

Still, we are not discouraged by the issue of this Election. The experiment has been tried, and will be found to work well at a future Election, that an opposition can be got up in Charlottetown. We are not all slaves and waiters-upon-Providence who inhabit the metropolis of this Island. One hundred and fourteen honest men and true are at least free from the clutches of the all-grasping Compact. The influence of all the Tory Officials, and of many of the most wealthy Merchants has been sufficient to procure 250 votes only! This is a small victory in a place like Charlottetown. The spirit of enquiry has gone abroad—the aspirations that have risen from a few independent hearts for constitutional liberty, have sped electric force through the souls of many who have been taught for years to bend the knee to a dominant and selfish aristocracy. Another election in Charlottetown will consign their influence to the tomb of all the Capulets. In the country districts we know from experience how unpromising are their prospects of success. Our defeat in this one instance will serve to nerve us for further and greater efforts; and we feel confident that, before the time of the General Election shall have arrived, the Liberal Party will be so prepared for conflict with the enemies of constitutional government as to render defeat almost impossible.

MR. COLES'S RESIGNATION.

THE Correspondence printed on our first page, relating to Mr. Coles's resignation of his seat in Council, will be read with interest and surprise. That correspondence gives us a clearer insight into the policy which His Excellency the Lieut. Governor means to pursue, in governing this Island, than if we witnessed for another year the discharge of ordinary administrative duties. Although we believe Mr. Coles contemplated the step he has now taken some considerable time since, we thought that its adoption would be an error injurious not to the interests of the Liberal Party only, but to those of the whole Colony, for we well know that the Oligarchy had long held and struggled to hold the exclusive power of advising the Administrator of the Government, so that they should be enabled to dispense the patronage of the Crown entirely amongst themselves, and shield from public odium any of their party that might be guilty of corruption; and that even one man of resolute spirit could impose a beneficial check. But resignation on the part of Mr. Coles was the only course left to a gentleman to pursue. He has acted well and wisely in pursuing that course, though the public interests may suffer in the loss of his counsels. He could not "continue in the Executive with honour to himself, and usefulness to His Excellency," it was therefore his bounden duty to resign. The public will do well to contrast the tone of Mr. Coles's resignation letter with that of the resignation missive placed on Sir Henry Huntley's Table by Mr. Pope, when that gentleman was ignominiously suspended and as ignominiously restored by Mr. Secretary Gladstone, and then compelled to resign after lavishing every epithet of abuse on the public and private character of the Governor. In Mr. Pope's letter every sentence bore witness to the deepest malice—every sentence clearly proved that in his hatred of the man he had forgotten his respect for the Representative of Majesty. Mr. Coles's letter informs us, calmly and dispassionately, that he was threatened with suspension for what he believed to be a public duty and right—and resigns, not because he was afraid of the execution of that threat, but because he lost confidence in the Governor who would use it.

His Excellency's Letter to Mr. Coles is a complete confirmation of the "statements" made by the latter gentleman, though it professes to be an "explicit contradiction" of them. The statements, (in fact only one) alluded to, are, that if Mr. Coles opposed Mr. Palmer at his Election, or advocated Responsible Government, Her Majesty's Ministers would be called upon to remove him from the Executive Council. Now, for what purpose was the question of Responsible Government introduced by His Excellency in the course of his interview with Mr. Coles, if not to advise that gentleman against advocating it. He "did not say one word as to his (Mr. Coles's) either supporting or opposing Responsible Government." Then why tell him of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject. It is known that His Excellency told Mr. Warburton that if he ad-

vocated Responsible Government, he would not recommend Her Majesty to confirm his appointment. Is it not to be supposed that he told Mr. Coles the same thing? Mr. Coles reiterates his statement on this point in his second letter. Who are we to believe? Is Sir Donald Campbell's word superior to the testimony of Mr. Coles and Mr. Warburton? It might not be safe for any other than Her Majesty's Representative to tell either of them so. On the second point, namely, that the Lieut. Governor would suspend Mr. Coles if he persisted in opposing the Solicitor General, His Excellency, in detailing the second interview, admits, that he told Mr. C. "it might become his positive duty to suspend him;" but that he "had not finally decided on the course he should take"—that is, he was in doubt whether he should or should not discharge his "duty." It was impossible for Mr. Coles not to regard this as a positive threat of immediate suspension. One thing is clear—the threat was used; it might or it might not have been qualified afterwards.

