

The Examiner.

AND SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY WHEN FREE-BORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC—MAY SPEAK FREE.—MILTON'S EURIPIDES.

New Series.

CHARLOTTETOWN, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

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POETRY.

POOR ME.

i.

I join in the laugh with my merriest smile,
To answer their careless glee;
But lonely and sadly my heart, the while,
Feels none other beats for me—
Poor me!

Sighs—nobody cares for me!

ii.

I hear kindly words, and smiles are shed,
That thrill my heart to see;
But smiles are given and kind words said—
Ah! never they're meant for me,
Poor me!

For nobody cares for me!

iii.

Oh, many have beauty, and more have grace,
And all own some witchery
Of motion or feature, of form or face
That never belonged to me,
Poor me!

Then, nobody cares for me!

iv.

Did I revel in wealth, like an idol of old,
I'd be worshipped, on bended knees;
But mine is no title to laurels or gold—
So, nobody cares for me,
Poor me!

Oh, nobody cares for me!

v.

Oh, light would my heart be, from sun, to sun,
As the merriest bird on the tree,
Did I dream, did I think, that but ONE, only
ONE,
Would really care for me,
Poor me!

Now, nobody cares for me!

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF CANADA.

The editor of the *Islander* has availed himself of every opportunity presented to him since the accession of the Liberals to power in Canada, to shew that Responsible Government has operated most injuriously in that Province. Mr. Maclean's testimony, one way or the other, was never, to be sure, of much value in any community where his talent for invention is known, and we have seldom cared to notice his flights of fancy in respect to this matter, as being too ludicrous to deceive even the most ignorant of his wronies at New London. We refer now to his sayings and doings about Canada for a reason we shall presently shew.

When the Rebellion Losses Bill passed the Legislature, and received the sanction of the highest authority in the Realm, Duncan predicted, on the floor of our own Assembly, that it would be the means of causing a new rebellion, and of making Canada a state of the adjoining Republic. However, the Tories there, seeing they had neither the courage nor the strength to get up another insurrection, and finding themselves laughed at on all sides for threatening to fight the

British Empire into submission to their ridiculous humours—prudently ceased their bravado and bluster about the Indemnity Bill; and the Leagues and Conventions, and the Lord knows what, which were designed to pull John Bull's house over his ears, with all their speechifying and pamphletteering—have faded from the land "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind."

Mr. Maclean is, however, still anxious to make political capital out of Canada, and the neighbouring Provinces, where he says, in the *Islander* of the 18th inst. "Responsible Government has disappointed, in its results, all but those who personally benefit by the general corruption it engenders at the public expense," and goes on to state that in Nova Scotia, the "Responsibles" violated all the promises made to their constituents, and that in Canada they exercise their power in an arbitrary and despotic manner. If the least reliance could be placed on Mr. Maclean's assertion, we might, indeed, feel alarmed lest Responsible Government in this Colony would produce similar results to the public; but we happen to have an authority to the contrary as much superior to Mr. Maclean in veracity as he is to his employer, Mr. Ings, in intellectual ability. The authority we allude to is the *Toronto Globe*—one of the most popular and the best conducted paper in Canada. From a very able sketch of the rise and fall of political parties in Canada, we take the following extracts, for the opportunity of presenting which to our readers we are indebted to the unblushing falsehoods published by the *Islander* on the 18th instant. The first paragraph naturally gives rise to this question: How is it possible that a country, said to be groaning under tyranny, and overwhelmed with corruption, could have made these stupendous strides in wealth and prosperity, for where the former is, the latter cannot exist? The *Globe's* testimony to the extraordinary progress which Canada is now making, is fortified by the Custom House returns which shew an increase of nearly half a million over the importations of last year:—

"Very many years have passed away since the Province of Canada enjoyed the same public tranquillity it does at this moment. The harvest has been abundant and prices are remunerative; trade has been very good, and mercantile accounts promptly met; the summer has been an unusually healthy one, the public exchequer is filled to repletion, money is plentiful in commercial circles, and on every side are springing up fresh evidences of social comfort among the masses. Is it wonderful that the din of political strife should be unheard in the midst of such general prosperity?"

"The position of political parties in Canada at this moment is curious and interesting, but by no means surprising; it is the natural effect of those numerous and important changes which are traced in our political history of the last twenty years. In the good old days of Tory rule in Upper Canada, there was room for but

two parties—the Family Compact, and the opponents of that eminent fraternity. And if one desires to learn the advance of public sentiment of popular rights in Upper Canada, there cannot be a more satisfactory mode than by comparing the intolerant principles and the high-handed practice of the men in authority of that day, with the constitutional system and equitable administration of public affairs we now enjoy."

