

is doing any thing? The best passport to public confidence and approval, as I always conceived, is the hostility of that party. I rejoice to know that we have earned it in this instance. If the House of Assembly had persisted in refusing the allowances asked for the late Attorney General and Colonial Secretary, they must either have voted the necessary supplies for the public service, and performed the other business of the Session in connection with a Government which they had previously condemned; or they must have declined all business with that Government, and have returned to their homes, leaving their adversaries in a position to intrigue, perhaps, successfully, with the Colonial Office, and with a Governor whose feelings could not have been of the most conciliatory character towards the Assembly, at being embarrassed in the very outset of his Administration. To adopt the first alternative, would be proof of the most culpable fickleness and inconsistency, because the Assembly were pledged not to do business with the late Executive. Recourse to the second, would be productive of great inconvenience and loss to the inhabitants of the Colony, who had already suffered (but with cheerfulness that did credit to their firmness and patriotism) from the withholding the necessary supplies for the service of Roads and Bridges; and possibly a repetition of that proceeding would eventuate in the refusal of her Majesty's Government to grant the new System upon any terms. Besides, if the public business were again suspended, and the Supplies again withheld by a vote of the House, there was no guarantee that the public money would not be expended in defiance of the people's representations; for upwards of ten thousand pounds were last year applied by Sir Donald's Executive Council to the payment of official Salaries, whilst not a shilling was given to the most important departments of the public service, under the absurd pretext that the money was drawn from the produce of the Permanent Acts, which was alleged to be exclusively under the control of the Executive, when it is notorious that the Revenue derived from that source did not amount last year to more than £1,200.

These are some of the considerations which led the Assembly to terminate the contention by voting the retiring allowances. The Obstructives opposed the vote, as a matter of course, and vilified those who gave it, on the ground of inconsistency. But the real ground of opposition was the desire of that party to continue their friends in office; for if the compensations had not been given, the old party would yet be in power, and the introduction of Responsible Government be deferred for an indefinite period, if not thoroughly abandoned. Even admitting the conduct of the majority of the Assembly to be inconsistent in this respect, which I do not admit—are there no examples of similar deviation in the history of every party struggling for the establishment of a great principle, to plead in extenuation? What battle has ever yet been fought and won without some loss to the victors? How many eminent men in the British Parliament have assumed a position at one period of their career, in reference to public questions, from which they were obliged to recede at another? Was Catholic Emancipation,

or Slave Emancipation, or Free Trade, carried without no sacrifice of principle, on the part of some of the great statesmen who figured in the warfare engendered by these great questions? I have no respect for the statesman or the party who will shelter themselves under the assumed infallibility of their principles and opinions, and defy all change,—who will proclaim to the world—"we are sure we are right in thinking and acting as we do, and we shall yield to no conviction—to no emergency." Philosophy would be tricked out in the grotesque habiliments with which it strutted its little hour two thousand years ago, and Science would yet groan beneath its load of errors and absurdities, if the fallacy of immutability darkened the intellects of men, thus making them the slaves of Ignorance and Folly, when the light of Experience, and the laws of Necessity might have set them free.

I am sure that you, my friend, and the rest of our fellow colonists will rightly appreciate the sympathy pretended to be felt for you by the Obstructives in and out of the Assembly, on the score of an increase to the public burthens. Those sympathetic, tender-hearted, patriotic people are dreadfully alarmed for your welfare, and are ready to swoon at the consideration of giving four hundred pounds of the people's money in the shape of compensations to two retiring officers. It is to be regretted that their ideas of economy were not brought to bear upon the expenditure of the public money when the Treasury chest was in their keeping, and when the appropriation of £500 to create a judgeship, and procure a silk gown for a member of the Assembly, was deemed not only a justifiable but laudable proceeding; and when a further appropriation of £500 to the late Governor, to secure those services to themselves, of which the Island has since reaped the bitter fruit—was attempted to be justified on the ground of public necessity. I must, however, reserve for another letter the further consideration of these subjects, when I shall compare the expense entailed upon the colony by the introduction of the new system with the merely pecuniary advantages which it affords, and then easily shew that a balance to a large amount has been carried to the credit of the public. Meanwhile, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient,
Humble servant,
EDWARD WHELAN.
Charlottetown, May 5, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MAILS.

The Steamer *Rose* left Charlottetown for Pictou on Wednesday last, being her first trip for the present Season, and returned on Thursday, bringing an English Mail, with the usual Colonial and American Mails. We have received English papers as late as the 20th April, from which we have given copious extracts on another page, as well as extracts from our Colonial and American files.

The Steamer again left Charlottetown for Pictou on Saturday last, and returned to-day (Monday) with the American and Colonial Mails. Our papers by this arrival contain no intelligence of importance in addition to that furnished by the Thursday's Mail.

REVENUE BILL.

Under the Revenue Bill for the present year the duties on Tobacco and Molasses have been reduced—on the latter article one half less than what it was last year. Oakum and Copper are exempted from duty; and further to encourage ship-building, there is a reduction of one half per cent on all ship chandlery imported from the neighbouring Provinces and the United States; and a reduction of one per cent in the *ad valorem* duties on all articles imported from the Colonies and United States.

The Hon. George R. Young has resigned his seat in the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, in consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues in the Government on the subject of the Railway.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The Ballad or Poem, entitled "Prince Edward Island's Feudal Lords," displays a good deal of ingenuity and poetical talent—but it is entirely too long for the space we can at present appropriate to literary composition; besides, as it is a satire upon a condition of things which has now happily passed away for ever, we think it would be in bad taste to give it insertion, and thus reawaken those angry feelings between contending political parties, which it is our duty, if possible, to allay.

