

THE ENGLISH AS COLONIZERS

A PAPER READ LAST EVENING BEFORE THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE BY WILLIAM KENNEDY.

"The Dutch have taken Holland." This very original remark is often made by would-be witty persons when asked the news, and they always laugh as though they had got off a new and good thing. Yet, after all this, history tells us that

THE ENGLISH "TOOK" ENGLAND.

In 449 swarms of the progenitors of the present English race, the Pilgrim Fathers of that day, invaded Britain in the so-called "ships," which were simply long, undecked boats, propelled by oars. Frode, the Historian, recently visited Christiania, in Norway, and describes one of these crafts as follows:—

A VIKING'S SHIP.

One real wonder we saw and saw again at Christiania, and could not satisfy ourselves with seeing it was a viking's ship; an authentic vessel in all its details, while Norway was still heathen, before St. Olaf drilled his people into Christianity with sword and galleys, a Norse chief and his crew had travelled these waters, and in which, when he died, he had been laid to rest. It had been covered in with clay which had preserved its timbers. It had been recovered almost entire—the vessel itself, the oars, the boats, the remnants of the cordage, even down to the copper cauldron in which he and his men had cooked their dinners; the names, the age, the character of them all buried in the soil, but the proof surviving that they had been the contemporaries and countrymen of the "Danes," who drove the English Alfred into the marshes of Somersetshire. Our yacht's company were as eager to see this extraordinary relic as ourselves. We went in a body, and never tired of going. It had been found fifty miles away, had been brought to Christiania, and had been given in charge to the university. A solid weather-proof shed had been built for it where we could study its structure at our leisure. The first thing which struck us all was the beauty of the model, as little resembling the old drawings of Norse and Saxon ships as the figures which do duty there as men resemble human beings. White, of course, could not build a vessel with finer lines, or offering less resistance to the water. She was eighty feet long, and seventeen and a half feet beam. She may have drawn three feet, scarcely more, when her whole complement was on board. She was pierced for thirty-two oars, and you could see the marks on the side of the rowlocks where the oars had worn the timber. She had a single mast, stepped in the solid trunk of a tree, which had been laid along the keel. Her knee timbers were strong; but her planks were unexceptionably slight, scarcely more than half an inch thick. They had been formed by careful splitting; there is no sign of the action of a saw, and the ends of them had been trimmed off by an axe. They had been set on and fastened by iron nails, and the seams had been carefully caulked. Deck she had none—a level floor a couple of feet below the gunwale ran from stem to stern. The shields of the crew formed a bulwark, and it was easy to see where they had been fixed. Evidently, therefore, she had been a warship; built for fighting, not for carrying cargoes. But there was no shelter, and could have been none; no covered forecastle, no stern cabin. She stood right open fore and aft to wind and waves; and though she would have been buoyant in a seaway and in the heaviest gale would have shipped little water, even Norsemen could not have been made of such impenetrable stuff that they would have faced the elements with no better protection in any distant expedition. That those who sailed in her were to some extent careful of themselves is accidentally certain. Among the stores was a plank with cross-bars nailed upon it, meant evidently for landing on a beach. One of our men, who was quick at inferences, exclaimed at once: "These fellows must have worn shoes and stockings. If they had been barelegged they would have jumped overboard and would not have wanted a landing-plank." Her rig must have been precisely what we had been lately seeing on the Sogne or Hardanger; a single large sail on a square yard fit for running before the wind, or with the wind slightly on the quarter, but useless at a closer point. The rudder hung over the side a few feet from the stern, a heavy one with a broad blade and short handle, shaped so exactly like the rudder of the Roman vessels in Trajan's column, that the Norsemen, it is likely, had seen the pattern somewhere and copied it. Such is this strange remnant of the old days which had suddenly started into life. So vivid is the impression which it creates, that it is almost as if some Sveyn or Harold, in his proper person, had come back among us from the grave. If we were actually to see such a man we should be less conscious, perhaps, of our personal superiority, than we are apt to imagine. A law of compensation follows us through our intellectual and mechanical progress. The race collectively knows and can execute immeasurably greater things than the Norsemen. Individually they may have been as ready and intelligent as ourselves. The shipwright certainly who laid the lines of the viking's galley would have something to teach as well as to learn in the yard of a modern yacht-builder.

