

his admonitory lecture to the magistrates who formed a part of it. He was not satisfied without making the country feel the effects of his resentment, by causing a withdrawal of a portion of the troops from the garrison, and making it necessary to place a nightly civil watch or patrol upon the Colonial Building, at an expense to the country of £60 or £70 a year: and his satisfaction at his successful manifestation of his resentment in this way, he exultingly avowed by saying to those around him, at the time of the steamer's leaving the wharf with the withdrawn company of soldiers on board, "There is the effect of the Grand Jury's having failed to put a man upon his trial for having encouraged desertions," or words to that effect. This is a fact to the prejudice of his Excellency's character as a Governor, which I mention, because it neither is, nor can be, denied. It was, most evidently, the duty of the House to persevere in the course upon which they had entered until their end should be obtained, and little reason could they have to apprehend a failure in the pursuit of their object, since the Prime Minister of Great Britain has most unequivocally declared that the principles of self-government shall be made the basis of every British Colonial Government. It was high time for parties or individuals in the House to cease barking at one another, and to feel and manifest some better motive for their support of, or opposition to, any proposed measure, than that his Excellency Sir Donald Campbell was either for it or against it. It was indeed time for them all, if desirous to promote the prosperity of the colony and the well-being of the people, to seek, by united and zealous endeavours, to establish that form of Government, the principles of which have been so fully explained and so highly eulogized by Lord John Russell; and the practice of which has been found so efficient and beneficial in those Provinces in which it has been recently established. The honorable member concluded by declaring it to be his opinion that the Resolution had been fully justified, and by saying that he thought no one could show that it was not in Sir Donald Campbell's power to reconstruct his council without going beyond the letter or spirit of his instructions.

[Debate to be continued in next No.]

## The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1850.

### STATE OF THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

THE last *Islander* shows the utterly destitute condition of the enemy's camp better than all the leaders we could write for a month. Duncan and his correspondent have completely written themselves out—not an argument, not a fact has been reserved;—even the old arguments, and assertions, and sophistries, which have been harped upon, and stretched to their utmost tension regularly every week for at least a month—cease to amuse,—for they are reproduced unrelieved by a gleam of wit, unadorned by a touch of fancy: their very staleness disgusts their own authors; still they must write—they must cram the *Islander* with something; and what though the reading public sees through the falsehoods—laughs at the presumption of the unblushing, unprincipled fellows who seek to practise the grossest impositions, it is hoped, no doubt, some few ignorant persons may be found to give credence to the hacknied statements, more than thrice refuted, and to the perverted facts, larded with coarse, unmeaning invective, which form the entire political capital at the disposal of the *Islander* people.

The question of the Secretary's fees is made the subject of another long editorial in the *Islander*. Donkey having failed in his former attempt to vindicate the character of his—(we were going to write friend, but we are sure Mr. Haviland would think himself disgraced to be thought the friend of such a person as D. Maclean)—having failed, we say, to vindicate the character of the Secretary on this point, he is induced to return to the subject, in the hope, no doubt, of currying favour with that officer; but the wilful neglect of the *Islander* to publish the debate which occurred in relation to the fees, shows how anxious the obstructives are to hide from the public the real facts of the question. We published that debate, and we refer to it for a triumphant answer to the misstatements put forth by the *Islander* in its second editorial. The best argument we can offer, to shew the Liberals were right in assuming that the Secretary had improperly exacted and retained fees, is the fact, that he has discontinued to make the exactions complained of, and that fees charged for the use of the public seal are not now, as formerly, kept by himself, but are paid into the public Treasury. What does this prove? Why, that the Secretary is himself convinced that he had done wrong. Thus far good has resulted

from the discussion of the question. As a proof of Donkey's dexterity in the use of the long bow, we may notice one statement in his editorial on the Fee question. He says that Mr. Rae this year "supported a Civil List Bill which only doubled the Secretary's salary, when he thought the money would probably find its way into his own pocket." Now the Secretary's Salary was formerly £625 currency,—if Mr. Rae voted as D. Maclean asserts, the Secretary would receive a Salary of £1250, on the Civil List Bill coming into operation. But the Bill allows the Secretary only £450, and proves Donkey to be one of the most impudent of falsifiers. D. Maclean is ruining the cause he professes to have in hand, more effectually than we could do it, and utterly destroying the little character left to his employers, by continually asserting falsehoods too palpable for even the most ignorant to believe.

The Treasurer is favored with another daub of Donkey's dirty white wash. The facts concerning the investigation into the Treasury affairs have been fully given to the public through the columns of THE EXAMINER. We are not so hard up for matter with which to fill our columns, as to be compelled, like the *Islander*, to reproduce our editorials in fifty different forms. We must, therefore, decline further discussion on this subject. Donkey, no doubt, fancies he is doing wonders to merit the friendship of Mr Smith; but we are pretty certain that Mr. Smith has sense enough to know that he cannot possibly have a greater enemy in the community than D. Maclean, so long as that individual strives, by his falsehoods and blunders, to keep public attention directed to a subject that will not bear an enquiry creditable to the officer concerned.