We do not like to discourage "A Student," by refusing to publish his verses, but we may assure him that getting into newspaper print at the first start is not the readiest way of becoming a poet. He is a writer of considerable promise, but before he will be able to "build the lofty rhyme," as a true poet should, he must study the best masters of the art, and by way of exercise, write reams of verse and burn them after.

At the commencement of this series of our paper, we stated distinctly enough the terms on which it would be sent to country subscribers. We cannot repeat them—nor can we for a moment entertain the many applications for the *Examiner*, unaccompanied by the advance payment, which we are daily receiving from old friends who were kind enough to take our paper for years without paying for it, and from others of whom we know nothing.

SHERIFFS.—At the usual semi-monthly meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday last, the following gentlemen took the oath as Sheriffs for the present year:—

Alexander Anderson, Esquire, for Prince County,
John Goff, Esquire, for King's County.
W. H. Hodges, Esq., was pricked by the Lieutenant Governor to act as Sheriff for Queen's County,—but Mr. Hodges not having, up to Thursday, procured a Deputy, requested to be excused from taking the oath then, and to have a week to procure, if possible, a Deputy, or to decline the office. This request was granted by his Excellency in Council.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. Stephen Rice was on Thursday last sworn in a member of the Executive Council, and took his seat accordingly.

Preventive Officers and Boards of Health were appointed from the different districts or settlements of the Island, in conformity with the provisions of two Acts passed during the present Session—the first, "an Act for the better prevention of Smuggling," and the second, "an Act for the constituting Boards of Health." Other minor appointments were made at the same time, which we have not room at present to notice.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber on Thursday last, and assented to the two following Bills:—

"An Act for the encouragement of Education."
[This is merely a renewal of the old Act.]
"An Act for raising a Revenue."

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came down to the Legislative Council to-day (Monday) and gave his assent to "an Act relating to Emigrants."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Wednesday evening, Mr. G. HUBBARD delivered a Lecture on "The influence of Music, its practice and composition."

The Lecture was chiefly confined to "the practice," which was illustrated by vocal performances of the Lecturer's class (which is taught upon Mr. Hullah's principle), and whose singing does great credit to Mr. Hubbard.

This closes the Session; and on Mon-

day, June 16th next, the Annual General Meeting for the election of office-bearers, will be held—at which members only are requested to attend.

PASSENGERS.

In the Steamer *Rose*, from Pictou, on Thursday evening, May 1st—James Peake, Esq., Andrew Duncan, Esq., and Lady, and Mr. James DesBrisay, from England; Capt. W. Welsh, Miss Welsh, C. Braddock, Esq., Capt. Smith, and others.

MARRIED.

On the 17th April, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Mr. Finlay MacCallum, Cra-paud, to Miss Marion Steward, De Sable. At Cambridge, Mass. 2d inst. Mr. E. Dabney, of Faval, Azores, to Miss Harriet W. (daughter of the late Professor) Webster, of C. It is stated that, on the conviction of her father, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., the brother of her sister's husband, absolved him from his engagement, which, however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept. They are with Mrs. Webster about making a visit to her birth place, Faval, where her eldest daughter resides.

SHIP NEWS.

ENTERED.

April 16th.—Schr. Unity, M' Rae, Canso; limestone. 21st.—Union, La Vache, Arichat; bal. 24th.—Saacaaban, Green, Halifax; goods. 28th.—Champion, Livingston, Antigoniche; limestone. 29th.—Brig Carthagénian, Keates, Swansea; coal, iron, &c. 30th.—Schr. Great Britain, Terrio, Arichat; bal. May 1st.—Schr. William, Deloria, Antigonish; bal. Happy Return, Belfontain, Arichat; bal. Eliza, Boudroit, Arichat; bal. 2d.—Euphonia, Malone, Pictou; coals. Collector, Le Vache, Arichat; bal.

CLEARED.

April 19th.—Schr. Mayflower, Gerrior, New York; produce. Brothers, M' Rae, Halifax; do. 21st.—Quebec Trader, Babin, New York; do. Sarah Jane, Livingston, Gagneo, Boston; do. 22d.—Foreigner M'Donald, do; do. 23d.—Sea Horse, Brundage, Halifax; do. 26th.—Dove, Pierson do; do. 28th.—Wave, Moore, Sydney; do. Amber, Halifax; do. 29th.—Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou; mails. 30th.—Schr. Great Britain, Terrier, Boston; produce. Unity, M' Rae, Boston; do. Arctic, McKay, do; do. 2d.—Collector, Le Vache, New York; do.

To be sold, or let for a term of 999 years.

A NUMBER OF BUILDING LOTS in Charlottetown and the Common adjoining.

These Lots are situated at the entrance of the Road leading from St. Peter's, and are well adapted as sites for private residences. These are offered on the most reasonable Terms.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Subscriber.

WILLIAM H. POPE
Charlottetown, May 5, 1m.

SPRING GOODS,
For 1851.

JUST received at the "London House," ex Brig Carthagénian,

NEW SPRING GOODS,
comprising Ladies' dress Stuffs in variety. A few Ladies' Mantles in the newest styles, and other articles suitable for the season.

D. HASZARD.
Great George street, May 5.

Fresh Garden and Flower seeds.

(THIS SPRING FROM LIVERPOOL.)
M. W. SKINNER has just received M. One Case Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, which he can with confidence recommend to his customers, as being Fresh and Good, and of the latest growth.

A great variety of FLOWER SEEDS, comprising many new and superior kinds.
May 5.