

After many adventures, he settled in California, and has come home with 300,000 dollars. He has in his possession a lump of gold weighing 14lbs. Certain building lots which he owned in the City of Sacramento being fixed on as the site for Government Buildings, he has let the ground on lease for a term of years, for that purpose, at a rent of \$10,000 per annum.—*Pilot*.

The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1850.

"CHRISTIAN POLITICS."

This is the caption to a short sermon which appeared in the *Gazette*, 14th inst., wherein much valuable Scripture quotation is employed to shew the sinfulness of resorting to "wanton and repeated acts of hostility and contempt to our gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, in the person of her Representative the Lieutenant Governor." The holy admonitor has not condescended to say pointedly where, when, and how, those "wanton and repeated acts of hostility and contempt" have been done; but from sundry allusions to the House of Assembly, we are left to infer that the majority of that Body are regarded as the sinners. The majority are too modest to lay claim to any extraordinary degree of sanctity; yet, at the same, we think they stand as good a chance of getting into heaven as most of those would-be saintly people who are perpetually quoting "precepts from the Holy Scriptures," who, while they have the "light to their feet and the lantern to their path," have hypocrisy, and cunning, and uncharitableness in their hearts. That the House of Assembly have acted in opposition to the wishes of the Lieutenant Governor, in the matter of the Appropriations, "is most true"—"the head and front of their offending hath this extent, no more;" but how that opposition can be construed into an act of wanton hostility and contempt to the Governor, much less to the Sovereign, is a feat which we confess ourselves unable, by any sort of reasoning, to accomplish. The Governor first placed himself in "hostility" to the people, by refusing them their just rights, and his "contempt" for them was somewhat too pointedly indicated by the manner in which he called and prorogued their Representatives,—while the latter had too much good sense to suffer themselves to be betrayed into that pettishness of spirit, in their intercourse with the Governor, which marked His Excellency's conduct towards them. It is no less the duty of the Queen's Representative to respect the Representatives of the people, and to conform to their desires, when those desires are not inimical to Sovereign authority, than it is the duty of the People's Representatives to respect him.

Of all fallacies that is the most absurd which alleges opposition to the Queen's Minister to be opposition to the Queen herself. The Governor of a Colony is merely a Minister of the Crown: he may be a very bad Minister; and as such, be violently opposed, without the loyalty and attachment of his opponents to the Crown and Constitution being diminished or disturbed. Although the Bible inculcates respect and obedience to "the powers that be," the inculcation cannot, or should not be held to mean, blind subserviency to the ministers of "power," when they choose to make use of the adventitious circumstance of place and authority to carry out their own arbitrary designs. Let "A Lover of Order" go preach to the serfs of Russia: he cannot make slaves of British subjects by inducing them to adopt the servile opinion that they are in rebellion to their Sovereign the moment they cease to be parasitical to her servant. Tell the plainest man in Britain that he is disloyal to the Queen, if he happens to think and say that Lord John Russell is a tyrant and a trickster, and his first impulse would be to spit in your face. How many are there in Canada, in Nova Scotia—men of that political party whose principles are favored by the *Gazette*, and doubtless by its half-reverend correspondent—in undisguised and virulent hostility to the Governors of those Provinces: are they disloyal because they speak and write against the Earl of Elgin and Sir John Harvey? How many are there in Charlottetown who arrayed themselves fiercely in opposition to the late Lieutenant Governor of this Island? Why slumbered the holy admonitor of the *Gazette* while "wanton and repeated acts of hostility and contempt" were put in practice by the Tories against Sir H. V. Huntley? It was justifiable then to attempt to blacken that Gentle-

man's character by every species of slander, and to club pounds and pence with the view of accomplishing that object; but speak not of his successor in any other terms than those of commendation, else you have the Bible flung in your face, and your ears dinned with the antiquated nonsense of centuries, that has stuck like cob-webs to the skulls of fellows who are too stupid to unlearn their follies.

They grievously err who suppose it is the wish or intention of any party or class of men in this Island "to degrade the person and office of the Lieutenant Governor." That party, whose principles we have the honor to explain and defend, and to whom this silly imputation is directed—have a nobler aim in view. Against Sir Donald Campbell, as the Queen's representative, they wage not war:—to Sir Donald Campbell, as the victim of error, and the unconscious tool of a faction, they are, and must be, in opposition. Their object is to place him in a position, wherein error cannot warp his judgment—where, elevated above the conflicts of party, his fame cannot be soiled by the dust and smoke of party warfare. When he thrusts himself unnecessarily into the breach, he, as others, must abide by the fortune of war; and if now and then he happens to get an unlucky poke, and the shots fly somewhat too hotly and thickly about his ears, he has no more right to complain than any soldier of the line: he may, indeed, expect to be applauded for his courage, but never for his discretion.

THE TELEGRAPH.