As for "An Elector," who figures again in the *Islander*, of Friday last, that individual—whom we presume to be, not an honest Elector, but a Charlottetown loafer on the bounty of the officials, with a skull too thick to conceive an original idea, and a heart too corrupt to cherish a generous sentiment—that individual has given further testimony to the truth of the description we gave of him in a late number of the THE EXAMINER. Any one who has taken the pains to read his first letter, may be said to have read the whole five which he has inflicted on the readers of the *Islander*, excepting a few falsehoods, neither ingenious nor witty, that he has introduced to diversify the tale. Take away from him the subject of "The Pay," and that of Mr. LeLacheur's qualification, and he is thoroughly "done for." He is the Jimmy Delany of the *Islander*—the "ascendant idea" being "The Pay;" only that he has not one fiftieth part of the fun, and drollery, and devilment of our friend Jimmy, the likeness would be exact. It would be an utter waste of time, to take particular notice of all the ravings of this fellow; but two or three allusions to the last exhibition of his lunacy will shew the full extent of his madness. He says, the delegation of Messrs. Hensley and Thornton to Halifax cost only £36. Well, £60 were drawn from the Treasury for that purpose, and if the whole amount was not spent, the balance does not appear to be credited to the public. Again, he says the nightly watch on the Colonial Building cost only £8 or £10. Every body, in his sound senses, knows that it cost upwards of £30. Again, he says, the Liberal Party in the present House, voted £600 in the shape of retiring pensions to public officers. Why, the ass must know that every boy in the country is aware that the refusal of the Liberals to vote those pensions was the only cause of the difference between themselves and the Lieutenant Governor. Again, he says, that the Hon. Mr. Swabey differed with his coadjutors in the conference. Messrs. Coles and Warburton, and adopted the views of His Excellency as to the matters at issue in that conference. Now, it is patent to every body that Mr. Swabey's name stands first on the memorandum that was taken of that conference—that the memorandum was drawn up by Mr. Swabey—and that Mr. Coles and Mr. Warburton, in their speeches, produced the memorandum in justification of the course taken by the conference. If there was any difference between themselves and Mr. Swabey, they would not have signed it. But why prolong argument in the matter? In sooth, we forget that we are putting questions to a fellow who is either hopelessly insane, or so blinded by passion, ignorance and malevolence, as to be the object rather of contemptuous pity, than the subject of one line of serious editorial. O, what happy defenders the Compact have in Donkey Maclean and his not less lying friend, "An Elector!"

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of this Province was dissolved on the 2nd instant—Writs of Election to be returnable on the 11th of July next. The St. John Morning News is fierce in its denunciations of the late House of Assembly, and passionate in its appeals to the electors to be on their guard against returning them. It appears, the existing Government which was supported by the late

House, is a coalition,—the Tories having recanted their opinions on the question of Responsible Government, at the time of the introduction of that system, and gone halves with the Liberals in the sharing of official patronage;—it seems the result has been, and a very natural one indeed, much political dishonesty and inconsistency. If this is the case, as we believe it is, we congratulate the New Brunswickers on the opportunity presented to them of overthrowing their moagrel Government.

The St. John News has the following paragraph, in reference to its assertion, noticed some time ago, that one of the Counties of this Island has only fifteen voters:—

"P. E. ISLAND EXAMINER.—Ned, that was only a joke. We admire the spirit of the majority, and would have said so before only we hadn't time."

George, whenever you feel inclined to "joke" again, at our expense, please tell us that it is a joke—for we are so shockingly obtuse down here as to be unable to perceive and relish your exquisite wit. Thank you for the *sep* to the majority.

Several American vessels have arrived at St. John, N. B. within the last few weeks, to load with timber for England, which they carry at a very low rate of freight. Last week the Prussian barque *Archibald* arrived from Bermuda, for the purpose of loading for Great Britain.

### CANADA.

Canadian papers are occupied, almost exclusively, with the reports of the debates in the Legislative Assembly. The address in answer to the Governor General's Speech has been a fortnight in discussion—the annexationists, Tories, clear-grits, and independents, have put forth all their strength in debate, and almost invariably went together in their votes, but were beaten by overwhelming majorities on every division, and the Ministry finally carried through their address without one amendment.

COMPLIMENTARY.—In the debate on the address in the Canadian Legislature, we find the following remarks attributed to Mr. L. J. Papineau. Mr. Papineau argues in favour of elective councils; he says that the fullest enjoyment of the elective principle invariably produces wealth and population, and those colonies which are governed by royal charter are "constantly subjected to insults." "An instance of which," says Mr. Papineau, "was related in the paper of that morning, which stated that the Governor of Prince Edward Island had the IMPUDENCE to dismiss the Legislature, because they had refused to grant the supplies after being only a fortnight in Session. What else could be expected from the men who were sent out here as Governors? They come out filled with the utmost contempt for the people whom they were to govern, and with a desire to impose on their minds with show and glitter, and in return were met with the most disgusting adulation, only after they had been in the country a few months, when their false position naturally brought them into contact with the people, and adulation was converted into the bitterest reproaches and abuse." The above quotation presents a striking picture of a certain Governor not a thousand miles from Charlottetown. It may be as well to state, that Mr. Papineau is a sympathizer with the Tories in Canada so far as regards their opposition to Responsible Government, and is frequently petted and applauded by them. After the above complimentary allusions to our Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Papineau will no doubt be regarded with affectionate interest by the Tory party here, who are his Excellency's particular friends.

It is stated that the Government of Canada will not grant to the Americans the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, unless the American Government agrees to reciprocal free trade.

### BERMUDA.

Latest dates from these Islands, received by Sunday evening's mail, are to the 29th May. The House of Assembly was in Session, but no question of general importance seems to have engaged its attention. The sum of £100 was voted to defray the expence of taking an account of the population, agricultural stock, and produce of the Islands in 1851; £150 were likewise voted towards procuring a clock for the town of Hamilton.

The Right Hon. the Earl Dundonald gave a magnificent Ball at the Admiralty House, at Hamilton, on the 16th ult.

We learn from the *Bermudian* that the people of Demerara are agitating for reform and improvement in