From the fjords and estuaries of Jutland and Norway, hordes of Engles, Saxons and Jutes crossed the narrow sea to Britain, in these swift ships. They were freebooters, which is only a refined name for pirates, seeking in a more hospitable clime than that of their own native homes, for the rich spoils they were sure to find, and lands more fruitful. It is almost needless for me to repeat before this audience, the well-known fact, that these three tribes,

THE ENGLISH, SAXONS, AND JUTES,

after a time, united under the name "English;" around which name clusters much that is great, good, and glorious. For four hundred years after Julius Caesar's descent upon Britain, in the fifty-fifth year before Christ, the Roman sword, secured

PEACE AND PROSPERITY

to Britain. Trade and commerce flourished and consequent riches increased. At the opening of the fifth century the Roman soldiers were withdrawn to defend Italy from the Goths. The Saxon pirates seized the opportunity to make descents for plunder on the eastern and southern coasts. In the year mentioned, determined to make a permanent foothold in the country, by the usual promises of land and pay, a band of warriors was drawn for the purpose from Jutland, with two ealdormen, Hengest and Horsa, at their head. "If by English history," says Professor Green, "we mean the history of Englishmen in the land which from that time they made their own, it is with this landing of Hengest's war band that English history begins." I shall try to consider

THE CAUSES

which have from that day to this led the English race on to success; but, before proceeding further let me say that I was led to this line of thought, if I may be permitted

to call it such, by having listened to the learned, eloquent, and humorous lecture by Rev. G. W. Hodgson, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Rev. gentleman was not sure that republics could be successful as colonizers, and instanced the fact that the Romans only planted colonies successfully, or to any great extent, in the age of their Emperors; and he attributed, in a great measure, the great success of the English to sentiment, or love and veneration for the sovereign, which has bound the Empire together. This was his idea, so far as I could gather, given in my own words.

I totally differ, with some trepidation of course, with the learned and Rev. gentleman. Unlike the French, especially, the English never go to war for an idea (Colonization means war and conquest). Some material object, small, or great, or grand, they always held in view. It is not "sentiment," but self-interest, which impels them; and while the army and navy of Britain is a shield for their protection at little or no cost to themselves, the colonists will always venerate the good Old Mother country. And as to whether republics or monarchies are most successful in colonization, I think there is but one answer to the question, realizing as we certainly do, the full measure of English success in establishing and maintaining colonies. I assert that the English are, and at the first were,

REPUBLICAN TO THE CORE,

but not Democratic or Radical. In the language of Abraham Lincoln, in his ever-memorable oration at Gettysburg, he simply but grandly proclaimed what the English people have always believed in—a "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." In support of this idea we find that the early English chose or elected their leaders. Just so far as these "ealdormen," or "oars" governed in the interest of their followers, and for the public good, they rendered them fealty; but the opposite course exposed these leaders to death or deposition. After the subjugation of Britain, and its consolidation into one kingdom, the Kings gradually assumed despotic power, in imitation of the monarchs of the continent; but in 1214-16 Magna Charta was wrung from King John, and many of the early privileges and liberties restored. Later, Charles the First, a believer in the "Divine Right of Kings," endeavored to fill and empty the public purse at his own sweet will. The people demurred; and when he persisted, they cut off his head. The doctrine or dogma of the "Divine Right of Kings" rolled into the grave with his body. The rule of the people was re-established. And still later, when James the Second attempted to follow somewhat in the footsteps of his father, the people set him adrift in an open boat in the English Channel, and in which conveyance he reached the shores of France. From thence he departed to that bourne whence no traveller—or King—ever returns. From the time of William and Mary, the people have ruled in reality, and to every demand by the public voice the sovereign must bow. No people can show more veneration for their King or Queen than the English, but their Sovereign must deserve it. Let her or she forfeit that loyalty, and the people will quietly place them where they can do little harm. The scaffold is a thing of the past; but exile and obloquy will surely do the work. The

ONE GREAT CAUSE

why English colonists venerate the Motherland, England, and the Sovereign is, that they are permitted to do almost as they please in the way of self government. The "Home" authorities simply guide and assist their efforts. Once England made a great mistake the result of which was, the Independence of thirteen of the American Colonies. English colonists never did nor ever will submit to too much dictation from "Home;" and their self-interest always largely overbalances "sentiment." I will now as tersely as possible give

MY REASONS

for the continued success of the English as colonizers. First—their sturdy bodies, capable of much endurance. Second—their practical common sense, and their superior general mental capacity. Third—their indomitable pluck and perseverance. And fourth—the greatest of all, their unswerving love of liberty. It must be confessed, however, that this love of freedom they

LIMIT TO THEMSELVES

at first; but they extend it in time to those people whom they subdue or civilize, when they are ripe for it.