OUR remarks on the Signal Telegraph, in THE EXAMINER of the 11th instant, furnished the *Gazette* with the subject of a leading editorial in his issue of the 14th, in which old Spitfire takes considerable pains to justify the Governor's conduct in reference to the Telegraph, likening the House of Assembly to children who, in times of yore, could raise, but not lay, the devil, and of course "perished miserably." It is, we presume, a source of exquisite joy to the *Gazette* to have the slightest opportunity of parading his legendary lore; but the selection, in this instance, is singularly unfortunate, as its proper application would put the Governor in the position of the devil, while the House of Assembly would represent the childish conjurers; the sequel, if not reversed, will be totally inapplicable, for instead of the Assembly "perishing miserably," there is very little chance of their enemies escaping from that political perdition to which their misdeeds are daily driving them. We have stated that the expense of putting up the upper mast of the Telegraph, which we believe was all that was required to be done, would not amount to more than 10s. The *Gazette* does not positively deny this; but he asks, what says the Journal of the Assembly? We have referred to several year's Journals, and by these we are borne out in our assertion. The Town Major's account for 1842 gives the expense of taking down the Telegraph at ten shillings: the same Officer's account for 1843—printed on the 91st page of the Appendix—gives the expense of taking down the Telegraph, for that year, at ten shillings. It is worthy of note, that in both those years, 1842 and 1843, there was no charge made for putting up the Telegraph. Again, we have obtained an extract from the account for the Staff Department for 1845, which is as follows: "Paid Whelan and Artillerymen for putting up Telegraph, tarring, rigging, and painting same, as also the Signal Staff at Government House, and repairs at the Block House, £1 12s 6d." Thus, it appears, the whole expense of tarring, rigging, painting, putting up two Telegraphs, and repairing the Block House, amounted to only 32s. 6d. The *Gazette* says the expense of the Telegraph for 1848 is passed by the Committee of Public Accounts at £16 7s. 7d. That is not correct. The expense that year, we are informed by competent authority, was no more than the usual 10s.; and the sum of £16 7s. 7d. was the whole amount of the Town Major's disbursement account for various services, the principal item in which being for fitting up the back part of the Old Court House for a Guard Room. The expense of the Telegraph for 1849 is again quoted by the *Gazette* at £12 4s. 11d. This is an error similar to the previous one. £12 4s. 11d. was the amount of Major Lane's general disbursement account for that year—the exact expense of the Telegraph for the same year we have ascertained to be £3 14s. 10d.; we have seen and read the account in the Treasurer's Office, where it was paid,—it includes painting, tarring, rigging, ropes, flags, and a number of things which are very seldom required, and would not be necessary this year. These are facts which all the falsehood of the *Gazette* cannot set aside: they establish our assumption that the cost of erecting the Telegraph for this year would be exceedingly

trifling. Even were it the reverse, that could have been no obstacle to the putting up the Signal Staff, as the account for that service would not be presented immediately; and if it were, there was money in hand to meet it. It would be well for the Lieut. Governor to look for a more ingenious advocate than the *Gazette* when he gets himself into a scrape.

PRÆTORIAN MAGNANIMITY.—No. 2.

WE observe that Government is exceedingly busy in addressing Circular Letters to gentlemen holding minor offices connected with the public service, informing them that as no Supply was granted by the Legislature, their warrants could not be issued as usual. One of these circulars, addressed to the Librarian of the Legislature, has been handed to us for perusal; and we were astonished when we were told that the Librarian had not applied for his Warrant, and that the usual time of issuing it was the Fall of the year. Why then the haste to communicate to him the fact of there being no Supply? Was he not as well aware of that circumstance as the Government itself? or was it intended to be a hint, that he might decline transacting the business of his office, as there was no immediate appropriation of his salary? Other similar circulars we have heard of, but have not seen; and we must say, the whole affair develops a degree of meanness and petty spite on the part of the Government to which there can be no parallel in colonial history, the object being to provoke public dissatisfaction with the Assembly, and to render unpopular the principles contended for by the majority.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT, YEA, A DANIEL.—The *Islander* and *Gazette*, a few weeks ago, made a great flourish of trumpets about a paragraph which appeared in the *Pictou Eastern Chronicle*, respecting the action taken by the House of Assembly of this Island on the question of Responsible Government. The *Chronicle* was applauded to the skies for pretending to throw cold water on the zeal of the advocates of Responsibility: but the *Chronicle* has become ashamed of the *Islander's* flattery, as well he might, and tells the Editor of the latter "he must be either a fool or a very bold man" for choosing the course he has taken. The *Chronicle* speaks thus of the *Islander*:—

"We observe that the 'Islander' makes a show of opposition to the introduction of responsibility on the part of the Executive, into their Constitution. He must be either a fool or a very bold man, and one wiser than all others of his day and generation, who at this time of day attempts to roll back the stone which the British Government has set in motion in the principle recognized by them as most applicable for the Government of these Colonies. It is too late now to attempt such a movement, and the 'Islander' will only damage the cause of those whom he seeks to serve by such a course."

We received by the last Mail files of American and Colonial papers: also a California paper as late as the first of April. The latter teems with accounts of the successful operations of the Miners. We have not space to-day for extracts from either of those papers, but will endeavour to find room for some on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—The Lieut. Governor was pleased to make the following appointments in Council, May 9, 1850:—

Mr. John Frost, of Grand River, Lot 56, to be a Commissioner for the Summary Trial of Small Debts for King's County, in the place of Mr. John Cooper, who has left the Island.

Mr. James Bearisto, jun., of Lot 18, to be a Commissioner for the Summary Trial of Small Debts for Prince County, in the place of Robert Hyndman, Esq., who has left the District.

Mr. Harry S. Macnutt, to be a Commissioner for taking acknowledgments to Deeds for Prince County, in the place of Robert Hyndman, Esq.

Joseph Bell, Esq., to be a Commissioner for the Summary Trial of Small Debts for Prince County, in the place of Archibald Campbell, Esq., who has resigned that office.

The Hon. E. Palmer, F. Longworth, and W. W. Lord, Esquires, Members of the House of Assembly, and J. Longworth, Esq., to be Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry.

The Hon. W. Swabey, the Hon. S. Rice, the Hon. E. Palmer, F. Longworth, B. Davies, J. Pope, and J. Jardine, Esquires, Members of the House of Assembly, Trustees and Governors of the Central Academy.

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.