

# The Examiner.

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY, WHEN FREEBORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC, MAY SPEAK FREE."—EURIPIDES.

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## POLITICS AND NEWS.

From Papers by the last English Mail.

### ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 21.

#### THE COLONIES.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in submitting his motion, of which he had given notice, said he should endeavour to establish the following positions:—1st, That the colonial expenditure can be diminished without detriment to the interests of the empire. 2nd, That the system of colonial policy and government can be so amended as to insure more economical and altogether better government for the colonies. And, lastly, That by these reforms the resources of the colonies would be developed: they would become more useful, and their inhabitants more attached to the British empire. He spoke upwards of two hours on the present lavish expenditure on the colonies. He recommended that instead of spending £4,000,000 on the military, naval, and civil establishments of the colonies, £2,000,000 of that should be applied for the purpose of emigration. He ridiculed the present plan of appointing the colonial secretaries and the governors of the various colonies, and recommended the principle of self-government to be applied to all the colonies. He concluded by moving, 'That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that, to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with larger powers for the administration of their local affairs.'

Mr. HURT seconded the motion, which was supported also by Mr. MANGLES.

Mr. HAWES replied *seriatim* to the arguments advanced by the hon. mover of the resolution, and, on the motion of Mr. URQUHART, the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

#### REPEAL OF THE UNION.

On the 26th instant Mr. R. M. FOX said that, looking at the fact that the majority of the Repeal members were absent, and the state of Ireland, he should withdraw his motion. He deprecated the connexion which had recently been formed in Ireland between Repeal and Republicanism. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. REYNOLDS said that if no other member did it, he would himself bring forward the measure in another session, in order if possible to obtain those rights for his countrymen of which they had been deprived.

Mr. H. GRATTAN contended that the people of Ireland had a right to overturn Ministry after Ministry until they had obtained justice; but in making that statement, he did not mean for a moment (God forbid he should) to overturn the Throne. All he wanted was to overturn the Ministry. He believed that the Repeal of the Union would be carried out of the House if it was not within it.—(Hear, hear.) Talk of revolution—why had not that House effected a revolution in Ireland? for that country, which was once happy, had been rendered miserable by the legislation which had taken place in that House. The people of Ireland considered that the House of Commons in England was incapable of legislating for Ireland, and they asked for a domestic Legislature. He believed that every thing had been done in Ireland for the purpose of convicting innocent persons in Ireland. The present state of Ireland was this: they would neither give to the dead a shroud or a coffin, nor to the living the liberty of the constitution or food.—(Hear, hear.) He was no advocate for the separation of Ireland from England. All he asked for was justice to that country. The people of England ought by their acts to inspire the Irish with love for them, but they did the contrary. In private the Irish respected the people of England, but publicly they were compelled by the acts of their Legislature to hate them. The whole policy of the Legislature of this country was to make Irishmen poor, to take from them their gold and their crops, while their endeavours ought to be to make them rich and happy; instead, however, of doing this, the Government of England took away the scales from justice and left her nothing but her sword. He wished to live in friendship with this noble country, but he would rather not live at all than be the slave of any man, or any set of men.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, those who were favourable to a Repeal of the Union had shown a wise and conciliatory feeling in agreeing to postpone the discussion of this measure. It must be understood, however, that he had no objection personally to the renewal of the debate.

He did not at all shrink from the discussion; and when the hon. gentleman, the member for the city of Dublin, told him that he intended to bring on the debate to-day, he intimated to that hon. gentleman that he should be prepared to meet him on the question. Having stated this much he would only say, that had the discussion been resumed, he should have taken up the ground that the Repeal of the Union and the establishment of a separate Parliament in Ireland would have the effect of degrading that country to a mere province of these kingdoms, while the separation of the two countries would deprive the representatives of Ireland from taking any part in the general Legislation of the country. (Hear.) Ireland ought to consider the union an advantage, for while she was separated from England, none of her representatives, however eminent or able they might be, would be in a situation to take part in the discussion on important imperial matters. They would be precluded from participating in the debates on colonial subjects, while they would be equally shut out from deciding upon the momentous questions of peace and war which would naturally be ever as interesting, and involve as much the rights of Ireland as of England. (Hear, hear.) That would have been the course of argument he should have taken had the debate been proceeded with, but the advocates of the measure having, as he thought, wisely postponed its discussion, he trusted, whatever might be their views and opinions of the course to be pursued for improving the social condition of Ireland, that they would join with Parliament and the constitutional authorities in averting the miseries and social evils which must follow the attempts and designs of traitorous parties to overthrow the institutions of the country. (Loud cheers.) He trusted that the gentlemen of Ireland, whether they were Protestant or Roman Catholic, or whatever might be their views and opinions upon the question of Repeal, would unite with the loyal portion of her Majesty's subjects and the Government of the country in maintaining peace and order in the sister kingdom. (Cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. F. O'CONNOR, the debate was adjourned.

**RIOT AND RESCUE OF A CHARTIST AT BRADFORD.**—On Sunday morning, a disturbance took place in the vicinity of Manchester-road, Bradford, a district where a great number of Chartists reside. It appears that the police, who have been for some time on the look out for the notorious 'Wat Tyler, the charlist blacksmith,' who had made a great number of pikes for sale, had got intimation that he had returned to his domicile in Adelaide street, Manchester road, from which he had been absent some six or seven weeks. The police found their man, and seized his person; but the handcuffs with which they were provided, proved too small for his brawny wrists, and they failed to secure them. Wat effected his escape. In returning to the court House, the police were very roughly handled, being beaten with bludgeons and hit with stones, by which they were very severely injured, though they escaped with their lives. A number of special constables were immediately called out, and a detachment of the military were marched to the New Inn, at the end of Manchester road, to be ready in case of need. The civil force then paraded up Manchester-road, and traversed several of the adjacent streets, where crowds of persons were assembled; and during their perambulations they apprehended five persons for having taken part in the affray.

