

The Examiner.

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

Vol. I.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

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THE EXAMINER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

COLONIAL POLITICS.

CANADA ELECTIONS.

We give below an authentic list of the members returned to serve in the Canadian Parliament, as furnished by Montreal papers to the 12th and Quebec to the 14th inst., inclusive.—These give us the names of 75 members elected to serve in the new Parliament, leaving 9 Constituencies to be heard from. The total number of members in Canada is 84—42 for each section of the Province. Of those returned, 37 are from Canada East, and 38 from Canada West, which are classed as follows:

Liberals.		Conservatives.	
Canada East,	30	Canada East,	7
Canada West,	20	Canada West,	18
	50		25

So far, the Liberals have gained 11 seats and lost 3, making a difference of 8 in their favour on the returns, and 16 when the two parties divide on the floor of the Assembly. The Liberals are in possession of all the seats, County and City, of Quebec—and Montreal, the seat of Government, represented in the late Parliament by two Conservatives, has also been added to the list of Liberal triumphs. The opposition do not appear to have lost a single prominent member of the party, but have gained largely in talents as well as numbers.—The Ministerialists, on the other hand, have lost their Solicitor General, for Canada East, Ogle R. Gowan, Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, and several other leading members.

All the returns from Montreal were not in at the latest advices, but a Correspondent of the *Quebec Chronicle* (Conservative) estimates the Liberal Majority at 1800! a noble triumph.

Mr. Hincks' majority for Oxford was 333, and that of Mr. Baldwin, one of the Leaders of Opposition, 260. The celebrated Louis Joseph Papineau, ex-Speaker of the Lower Canada Assembly, was returned without opposition for Saint Maurice. Mr. LaFontaine, (leader of the French section) was upwards of 1,000 ahead of his opponent at Terrebonne the first day's polling, besides being elected for Montreal. We observe that some of the Liberal Canadian papers claimed some of those we have classed as Ministerialists, and set down others as doubtful. We give the Conservatives all those who have not identified themselves with the Opposition, and the result is as above. There can now be no doubt that the Liberals will have a good working majority in the new House—as most of the remaining Constituencies are said to be favourable to the Reform Party.

SUPPORTERS OF MINISTERS.

CANADA EAST.

Missiquoi, Attorney General Badgley.
Megantic, Hon. D. Daly.
Ottawa, — Eagan.
Port Neuf, Col. Duchesnay.
Sherbrooke (City), — Brookes.
" (Town), Col. Gagy.
Stanstead, — McConnell.

CANADA WEST.

Brockville, G. Sherwood.
Cornwall, Sol. General Cameron.
Carleton, — Mallock.
Dundas, — Crysler.
Essex, Col. Prince.
Frontenac, H. Smith.
Hamilton, Sir Allan McNab.
Huron, Hon. Mr. Cayley.
Kingston (City), Hon. J. A. McDonald.
Lennox and Addington, — Seymour.
London, John Wilson.
Niagara, W. Dickson.
Northumberland (Sh.), — Meyers.
Prescott, — Johnson.
Stormont, A. McLean.

Simcoe,
Toronto,

Hon. W. Robinson.
Hon. H. Sherwood, Attorney General, and W. H. Boulton.

SUPPORTERS OF THE OPPOSITION.

CANADA EAST.

Bellechase, A. N. Morin.
Champlain, L. Guillet.
Dorchester, — Lemieux.
Lotbiniere, J. Laurin.
Montmorency, J. Canchon.
Montreal (City), A. Jobin.
Quebec (City), P. J. O. Chaveau.
" (City), { T. C. Alwin and Jean Chabot.
Richelieu, Dr. W. Nelson.
St. Maurice, Louis J. Papineau.
Two Mountains, W. H. Scott.
Vercheres, J. Leslie.
Drummond, R. N. Watts.
Kamouraska, Dr. Marquis.
L'Islet, — Fournier.
Leinster, A. Dumas.
Montreal (City), { M. La Fontaine.
Nicolet, { B. Holmes.
Rimouski, — Fortier.
Three Rivers, J. C. Tache.
Saguenay, — Dumoulin.
St. Hyacinthe, Dr. Laterriere.
Rouville, T. Boutelier.
Chambly, — Davignone.
Shefford, Dr. Beaubien.
Terrebonne, L. T. Drummond.
Vaudreuil, La Fontaine.
J. B. Montganasis.

CANADA WEST.

