

and being thus convicted of deceit and falsehood, he never can be trusted more. No wonder that he lost his election in 1850.

THE Penny Edition of the *Islander* of Saturday last was extremely rabid against the majority of the House of Assembly in general, and the Editor of the *Examiner* in particular. The abused majority can well afford to despise the insolence of Donkey Maclean, as the surest test of their popularity is to be found in the hatred and angry invective of that superlatively modest man, who, by his whole course of conduct in this Island, has shewn himself to be utterly destitute of any fixed principles in politics, or in any thing else. He commenced his career by attempting to write down the Tories—he is bringing that career to a close, by standing forth as the advocate of that party on every occasion, and by attempting to write down his former allies and supporters! The gross turpitude and presumption which this conduct exhibits, furnishes, perhaps, the very best commentary upon all his calumnies.

As for our own part, we are too long accustomed to the attacks of the *Islander*—whether those attacks emanate from the conceit and ignorance of Professor Numskull, from the cowardice, malice and coarse invective of his correspondents, or from the inherent vileness of his present editor, who has just talent enough to invent falsehoods, and put them into more readable English than that with which the columns of the *Islander* has been for some time adorned,—we are too long accustomed, we repeat, to this kind of warfare, to feel angered or chafed at its continuance. Whenever we reply to those attacks, it is for lack of better sport, and for the pleasure we enjoy in now and then putting our adversaries *hors de combat*.

In the Penny Edition of the *Islander* a leading article discusses the *advantages* that would result from having the two Branches of the Legislature in one Chamber, "sixteen members to be elected by the people, and eight appointed by the Crown." The writer does not offer a single argument—worthy of the name—in support of the proposition. He cannot—the absurdity of such a system is too apparent. A similar one was tried in Newfoundland;—it was productive of mischief and discontent, the Crown invariably having a majority of servile supporters, hostile to popular interests and opinions. It was found necessary to abolish it, in order to secure the peace of the Colony. Why is it now recommended to the people of this Island? The answer is obvious. Because it is hoped public attention may be diverted from the pursuit of Responsible Government. Anything which may serve to turn people's minds from this question is readily employed by its adversaries. Such tricks have grown too stale.

Another article in the same paper has been written to shew that Executive Councillors should not hold seats in the House of Assembly. We shall only reply to this by asking, if such was the opinion entertained by Mr. Maclean—who is continually praising himself for his consistency—why did he introduce and support Mr. John Longworth's Address in 1849, which claimed that four members of the Assembly, at least, ought to be placed in the Executive Council? When that remarkably stupid Address was introduced—an Address which Lord Grey protests he could not understand—Mr. Maclean was at open war with the Liberals,—he charged them with *rattling*, with office seeking, with the Lord knows how many political crimes; and plumed himself upon being the most upright and steadfast politician in the Island. What has induced him to change his opinion in one short year, on the simple question, whether members of the Assembly should or should not be members of the Executive Council? The answer, we again say, is obvious. Mr. Maclean is well aware that, constituted as the Assembly is, his present patrons, the Tories, who are in an insignificant minority in the Assembly, have no chance of obtaining seats in the Executive Council—whatever prospect they had of those seats in 1849—and he would fain place his adversaries, the majority, in a similar position.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—An unfortunate devil, painfully infected with the itch for scribbling, has lately in a letter signed "an Elector," taken the *Islander* and *Gazette* to task for "daring" to publish the debates of the Assembly, "without note or comment." The editor of the *Islander* makes an humble apology—says they ought not to be published—that the "reasons" adduced by each member for his vote, should alone be given—that the speeches are made with the intention of deceiving the public, &c. &c. &c. Now, the minority never complained of unfairness in the reports given of their speeches,—if the majority attempted to deceive the public, the minority should have exposed the attempt at deception: this they did not do. The *Islander* has wilfully excluded from its columns the debates on the subject of the Secretary's Fees, and on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Coles, while the House was in Committee during the last two or three days of the Session, on the State of the Colony. Why were those debates excluded from the columns of the *Islander*? Because the facts and arguments advanced by the majority were not, and could not have been, successfully replied to. We are not surprised that Mr. Maclean, as the editor of the *Islander*, objects to the publication of members' Speeches. When he was in the Assembly he never

