

FOR THE EXAMINER.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

CHAPTER IV.

It came to pass, that the twenty and four, who were the political spirit of the People, yea, the soul of their hope, said unto the Chief Ruler, O Donald! we can hold no Council with thee, because of thy tergiversations, and we pray thee let us flee from thy presence on the second day of the week.

Then the Chief Ruler, obedient to the demand of the People's People, met them on the second day of the week in the Chamber of State, with his Deputies, and his Deputies' Deputies.

And on that day the Chief Ruler's visage was shrunk, an ashy paleness was upon him, and he seemed the stricken victim of Error.

And he sat on the throne emblazoned in state, and spoke unto the People's People, as a Nicholas unto the Russ, yea, under cover of his waning power, he dared insult to the People's People, and bade them go forth.

Now, after a few days it came to pass that Donald called Thomas, one of his disciples, and said unto him, O Thomas! I command thee to proclaim my pleasure throughout all the land, and call the twenty and four together, to sit again in the halls of Legislation.

And Thomas, as he was commanded, made a proclamation, and sent it unto James, another disciple, and he printed it on his Royal Sheet, and the People's People were called.

Now, the Chief Ruler said unto his secret disciples, when the People's People shall be assembled, if they still resist my pleasure, and refuse to fill the coffers of the land, I will blow upon them a deadly breath, and they shall die; and his disciples said, Amen.

O Donald! thou knowest I wrote unto thee with an iron pen, infused with truth, and pierced thee with thy misdeeds; but I say unto thee, all thy unpopular doings gathered together in mass, shall not be able to compare with the threat upon thy life, the deadly breath vouchsafed.

Verily, I say unto thee, Donald, thou shouldst have lived in feudal times; thy vassal spirit is unfitted to this age. Go wander o'er your mountain home for serfs, or fly to the fertile fields of Virginia for slaves; but verily, verily, I say unto you, we are Freemen.

Harken unto me, O Chief Ruler! Verily, verily, the People are greater than thee, yea, in the plenitude of inborn right they will smite thee sore, and your bastard power shall decay; yea, you will be as political carrion in the land.

Deceive not thyself, O Donald, misjudge not the boundaries of thy power. I say unto thee, this People's rights are not to be destroyed by thee; yea, the privileges achieved by our forefathers, and ratified in blood, you must learn to treat as holy things, or the people will arise in colossal might, and cast thee out from among them.

Now, I say unto thee, be wise, melt down thy stubborn heart, bend thy stiff neck, confess your errors, and come in with the voice of this people—save this land from loss—there is yet an avenue open—fly to it, and preserve the country, and escape yourself from political degradation.

EBENEZER.

EPISTLE TO DUNCAN.

[The following verses were handed to us for insertion, as having been picked up. They appear to be part of a rhyming letter, and though they do not contain the very essence of poetry, it is a pity they should not reach their destination in some shape.]

Gude morning, Duncan, are ye weel?
How is your friend, poor Johnny?
The Snotter bodies you'll make squeal,
If they'll not grant you money;
The twenty-fifth is coming fast—
Be ready with your glasses,
To nail your colours to the mast,
And gaze on all that passes
On that great day.

That day will be a day for you
Of misery and wailing;
All, all your figures, they won't do;
You'll find there's something ailing;
Then shake your head, and strut along,
Your service it is ended;
You, member, chant your Cuckoo song,
With tears I think you'll blend it
On that fine day.

Duncan, mon, ere you leave town,
I hope you'll take a peep at
The chair where Palmer oft you found
When ere he'd make a sweep at
The people's rights. You were his tool—
A tool that never blunted,
He taught you well, while at his school;
But, now, your speech is stunted
On any day.

Duncan, now, your game is up,
Your sniffling is all o'er;
You'll have to taste the bitter cup,
Or seek some foreign shore.
No snake produced a better coil
Than you have tried to do.
Bat all your twisting C— will foil—
The Compact he'll subdue
Some brilliant day.

