

money into his own pocket; but must we, in consequence of this stigma, believe, that it is for the advantage of Ireland to be under the legislation of a Parliament which feels little or no interest in her welfare—a Parliament which has uniformly ruled that hapless country rather through its fears than its affections?

So is it just as rational to condemn the movement for Responsible Government, because we have our personal dislikes or distrusts to gratify, or because we do not all form the same estimate of the motives which actuate the parties who are foremost in its advocacy.

We cannot conceive any situation more pitiable and contemptible than that of an individual who had employed several years of his life in advocating a measure which he believed to be essential to the public good, turning round and abusing all who were engaged in its advocacy with him; and through spleen and a desire to gratify revenge for some fancied wrong, labouring to uphold a system which he had hitherto pronounced as oppressive and ruinous in its consequences. Such a situation reminds us of the legend which describes how a certain person had for many years led a life of austere piety—experiencing a thrill of horror at the slightest mention of the devil or his allurements,—but who, in his latter days, had sold himself to the Prince of Darkness in order to raise the wind; and was ready to sell himself over again to any other devil that would give a higher price.

The lying organs of the defeated Oligarchy are continually asserting that the suspension of the local mail communication is wholly attributable to the Assembly's voting no supplies, and that the Assembly did actually intend stopping the Mails when they refused to vote the public money into the hands of an unpopular and corrupt Government.

The House of Assembly stopped the supplies for this reason: They declared the Executive Council to be a body which does not possess nor deserve the public confidence. Such a declaration would, in any other colony, have promptly caused the retirement of an obnoxious Government; retirement or resignation is a word, however, whose meaning is not perfectly understood by our rulers; and they and their understrappers in office seem determined to hold their places, "through evil and through good report," regardless of the Assembly, as if no such body were in existence. The House of Assembly could not entrust with the expenditure of the public money an Executive Council which bid the people defiance—which seemed to regard itself as independent of that Legislature on which it relied for the granting the necessary funds to carry on the public service. But a stoppage of the supplies should not, of necessity, have brought a stoppage of the Inland Mail communication, under the authority of Government, as we have previously shewn,—inasmuch as that the funds requisite for that service are at the disposal of the Deputy Post Master General, without the interference of the Assembly; and it is undeniable that the Post Office receipts have hitherto been sufficient to meet all the charges it incurred.

Sir Donald Campbell and his prompters have sadly missed their mark in adopting the notable expedient of stopping the Mails. While the Couriers will continue

to run, and that will be as long as their contracts last, the people in the country can carry on their correspondence with the town as usual; and the Couriers and the Way Offices are making money out of the affair, as the usual charge on letters and papers continues to be paid,—whilst Mr. Owen loses the £30 annually voted for making up the Inland Mails, and Government loses the revenue hitherto derived from this source, without being relieved from the charge of paying the Couriers.

TESTIMONIES of the Press to the fatuity and blundering stupidity of our local Government are becoming "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa." Not one solitary press in the whole extent of British America has ventured to commend the conduct of Sir Donald Campbell's Government, in putting itself in opposition to the People's Representatives. We take the following paragraph from the St. John, N. B. Courier—a paper of very moderate politics, if not formerly opposed to the new system of Government which it recommends to us. The paragraph has been reprinted in other Provincial papers:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—This Colony is again in trouble, the Inland Mails having been stopped. By an order of the Executive Council, however, the Foreign Mails are transmitted as formerly to and from Charlottetown and Pictou by the Steamer. The House of Assembly at their last session refused to transact any business with the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive Council, neither would they place in their hands the usual supplies for carrying on the service of the Government, on the ground that they did not possess the confidence of the House; the stoppage of the Inland Mails is one of the results. This shews the absurdity of attempting to carry on a Government against the wishes of the majority of the Representatives, and there is now nothing left to the Colonial Office but to concede Responsible Government to them at once, as promised, when the Lieutenant Governor must select his Council from the popular party, and matters will proceed as quietly as in other Colonies, where this system has been in operation. As it is, this petty Colony has caused as much trouble to the Colonial Office as Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick put together. So much for the old system of doing things.

BILLS FOR THE RACES for tomorrow and Friday will be printed and for sale at this Office.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence from the United States by the last Mail is unimportant. Jenny Lind's movements seem to be the principal subject of notice with New York editors. The Swedish Nightingale has turned the heads of half the Americans already, for while the New Yorkers have worked themselves into a perfect mania about her, other cities are beseeching the Queen of Song to honour them with a visit, so that they may become equally mad. The tickets for M'dle Lind's first concert were sold at auction, and brought the most extraordinary prices, one seat having been purchased for two hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Barnum has made a new engagement with Jenny Lind, by which he agrees to pay her \$1000 a night for 150 nights—she, on her part, agreeing to sing in any part of Europe or America.

Amin Bey, Turkish Ambassador, visited New York during the first week of the Lind Mania, and was received with more than ordinary honours by the Mayor and

Corporation of that city. An apartment in the City Hall was appropriated to his use, where he received the visits of the ladies and gentlemen of the Knickerbocker city, who were anxious to gratify their love for sight-seeing, and evince their respect for the Representative of his Imperial Highness the Grand Sultan. Amin Bey visited the many works of public and private enterprise which are to be seen in New York, and he is spoken of as possessing extraordinary intelligence.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada was in New York during the same week; but the worthy citizens were too busy in idolizing the Swede and the Turk to give any particular notice to the distinguished nobleman who represents Queen Victoria.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 31st.—Brig Eclipse, Capt. Prattle, arrived on the 29th inst., 250 days from Windsor, N. S.—all well: she had stopped at many intermediate ports on the voyage. Zone, Capt. Bond, from Yarmouth arrived to-day. The Packet, Capt. Cooper, arrived a few days since from Prince Edward Island. Those vessels are consigned to Dickson & Dewolf. Coals are worth \$40 to \$45 per ton, deliverable from the vessel; bricks \$40 to \$45 per M.; superior butter worth 80 cents per lb.; homespun and woollen socks pay equally well. Lumber will be in great demand next spring, none being now shipped from the United States. The wharves and streets built on piles running into the Bay 2000 feet, demand all the lumber now on hand, and no lumber can be brought from Oregon under from \$100 to \$150 per M.

Editors in California receive \$6,000 a year; city reporters, \$3600; foremen, \$5000; and compositors, \$4000. These are actual prices, paid by the Pacific News, for daily matter prepared for that paper. The expense for the year reaches \$100,000.

THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The Toronto Examiner says:—"The harvest in Upper Canada is more than usually abundant. The crop of wheat, which has been mostly secured, is larger than in any previous season. We think the surplus of Canadian wheat will not fall short of seven millions of bushels."

Several kegs of butter, in a state of perfect preservation and sweetness, have been dug up from a great depth in a bog on the estate of the Earl of Mountcashel, in the County of Cork, where it is supposed it was buried for concealment at the time of the rebellion of 1798, when everything was free booty both to rebels and soldiers. The wood of the kegs was quite decayed, although the butter was sound.

MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.

The Steamer Rose left Charlottetown for Pictou on Monday last on a pleasure excursion, and returned yesterday morning, having a large number of passengers, some of whom had gone over on the previous day. She has brought the following intelligence, which was communicated by the Telegraph office at Halifax to that at Pictou:—

The Brig Rival, Captain Crum, cleared by Messrs. Pryor & Sons, for Jamaica, left Halifax on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, p. m. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the vessel being three miles off Sambro when the hands had gone to tea, one of the crew a Lascar, a native of Manila, remained on deck, fastened down the hatch of the fore-castle, and on the mate advancing towards him on the deck, stuck him to the heart with a knife. The mate gave two groans and expired. The Lascar then rushed at the captain, who leaped into the cabin, closed the companion, and stuck a bayonet on a gun for self-defence.

Meanwhile, the crew in the fore-castle, on hearing the dying groans of the mate, endeavoured to get on deck, and the Lascar went forward to prevent them. The captain came on deck, armed with the gun and bayonet, and so kept the murderer at bay, until he lighted a tar barrel and threw it overboard. This attracted the attention of the pilots, who came on board about 8 o'clock, when the Lascar retreated to the cross-trees, cut away the rigging, threw the blocks down on deck at those below, and very coolly made a hammock to sleep on!!!

The crew having been released from the fore-castle, the vessel put back, and arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning, the Lascar still remaining in the rigging, armed with a knife in each hand, and threatening death to any person who should approach him. At length Jacob Miller ascended the rigging, armed with a loaded pistol. The Lascar placed one knife in his bosom, and held the other in an attitude of defence; but as Mr. Miller neared him with a resolute aspect, and the pistol presented, seeing all escape of resistance hopeless, the ruffian threw the knife into the sea, and descended on deck. However, as soon as an attempt was made to pinion him, his savage nature regained the mastery, and it was with great difficulty he was secured.

He has been lodged in prison, to await his trial, we suppose, before the Court of Vice Admiralty. His unfortunate victim is a young Scotchman named Sinclair.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED THIS DAY.

PROVISIONS.		
Flour American superfine	seconds	40s a 42s none
P. E. Island per lb.		1 1/2d a 2d none
Rye per barrel		26s
Corn Meal per barrel		1 1/2d
Oatmeal per lb.		1 1/2d a 1 1/4d
Beef small pieces, lb		3 1/2d a 5d
per quarter		3 1/2d a 4 1/2d
per barrel		47s 6d
Mutton per lb		3d a 5d
Veal do		2 1/2d a 4d
Pork per barrel		80s
per carcass		3d a 4 1/2d
Butter, fresh, per lb		10d a 1s
tub. do		8d a 9d
Cheese, P. E. Island lb		3d a 6d
American do		9d a 10d
Eggs per doz		6d
Potatoes per bushel		9d a 1s
Turnips		1 1/2d a 1s
Tallow per lb		9d a 10d
Lard do		7d a 9d
Pearl Barley do		1 1/2d a 2d
Ham do		5d a 7d
Rice do		4d
do per cwt		25s
Turkeys each		
Wild Geese do		
Fowls do		1s a 1s 5d
Codfish per quintal		12s a 14s none
Salmon each		
Herrings per barrel		
Mackerel do		
GRAIN.		
Oats per bushel		2s a 2s 3d
Barley do		2s 4d a 2 1/2d
Wheat do		6s a 7s
Hay, per ton		50s a 60s
Clover Seed per lb.		1s
Timothy, per bush.		16d a 18d
Wood per cord		10s
Boards, Pine 100 feet		5s a 6s
Spruce do		2s 6d a 3s
Hemlock do		2s a 3s
Shingels		6s a 10s

JAMES B. COOPER

BEGS leave to intimate that he intends carrying on Business as a **General Commission Merchant, AUCTIONEER, BROKER,** &c. and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Sale Room in Queen Street, exactly opposite the Store of Dennis Reddin, squire. Residence in Pownal Street, exactly opposite the Prince Edward Hotel, Charlottetown, June 19.

FOR SALE, A number of BUILDING LOTS for Sale on easy terms, by applying to Mr. BEVAN, at Capt. Rice's Office, Aug. 14. 4v. pd.