made, and never could make, a speech of five minutes' duration. Whenever he did speak, it was impossible for those who did not see him, to say, whether it was a man who spoke, or a pig that grunted, the noise he made being quite unintelligible even to the nearest listener, and not at all resembling the accents of a human being. We were frequently reminded of Hamlet's observations in his advice to the players, whenever we were compelled to listen to Duncan's miserable attempts at oratory: "Oh! there be players," says he, "that I have seen play, and heard others praise, and that highly, that, neither having the accent of Christain, nor the gait of Christain, pagan, nor man, have so strutted and belloved, that I have thought some of Nature's journey; men had made men, and not made them well; they imitated humanity so abominably."

THE LEGISLATURE.—By a proclamation in yesterday's *Gazette* the Legislature of this Islands stands prorogued to the 31st July next.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The piratical expedition lately equipped in the United States, designed for the subversion of the Government of Cuba, has failed most ingloriously,—the projector of the enterprise has fled for his life, leaving the gang of cut-throats, incendiaries and robbers who followed him to save themselves anyhow they could.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—By dates of the 25th May from Toronto, we learn that on the amendment to the address declaring it expedient to make the Legislative Council elective, the vote stood—for, 13—against, 50. If the tone of our future Institutions is to be gathered from the Canadian Legislature, the advocates of this sweeping alteration are likely to have their wishes postponed for some time to come.

IMMIGRATION.—The "Quebec Mercury," of May 21, observes: Within two days, just passed, six thousand immigrants have arrived!—all looking fresh, healthy, well-dressed, and in excellent spirits. We have accounts at the Quarantine station, at Grose Isle, which are happily of the most favorable character,—the number of patients admitted into hospital there (even with this sudden and overwhelming influx of strangers) being most inconsiderable, and the cases such, only, as occur in the most healthy season of immigration. In the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of this city, notwithstanding the very large number of shipping arrivals, with their human cargoes—6000 immigrants, exclusive of masters and seamen attached to 200 ships—the number of admissions into the institution was 14! and of these some were surgical cases.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This evening, Mr. Patrick Curran will deliver a Lecture on "The Progress of Philosophical Science," embracing the following topics:—Nature of Philosophical Truth: Existence of Philosophical Learning; cultivated by the Orientals and Greeks. The manner in which the Greeks reasoned on the nature of the Human Understanding. The Alexandrian School; the Philosophy of Boetius; the Schoolmen. Revival of Philosophy in Europe; the System of Descartes, of Locke, Condilac, Hume, Leibnitz, Kant, &c.

The annual meeting for the election of Office-bearers and transaction of general business, will be held on Monday the 17th June.

By Order,
JOHN KENNY, Act. Secretary.

PASSENGERS.

In the Steamer *Rose* from Pictou, on Monday last—Messrs. Strong, Turner, Kimbell—and 2 in the steerage.

CONCERT.

ON TUESDAY evening, the 11th instant, Mr. KIELEY's Band will give another CONCERT at the TOWN HALL, to commence at 8 o'clock.

He has, for this occasion prepared a number of new and popular pieces, which he hopes will give satisfaction to his hearers.

Upper seats, 1s. 6d.; lower seats 9d.
Tickets to be had at Mr. G. T. Haszard's and Mr. Stamper's Bookstores.
June 5, 1850.

William Griffin, TAILOR,

DORCHESTER STREET, IN THE EAST END OF THE COMMERCIAL INN,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that, having received the Spring and Summer London and Paris FASHIONS for 1850, he will be happy to receive and execute any orders in his line.

W. G. takes this opportunity also to return his sincere thanks to his friends for past favours, and to assure them and the public, that any future orders with which he may be obliged, will be promptly attended to, and executed in the best style of workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms.
June 5, 1850.

