

Act shall have been repealed, so that these two batteries may be easily silenced. The great drawback to success is, that it begets tenacity. The only thing that the friends of the cause have to fear is, that its advocates may be tempted to go too far. The fate of Newfoundland must serve for a beacon. Let the majority of the House only keep within the strict line of the Constitution and they have no need to be alarmed. Let them be able to say, we have done nothing but what is strictly parliamentary—nothing but what is in accordance with and inseparable from the right of Representative Government. Let them be able to appeal to the law, usage, and proceedings of Parliament without fear of contradiction on the other side, and they are safe. It is pretended, that our case and that of Jamaica are identically the same, and that if we are not careful the same fate will befall us that it so narrowly escaped. When the British nation, who now claim to exercise a real sovereignty over the Colonies, though in the name of the Queen, chose to emancipate the negroes, it determined to do it effectually. If therefore a local Act was necessary for the purpose of carrying out the measure, common sense might have dictated to the Assembly the necessity of passing such Act; for if Parliament had the right, or determined to exercise the power to do the greater act—that of emancipating—it was surely competent to do the lesser: that of providing for its being carried into execution. But how does this affect us? Parliament has not passed any Act commanding us to pay our own Civil List; on the contrary, its opinion has never been sought in the matter. Earl Grey was afraid to ask for the usual allowance to Prince Edward Island, lest perchance it should provoke a discussion that might have been any thing but pleasant. He then ordered the Colony to provide a scale of permanent salaries for its own Officers. Now, there is a great difference between the lion-like imperative roar of an Act of Parliament and the noisy but impotent bray of a Colonial Despatch. The one we must both respect and obey, but the other we may treat, if necessary, with the contempt it deserves. From the one there is no appeal—from the other there is: and that appeal is to Parliament itself; and to that I advise the House of Assembly at once to have recourse. Anticipate Earl Grey—bring him up to the bar of Parliament, instead of allowing him or his subordinates to come before the House of Commons with a garbled statement of the matter, partly true, partly false, but exaggerated and discoloured. Let it appoint, as used to be done in times past, when there was not so much necessity for it, as Agent, a member of Parliament, Sir William Molesworth, for instance, who will lay the case firmly before the Commons of England. Before that tribunal Prince Edward Island has nothing to fear.

FITZ LOY.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1850.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

THE REJECTED.—A PARODY.

AIR—Erin go bragh.

There came to our Town a poor humbled ex-member,  
The frost on his great coat was heavy and hard;  
For his honor he sigh'd when he 'gan to remember  
That in one single day all his bright hopes were marr'd!  
But the Stone House attracted his eyes' sad devotion,  
There it stood, like a demon to mock his emotion,  
Where once, in the vain hope of Tory promotion,  
He harangued loud and long 'gainst the Liberal cause.

"O, sad is my fate," said the crest-fallen Tory;  
"E'en W—l—n and L—d to the Big House can flee;  
I have been beaten—have lost all my glory—  
In your rich halls remains not a trace of me!"

Ah! never again shall I stretch at my leisure  
On your soft, easy benches, and see with real pleasure  
The downfall of every Snatcher-like measure,  
Or harangue loud and long 'gainst the Liberal cause!

O, Big House of fame! though almost broken-hearted,  
In dreams I revisit thy speech-bearing walls,  
But alas! I awake, and I find I've been parted  
From all the fond scenes which my fancy recalls!  
And ye, cruel men, ye would not replace me  
In that mansion of stone, where no bailiff could chase me!  
Ah! never again shall the Tories embrace me!  
They laugh at my plight, and my spirit it falls.

Where now is the M. P. that after my name stood?  
'Tis covered, alas! with a Liberal pall;  
Where is the rock on which my fair fame stood?  
And where is my thirty pounds, dearer than all?  
Ah, my poor self! now reduced to subjection  
By that which I laugh'd at—a Liberal infection!  
I may swear at all those who opposed my election,  
But the money expended I cannot recall!

But yet, all these sad recollections suppressing,  
My hopes are now bright for the Liberal cause;  
Tories! an Er. would fain give ye a "dressing,"  
But he's bound to protect Constitution and laws:  
Though I have been rejected, my hopes are never blighted,  
For I know very well soon our wrongs will be righted;  
To the deuce with the Tories, the "foul and benighted";  
Three cheers for the Liberals—Hip! hip! hurrah!"

SILEX.

Charlottetown, February, 1850.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

THE LAMENT.

[Dedicated without permission to any or all unsuccessful Candidates whom it may concern.—Imitated from the "Burial of Sir John Moore."]

Not a cheer was heard, not a musical note,  
As late from the Hustings he hurried;  
In vain had he ask'd every freeholder's vote—  
In vain was each leaseholder worried.

He paced through the streets at dead of night,  
Lest the rascally crowd might groan him,  
And he shunn'd every place with its flickering light,  
Where he knew there were none to bemoan him.

No useless trophy bedeck'd his brow,  
Nor banner nor flag waved o'er him,  
But he threaded his way like a culprit now,  
With sorrow and shame before him.

