.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

Boston, July 28th, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—With a broiling sun overhead—the thermometer at 98 in the shade—and the perspiration streaming through every pore, I sit down to give you a few items of news from the "City of Notions."

The weather for the past three weeks has been unusually warm. We have not had a shower of rain for a fortnight, and the ground is literally parched up. Several persons (laborers, mostly) have died of sunstroke, and many more from drinking ice-water. But, notwithstanding the heat, the health of our city is remarkably good—not a death from cholera being as yet reported. In New York, however, several persons have died suddenly, and immediately after turned black; and it is supposed they died of cholera.

But if the weather is warm, political debates are still warmer. It would be like detailing old news were I to tell you of the recent political nominations for the Presidency. Presuming, then, you are already acquainted with them, I will say a few words in regard to their positions and chances of success. But first allow me to make some remarks on what seems to me to be the tendency of the present convulsions which distract this republic.

There is at the present time a revolution going on here—silently it rolls its giant bulk onward in the rear of all party drummings and flings, but surely it is near. What it is cannot yet be distinguished; for like the tornado it will steal in, or as a thief in the night, it will come when least expected. A large class of monied aristocrats compose the population of the United States, who, while professing democracy, inwardly deprecate that idea of a popular government which gives the poor emigrant of five years ago an equal share in the government with themselves. Hence the origin of Americanism—hence the many fruitless efforts made to fix the stamp of inequality upon foreigners. But this movement only thus displays one of its hydra heads. The moving foreigners of a right to vote is merely the young Nero pinning flies to the window-sill. A greater motive urges them onward—a huge, dark and undefined object beckons them on with its spectral finger, and they will follow until they arrive at—*republican despotism.*

There are but two great parties (however each may be divided and sub-divided) in the land; and they are the Democratic or Republican, and the American or Aristocratic; and if in the coming Presidential campaign the Democrats are defeated, then adieu to Republicanism. If the Americans are defeated, then adieu to peace. But perhaps I have been more than prudent in hazarding such views. Time alone will tell how just they are.

There are now four Presidential candidates in the field, viz:—Buchanan (Democrat), Fillmore (American), Fremont (Republican), and Gerrit Smith (Abolitionist). For Fremont there is not the slightest chance of election; he would have received the electoal vote of all the Northern States, except Pennsylvania, which he will not. Gerrit Smith will not carry a single State. Between the Democratic and American candidates then will the contest be, and so let it be.

The Vigilance Committee in San Francisco carry things with a high hand. The Governor of California has retired to Sacramento, chewing the "end" of his wrath; but the Committee remain unmolested, and pursue their inquisitorial functions unflinchingly. Threats have been tried with no effect, and when the Governor applied to Gen. Wool for the use of the arms in the U. S. Arsenal, he was refused, the General alleging that he could not deliver them without an order to that effect from the President. The Vigilance Committee have succeeded in breaking up the most formidable gang of thieves, assassins and gamblers that ever cursed any country; and though it is an evil to have the regularly constituted laws of a State subverted, this evil will work a cure that will give a tone to society in California it never had before, and verify the adage that "out of evil cometh good."

Walker, after overthrowing the Costa Rican Army, has succeeded in establishing himself as President of Nicaragua, and Rivas, the former President, has shut himself up in the City of Leon, and declared war upon the usurper. Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador have joined in league against Walker, who defies them all.

Domestic news is unimportant. The usual number of births, deaths, marriages, accidents, &c., occur with such frequency that they excite but little or no comment. Trusting you will hear from me soon again, I remain, yours, &c.

NATIVE

"We come next to what he calls—  
"Reddin's office,.....£100."  
Now, we desire to ask this most disingenuous, nay, very deceitful writer, if he remembers what used to be paid in the shape of fees to the Attorney and Solicitor General? Was it £450 as now? Or rather was not the amount £700 or £800, or £900? Does he not know that the fees of the Solicitor General, before that officer's salary was fixed by law, scarcely ever amounted to less than £100, and were very often more than that? Mr. Jardine could tell if he wished for the truth, and not to circulate falsehood, as we have before said, in its disguise.

It was not to be expected that the Queen's Printer's office would be passed over in the garbled catalogue of alleged extravagances committed by the Liberals. Indeed this office is the one about which Mr. Jardine and the unscrupulous and disappointed faction of Tories to which he has attached himself, are the most distressed. They will certainly die of the spleen if Mr. Whelan persists in keeping this office. It is the worst crime of which he could be guilty. If bestowed upon some nameless blockhead, who could not, for the soul of him, compose a sentence of decent English, or command ten votes in any constituency of the Island, the faintest whisper would not be heard about its emoluments. Not sympathetic for the public which impels the venal and lying pens of Mr. Jardine and others, when declaiming about the office of Queen's Printer, but the most implacable hatred of the person who holds it, which we have no doubt he values at its proper price. Now, if Mr. Jardine or any other person of the same stamp, could show, that Mr. Whelan's charges are greater than were those of Mr. Hazard or Mr. Ings, there might be some reason for the furious outcry they are perpetually making about his office. But, on the contrary, it was conclusively shown in the House of Assembly two or three Sessions ago, by Mr. Warburton and Mr. Coles, that Mr. Whelan's charges were less than his predecessor's. Mr. Jardine was in the House at the time, and sustained by his vote the view taken by Mr. Coles and Mr. Warburton. In 1854 Mr. Ings held the office of Queen's Printer for about six months. Mr. Jardine—throwing off his consistency as easily as he would throw off his old coat, and ignoring his political principles of the five or six preceding years—accepted, through greed and hunger, the Speaker's chair, from the party who had shortly after appointed Mr. Ings. Now, we defy him to show that Mr. Ings's emoluments were, in the aggregate, one pound, or even one shilling less than Mr. Whelan's, during the time the former held office, or that Mr. Ings's charges were less than those of Mr. Whelan. Well, neither during the time Mr. Ings held the employment, nor since, has Mr. Jardine published one sentence about the amount of public money paid to Mr. Ings. The reason is obvious: he had everything to fear and something to expect from the party in power, while he presided over the deliberations of the most corrupt, surreptitious and traitorous House of Assembly that ever disgraced a British Colony; and it was more than his craven soul was worth to publish a line against that party.

That the expense of the Queen's Printer's office has very materially increased, we have no wish to deny; but candour and justice require us to say, that the labour and cost of maintaining an establishment necessary for the public printing have increased in the same proportion. We might just as reasonably expect that the cost of public printing would be always and invariably the same as to suppose that Mr. Jardine or any other man could maintain a family of ten persons for the same amount of money as he required for the support of three—the wants and indulgences of the latter being no more extravagant or expensive than those of the former; or to take a broader view, that a colony of seventy thousand inhabitants, with rapidly accumulating wants, and widespread intelligence, can be governed at as little expense as would be required in conducting the affairs of a very small dependency of twenty thousand souls.

But we must conclude; before doing so, however, let us ask how is it, that the specious gentleman, whose name has so often figured in these remarks, in all the bloom of his independence, has not mentioned the additional £100 for the Lieut. Governor's Private Secretary? We will tell. He cares not—not he—that the epistolary labours of the Lieut. Governor are much increased, more particularly as regards constant notice of the misrepresentations of Mr. Jardine's proprietary friends; but no—it is because, should he ever meet the Lieut. Governor, it would not be agreeable to be arrayed against him in print!  
"One word more. When Mr. Jardine talks of an irresponsible Council, we ask, has he ever examined the subject to see that the independence of that body, both of the Crown and the people, is, and always will be, the safeguard of the constitution? Of this, however, he seems to care nothing—it suits his present mood to deal in declamation, without argument, and to assist to procure a Council of Proprietors by means of high qualifications, and so do the dirty work of his not less designing but more astute employers."

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

While the foregoing article was being put in type, our attention was accidentally directed to another letter from the pen of the *soi dissant* Doctor, printed in an out-of-the-way corner of *Hazard's Gazette* of the 2d inst. As we have no doubt that the letter has never been read by at least one in a hundred, and the paper containing it has ere this been sent to the rubbish heap, we stop the press to take the trouble of informing our readers, that the gist of it is this—that the word "Examiner" is a very inappropriate name for this paper, because it does not advocate Escheat, and because its editor was favourable, last session, to an extension of popular liberty, as exemplified in his advocacy of the Representation Bill, and because he desired to have the popular voice fairly and fully represented in the Legislative Council. After all the space and attention that have been herein given to Mr. Jardine and his silly prattle, we may be fairly excused from publishing any additional observations. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of saying, in reference to Mr. Jardine's comments on the "Examiner," that nothing pleased us more than the withdrawal of his name from its subscription list. For the first time since we had the honor of his acquaintance he then became a good subscriber, because he had the decency to pay up his arrears; and as every person conceives that he has an indisputable right to vilify the paper and editor—which he patronizes by taking, but seldom pays for—as soon as he ceases to be under an obligation to them, we should be sorry to say a word against Mr. Jardine's indulgence in this agreeable and customary pastime. As regards our connection with the Representation and Council Pay Bills, it is not at all surprising that Mr. Jardine should dislike any and every person who favours the cause of popular liberty. He was a Liberal in appearance, and through necessity, not choice, from 1847 to the beginning of the year 1854. Previous to the former date it served his interest, or his inclination, to oppose violently, not only the cause of escheat, but every other measure upon which popular opinion was concentrated. He was not only content with opposing the extension of civil liberty, but he manifested a mortal hatred for religious equality when he helped to kick under the table of the House of Assembly the Petition of the Catholics of this Island, when they sought that relief which was afterwards granted in 1828. Mr. Jardine now pretends the most unbounded friendship for the Catholics of St. Peter's. Why? because he expects the votes of some of them at the next election. We all know how he treated their petition when they had no civil rights—and we knew the nature of his disposition towards them in 1846, when he threatened, by reason of his intimate knowledge of Mr. Worrell's rent roll, to strike their votes from the poll books unless they were recorded in his favour. If he could possibly do without Catholic interest, there is no place where he would be more delighted to have the professors of that faith than buried in the waters of St. Peter's Bay.