An Apprentice Wanted,

To the Printing Business—a Lad of 15 or 16 years of age, possessing, at least, a moderate education. Application at the office of this paper. June 5.

MR. R. B. IRVING,
Public Accountant, Private Teacher, &c.
WATER STREET, opposite to the residence of the Hon. Mr. YOUNG.

MR. R. B. IRVING begs leave respectfully to intimate to his friends and the Public in general, that in his OFFICE AND CLASS ROOM, situate as above, he is prepared to transact business as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND LETTER WRITER, with which he purposes to connect the Drawing out of AGREEMENTS, ASSIGNMENTS, ATTORNMENTS, AWARDS, BONDS, LEASES, INDENTURES, RELEASES or CONVEYANCES, PETITIONS, SHIP CHARTERS, &c.

And that, as a PRIVATE TEACHER OF WRITING, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, and the several Branches of the MATHEMATICS, he has there also made suitable arrangement for the reception of a select and limited number of Pupils of both sexes.

TERMS and HOURS of TUITION will be made known by Mr. IRVING to parents and others, on application to him at his Class Room.

June 4.

THE AMERICAN ART UNION.

THIS UNION was incorporated by the Legislature of New York, in 1840, for the promotion of the Fine Arts.

On the 20th December next there will be distributed by Lot, to Subscribers, several hundred choice PAINTINGS, BUSTS, and other Works of Art, some of which are extremely costly.

A Subscriber of Five Dollars is a Member for the year, and is entitled to all the privileges of the Union—which are as follows:

- 1st. Every Member receives a copy of a large and costly Original Engraving.
 - 2d. He is also entitled to an Annual Report of the Transactions, &c., of the Union.
 - 3d. He also receives monthly, the "BULLETIN." This is a publication of 16 pages, quarto, of 3 columns each, with a beautiful Engraving.
 - 4th. He has likewise the opportunity of obtaining at the annual Distribution in December, by Lot, a Painting of great value, or other Work of Art.
- Specimens, &c., can be seen at the Office of the Subscriber, who has been appointed Honorary Secretary to the Union for this Island. He is empowered to grant receipts to persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the Union.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Charlottetown, June 1, 1850. Honorary Secretary.

American Insurance Live Stock Company.
INVESTED CAPITAL \$50,000.
CHARTER UNLIMITED.

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent for this Island, of this highly respectable and substantial Company, is prepared to issue Policies, for the Insurance of

HORSES, AND ALL DESCRIPTION OF

LIVE STOCK,

AGAINST ALL THE COMBINATIONS OF RISKS OF

Fire, Water, Accident, and Disease, At very moderate rates of Premium.

Every kind of Information can be obtained, by applying at the Office of the Subscriber.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Charlottetown, June 1, 1850. Agent.
6w.

TRY AGAIN

Hooper's Cheap New Store,
SITUATED AT THE SOUTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE,

ATTACHED TO THE BRICK HOUSE, WHERE EVERY ARTICLE IN

Wearing Apparel, Tea, Groceries, &c.

Can be had at astonishingly low prices.

THIS Store will be open for about SIX WEEKS only, during which time a LARGE STOCK must be disposed of. Come and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Good TEA from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; ready made SHIRTS for 10d.; other articles in proportion.

Who would not make a *shift* to get a *shirt* for 10d.?

The above store is situated next to Morris's Brick House, and not at the North Corner, as formerly.
May, 29, 1850.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

FOR Sale at SKINNER'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE a large assortment of

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. JUST ARRIVED, and warranted Fresh, a greater variety of

FLOWER SEEDS

than ever has been offered to the public.

May 11. Gaz.

To be Let—two excellent Stands for Business.

THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. P. GAUL, in Queen Street, between Messrs. M-Gill's and Mr. Skinner's Drug Store; and also the SHOP in Richmond Street, opposite the Store of Mr. Benjamin Davies, and in the occupation of the Subscriber.
June 5. GEORGE DALRYMPLE.