THE SAME SPIRIT

which dominated the race in early times prompts it to-day. They seize upon and amalgamate or engraft on their own common-sense usages, all that is best among the people with whom they are thrown—language, institutions, manners, customs; but their sturdy English ideas of life stand out prominent and ahead and above all others. I have in my mind's eye

THE MANNER OF MEN

who came over to Britain in the viking ships. The same type of men, born and nurtured in England, we see in our own community. I recollect many who have passed away since I came to the Island, and I have seen many representatives of the type in other parts of the Continent. They are short and sturdy, with barrel-shaped bodies, their heads projecting from one end, and their legs sticking out of the other. Of course the upper and lower parts of the body are sufficiently curved to give shapeliness to the extremities. Their "provision department" is capacious enough to receive large quantities of beer, and bread, and beef, wherewith to nurture the frame and mental organization. The chest dimensions are large, giving plenty of room for sound and vigorous lungs to utilize the ozone, and oxygen, and other nutritious and necessary qualities of the miles of atmosphere which surrounds our earth. It is physically impossible for these men to become round-shouldered or hollow-chested, and consumption is an utter stranger to them. They are

A HARD HEADED, DOGMATIC, CONCEITED RACE.

Place half a dozen, or half a dozen hundred of them, anywhere on the globe, and they are perfectly willing to govern the rest of the human race or races, and are always well satisfied that they are fully competent to do so. The success which has attended their shows that they are pretty correct in their estimation of themselves.

After the type of men, we mention, reach the down hill of life, they generally see in a protuberance in front, which commences about the third button of the waistcoat, and

unless their tails have made suitable provision for the rotundity, they show an ever-increasing tendency to "pull down their vests," thus furnishing a true application of that slang phrase. In consequence also of wearing unventilated, stiff, stove-pipe hats, a good share of hair takes its departure, and they exhibit, as the unfeeling Yankee described it, "a good sized skating rink on the top of their heads." Punch, Grip, and other comic illustrated periodicals always represent John Bull as a short, hale, hearty, well-fed, corpulent, choleric, self-satisfied gentleman, with well-scraped chin, and nice side-whiskers. It is a peculiar fact, however, that the sons of these men, born on this side the water, do not show so much dimension of chest, and become rather elongated; answering somewhat to the description of her son, given by the old Scotch woman, that "he wasn't muckle tae and frae, but varra muckle up and doon." Perhaps there is here a study for physiologists.

I have already intimated that the race have always shown a great deal of "cheek," but I now have to speak of another characteristic, that is, their boundless expanse of jaw. TALK, has always been the safety-valve of the English people. They brought with them to Britain the custom of assembling together to discuss schemes of public interest, and devise measures to correct public grievances. These early meetings were the nucleus from which sprang that "talking shop," the British Parliament. In this connection, Professor Green, the historian in speaking of early English days says: "Talk is persuasion, and persuasion is force, the one force which can sway freedom to deeds such as those which made England what she is. The talk of the village moot, the strife and judgment of men giving freely their own rede and setting it as freely aside for what they learn to be the wiser rede of other men, is the groundwork of English history." The race have always acted up to the belief that "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Here let me say that I trust that the citizens of Charlottetown will not misconstitute the quotation, nor misspell the word counsellor, in the coming civic election. The would-be City Councillors are many in number.

