

uniform Judiciary would take the place of the present absurd and, we think, unjust method of judicial procedure; for instance: in Canada the laws of that Province would at once be modified, and the old French practice that still in many instances is in existence would be at once destroyed, as not adapted to the then existing state of things, and the English law as practiced in the Courts of Westminster and King's Bench would become the prevailing law practice of the United Colonies! As it now is, a native of one Colony on going into a neighbouring Province finds every thing about him changed; he is accustomed, if a native of Nova Scotia, to the currency, the tariff, and the law practice of his own Colony; but on going to New Brunswick, Canada, Newfoundland, or P. E. Island, he finds that although born in British subject, yet in effect and in fact he is a foreigner to all intents and purposes, and he is lost in the labyrinth of difficulties by which he is so unexpectedly surrounded. He was formerly led to believe that all the colonies were dependencies of the same Empire; but he holds his rights and his property on a different tenure from what he did in Nova Scotia, and has good reason to suppose that all his preconceived notions cease to exist, so soon as he passes an imaginary line which divides one Province from another.

It is quite possible this complete change in the political and commercial relations of the British North American Provinces, that would be produced by the Federal Union of them, would do away with local Legislatures, and their place be supplied by a United Parliament of the entire British Provinces, collected at some central point. In this way a number of petty Sovereigns, as our Governors are, would be swept into oblivion, and we should have some of the advantages, as we have now much of the mockery of royalty. The only real appearance of greatness now attached to the different Governments is the enormous expense attending the administration of these Governments, without producing any commensurate good to the public.

In the discussion of this question we do not pretend to enter into details, as that would take up more space than we can afford; but we wish to point out what we conceive may be the result of changes which we believe must sooner or later be introduced, if the Government of the Colonies is to be carried on with harmony, and in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the people—without which, we conceive, no government is based on a solid or just foundation.

We are satisfied of this, that, at the present moment, our own Legislature has not that weight, which it is entitled to in England, even in the management of our own local matters, as is proven by the non-assent of the Government to the Crown Lands Bill, which was passed by the Legislature at its last Session. This Bill has been disallowed for no good reason; but it is supposed the representatives of parties here who are interested in keeping up the present system have been more potent at home than our General Assembly. It is quite possible that under a union of the Provinces no man would dare with impunity to place his private interests in opposition to the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives.

The only question that would be of any weight in the settlement of the question of a Union, would probably be that of Revenue, and here no doubt many will join issue. Nova Scotia would scarcely think it fair that Prince Edward Island should participate to the same extent as she ought. Neither would Newfoundland be inclined to share with Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, because in that Province the revenue is nearly all exhausted by the officials. As to spending money there on roads and bridges, a man would be considered a fit subject for a lunatic asylum who thought of such a method of applying, not the public, but the official funds.

The revenues of each Province should be collected under a uniform rate of duties, and paid into the Treasury of the United Provinces, and after deducting the proportion of expense, according to the population of each Province, the balance should be appropriated to the general improvement of the Province from whence that money was derived. This, by means of sub-treasuries, would at once remove the greatest and only difficulty that would appear to exist against the Union of the British North American Colonies under one head, which, acting in unison with the Imperial Government, would place these Colonies on a better footing than can be expected under the present system.—*Acadian Recorder.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;

Your editorial articles comprehend all that is necessary to say on the local politics of the Colony, and that so well to the purpose, that I think it precludes many who have the ability to write, from lending a hand in the good cause. But I have not the presumption to suppose that I am among the number; notwithstanding, I am a person who take, and have for the last few years taken a deep interest in the affairs of this Island, and never, in my opinion, at any period of its history did the welfare of its inhabitants demand so much vigilance and energy on the part of the liberal portion of the people than it does now. I might have said, since the beginning of the session of the Legislature.

We cannot forget the extreme anxiety manifested by the officials of Charlottetown and their willing dependants, at the result of the Controverted Elections last winter, and also at the question of Responsible Government then in progress. They plainly saw the situation in which they stood. Oh! I would that the hard-working part of the community knew their own strength and their rights, as well as do those who have always lived and fattened on their industry. Then came Mr. Coles' election—the meetings—the subscription fund to defray Mr. McCallum's expenses, and the extraordinary exertions made by these parties to induce the electors of that District to return McCallum—who, for his own sake, I regret to say, had become their miserable dupe on that occasion—instead of returning Mr. Coles, the fearless advocate of liberal measures, and the undaunted exposé of official abuse and corruption.

Finding their influence and patronage getting beautifully less, and some of their situations tottering, they employed, through various interests, a crew of miserable persons—very properly described the "Black Watch," to commence a crusade against Sir Henry V. Huntley, which resulted in nothing better than to enable Mr. Palmer to see London, and the Speaker to see his friends in England (for I believe he had plenty of time to spare) at the expense of the officials and their dupes.