A. BRITNER SCOT.

New London, April 15, 1850.

The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1850.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

THE *Gazette* of last evening publishes the appointment of the new Sheriffs for the present year. They are: "Benjamin Davies, Esquire, of Charlottetown, to be Sheriff of Queen's County; Hon. Edward Thornton, of Three Rivers, to be Sheriff of King's County; Wm. Clark, Esquire, of Darnley, to be Sheriff of Prince County."

task, has bread to earn and must have porridge to sustain it, be the dish ever so disgusting. The *Gazette*, in one or two articles, exhibited a strong desire to recant all its former opinions, and, in anticipation of a new order of things, not to close the door entirely against embryo Responsible Paymasters; but alas! the net of party and the chain of connection have been too strong for it; whilst the little *Review* can ill conceal the cloven foot of him who does its work, in spite of the known wishes of its proprietor and its supporters. Vain hope, to suppose that the Island is to be cozened by these people, and that the Colonists generally can be brought to blow hot and cold on those who have ventured all for them.

Now, the game is to vilify, though in decent phrase, the People's tried friends; and here let me remark, that enormous lying gains the readiest credence when it is wrapped up in polite language.

Day after day the cant is reiterated in some form or another, that all is done for the sake of place and emolument—all the views of the leaders are views of selfishness. Now, if that were the case, still how fortunate would be the people if these views of selfishness were the means of obtaining for them their just rights, claimed in the language and the spirit of duty and loyalty. What! are the People's Representatives to join the faction in declaring their constituents unworthy to be trusted, as their fellow-colonists already are, with the management of their own affairs? If, indeed, they had done so, then it would be high time for a new Election, and to overwhelm them with the contempt they would in that case deserve; but as they have been faithful and true,—with the exception of a few, the Representatives of constituencies some of which have been betrayed and some deceived, and, shall I write it, some enslaved,—no doubt such a movement as a new Election would result in the increasing the numbers of that powerful phalanx who have proved themselves to be incorruptible. But they are selfish men, struggling for the emoluments of office. Now a plain tale can set slander down; facts are stubborn things. The Civil List Bill, passed under the auspices of the present majority, so far from giving a handle for such an accusation, refutes it in every clause. First, the total amount is less than that of last year's Bill, as you, Sir, have yourself, shewn. Next, would those leaders, whose machinations are so much dreaded—as these slanderers represent them—have so diminished the emoluments of each important office, at the same time prohibiting any two offices being held by the same person, that it is far more to be apprehended that the emoluments are so little worth possessing—that nothing indeed remains as an adequate remuneration for the sacrifice of time and liberty which official engagements must cause, and the public may easily discern, that if any of the leaders accept office at all, it must be from the desire of assisting in the great work of regeneration, and cannot possibly be for the sake of pelf.

But another wile of the enemy is to persuade the people that the country will suffer enormously by the withholding the Supplies. Sir, your masterly exposition of this impudent falsehood, published in last Saturday's *EXAMINER*, sets this matter at rest; and I would recommend its being frequently republished, for the fallen have conceived great hopes on this head; they would fain persuade people that the school money and the road money would be withheld, thus appealing to the pockets of the population. You have clearly shewn that the statement is replete with falsehood. No wonder, however, that pocket arguments are relied on; they are all the stock in trade of the party. Witness the degraded constituencies of Georgetown and of Charlottetown, and the neighbourhood of Port Hill. I, Sir, have not formed so mean an opinion of the people of this Island as to think, if it were necessary, they would put a temporary inconvenience in the scale with the enlargement of their just constitutional rights.