THE HISTORY

of English colonization is comprised in four great epochs or movements. The first, that of the invasion and conquest of Britain, which I have briefly sketched. The second and third, that of the colonization and conquest of India, and the colonization and subjugation of North America—these two, as well as the fourth, the colonization of the great Pacific Islands, were carried on simultaneously, but the commencement of each of these three movements was at different dates. It would take too much time to mention even the leading incidents connected with Lord Clive, and those before and after his time in India. It is sufficient to say that a handful of Englishmen subjugated that Empire, and that Queen Victoria is Empress over 200,000,000 East Indians; that British supremacy has worked wonders for the natives of that country; that the brutality, ferociousness, and terrible despotisms of the native rulers have given place to mild English rule; and large territories which once were howling wildernesses, made so by bad Government, are now fruitful and thickly populated, and railways now penetrate the country, and enormous works for the necessary storage and accumulation of water are being erected throughout that too arid land. Of the

COLONIZATION OF AMERICA

it would be superfluous for me to particularize. Our little colony here, is one of the outcrops of that movement. Will anyone dare to say that the colonization of America by the English has been a substantial failure in any part? I think not.

Of the success of the English Colonies in the Pacific no intelligent person is ignorant.

Before I close, I must mention one other trait in English character. It must be admitted that they are

A FIGHTING RACE.

No pusillanimous people, or those very sensitive concerning the rights of others, could have accomplished what they have done. It was only after some centuries of hard-fighting and sanguinary battles, that they finally subdued the early Britons. Their race propensity was thus further stimulated; and to show that the English have not deteriorated or degenerated in this respect, the late brilliant campaign in Egypt, terminating with the impetuous and glorious assault on the fortifications of Tel-el-Kebir, sufficiently testifies. I might pursue this subject much further, but you all no doubt are ready to repeat after Pat, when soundly berated by his good wife, "faith, we've head enough."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

Ward 2 Election.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent, I beg to say that if Mr. Douce is elected and seeks for power to place the taxes on the tenants, and votes for the Income and Personal Property Tax, that, although personally opposed to these taxes, I do not at present, see how I can avoid voting for them, as it appears to me to be fair to assume that Mr. Douce being elected to the City Council, a majority of the electors of Ward 2 are in favor of these taxes. I am sir, Yours etc., WM. MURPHY.

Ch'town, Jan. 20th, 1883.

The "Poor Man" Wakes Up.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Ward 2" might have stated that not only the poor man's furniture would be taxed, but also his cow and his pig will be included in the Personal Property Tax, which will be levied by Douce, Tanton, & Co. Yours, POOR MAN.

Ch'town, Jan. 20th, 1883.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

LEMONADE.

DR. C. C. OLMSTAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says:—"I use several bottles, in my family, annually, as lemonade; I prize it highly."

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

WILL close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Including Shawls, Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Ulsters, and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883.

JANUARY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, clear out lots of Goods in every Department:

- A Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods, A Lot of Clouds and Scarfs, A Lot of Men's Scarfs, A Lot of Tweeds and Heavy Cloths, A Lot of Mantle and Ulster Cloths, A Lot of Fur Caps Mitts and Gloves, A Lot of Men's and Boys' Ulsters, A Lot of Winceys and Flannels.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Also, 100 Chests of Fine Congou Tea, very cheap, by the Chest or Package.

J. B. MACDONALD, Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1883—wky pat, pres no QUEEN STREET.

WEST INDIA WAREHOUSE! WINTER 1883 STOCK

- 50 Brls. GRANULATED SUGAR, 50 do. CONFECTIONER'S A SUGAR, 25 do. VACUUM PAN do., 150 do. YELLOW SUGARS (Assorted), 10 Hds. WEST INDIA SUGAR, 2 do. VACUUM PAN do., 50 Puns. CHOICE MOLASSES, 10 Tierces GOLDEN SYRUP, 100 Brls. PASTRY FLOUR (Hexel), 300 do. PATENT PROCESS FLOUR, 1000 do. SUP. EXTRA MARITIME ROSE, 100 Half Chests CONGOU TEAS, 30 do. INDIA TEA, 50 Caddies TOBACCO, AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

HORACE HASZARD.

- 100 Quintals LARGE CODFISH, 50 do. No. 2 do., 100 do. No. 1 HAKE, 20 do. No. 1 HADDOCK, 50 Brls. No. 1 HERRING, 50 do. No. 2 do., 25 Half-Barrels No. 2 HERRING, 10 Cases PRESERVED SALMON, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

HORACE HASZARD.

- TIN PLATES INGOT TIN, etc., 750 Cases TIN PLATES, 14 x 20, 250 do. do. 10 x 14, 80 Ingots REFINED TIN, 50 Pigs SOFT LEAD, 5 Bars SQUARE COPPER, 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 in., 1000 Cases TALL (1 lb.) CANS, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

HORACE HASZARD.

