

when an opportunity occurs, such plain, common-sense individuals as have, at least, a conception of our local wants and the more obvious axioms connected with financial operations?

It is now years since a certain memorial—which had for its object the issuing of FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS of *inconvertible* paper, or *Treasury Notes*—received the signatures of our most influential Merchants, as well as of many others whose interests are identified with those of the well-being of the Colony at large: and (shall we say it?) the Representatives of our Metropolis—for party purposes, or in utter ignorance of the common axioms of finance were—not the fathers, but the supporters and promoters, or *dry nurses* of a proposition so monstrously preposterous, that the Home Government (whose care for the immense interests of the Empire at large might induce an apology for the neglect of so small a Colony as ours) at once, in strong, in emphatic language condemned the proposition, as one, which, if accepted, would result in the BANKRUPTCY of the Colony. And shall we again, when opportunity occurs—as we trust (nay, we are certain) it will, choose such men as these to sit in the Chariot and rule our destinies? No! no! townsmen, allow not your interests to be *walked over and trampled down*, by the most brainless *barrister* (?) and the most inconclusive *Merchant* (?) that ever obtained entrance into a House of Legislature?

When the constituency of London entrusted the care of their interests to Lord John Russell, we wonder whether, as PRIME MINISTER of Great Britain, they thought he would (as our *Little Joseph* has done with us) propose to pay off the National Debt with *inconvertible Paper*? We trow not. But, perhaps, our *learned Barrister* and our *intelligent Merchant*—our *worthy Representatives*—have taken lessons from “the illustrious *Sir R. Peel*,” whose financial schemes, notwithstanding his indisputable talent and honesty, would—as the Commercial world now admits—have whelmed Great Britain in the *Mael-Stroom* of general Bankruptcy: (Par parentheses, we beg pardon for the implied comparison—the *Little* with the *Great*—of a *Palmer* and a *Longworth* with a *Peel*.)

Where, or how, our *worthy* and *enlightened* Metropolitan Members came by the maggot that riots—riots did we say, nay that *gasps* in *inspiring* agonies—in the *vacuum* of their skulls, it is not now our purpose to enquire; we wish merely to pronounce, with—as we trust—the concurrent sentiments of the majority of their constituency, that such men are unfit to think of, to care for, or to promote their individual or general interests.

These *enlightened*—these *christian* men—our *worthy* Metropolitan Members—have a strong, a *professed* antipathy to THE JEWS; but, we opine, that if *Baron Rothschild* were here, with less than the tythe of a tythe of his property, he could easily procure from the *innaculate Christian Compact* of Prince Edward Island, a seat either in the Legislature or the Executive, if they—the *exclusive Compact*—had (as of old) the power to grant it.

No! no! 'tis not the system so generally ascribed to the JEWS—whose dealings throughout Christendom have, of necessity, through the compulsion of arbitrary and exclusive laws, been in *Money* and in *Interest*—that has caused the outcry of the *Ex-Chief* at “the Receipt of Custom” and his brother money lenders! Far from it! The truth is simply this: a few educated, intelligent, liberal, and *moneyed* men have immigrated to this Colony; they have brought families with them, they have invested much capital in landed property in the Colony, and have an immediate and prospective interest in the administration of its Government; and, so circumstanced, they have, not unjustly or presumptuously, claimed a right to uplift their *stranger* voices for the common welfare of their adopted country: and such conduct our *Exclusives*, jealous and fearful of the power of KNOWLEDGE—which, in truth, is *power*—and shrinking from its touch within the *snail-shell* of IGNORANCE—have denounced as an *alien* and unjustifiable intrusion upon their vested rights, and *Judaical* invasion of their *EL DORADO* system of money lending; and especially because these *aliens*, these *strangers*, can afford, and, in fact, give better terms to the borrower than the old Firm of the Family Compact have ever, heretofore, given, or are now willing to give.

No! no! we say again, 'tis not the *Jewish Emancipation Bill* which alarms these *exclusive* and *absolute* gentlemen. They themselves are *Shylocks* in heart and

Practice; and they fear that a *Daniel* may come to judgment.

Of this consideration, meanwhile enough, and, on our own part, laying aside all prepossessions, as well as prejudices, and recommending the same disinvestment to those whom we presume to counsel, we say, let us consider that, when we exercise the Elective Franchise, we ought to do more than gratify a mere personal predilection, how well soever founded. We say, let us consider that the understanding and faculties with which God has blessed us, were bestowed, not only for our own individual gratification, but for the benefit of those around us.

With a just sense of this obligation, (without which the exercise of our constitutional privileges is a public evil, instead of a general good,) let us be prepared to choose such men to represent us as are possessed of an adequate share of *general* knowledge and a just perception of our local interests. Above all, let us not justify the contemptuous opinions of the *enlightened Lawyer* and *correctly-calculating Merchant*, that we are unfit for the privilege of *Responsible Government*, by placing our confidence in persons, the principles and proceedings of whom are both anti-liberal and unconstitutional.