"The arbitrary and unjust proceedings of the Colonial Government at last produced the rebellion, and the first distinct split in the liberal party. There were, undoubtedly, persons engaged in the rebellion of 1837-8, (beside native Americans naturally on that side), who favored Republican institutions, and sought to connect Upper Canada to the United States; and there were those who preferred British Constitutional principles, fairly carried out, to any other system, but who had been sickened with the indifference of England to the evils existing in the Colony, and who took up arms in desperation. These parties actively favoured the insurrection; but there was a far more numerous class of persons who hated the Family Compact, who condemned the iniquitous government of the day, but who preferred the British Constitution and British rule to any other, and who felt that continued agitation was the right course to be pursued, and would certainly accomplish victory in the end. This class did not favour the outbreak, and either remained quiescent, or took up arms in favour of the Government. One effect of the rebellion was to annihilate the extreme Liberals as a party; many of them fled, others saw their error and retraced, while a larger section were very glad to keep quiet. Socially and politically, those who had openly favoured the rebellion, disappeared from the stage. The more moderate reformers were gainers by the event. The rebellion forced the Home Government to inquire seriously what was the matter in Canada; Lord Durham was sent out, and the admirable report which came from his hands, through the information and suggestions of the moderate Reform party, was the first step towards the establishment of constitutional government in the Province."

THE NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

It will be seen by the following despatch from Earl Gray, that Her Majesty's Government refuses to guarantee the loan of £800,000 Sterling, which the Executive of Nova Scotia are desirous of effecting in England, to be applied to the construction of the European and North American Railway. This refusal has not, however, damped the hopes of the Provincialists and Americans, for they are resolved to raise the money amongst themselves, and to go on with the Rail Road forthwith:—

Downing-street, 21st September, 1850.

SIR—In acknowledging your Despatch, No. 190, of the 29th ult., on the projected Line of Railway from Halifax to Portland, in Maine, I have to express my entire approbation of the degree of support and encouragement given by yourself and the Provincial Administration to this important undertaking.

2. I regret the work as one calculated to be of the highest service to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and instead of considering it as likely to endanger, by

competition, the still more important scheme which has been proposed for connecting Halifax and Quebec, I believe that it is likely to prepare the way for the execution of the latter, and that it will contribute to the same end, namely that of rendering Halifax the great port of Communication between the two Continents of Europe and America.

3. But, while I am most anxious to promote the success of this enterprise, I regret that the same reasons which have hitherto prevented Her Majesty's Government from recommending to Parliament any measure for affording pecuniary assistance towards the construction of the Quebec Railway, will probably stand equally in the way of their advising the guarantee of a Loan for the scheme now in contemplation.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY,
&c. &c.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS.

We have just seen in the hands of a Commissioner of Roads a Circular from the Road Correspondent, recommending him to do as Messrs. Hayden and Higgins seem to have done on their own responsibility, any thing absolutely necessary in their department, and trust to be indemnified by the Assembly—(quere, is there such a body, or will it ever recover from its state of suspended animation?) Now if this be not reversing the acts of the late Lieutenant Governor, what is? Surely the present Administrator and his Council might have suffered his late Excellency's remains to repose for a time in quiet. This act being a decided protest against the policy already pursued, appears to put every individual member of the Council in this dilemma, namely, that if he be a party to this present movement, he ought long ago to have resigned his seat; and if he be not, he ought now to resign.

The public can appreciate without our assistance the value of this futile attempt to regain their power after the treatment received; but the time will speedily come when Councillors, being members of the Legislature, will no longer play these tricks before high heaven, and when not even a Lieutenant Governor will protect them from the responsibility they will then owe to the people.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

A little girl, about 10 years of age, living with her parents at the extreme end of one of the streets leading into Colyton, who has been for some time past attending a school to learn the way to make the far-famed Honiton or pillow lace—the school being at least a quarter of a mile from her parents' house—was seen by Mr. Stecker, the tinman, walking very leisurely down the town between the hours of four and five in the morning on Friday last, in a complete state of nudity, with the exception of her chemise.—Wondering at such an unusual incident she watched her very attentively until she passed his door; her eyes were open, and apparently in a fixed position. She had not gone 50 yards further when she was