**A COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.**—If the government of Great Britain were capable of doing anything, however insignificant, in a bold, energetic, and business like manner, we might expect them to extend the blessings of the penny postage to the whole of our colonies. At present, a letter is carried from Land's End to John o'Groats for 1d., but the cost of sending a letter to Canada or Australia is 1s. or 1s. 2d. Now, to the people of this country, who have become familiar with the benefits derived from Rowland Hill's admirable scheme, and who have heard ministers profess that the colonies are entitled to all privileges enjoyed by the mother country, this cannot but appear a piece of monstrous injustice. We talk of measures for the encouragement of emigration, but what measures could any one propose, which, at so small a cost, would tend so much to promote emigration as the extension of the penny postage system to the colonies? At present, a newspaper from Canada or Australia costs nothing for postage, while a letter from either of these two places costs 1s. 2d. What inconsistency is there here! We do not object to the free postage of colonial newspapers, but if they can be carried for nothing, surely letters might be brought from our most distant possessions for 1d. or 2d. each. What a boon would this be to thousands of poor

relatives left behind in 'the old country,' by adventurous emigrants, who have gone to 'push their fortunes' in the wilds of North America, or in the Australian bush! Under the present system the cost of a letter is a heavy tax, the burden of which has, no doubt, led to a breach of intercourse in thousands of instances where a kindly correspondence would have been maintained, but for its excessive cost.—*Manchester Examiner.*

### IRELAND.

The following is the latest Letter from Mr. John O'Connell:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Cove of Cork, July 22, 1848.

'Beloved Fellow countrymen,—Two parties are in the field labouring for the ruin and total overthrow of your cause—the Government and the Young Irelanders! The shameless breach, for the thirtieth time, of solemn engagements—the prompt and ready infliction of severities—the grudging tardiness and scantiness of the proposals of relief—the subsequent most insulting abandonment of the latter while the former are vigorously put and kept in operation—the hideous demoralisation of the lie-and-perjury-suborning spy-system, and the most infamous packing of juries—these are the disgraceful means by which your English opponents are working to defeat you. The Young Irelanders make use of other, and, alas! still more efficacious means of baffling and ruining the hopes of their unhappy country—more efficacious, alas! because the patriotic devotion and enthusiasm by which some amongst them are really actuated, while all of them profess and assume so to be, blinds the judgments of the multitude, and causes them unthinkingly to follow and to engage in an agitation that had its origin in wretched jealousies and bitterness, has been marked throughout by miserable inconsistencies, imprudences, reckless calumnies, criminal follies, and pitiable failures, and cannot but end in the most deplorable disaster. It is time, beloved fellow-countrymen, to speak out. We forbore because that so many misguided sincere enthusiasts were in the Young Ireland ranks, whom there was hope of bringing back by reasoning. But at this dangerous moment it is absolutely imperative, for the sake of the cause, for that of the people, nay, for that of these very misguided enthusiasts themselves, to speak out, and denounce and hold up to execration this mad and criminal policy, which is giving England every advantage, is affording her ready tyranny a pretext, and is endangering, and likely still more to endanger, everything that you hold dear in Ireland. I warn you against it, fellow-countrymen—I warn you against it and its promoters. I implore you, happily, the comparatively few amongst you who have in any way joined them, to leave them and their projects and devices to themselves. Shun these clubs with their childishly useless, if not childishly mischievous organisation—their sections, their divisions, their doughty vice-presidents and presidents, and (oh, cunning device!) their 'readers'! Do not risk imprisonment, like the poor men the other day in Dublin, and consequent wretchedness to your families, for the sake of learning 'the goose step' in drillings on a loft, or practising it in reviews and mock military parades in gentlemen's lawns. There is much to say upon the calls that have been made to you 'to be prepared'—calls of which—(passing their unexplained objects and ultimate intention)—this may be remarked, that they are at least quite as much full and obliging notices to the Government as to you. For obvious reasons I cannot dwell on this point just now; and will dismiss it with the single remark, that the purpose of frightening England, by the collection of a few fowling pieces, rusty muskets, and unwieldy pikes, is about as hopeful as the exhibition of ugly faces, painted on war shields, which was an expedient resorted to for the same purpose by the Chinese in the late war, and one very easy of adoption by our 'earnest men' here at home. Fellow-countrymen, I cannot advise you to join what is called the 'Irish League.' It is, I fear, little other than a mockery, a delusion, and a snare! It is a 'mockery,' for how can there be real union between us and the men who, after doing their utmost outside to spread the wildest doctrines, shall go into the 'League' to protest their love for 'constitutional' agitation? It is a 'delusion,'—for of what avail could such a body prove without the power to control and direct the clubs, with all their intended ramifications; and this power, without which the popular movement will be worse divided than ever yet it has been, is distinctly disclaimed! Again, the 'League' is a snare—at least so it will prove to all who ever regarded the doctrines of O'Connell—for they will be led on (and that right speedily too) into a mischief against which they will vainly protest when it is