

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.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850.

MR. LAWSON'S SECOND LETTER.

We intimated an intention to notice, at some length, a letter published by Mr. Lawson in the *Gazette* of the 24th ult., addressed "to the editor of the *Advertiser*," but its observations having reference entirely to the editor of the *Examiner*, we suppose that the author or printer was too stupid to discover the mistake. On a second perusal of this marvellous production, however—and we think it would be difficult to find in the whole range of English composition anything which less deserved a second reading—we discover nothing worthy of particular notice. We charged Mr. Lawson with inconsistency—with a disposition to change his opinions of political men, when change suited his convenience. We proved the charge, and he himself confirmed it. We therefore feel ourselves to be in a position similar to that once held by an eminent Barrister, who was expected to make a flaming speech on the trial of a notorious delinquent, whose guilt it was thought he would establish beyond the possibility of doubt, but who disappointed the expectations of the crowd that panted for a display, by quietly telling the Court and Jury that the Counsel for the defence had so conducted his case as to prove the guilt rather than the innocence of the accused, and that it was quite unnecessary for him either to address the Jury or to call evidence.

Mr. Lawson raises the plea in mitigation of his offence, that whilst he was editor of the *Review*, he was not pledged to any particular line of politics, and that he ought to have been allowed the privilege, therefore, of pinning his faith to one party to-day and to another one to-morrow, according as he should think which was in the right, and which was in the wrong. This is the stereotyped excuse of your "loose fish;" they swim with the current, and any school which affords the best bait and the best company is always the best to them.

But Mr. Lawson intimates that he offered his advice to the Liberal party when, last Spring, they resolved upon stopping the Supplies, and that if he had been honoured with their confidence, he would have willingly shared their triumph or their defeat, though his advice might not have been acted upon. It would appear, then, from this intimation, that Mr. Lawson is actuated by private pique and jealousy, and not by public principle, in now opposing the views of the Liberal party. He would have joined with them had they admitted him into their counsels; as they did not, he is determined to be opposed to them! An intimation such as this is quite sufficient to shew that Mr. Lawson is a person who might prove an

unsafe and treacherous depository of the confidence of any party.

It being evidently the intention of the Lieutenant Governor—(we were going to write "Government," but it is matter for doubt whether, properly speaking, there is any such thing as a Government in existence here)—to set aside the Legislative institutions of the country, and to rule Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of her dominions after the fashion of a Highland Laird—it becomes the duty of our fellow colonists to consider what course it is best for them to pursue under the extraordinary circumstances in which they are placed.

It was only reasonable to expect that His Excellency would take some considerable time to make his communications to England after the prorogation of the Legislature in May last, but it is absurd to suppose that he has not, or could not have, completed all the necessary correspondence long ere this. Indeed there can be no doubt that his Excellency is in possession of Her Majesty's decision on the question at issue between the Assembly and the Governor, and that he delays communicating it to the public, in order that the country may suffer from the continued want of its usual legislation, and thereby afford gratification to the resentment which he harbours against the People's Representatives; and in order, likewise, that the present holders of office, to whom he has blindly and unscrupulously lent himself, may continue in the enjoyment of the profits of place after they have lost the honour. It occurs to us, therefore, that it would be advisable for the people to meet in their several Electoral Districts, and decide upon sending a respectful remonstrance to the Throne, to inform Her Majesty of the conduct of her Representative towards her people in this Colony, and to point out—apart from His Excellency's past administration of the public affairs—that his long-continued and increasing bodily infirmity (which, there is reason to apprehend, has not left his intellect untouched) renders him incapable of carrying on the Government of the Colony. It is well known that at the present time there are some important Chancery cases waiting for his Excellency's adjudication, and that the postponement of these cases from time to time is of serious detriment to some of the parties concerned. We feel assured that if Her Majesty's Ministers were made aware of his Excellency's condition, and of the fact of two of the principal officers of his Government having absconded from the Colony within a few weeks of each other, he would be immediately called upon to retire from a position which nature and habit has unfitted him to occupy, and in which he meets with less regard, less confidence, and less respect than any of his predecessors.

THE steamer *Rose* brought the usual Colonial and American Mails on Thursday evening, from our papers by which we have selected the latest and most interesting intelligence, including British and Foreign news, received in New York by the Steamships *Pacific* and *Niagara*, and conveyed to us in Halifax papers of the 1st and 2nd inst.

Previously to the Steamer's leaving Pictou on Thursday a telegraphic despatch was received from Halifax, communicating the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer that morning at 9 o'clock. We shall have the Mail for this Island to-morrow evening. Mr. Daniel Davies, Mr. Douse, Mr. Wightman, of Three Rivers, and Mr. Clow, of Murray Harbour, we have learned from the same despatch, came passengers in the steamer from England.