We think that His Excellency has got himself into a very unpleasant predicament. Three things are plainly proven by the correspondence which we have been called upon to publish: 1st, That His Excellency was extremely anxious for Mr. Palmer's re-election—2nd, that what was considered no fault in Sir Henry's time, namely, one Government Officer opposing another, is a very great fault in Sir Donald's—3rd, that Responsible Government is to be put in operation to suit the convenience of one party, and to be discountenanced if advocated by the other. If His Excellency means to steer the ship of state after this fashion, it would be folly to wish him either a prosperous or pleasant voyage.

"THE ISLANDER."

THIS receptacle of falsehood and blackguardism published an editorial on Friday last, in reference to the late Election, which is just as full of malice and untruth as the "pumpkin-headed Printer" is of ignorance and pride. It asserts that the supporters of Mr. Lord, "with a few exceptions, were persons of the lowest grade," and "many in a state of intoxication," that Mr. Coles's address to the Electors was "an inflammatory appeal to the passions and prejudices of the mob," that his object was "to excite to acts of violence," and that he would "glory in anarchy, and rejoice at the subversion of all institutions which have for their object the moral and social improvement of mankind." It would be ridiculous to condescend to argue with the fellow who penned this stupid trash; we would make him a present of a yard of hemp, if we knew him, and spit upon him afterwards for a fool and a liar. He claims to be moral and virtuous, but we are convinced he has a far stronger claim to the application of a cowhide for half an hour or so. While Mr. Coles is denounced as everything that is bad, Messrs. Hensley and Holl come in for a large share of soft-sawder. It is hoped that these gentlemen "will lose sight of all personal feelings, and unite their efforts" to bolster up the influence of the Clique against "the interests of the Colony." It is fondly hoped that they will "retain their seats," in the Council, with a man who has been a continual calumniator of them. Mr. Palmer said from the Hustings, on the nomination day, "he was ashamed of Mr. Coles, as a native, for supporting those strangers. The *Islander* now wishes them to continue in the Council, to help "our worthy Governor" to carry on his Government, and thus to countenance the policy which is eminently calculated to advance the interests of the old Clique and fill every other man with abhorrence and disgust. The *Islander* might as well have spared its soft-sawder. If Messrs. Holl and Hensley think proper to continue in the Council, it will not be to please the *Islander*, but to guard the interests of the country against its patrons in the Government.

"The Leader of the party to which he (Mr. Coles) belonged in the Assembly"—(from this it might be inferred that Mr. C. belongs to no party in the Assembly at present, but it is the writer's ignorance of Grammar that has led him into this blunder)—"the infatuated and eccentric Mr. Rae has, we believe, publicly denounced him." You believe a great lie, and we believe you to be very gullible. We defy you to shew when, where, and how, Mr. Rae ever made any such denunciation. But we forget that we offer a challenge to a fellow who has publicly promised not to notice anything which may henceforth appear in the *EXAMINER*. This is, indeed, a grievous calamity that has befallen us! The perpetual silence of the *Islander* regarding the *EXAMINER*! How shall we survive this tremendous punishment?—What atonement shall we make to merit the weekly slander of our stupid contemporary. Alas, alas, the man of the *Islander* has hung up his fiddle—not another scrape to be got out of him: John Ings will be fairly on the flats for an editorial leader—poor fellow will have to cudgel his brains—that is, the head that is minus the brains—to write three lines about the arrival of the mails, and so forth. Will no one subscribe to get John Ings an editor? Stay—a thought has struck us—we have

a barrel half full of cast-off editorials—he can have his pick at any time. Who'll say now that we hav'n't compassion for a brother Printer in the "suds?"