Nothing displeases the Official Clique who have always had the distribution of place and power, more than to see several of the appointments made by His Excellency from the rank of the liberals—a circumstance new in the history of the Colony, whether the Liberals were in power or out of it. I was credibly informed that a certain person who holds no less than four lucrative situations under the Government, has been going about endeavouring to get signatures to a Petition censuring His Excellency for recent appointments made by him; and also finding fault with the parties appointed. Perhaps some of those gentlemen have not had the benefits of society and education to the extent that this official had; but for judgment, independence and integrity, neither of them would yield to this officious functionary; and if his propensity for prying into the conduct of public officers continue, I would advise him to try nearer home—if he does not some one else will.

The country must feel grateful for the plain and able manner you have placed before them the various circumstances which have occurred connected with their dearest interests.

Yours, &amp;c.,

King's county, 27th Oct., 1847.

T.

## THE EXAMINER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1847.

## THE NEW APPOINTMENT TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

JAMES WARBURTON, Esquire, M. P. P., was this week gazetted to fill the seat at the Executive Board, vacant by the removal of Mr. Palmer. Collard and some of his political associates have laboured hard to deceive the public into the belief that there were missing Despatches interfering with Sir Henry's appointment of a successor to Mr. Palmer. Now, this is proved to be not only untrue, but the very opposite is the truth; for, as all that is contained in the Despatches on the subject is Mr. Palmer's dismissal, and Sir Henry is not yet removed, it is a strong presumption that there was no intention to leave a chance to the Clique of advising the new Governor in the distribution of this most important piece of

patronage. We have ever been an advocate for a reconstruction of the Council, but the House of Assembly, having neglected to pursue any direct means towards the attainment of this end, further than the adoption of the Responsible Government address, the ordinary course of events is producing such a reconstruction as we could desire, and such only as could be brought about by a Lieutenant Governor opposed to the undue ascendancy of the Clique.

Now, the appointment of Mr. Warburton is one of peculiar propriety. In the first place, he is neither the nominee of the Compact, nor a pet of the fourteen influential men who think themselves of consequence enough to govern the Island by means of a Charlottetown coterie. In the second place, he is a member of the Popular Branch of the Legislature, and though therefore, obnoxious to the Compact, with their allies, Messrs. Pope, Collard & Co., his appointment will not only be grateful to the people in the enlarged and constitutional sense, but it will be a guarantee of the consistency of the Lieutenant Governor, that he will preserve in the Executive that due proportion of popular influence to which he has given his assent: Then Mr. Warburton is the representative of a large agricultural District; and the rights of all persons engaged in agriculture are safe in his hands. Mr. Warburton, too, we have heard, when he came to the Island, brought introductions from Lords Glenelg and Stanley, to the Head of this Government, which, it is presumed, through the secret influence of the clique, were never noticed: a circumstance of some moment just now, for if an angel from above were to be nominated to the Council, there are those who are presumptuous enough to think that the nomination of the Representative of Majesty is as nothing, if not accompanied by their sanction. Messrs. Pope and Palmer are living witnesses to this infatuation—for such it is, and although the lesson which they have learned from the experience of a year or two, may have been somewhat annoying and expensive, we trust their party will derive some benefit from it in the time to come.

Some of Mr. Palmer's friends, those gentle friends whose souls shivered at the bare thought of *him* being displaced, professed to think that Mr. Warburton—living as he does at a great distance from town—would not accept the vacant seat—that indeed "his attendance on Council days would be so very expensive, that there would be no doubt of his declining the proffered honour!" and—and—and—there would still be some chance of getting Mr. Palmer reinstated on the arrival of Sir Henry's successor. Mr. Warburton will, however, disappoint their hopes, for we are at liberty to inform our friends, that he will accept the seat, and thus shew that he is prepared to make sacrifices for the honour and benefit of the country of his adoption; and for the furtherance of those sound constitutional principles of Government, of which he was a consistent and courageous advocate in the last session of the Legislature.

## PLOUGHING MATCH AT CAVENDISH.

On Tuesday last we attended a Ploughing Match which came off in a spacious field owned by Mr. David Robertson, at Cavendish. The day was delightfully fine—bright, warm and enlivening—and while it helped to impart a peculiar interest to the business of the day, it gave a zest to every enjoyment, and an appearance of beauty to objects otherwise unattractive. The Ploughmen with their fourteen teams, commenced their labours at an early hour of the day, and pursued them with unabated vigour until about four o'clock, when a field of about ten acres was, excepting two or three ridges, admirably and completely ploughed.

Mr. Chester Woolner carried off the first prize; and there was not one upon the ground who hesitated to say that he did not deserve it. His work showed close and persevering practice, and his performance of it, an interest and readiness in his handling of the Plough, which cannot fail to place him beyond all competitors.

At the close of the day's work, the Judges and Ploughmen, together with their visitors and friends, sat down to a table furnished by Mr. Robertson with every substantial viand, and many a luxury, which either the taste or appetite of his guests could desire; whilst another party feasted right royally and merrily at the hospitable house of Mr. Andrew Clarke, where every dish bore testimony to the fullness and richness of the gene-