The annexation dodge is not yet altogether abandoned, though its originators have become ashamed of it. It was invented first to influence the late Election; the next use to which it was applied was as a forlorn hope to frighten the Legislature; nor do we doubt that there are still those perfectly capable of recommending it, rather than that the cause of the people should succeed. Although the atmosphere be clear from this pestilential vapour by the truths breathed in the despatches of the Colonial Minister, from the mouth of Her Majesty's Prime Minister, and the general course of Colonial policy which receives favour in the British House of Commons, all I recommend is, Sir, that you should keep the public mind awake; let no constituency—however absurd may be the supposition of a dissolution—be unprepared. There is no fear for the people's majority; but let those who still presume to oppose their rights, be, the moment the opportunities offer, displaced,—so that the House of Assembly may not only carry out by such constitutional means as may offer, the people's just liberties, but be unanimous in so doing, as indeed it cannot be doubted whenever the occasion comes they will assuredly be.

VIGILIS.

April 15, 1850.

At first sight it may appear a generous act on the part of the Government to select for the Shrievalty two Gentlemen from the majority of the Assembly, who have so recently opposed the wishes of the Executive on a most important question. We are not, however, disposed to give the Government credit for generosity in the matter. We cannot help suspecting there is design in the selection of Messrs. Davies and Clark; and some color is given to the rumour of a General Election so ably commented upon by our Correspondent *Vigilis* in this day's paper; for if the present House of Assembly be dissolved—a step we can hardly suppose Sir Donald Campbell will be rash enough to take—it is well known that Messrs. Davies and Clark, if they allow themselves to be entrapped into the office of Sheriff, cannot offer for any constituency in either of the two Counties during their term of office, and the enemies of Responsible Government may therefore have a chance of getting the seats of those two Gentlemen for creatures of their own selection. As for the Hon. Mr. Thornton—his name in the list of Sheriffs serves as a very good blind to conceal this dodge from the public, for it is well known that Mr. Thornton has expressed his determination not to present himself to his constituents at another Election, and that Mr. Wightman is likely to take his place—a Gentleman who will be not less zealous in his devotion to Compact interests. Other parties than the Chief Judge and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, are, we believe, the concoctors of this cunning device; and we sincerely trust that Messrs. Davies and Clark will disappoint them by spurning the paltry emoluments of office and refusing to serve. Let them refuse on the ground that their acceptance of the Shrievalty would be an infringement of their privileges as members of the Assembly, and an interference with the rights and interests of their constituencies, on whose behalf they are now called to transact the public business; and by appealing to the House of Assembly we have no doubt they will receive the concurrence and approbation of that Body,—then let the Government, if it will, prosecute for the fine. We may be wrong in supposing that there is foul play meditated against the two Gentlemen to whom we refer; but we know our political enemies so well—we know what artful dodgers surround the Governor, whose busy brains are ever devising schemes that may tend to protract their term of power—that we cannot suppose they would recommend to the important office of Sheriff two political adversaries, unless they contemplated their removal from the Assembly by the dissolution of the present House,—an event upon which their last hopes are fixed, and which Sir Donald Campbell may be so unwise as to consummate in an hour of evil import to himself, though it cannot eventually be so to the Colony at large.

We hope the House of Assembly, as soon as it will meet, will so amend the law relating to Sheriffs that it may be optional with members to serve in that office; and thereby effectually prevent the recurrence of a circumstance we can characterize by no milder terms than that of a petty and factious trick.

The Colonial and American Mails were received on Monday evening. The papers they have furnished do not, however, contain an item of important news.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A second Letter signed "A Looker-on," in reply to "Moderatus," has been received and will be published in our next No.; together with other correspondence.

VOTE BY BALLOT IN CANADA.—The Toronto Examiner is out in favour of Vote by Ballot. After enumerating some of the evils of the open system, he says:—"The Ballot is the effectual remedy for all these evils—the protecting shield of the freeman's dearest right. It guards him from the attacks of powerful coercion. It secures him in the enjoyment of a right which, otherwise might be merely a name, a mockery, a delusion, or even an instrument of self-injury. Under its protecting *Ægis*, he can laugh at tyranny, and securely enjoy his pardon. His vote, then, is the expression of his own deliberate choice; and not the slavish registering of the will of another."