

Nays—Honourables G. Coles, W. W. Lord and J. Jardine; Messrs. Wightman, Clark, Beaton, Mooney, McNeill, Laird, Flynn, and Fraser—11.

The question being put on Mr. Fraser's motion, the House again divided as above: Ayes—11. Nays—6.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.  
MORNING SITTING.

**PRIVATE SECRETARY'S FEES**—The House (having sat, yesterday, for a considerable time in committee, on the Report presented to the House, by Mr. Fraser, as chairman of the committee appointed to report concerning the Private Secretary's Fees) was again resolved into a committee on the further consideration of the same Report, Hon. Mr. Jardine in the chair. In the course of the discussion in committee, the following Resolution was moved by Mr. Palmer and seconded by Mr. Longworth. The submitting of this Resolution occasioned much further discussion, and on the chairman's putting the question thereon, the House divided:

Ayes—Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, Yeo, Haviland, Montgomery, Thornton, Douse, Wightman and Mr. Speaker—9.

Nays—Honourables G. Coles, E. Whelan and W. W. Lord; Messrs. Fraser, Mooney, McNeill, Laird, Flynn, Davies, Beaton, Clark—11.

*Resolved*, that a copy of the Report of the committee now read be furnished to Mr. Haviland, the late Colonial Secretary, by the Clerk of this House, with a request, that he will furnish this House with any remarks or comments he may be desirous of making thereon, and that said Mr. Haviland be allowed one week's time for that purpose, and in the event of the House being prorogued before the expiration of that period, that said Mr. Haviland be allowed time for that purpose until the first day of the next Session of the Legislature.

The consideration of the Report was then resumed; and after it had been gone through and agreed to, paragraph by paragraph, the House was resumed and the Report reported agreed to, Mr. Palmer rose and moved that the following be substituted for the Report; and the question being put thereon, the House divided:

Ayes—Messrs. Palmer, Yeo, Douse, Longworth, Haviland, Thornton, and Wightman—7.

Nays—Honourables G. Coles, E. Whelan, J. Jardine and W. W. Lord; Messrs. Clark, Davies, Laird, Flynn, Mooney, McNeill, Fraser—11.

Whereas the Report of the committee upon the subject of the Fees of Office of the late Colonial Secretary, was concluded and signed on the 28th April last, but not laid before the House until the 12th of May instant, and it is intended that the Legislature shall be prorogued to-morrow, the 15th instant, *Resolved*, therefore, that as the late Colonial Secretary was not called before the said committee for examination on the subject referred to the said committee, as their report contains charges gravely affecting his conduct in the discharge of the duties of his Office, it is just that a copy of the said Report be furnished to the said late Colonial Secretary by the Clerk of the House, and that he be allowed until the first day of the next Session of the Legislature to submit to the House any answer or observations he may be desirous of making respecting the matter of the said Report."

Hon. Mr. COLES, then moved that the Report of the committee be agreed to: the question being put thereon, the House divided as above:

Ayes—11. Nays—8.

**RARE CURIOSITY**—The editor of the Philadelphia American has been shown a small pocket sized volume, containing the whole of the New Testament, written with a pen on vellum, in condensed Latin. The work was done in the year 1200, long before the art of printing was discovered, and the type-like clearness, regularity and compactness of the lettering, as well as the exquisite delicacy and beauty of the ornamental writing in colors, which illuminates every page of the book, constitute it one of the most remarkable relics that have descended to us from the times anterior to types and printing.

## THE EXAMINER.

Monday, June 2, 1851.

### TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN—

In the space of a few days you will again be required to exercise one of the highest privileges of Freemen—namely, that of returning to the House of Assembly three gentlemen to represent your interests and opinions therein. But it is not solely your own interests and opinions that will be affected by the choice you are about to make, for the well being of the colony at large, and the stability of the principles on which its Government is now and hereafter to be conducted, are, in a great measure, dependent upon the manner in which you will exercise the elective franchise. It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable for you to act with the utmost caution and deliberation; and to weigh maturely the grounds on which your suffrages should be given. The object of the following observations is not to inflame your prejudices and passions by fine spun rhetoric or high sounding declamation, nor by resorting to any of those little artifices so often practised by heated partisans in electioneering contests; but honestly to assist your deliberations by seeking to inform your judgment, and to fortify it with facts which sophistry cannot veil, nor passion overthrow.

Let us first ask, who are the candidates for election? The Hon. Mr. Warburton, Colonial Secretary, for the First District; Allan Fraser, Esq., Collector of Excise, for the Second District; and the Hon. Joseph Pope, Treasurer, for the Third District. It appears to be generally well understood that Mr. Lawrence Gall, Land Agent for the Hon. Saml. Cunard, will oppose the Colonial Secretary; and that Doctor Conroy, one of the leaders of the old Tory party, and one of the most unscrupulous supporters of the late system of colonial misrule and official corruption, will oppose the Treasurer. It does not seem to be known who will enter the lists against the Collector; but his late constituents are advised not to promise him their votes. Of Mr. Gall's politics you cannot be expected to know much, if anything; he has never been in the Legislature; but the side he would take, were you so lost to the sense of the duty which you owe to yourselves and to your fellow subjects in the other Districts, as to elect him, may be fairly presumed from the circumstances under which he appeals as a candidate, and from the patronage by which he is encouraged. Of the learned Doctor's politics, you have had opportunities for learning much; and if your experience of him has not amazingly deceived you, you must know that he never advocated one good measure whilst he held a seat in the House of Assembly. With an honest and generous disposition as a private man, and blessed with a heart "open as day to melting charity," the Doctor has manifested a disposition, upon all occasions, to support the pretensions of a party who never conferred any advantage upon him, nor upon the country of his adoption—and whose blighting policy had no other tendency than to enrich themselves, to perpetrate a system of nepotism—to exclude you from having any control over the administra-