Bytown, John Scott.
Glengarry, J. S. McDonald.
Grenville, R. Borritt.
Hastings (City), B. Flint.
Lanark, R. Bell.
Leeds, W. B. Richards.
Lincoln, W. H. Merritt.
Middlesex, W. Notman.
Norfolk, H. J. Boulton.
Oxford, Francis Hincks.
Peterborough, James Hall.
Russell, G. B. Lyon.
Wentworth, H. Smith.
York, 1st Riding, J. H. Price.
York, 4th Riding, Robert Baldwin.
Durham, Jas. Smith.
Haldinand, — Thompson.
Halton East, J. Wettenhall.
Halton West, A. J. Ferguson.
York, 3rd Riding, W. H. Blake.

NOVA SCOTIA AFFAIRS.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia met on Saturday the 22d ult. WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., was proposed by JOSEPH HOWE, Esq., to fill the office of Speaker. The motion was stoutly opposed by Mr. Attorney General Johnston and his party, but was carried on a division of 22 to 28—showing a majority of 6 in favour of the Liberal Party, without the Speaker. We take the following paragraphs from the Speech of His Excellency Sir John Harvey to the two Houses of Legislature. They cannot fail to interest the Colonial public generally:

"It will be my duty, at an early period, to lay before you a Despatch from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, explanatory of His Lordship's views of the principles affecting the Administration of Colonial Government, as applicable to this Province, in some important particulars.

These principles cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence over the future prosperity of Nova Scotia; and I am happy to encourage the belief that you will justly appreciate the enlightened and liberal sentiments of the Imperial Government which pervade this Despatch; and that His Lordship's expectation of the spirit in which those sentiments will be met, in this Country, will not be disappointed.

Next in interest and importance is the fact, which I am enabled to announce to you, that a good and practical Line for the projected Rail Road between this Port and Quebec, has been ascertained by the Officers to whom that Exploration was confided. I am prepared to concur with you in making the necessary provision for the payment, by this Province, of the proportion of the expenses which have attended that Exploration; and I

shall be gratified to afford my aid in forwarding such measures as may be proper, consistently with the varied interests and wants of this Province, for promoting so great a National Undertaking.

I invite your early attention to a question which I regard as one of very great importance to the future interests of this Province, namely: that of the surrender of the Crown Estate in Nova Scotia to the control and management of the Local Legislature, in exchange for a Civil List.

This question was presented for consideration in a Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 17th November, 1846, which, at the last Session, was communicated to the Legislature, and in which the views of Her Majesty's Government are fully explained.

It will be the occasion of much gratification to me if your deliberations shall lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment of this long pending negotiation.

I trust before the close of this Session to be prepared to lay before you for consideration, a proposal for the future management of the Post Office Department throughout the North American Provinces, and the regulation of the postage payable on the transmission of Letters—a proposal which, I confidently expect, will be found conducive to the convenience and the social and the intellectual advancement of the people, and the general interests of the Province."

On Monday the 24th, a very animated and interesting debate occurred on the address in answer to the Governor's speech, called forth particularly by the following expression of no confidence in the Executive Government, proposed in amendment to the Address, by Mr. J. B. Uniacke, the Leader of the Liberal Party:

"While we are fully sensible of the importance of the various subjects submitted by your Excellency for our consideration, we feel that in the course it may be advisable to pursue, with reference to measures so intimately connected with the interests of the people, it is essential to the satisfactory result of our deliberations on these and other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of the country, and we consider it our humble duty respectfully to state that the present Executive Council does not possess that confidence so essential to the promoting of the public welfare, and so necessary to ensure to your Excellency the harmonious co-operation of this Assembly."

The Liberal Press speaks with the utmost confidence respecting the action of the new House. We take the following passage from the *Morning Chronicle*:

"The day that we have looked forward to, for years, with a confidence as firm and abiding as the rocks which gird our shores, has come at last. The reign of Toryism and humbug, from this day forward is at an end—the triumph of constitutional principles complete. Commencing the Session with an inflexible majority of Seven, and four-fifths of the speaking and business talent of the Assembly, the Liberals present in the new House, a variety and combination of talents never before equalled by any party in this country. Representing twelve out of seventeen Counties—enjoying the confidence of two thirds of the constituency of the whole Province—the Liberal Party may well be proud of the position they occupy on the first day of the Session, and on the eve of assuming the reins of Government."

THE MEETING OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

At two o'clock on Tuesday last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber attended by his Aides-de-Camp, and was received in the main hall of the Colonial Building by a Guard of Honor of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. All the Members of the Legislative Council were in their places, and the body of the Chamber and the Galleries were densely crowded by persons of all ranks and classes in the community—and many ladies, as is usual on such occasions, graced the assemblage by their presence. From the House of Assembly three of the Members were absent—Messrs. Douse, A. McLean, and Fraser, the two former in Britain, and the latter not being able to reach Town in time to attend the Meeting. Shortly after His Excellency ascended the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command the attendance of that Body in the Legislative Council,—and the House having accordingly attended,