Short was the speech at the Hustings he made,  
As the Poll was then finally closing,  
For he thought was soon mended the littlest said,  
As no one could bear his dull prosing.

He thought as he gained his quiet home  
And rested his head on his pillow,  
That ne'er again from his hearth he'd roam  
To stem the political billow.

"Lightly they'll talk," he sadly sigh'd,  
"How I bought for a seat in the Senate,  
And blindly upon such a District relied,  
When I had but small influence in it."

But scarce were his pensive musings o'er,  
When the street, with cheers resounding,  
Told that in triumph the populace bore  
The party he dreamt of confounding.

Dogged and sullen he laid him down,  
And wish'd he had ne'er been a Tory,  
For he dreaded to meet on the morrow the frown  
Of those who deprived him of glory.

DOLEFUL.

February 14.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Toronto, Feb. 1st.—Lord Elgin has received a despatch from Earl Grey, urging him to use every lawful means to

suppress the annexation movement; thanking him for what has already been done in this way, and declaring that so long as any portion of the Canadian people are desirous of maintaining their connection, they will be supported by the whole power, the blood, and the treasury of England.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

In giving publicity to "Fitz Loy's" Letter, inserted in preceding columns, we feel bound to disclaim participation in all the opinions expressed by that talented correspondent; and we regret that our space will admit of only the shortest notice of some of the points discussed by him.

We cannot admit that the "battle" for Responsible Government "is still to be fought." On the FIFTH that battle was fought and won. Why was the House dissolved before its time, unless to take the sense of the country in favour of, or against, the new System? The returns shew the country to be in favour of it. The fruits of victory, to be sure, are not yet realized,—a short time will, however, bring them within our reach. The advocates of Responsible Government have an easy, straight-forward course to pursue; that is, simply, to declare their want of confidence in the present Administration; and to decline respectfully doing business with His Excellency until he remodel it. If he comply with the wish of the House, the "hostility" of the existing Executive Council goes for naught;—it will be no longer an Executive Council. If he do not comply, what course would His Excellency then pursue? Dissolve the House again? By this he would have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. It is not to be supposed the country would lose heart at the anger of the Queen's Representative, and return a truckling, pusillanimous majority. No, the House would be ten times more determined on carrying out the measure, and we question if there would be found three members opposed to it.

It is waste of time to discuss the probability of a new Election on such a ground. The Lieutenant Governor would not risk his reputation and his office by taking so unpopular a step, thereby involving the Colony in expense and turmoil, and making himself a conspicuous party chief.

But it would be only fair, we are told—not by "Fitz Loy" indeed—but by some of our political adversaries, whose wish in this respect is father to the thought—to give the present office-holders a chance of retaining their places, by calling a new Election before Responsible Government be put in practice. This would be doing more than robbing Peter to pay Paul: robbing the country to favour a few officials. Why did they not avail themselves of the late Election? they knew the question at issue to be Responsible Government.

This Island is now in a position similar to that of Nova Scotia in 1847. When the new Parliament there met in the beginning of that year, it was not known positively that Responsible Government was conceded by the Colonial Minister. The vote of "no confidence" was moved by Mr. Uniacke, as leader of the constitutional party. It was carried, and the Johnston administration tumbled to the ground. Did the Tories there ask for a dissolution of the House? They had sense enough to spare themselves the ridicule such a demand would incur. New elections were, indeed, ordered, but only for such seats as were vacated by gentlemen who had accepted offices under the Crown. These elections were in accordance with the law and usage of Parliament. Those who accept similar offices in this Colony must likewise vacate their seats. A general Election is, however, out of the question. Even if such a thing were to happen, what "chance" would the present officials have of being in a majority, supposing

them to obtain constituencies? The country has declared itself to be sick of their misrule. The Electors would not turn their backs upon those well-known advocates of Responsible Government in whom they have so lately placed their confidence, to please a few gentlemen out of Charlottetown, whose principles are known to be hostile to the best interests of the Island, and whose influence at previous Elections was found to be miserably impotent and vain.

We repeat, the course for the Liberal Party in the new House to pursue, is a very obvious one. They have the example of Nova Scotia—of Canada—of the Mother Country (better than all), to direct them. We have no fear that they will go "too far"—or that they will go beyond "the strict line of the constitution." There is, or need be, no necessity for an appeal to the British Parliament—no farcical addresses to the Throne or to the Minister. If we are to have Representative Government, let us have it in reality—not in name only. There was some excuse for the fallacy, that we were too young, too feeble a Colony to have all the privileges of the Constitution extended to us, so long as we were dependent upon the English Nation for the support of our Government. Now that we have thrown off our swaddling clothes—that we are considered old and hardy enough to support our own Civil Establishment, no power on earth can deny us the right to make that establishment conformable to our wishes and opinions.

PRINCE COUNTY ELECTION.