tion of the Government you were taxed to support; and, in fine, to keep you in a position that rendered you incapable, without incurring great risk, if not positive injury, of expressing a free thought, or performing an independent act. Whilst the Doctor's party was in power you were virtually slaves; under the system, but not the party—(for the great beauty of Responsible Government is, that it knows no party but **THE PEOPLE**) which Messrs. Warburton, Pope and Fraser have helped to establish, you are as you ought to be **FREEMEN**, in every sense of the term.

We need not remind you that the Government candidates were returned, at the last general Election, almost expressly to advocate the introduction of the new system of Government. They did not promise one thing and practise another. Faithfully and honourably have they fulfilled the trust with which they were charged. Their efforts, in unison with those of their coadjutors in the majority, have been crowned with complete success; and Responsible Government is the established rule of the colony. We cannot suppose that you will annul your decision in reference to the desirableness of Responsible Government, by neglecting or refusing to support the Gentlemen who have helped to settle that question. Their defeat at the polls—not, it is true, probable, considering who their opponents are, but yet within the range of possibility—would be greatly derogatory to yourselves, and inimical to the best interests of the country. Defeat would be derogatory to yourselves, because it would argue want of consistency and fixedness of purpose on your part: it would appear to indicate that a measure of which you were desirable in 1850, was deemed undesirable in 1851. It would be derogatory to yourselves, because it would affix to your characters the crime of ingratitude, by withholding the reward of well-fought victory from those whom you had elected to fight your battles. Defeat would be derogatory to yourselves, because it would proclaim to the world that when liberty was within your reach, and its generous influence began to irradiate and enervate the land—when the people's constitutional power was cared for and respected—you were unworthy of its enjoyment, and ignorant of your rights, by stooping to kiss the rod that scourged you, and to fawn upon the hands which laboured to fasten your chains.

We have said that defeat of the Government candidates would be inimical to the best interests of the country. In what respect, do you ask? We shall tell you. It would be regarded as an expression of opinion against the policy of the present Government, and against all the measures of general utility which the majority of the Assembly and the Government have successfully carried out. The policy of the Government is to give the force of law to the will and wishes of the *People*; so that when the majority of them are desirous of having any measure carried, it must be carried; otherwise the power of the Government ceases. It was the desire of the people to have Responsible Government: that measure has been carried. If you are not satisfied with the party who achieved it, and whom you aided, you will reject the Government candidates. This, however, we are convinced you will not do. And what are the measures of general

utility which the majority of the Assembly and the present Government have accomplished? They have lessened the public expenditure, and consequently the public burdens to the amount of £395.—they have secured to the colony the disposal of the Crown Lands, Permanent Revenues, and Fishery Reserves—they have lessened the salaries of Collectors of Customs and Impost in the Rural Districts, from £40 to £15, and the salary of the Collector of Imposts at Charlottetown from £260 to £200. [Do you imagine that if they were so greedy for the emoluments of office as their enemies labour to represent them, they would have reduced the salaries they were themselves entitled to enjoy?] They have passed the One Ninth Bill, which renders it impossible for an avaricious and tyrannical landlord to exact from his tenants, as the express terms of his leases might legally warrant, £7 10s. instead of £5 11s. 1½d. for every 100 acres of land at one shilling per acre;—and they are determined, if supported by the country—to pass a Tenant Right Bill, which will entitle an ejected tenant to compensation for his improvements. Would the gentlemen who are now canvassing for your suffrages support either of those measures? No; one is a proprietor, who would take good care, if in the Assembly, to maintain his power over his tenantry, and to preserve his profits from their industry;—the other is the agent of the Hon. Mr. Cunard, and has not one sympathy in common with the people of this Island—he is known only as a grasping, avaricious task-master, who, Shylock-like, must have his pound of flesh—who has probably ere this signed a Memorial to the Queen, praying Her Majesty not to assent to the One-Ninth Bill,—and who has been encouraged by the Proprietor he represents to oppose the return of Mr. Warburton.—Then there is the Loan Bill, which will reduce the interest on Warrants; and the Market Bill, which will afford accommodation to such of our agriculturists as bring flour, meal and grain to Market,—and it will lessen the expense of our Postal establishment, inasmuch as no Rent will be incurred for a Post Office. Other subjects might be cited, in support of the claims of the Government candidates to your support; but these, for the present, will suffice. What would their opponents do, if returned? The question is easily answered: they would oppose every measure we have particularized, if they had to be brought into the Assembly again—they would endanger the passage of the Tenant Compensation Bill, as well as the adoption of any other measure which may be hereafter submitted to the Legislature, with a view to improve the condition of the tenantry; and they would strive to re-establish the ascendancy of that party, who exercised the high functions of Government only for themselves—and for the proprietary faction—paralyzed your industry—disregarded your wishes, and neglected the resources of your country.

#### Later from Europe.

Intelligence of the arrival of the steamship Africa, at New York, on the 21st of May, was communicated by telegraph to the Halifax 'Sun' of the 23d, from which we take the following items: