

to exercise it. An effort may be made to cajole and misinform the new Administrator, but we are neither to suppose that he will be influenced by falsehood and folly, or that if he be, the People shall return an Assembly slavish enough to yield him their submission. At the present moment the Liberal Party have a majority favorable to their principles in both Branches of the Legislature: in the House of Assembly there are twelve to eleven, and with Messrs. D. Maclean and D. Montgomery, whose enmity to the present Governor, is the only link which binds them to Pope's Party, and who cannot avoid returning to the ranks of their former friends when the object of their hatred shall be removed—there will be a clear majority of fourteen liberals;—in the Legislative Council we are sure of seven staunch and independent names; and in the Executive Council, bad and ill-constructed as it is, there is a good portion of the liberal spirit of the country. With these resources, no Governor would be safe for a period of six months who would lend himself to carry out the schemes of the Compact. We do not, however, apprehend, that the new Administrator must, of necessity, be the mouth-piece of the Delegates. It is more likely, indeed, that Earl Grey will appoint to that office a man whose principles will prompt him to pursue a liberal policy, rather than the reverse. But we care not whether he be Whig or Tory—Radical or Reformer. We shall be contented if he espouse neither the one party nor the other, but, recognizing the floor of the House of Assembly as the constitutional battle-ground of principles, we shall never be afraid to insist that the Administration ought to be guided by the principles which gain, and not by those that lose.

THE ADDRESSES ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—We have just been shown a copy of Mr. Rae's Address to the Queen on the question of Responsible Government, passed in the last Session—printed by order of the British House of Commons, on the 25th of June last. We believe a copy was sent out to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the last English Mail. The Addresses presented by Messrs. Palmer and Pope on the same subject, have been suffered to pass quietly into oblivion—there being, evidently, no member of the House of Commons able to comprehend the extraordinary doctrines those addresses sought to inculcate. With respect to Mr. Pope's—which was moved in the House of Assembly by Mr. J. Longworth—the Governor General, who is carrying out the principle in his Canadian Government, considers it to be the most absolute nonsense that was ever committed to paper.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the appointment, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of Mr. Edward Blanchard, of Princetown Royalty, to be Visitor of Schools for Prince County—Alexander Rae, Esq., having declined the appointment. We look upon this as a very judicious appointment—for Mr. Blanchard is a good practical teacher, and from experience and education, must be well qualified to investigate into the management of the District Schools. Independently of all this—and we announce the fact for the comfort of the Snarlers and Sticklers—Mr. B. is a staunch adherent and advocate of Liberal principles in politics. Of course, an outcry will be raised against the appointment, on this account; but no matter; when men of liberal principles will be found to accept of office, they are the parties who should be selected: our enemies have monopolized the patronage of Government long enough.

Mr. John Kenny has been appointed a member of the Board of Education, in the room of E. R. Humphreys, Esq. This is also a very fit appointment.

Mr. Richard Ledstone has been appointed Commissioner of Small Debts, for the Court lately established at Lot 8; and Mr. Francis Buote, Commissioner of Small Debts for Tignish.

Mr. James McDonald, Jun., Kingsburgh Farm, West River, Lot 47, has been made Justice of the Peace for King's County: and W. W. Lord, Esq., of Charlottetown, Justice of the Peace for Queen's County.

The far-famed Sheriff of Prince County has received, by accident merely, the appointment of Road Commissioner for the 5th Road District, in place of Mr. Pope, who, in trying to displace one public officer, has succeeded first in displacing himself. This very appointment reminds us of another important reform effected by

the present Lieutenant Governor. Formerly when Road Commissioners left the Island, they authorized some one to do their duty; and the person so authorized absolutely signed the Road certificates with the name of the Commissioner: a forgery was thus committed, and the whole thing illegal. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therefore directed, that any Road Commissioner going off the Island for any length of time, should nominate a competent person to fill his office for that time, and that person would then be legally appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, with the clear understanding that on the return of the Commissioner he would resume his office. This rule has operated in two instances, viz. Mr. Goff, who nominated his brother, and Mr. Pope, who nominated his cad, Mr. Stephen Wright. Mr. Pope's case, we apprehend, will be an exception to Mr. Goff's. If he be ambitious of the honour of again filling up the ruts and holes—never supposing that avarice has any thing to do in the matter—he must vacate the Speaker's chair, and go back to his constituents. He will hardly venture upon this bold game, and the consequence will be a considerable loss to his pocket, by his anxiety to remove the Lieutenant Governor, in doing which he will have no part whatsoever.

Of the numerous falsehoods which passed current, a few days ago, amongst the enemies of the Lieutenant Governor, none of them was more obstinately adhered to, than this—that His Excellency was forbidden by a Despatch from the Imperial Government to make any further appointments. Sensible men looked upon it as an absurd and silly lie—alike destitute of point and probability,—but, nevertheless, it was retailed by many who fancy themselves paragons of sense and honour, and any one of whom would, probably, fall into a fainting fit or a paroxysm of rage, if an honest and plain-spoken country man would venture to say to him—"Sir, I believe you to be a liar and calumniator." As we hinted last week, there is a party in this town who have dealt so long in calumny and falsehood, they will scarcely be got to risk a truism on account, or for any money. Like the Lawyer of whom we have all read—

"All whose aim's to waylay Truth,
And leave her not a leg to stand on."

They appear to have concluded a treaty with Falsehood and Deception, to continue for the term of their natural lives.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.—In addition to the numerous corrupt and dishonourable proceedings adopted by the party opposing the Lieutenant Governor, there is one of which we have been lately informed, not undeserving of notice. When the Delegates were about to leave Charlottetown for England, an effort was made to inveigle a majority of the members of the House of Assembly into an expression of approval of the Delegation. For this purpose a document was prepared, the commencement of which was couched in these terms: "We, the majority of the members of the House of Assembly," and it was submitted to and signed by several of them; but other names were required; and to procure these, bribes were freely offered. We could, if necessary, publish authentic papers, which would prove beyond all doubt, a most flagrant attempt to bribe. One of the Prince County Members was called upon, and asked to sign the document; he refused to do so, and was the next moment insulted, by being told, that if he would lend his name, he should get any reasonable sum of money he would ask. The gentleman applied to, felt indignant enough, we are told, to kick the despicable briber from his presence.

News by Yesterday's Mail.

EXCITING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Immediately that an armistice was supposed to be decided upon by the American and Mexican armies, speculation was rife that no more blood would be shed in this unholy war, and that peace would now be declared. The heart of the philanthropist 'thanked God,' and the American patriot 'took courage' that this foul stain was but to fill a page in history. Expectant friends were buoyed with the hope of again meeting with relatives or others, who had left the enjoyments of the domestic circle to rush on to the 'deadly conflict'; and then, as if on the eve of the brightening morn, they were again covered by the sickening news that the battle raged afresh and fierce, and that hundreds upon both sides were killed. Additional news, contained in Boston papers of the 4th, have been received in this city,

from which we learn that the fearful 'din of war' has again been heard in Mexico. The reports received vary slightly, but the principal statements are nearly similar.

It appears, that the propositions made on the part of the American government having been deemed inadmissible, a correspondence took place between Generals Scott and Santa Anna, in which the former accused his opponent of violating some of the principles of the armistice. This correspondence was exchanged on the 6th ultimo.

Upon the 8th, there was a bloody contest, when General Scott attacked the 'Mill de Rex,' in which it is said that the American lost 400 killed and had 600 or 700 wounded. The Mexican loss is not stated. Such is the American report.

The Mexicans assert that 1000 of the enemy were left on the field of carnage, and that their own loss was much less than that number. General Leon and other officers, were killed or wounded.

News was afterwards despatched, that on the 12th the Americans took Chapultepec and the citadel, and that General Scott was in the city of Mexico. Bravo was killed and Santa Anna wounded in the arm.

The papers go on to state that a passengor arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, says it was reported that the American loss was 1,700 killed and wounded, but could trace the report to no authentic source. Another person estimated General Scott's loss at one quarter to one third of his Army!

Another letter states that Gen. Worth is dangerously wounded. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded was 2,500.

Up to the 19th ult., it is stated that the Americans held one half the City of Mexico, and the Mexicans the other half. The battle was still going on. It appears that there was no disposition on the part of the Mexicans to treat.

By Authority.

(Copy, No. 36.) Downing Street,
12th August, 1847.

Sir:—I have received your Despatch of the 14th July, No. 96, transmitting three Petitions to the Queen, from numerous Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, praying for your continuance in the Administration of the Government of Prince Edward Island.

I have to instruct you to acquaint the Petitioners that I have laid their Petitions before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously. You will add, that it has been extremely satisfactory to me, to have it in my power to lay before the Queen, these proofs of the favorable opinion which you have obtained of so large a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in Prince Edward Island, but that I have been unable to advise the Queen to accede to the prayer of the Petitioners. A compliance with their request would defeat one of the principal objects for which the rule restricting Governors of Colonies, under ordinary circumstances, to a period of six year's service in their Governments, was established, the advantage of which rule is, that it prevents officers, holding the highest authority in the Colony, from becoming involved in the disputes of local parties, which it is frequently difficult for a Governor to avoid, if allowed to remain for a longer period than six years, in the same Colony. Having carefully reviewed your correspondence with this Office, I regret to say, that I am of opinion, that there is no especial reason for departing, in your case, from the ordinary rule of the Colonial Service; and I shall therefore feel it my duty to recommend that you be relieved in your Government, on the termination of the usual period for which your office is held. You may accordingly expect the arrival of your successor, before the conclusion of the present year.

I have, &c., GREY.

(Signed) Lt. Governor,
Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy, No. 39.) Downing Street,
29th August, 1847.

Sir:—I have received and laid before the Queen, the Petition to Her Majesty, which you have transmitted to me, from certain Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, praying for your continuance in the Administration of the Government of the Colony; and I have to inform you, that Her Majesty was pleased to receive this Petition very graciously, and to command me to instruct you to return an answer to the Petitioners, in conformity with the terms of my Despatch to you of the 12th inst., No. 36.

I have, &c., GREY.

(Signed) Lt. Governor,
Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c. &c.

**Extensive Sale of Dry Goods.
No Reserve.**

THE Subscriber has permission to sell a prime Lot of DRY GOODS, &c., lately arrived, together with the residue of Mr. B. W. Cochran's STOCK, at Mr. Cochran's Store, in Queen Street, on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

JAMES N. HARRIS, Auctioneer.
Ad.