We are indebted to our friend Mr. Warburton for a correct statement of the Poll at the late Election in Prince County, taken from the Sheriff's books. In the last EXAMINER we had to publish some of the names without the numbers, and the figures after others were incorrectly stated:

PRINCE TOWN.	
William E. Clark,	52
Donald Montgomery,	36
— Sinclair,	29
FIRST DISTRICT.	
James Warburton,	446
James Yeo,	418
Mr. Haywood,	130
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Alexander Rae,	333
Allan Fraser,	329
John Haszard,	115
Daniel Green,	89
THIRD DISTRICT.	
W. W. Lord,	402
Joseph Pope,	387
J. H. Conroy,	340

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. Frederick C. Moore on Wednesday evening last, read a most elaborate and erudite Lecture upon the "Institution of the Sabbath-day, as being the Mechanics' and Labourer's Birth-right."

On next Wednesday evening the Rev. Robert M'Nair will Lecture on *Phonography and Phototypy*.

MARRIED.

"On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr. John Arthur, of New Glasgow, to Miss Rachel Ann Woolner, of Rustico.

At the Manse, Belfast, by the Rev. Hugh Ross, on the 29th ult., Mr. Alexander M'Leod, of Orwell, Mate of Surveying Schr. Gulnare, to Miss Jessie Campbell, of Three Rivers.

At the Manse, Belfast, by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr. Malcolm Bell, to Miss Mary Stewart, both of Belle Creek.

DIED.

At Cincinnati, United States, of Small Pox, William and John Whelan, the first aged 28 years, the second 21 years. They were natives of Charlottetown Royal, and were highly respected for their industry and many excellent qualities: they immigrated from this Island in September, 1848.

At Goose Creek, Elliot River, on the 12th inst., Flora, wife of Mr. Charles McNeill, aged 54 years. The deceased bore her illness with much meekness and resignation to the Divine will;—she has left a husband and twelve children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.  
Deal, Jan. 19—Anna Goble. Belfast, 20—Lochiel. Gravesend, 22—Andrew Colville.

The Schr. Peri, Daniel Davies, master, from this Port, arrived at Barbadoes in December last, after a remarkably quick passage of 18 days.

The Schr. Spec, from this port, had arrived at Antigua.

To the Electors of the Third District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN;

PERMIT me, through this medium, to tender you my warmest and best thanks for the support which you gave me at the late Election. Though I have not been a successful Candidate, I feel confident it has not been owing to your want of confidence in my principles, and this induces me to hope that on some future occasion I may have the fortune to become the object of your choice. I hope, also, that my conduct, both politically and morally, will always accord with the strictest rules of integrity, without which the most commanding talents and abilities are unworthy of public support. As a native of the Island I need not tell you, that I feel deeply interested in the well-being of my Fellow-Colonists, and hope the day is dawning when their rights and privileges will be prominently defended.

I have the honor to remain,  
Gentlemen,  
Your humble servant,  
ARCHIBALD MACNEILL  
Mount Vernon Cottage, Lot 50,  
February 14, 1850.

Barque Prince Edward.

THE above well-known Trader commanded by JAMES CHAMBERS, will leave London, direct for Charlottetown, 25th March. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. C. STAINBANK & SON, 147, Leadenhall Street, London.  
BENJAMIN DAVIES.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1850. 3in.

Royal Agricultural Society GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN, under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Town Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, when the following Premiums will be offered for competition—

Best Wheat,	£1 10
2nd do.	1 0
Best two rowed Barley,	1 10
2nd do. do.	1 0
Best four rowed do.	1 10
2nd do. do.	1 0
Best Oats,	1 10
2nd do.	1 0
Best sample of Red Clover Seed, not less than 50lbs.	1 10
2nd do. do. do.	1 0

The Grain to be of the Growth of 1849, and each Sack to contain not less than 3 bushels.

No Premium will be awarded without competition of three samples of each kind, both first and second quality.

The Competitors must be Members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold at Auction, for the benefit of the exhibitors, immediately after the decision of the Judges.

By Order of the Committee,  
CHARLES STEWART,  
Secretary & Treasurer.  
Feb. 16th, 1850.

RARE CHANCE

FOR

Industrious Farmers.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, the FREEHOLD INTEREST in 3600 Acres of LAND on Township No. 33 1020 do. do. do. 55 400 do. do. do. 39 150 do. do. do. 43

—ALSO—

Several BUILDING LOTS in Charlottetown and Georgetown.

The above Township Land will be sold CHEAP, from 10s. to 15s. currency per acre, in small tracts from 50 to 100 Acres each, at a Credit of TEN YEARS, on security without interest during that term; and should any of the purchase money be paid before the expiration of the term, interest on the sum so paid will be allowed to the purchaser. Apply to the owner,

JAMES PEAKE  
Charlottetown, Jan. 26, 1850.

Legislative Library.

PERSONS having BOOKS belonging to the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY in their possession, are hereby particularly requested to return the same forthwith, especially those taken previous to the 1st January instant.—By Order,  
H. W. LOBBAN,  
Librarian.  
FEBRUARY 26, 1850.