- 2 Tons WHEAT SHORTS, 2 do. do. BRAN, 1 do. CHOPPED FEED, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

HORACE HASZARD.

- WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS, PRINT COTTONS, PLAIN WINCEYS, GREY BLANKETS, WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

HORACE HASZARD

Lower Water Street.

Charlottetown, Jan. 4, 1883—1m

L. E. PROWSE

Will, for the next Two Weeks, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters, MEN'S FUR CAPS, Tweeds, Winceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c

Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

L. E. PROWSE,

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882. 74 Queen Street.

GRAND CARNIVAL

THE Directors of the Citizens' Skating Rink have pleasure in announcing the Annual Skating Carnival, TO TAKE PLACE

AT THE RINK

Wednesday, 31st January, or Thursday, 1st February, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

REGULATIONS.

All parties intending to take part must enter their names with the Committee not later than Friday, 26th inst. Each person in costume must be provided with a legible card bearing name and "character," such card to be handed to the person in waiting, upon entering the Dressing Room. The Committee reserve the right to reject any objectionable character. Admission—Ticket-holders in costume, free; non-ticket-holders in costume, 50 cents; Spectators to promenade, 35 cents; children, 15 cents. Tickets to be had at Apothecaries Hall. Jan. 19.—4i W. C. HOBKIRK, Secretary.

Communication with the Maritime PUBLIC MEETING

To H. J. Colbeck, Esquire, High Sheriff of Queen's County.

SIR—We, the undersigned, have to request that you will be pleased to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of this City and County, to take into consideration the unsatisfactory and inadequate condition of the existing means of communication between this Province and the Mainland.

- W. W. Wellner, Henry Coomb, John Ball, William Rattabury, Fredk. Perkins, J. M. Auld, A. W. Sterns, H. W. Longworth, W. H. Stewart, Geo. J. Wright, Henry Beer, A. McNeill, Edward Kelly, W. H. Aicken, P. R. Bowers, John Coombs, Wm. Koughan, Lawrence W. Watson, J. C. Sprague, James Hodgson, J. B. Macdonald, George O. McLeod, Jos. Knight & Son, Duncan McLeod, Benjamin Hooper, Francis Keenan, John P. Tanton, John McMillan, John T. Pearson, Patrick Sherry, A. McKinnon, T. A. McLennan, Simon W. Crabbe, D. McKinnon, John Dorsey, W. A. Weeks & Co., J. D. Macleod, H. A. Herald.

In compliance with the foregoing regulation, I appoint MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at the Market Hall, Charlottetown, at 7 o'clock as the hour and place for said Meeting.

H. J. CALLBECK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, January 18, 1883.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, George Street, Charlottetown. Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. CHESTER B. MACNEILL, Jan. 16, '83.

FISHERIES, 1883.

TWINES, Herring and Mackerel Nets, Seines, Pounds and Traps, suited to all Island Fisheries, of the highest quality, thorough Manufacturers. Pounds and Traps are becoming popular, as they are found profitable.

American Net and Twine Co.

BOSTON. Jan. 17, 1883.—6in. wky 6i. pat.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the office of the EXAMINER newspaper, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, inst., at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening.

ALBERT CARVELL, Secy

Charlottetown, Jan. 18, 1883.—wky

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c

THE party who picked a Wallet, containing a sum of money, from the pocket of a lady at Tremaine's sale on Thursday evening last, is well known to the owner, and to exposure and punishment had better return the same to Mrs. Archd. McKinnon, City Queen Street.

LOST—Between James DesBrisay's Shop and Pownall Square, a Silver Locket with Chain. The finder will be suitably rewarded. Apply at this office. [Jan 19 1883]

WANTED—A situation in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, for a young man that can be well recommended. Apply at this office.

TO LET—A Dwelling House pleasantly situated on Prince Street. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co.

TO LET—Immediate possession given of a desirable residence, situate on King Hillsborough Street. Rent low to a permanent tenant. Apply at the Merchants Bank of E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

TO LET—The Brick House on Prince Street, at present occupied by James Irvine, Esquire. Possession, April 1st. Apply to Thomas W. Dodd.