THE LATE GOVERNOR AND HIS ENEMIES.—A correspondent has called our attention to a very silly rumour which has been circulated by a portion of the Press of this Island, in reference to the late Governor. It is this: that a prosecution has been, or is to be, commenced against Sir H. V. Huntley, by the British Government, to recover the amount of damage said to be done to the Government House Property in this Colony, by that gentleman, during the time of his residence in it. We can assure our correspondent, upon an authority which cannot be questioned, that the whole story about a prosecution, is a contemptible, but malicious fabrication. During the winter and spring similar *inventions* were propagated through the columns of the *Islander*—the printer of that veracious sheet imagining, no doubt, that there was a freshness and piquancy about such things to please the corrupted tastes of his patrons, and to direct attention, for a moment, from the hopeless sterility and utter worthlessness of his publication. For our own part, we regarded merely as ordinary, everyday developments of a disposition, on the part of Sir Henry Huntley's enemies, so opposite to every thing which should characterize the conduct of a manly and honourable antagonist. A scavenger might well afford to despise the vulgarity of spirit, and badness of heart, which give rise to those mean and senseless attacks.—To satisfy the curiosity of our correspondent, we may observe, that, after perusing the statements transmitted respecting the alleged dilapidations at Government House, the Colonial Minister sent a copy of them to Sir H. V. Huntley, for his reply; and this having been promptly given, Lord Grey expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it. Although Sir Henry did occasionally act somewhat whimsically in making alterations about Government House,—in turning, for instance, the Saloon into a Coach House, upon which, by the way, the Compact people were too discreet to offer any complaint at the time, yet it was never shown that he deteriorated the value of the property about Government House; for, indeed, the contrary was the fact. As a matter of taste, the preservation of some of the woods, or their destruction, will remain a disputed question, though it is well known they were the means of attracting serious nuisances; but the advantage taken of this circumstance to injure the late Governor, is very well understood by the community; and though admirers of the picturesque ourselves, and therefore regretting the clearing of some of the woods, yet we acknowledge the axiom, “*de gustibus non est disputandum*,” and are glad that in this matter, as well as others, Sir H. V. Huntley's enemies are defeated.

His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, accompanied by the Hon. T. H. Haviland, visited the Settlers on the New Bedeque Road, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition with respect to supply of provisions. We are happy to hear that distress does not exist to the extent it has been represented. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Haviland, left town, for Belfast, on Friday, to visit the inhabitants in that District, for the same purpose.—*Isl.*

Third June English Mail.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—REVOLUTION REVOLUTIONIZED.

As we have foreseen, the *prestige* of NAPOLEON'S name has not lost its charm. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected by four departments, has been allowed to take his seat in the National Assembly, notwithstanding that his evident ultimate object and that of the Bonapartic party—the strongest in the hearts of the people—is his elevation to the Presidency, and that merely as a stepping stone to the Imperial Throne. Below we give the address of the Prince to his Constituents or rather to the People of France at large. It is guardedly given; but, notwithstanding, his declared intention of endeavouring “to consolidate republican institutions, it is quite obvious that the intention of himself and the Army, by whom he is venerated as the asserter of the GREAT NAPOLEON'S title to found a dynasty, is a revival of the Imperial Government in his own person.

The subjoined extracts (all we have room for) from the details of French agitation, will place before our readers the present aspect of that revolutionary country. It is such as must be lamented by all lovers and admirers of peace and order, for it most assuredly indicates any thing but the continuance of peace in France, or amicable relations with other powers.

(From the European Times.)

By our latest advices we learn that the Bonapartist excitement continues, and means are taken to keep it vigorous. Pamphlets in praise of Prince Louis Napoleon are strewn about the crowded assemblies, and newspapers in his interest are distributed *gratis*. The Prince has issued the following address to his constituents:—

London, June 11.

‘Fellow Citizens,—Your suffrages fill me with gratitude. This mark of sympathy is the more flattering to me as it was unsolicited on my part, and reached me at the moment when I regretted being inactive, when the country had need of all her children to extricate her from the difficulties in which she was placed.

‘Your confidence imposes upon me duties which I shall know how to fulfil: our interests and our sentiments are the same. A child of Paris, now a representative of the people, I shall unite my efforts to those of my colleagues to re-establish order, credit and labour; to secure peace abroad, to consolidate democratic institutions, and to reconcile interests which now appear hostile, because parties are struggling against each other, instead of working one common end—the grandeur and prosperity of the country.

‘The people have been free since Feb. 24. They can obtain all they want without having recourse to brute force. Let us, then, all rally round the altar of our country under the flag of the Republic, and give to the world the grand spectacle of a people who have regenerated themselves without violence, civil war, or anarchy.

‘Receive, fellow-citizens, the assurance of my devotedness and sympathy.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.’

The Executive Commission having given no answer to a letter of Emile Thomas, late director of the ateliers nationaux, demanding an inquiry, that person has addressed a petition to the National Assembly, demanding redress for the outrage committed on him by arbitrary arrest and deportation on the part of the Executive Commission, whom he charges with reviving the system of *lettres de cachet*. ‘I have been,’ says he, ‘dismissed and arrested, and yet they refuse to try me. The cause of the violence done to me is buried in mystery; there is no precedent for my treatment since the reign of despotism.’

One of the journals re-affirms, that not only the Prince de Joinville and Duc d’Aumale had passed some days in Paris, but that the Duke of Bordeaux has also been there, and has been received for one day by the Duke Montemart, and passed another day with his nurse.

An attempt to destroy the existing Government was, it is said, proposed to the Prince de Joinville, who, however, refused to accede to it. The Executive Commission has been acquainted with these projects, and has been aware of the presence of the prince in Paris, but they frustrated all the efforts of the police to arrest them.

In consequence of the attacks made upon him, M. Clement Thomas tendered on the 8th inst., the resignation of his command of the national guard, but the Government declined accepting it. It was rumoured! next day, that in consequence of the term ‘*gewgaw*,’ which he had applied in the Assembly to the cross of the legion of honour, he was to fight a duel with M. Napoleon Bertrand, son of the late General Bertrand; but the affair was ultimately arranged without a resort to duelling.

The number of commercial houses in Paris which had suspended payment at the end of the month of April amounted to 1500, but at present they amount to nearly 6000.

FOR REMAINDER OF NEWS SEE PAGE 350.