News by the Pacific!

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on Saturday evening last, in ten days and five hours from Liverpool, being the shortest passage yet made! We select the following items of news from papers brought by her:—

The Manchester trade report of the 10th is the most unsatisfactory that has been made for several weeks—needy manufacturers having in some cases accepted terms which, with cotton and yarns at present prices, are ruinously low. The general tendency in all departments are a downward one. A shilling per lb., it is stated, is offered for shirtings and printings, the yarn for which to-day would cost 11d.—The German and Russian merchants, in consequence of the late re-action, are operating with great caution and show less confidence than they did in the maintenance of prices; the market, upon the whole, does not show any symptoms of improvement.

The Russian fleet has formed a line across the bay of Kiel with some Danish men of war, to prevent any of the Holstein gun-boats and steamers from their present anchorage. This is regarded as an act of more direct intervention than has hitherto been assumed by the Russian Admiral.

Gen. Haynau.—After the rescue of this noted character by the police, he was confined to bed at his hotel during the day. On Friday he was visited by a number of the Austrian nobles and others resident in London; and in order to avoid the recurrence of display of feeling similar to what took place at Perkins & Co's brewery, arrangements were made for his quitting England, and in the course of Friday night he took his departure.

It has been mentioned that the firm of Barclay & Perkins had suspended the whole of the hands employed in their establishment. Such, however, is not the case. Although the firm greatly regretted the occurrence, they did not see that any good would result by their adopting such a course. And in order that the excitement may be allayed in every possible manner, the signature of "General Haynau," in the visitors' book has been obliterated, much to the satisfaction of the whole staff. It is almost certain that no further explanation will be afforded on the subject.

News by the Niagara!

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* arrived at New York on the 27th ult. The *Halifax Morning Chronicle* takes the following items from a Boston paper of the 29th ult.:—

George Hamilton, British Minister at Florence, died on the 3rd.

The Berlin Cabinet have resolved not to allow Austrian troops to interfere in Electoral Hesse. A state of seige has been proclaimed there, and several newspapers were seized.

Among the passengers in the *Niagara* are Mr. Prescott and Son, and Mr. G. T. Curtis, of Boston.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The *Cologne Gazette* of the 10th, had a telegraphic despatch from Altona of the 9th, stating that some skirmishing took place on the previous day. On the whole of the out posts, the left wing of the Holsteiners, the 9th and 11th battalions of foot and 1st regiment were driven back upon Studarstapel, but being reinforced by another detachment, they advanced again and forced the Danes back upon the French. Fifty-eight captured Danes were brought to Rendsborough, and the wounded of the 1st regiment of the line, in wagons to Heide.—The centre of the Holstein army has advanced to Jagel, near Schleswig and Breckendroff.—It appears from Dresden letters of the 5th inst., that Austria, and those German governments which stand on her side, are preparing to interfere in the Duchies. The Bavarian government had issued a decree prohibiting subscriptions and collections in aid of the Schleswig Holstein cause.

FROM WEST INDIES.

It is stated in *St. Lucia Palladium* of 16th August, on the authority of rumor, that "Soloque," or "Faustin Premier," of Hayti, has been assassinated by his Prime Minister.

Saint Lucia continued to be deluged with rain, accompanied at times with high winds. As the manufacturing process had closed on nearly all the sugar estates, the planters were not so much inconvenienced by the weather as they otherwise would have been. We hear good accounts of the young cotton plants, put in as an experiment in different places. The crop of sugar is estimated at 1500 hogsheads less than last year.

UNITED STATES.

A movement has been made by some Englishmen in New York, towards raising a sum of money for the purpose of making a complimentary present to the Operatives employed in the Brewery of Barclay, Perkins & Co., London, as a testimonial of approval for the reception given to General Haynau. Jenny Lind's sixth and last concert for the present at New York, on Tuesday evening was attended by 9000 persons. She would arrive in Boston on Thursday, and give her first concert there in the Tremont Temple on Friday evening. The sale of tickets for the choice of seats took place on Wednesday.—The first choice of a single seat was purchased, a good deal of competition, by E. O. Dodge, vocalist, for \$265; the second by Mr. Hale, artist, for \$24. Among the bidders for the choice seat, we notice the name of Mr. Fetridge, bookseller, who offered \$425 and his hat!—The gross proceeds of the sale, it was expected, would amount to \$16,000.

The Albany Atlas states that Jenny