"THE FUNERAL PROCESSION."

"Not a drum was heard."

"An Eye-Witness" writes us a very a pathetic account of a very pathetic display made by the friends of Mr. Edward Palmer on Wednesday last, in giving that gentleman what they called a public chairing, but which our correspondent persists in designating as *The Funeral Procession*. We had the good fortune to escape the painful sight; and if it were such as our correspondent has described it, the Town must have been grievously afflicted in spirit at noticing the doleful procession passing through the streets. Some awful convulsion of nature, we are told, was apprehended—the sky lowered dreadfully—dogs howled frightfully—kittens screamed horribly—but no, we can't paint the picture; we leave it in the hands of "an Eye-Witness" till our next issue, when those of our readers who may find it difficult to get into the melting mood will have procured a liberal supply of onions.

THE COLONIAL MAILS

arrived last evening (Monday) in the *Schr. Rob Roy*. There was no English Mail, and no Colonial news. We kept a large space for the English Mail, expecting it last evening, and thus we have been delayed till this morning (Tuesday) in getting our paper to press.

We have been credibly informed that the Hon. C. Hensley and the Hon. J. M. Holl tendered to the Lieut. Governor their resignations of seats in the Executive Council, and that His Excellency REFUSED TO ACCEPT THEM.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Vessel now on the Stocks, near Kildare River Bridge, of 120 tons O. M., and put in frame by me during the Summer of 1847, under a contract with Mr. Thomas Caie, Trader, of Tignish, for the building of the same, which vessel was stopped in building in the autumn of the aforesaid year (1847) by the non-fulfilment of the contract on the part of Mr. Caie, he not having the means of completing the same; and as it has come to my knowledge that the aforesaid Thomas Caie, instead of completing his agreement with me according to contract, has endeavoured to dispose of the vessel to several persons as his property, but could not succeed with the parties to whom he applied to, from a knowledge of the contract for building;—I do hereby give public notice, that all persons may govern themselves accordingly, that the aforesaid Thomas Caie has no power or authority from me to sell the aforesaid vessel, and that any person or persons found trespassing in the shipyard in my possession, either in meddling with the Vessel on the Stocks, the Timber, Plank, Knees, &c. in the Yard and Woods belonging to me, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

JAMES FITZGIBBON.

Kildare, November 14, 1848.

N.27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—I have just received the *EXAMINER* of this week, and perceive a notice by James Fitzgibbon, who engaged to build a vessel for me of the size he mentions in your paper, which he was to have completed in June last, and for which I advanced him £210 up to the 12th August, 1847: for this advance I took a Bill of Sale and delivery, and afterwards made a further advance of about £70, which, together with the naval stores and Blacksmith's work provided for him by me would have been the value of the Vessel when built. Finding that he was a bad character, and that he did not intend completing the vessel, I refused giving him more advances after the vessel lay several months longer on the Stocks than the time he engaged to have her completed; and finding that he could do nothing towards her, I determined on disposing of the vessel, which I did for a little more than one-third of what I advanced him, which I considered the value of her. He, however, thought proper to pull the vessel down, and being informed of this circumstance, I had him brought before Nicholas Conroy, Esq., J. P., and fined 5*l.* and costs. He had not the means of paying the fine, and swore to an appeal, without sureties, in order, I believe to get time to abscond. Consequently, after the time allowed by law expired, N. Conroy, Esq., issued an execution, which was handed to the Constable; but on going to Fitzgibbon's house, found it barred inside, and no admission to be gained. The constable learnt, however, from Fitzgibbon's nearest neighbour, that he had absconded at daylight with a bundle in one hand, and a rusty dagger in the other, no doubt to avoid the punishment that would be inflicted upon him in default of payment of the fine.

Persons wanting a Shipbuilder are hereby cautioned against employing him, as he is not a mechanic, and has destroyed several jobs that he had taken from Shipbuilders at Lot One and Lot Eleven.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS J. CAIE.

Tignish, Dec. 1, 1848.