

to give a thousand a year in order to make him Solicitor General. Mr. C. then called the attention of the Electors to the condition of the Streets and Roads in Charlottetown and Royalty, and asked if they would not disgrace any country: still, no matter how flagrantly Mr. Palmer had neglected his duty to the great body of his constituents, he was held to have claims to their graces, because, in order to satisfy a little clique of officials, he helped to malign and persecute the late Lieutenant Governor,—but he (Mr. C.) was glad to know that the influence of that Clique was rapidly on the decline; and there could be no doubt that if the next General Election returned a majority of Representatives in favour of Responsible Government, the power of that faction would be utterly destroyed. But so long as constituencies return men like Mr. Palmer, they deny themselves the rights of British subjects, and sanction the perpetual poverty and oppression of the country, for the policy of the party of which he is the organ, to keep the Island in poverty so that they may be kept in power. Mr. Coles concluded by deprecating the connection sought to be established between the conduct of the late Governor and the present election. He could not see what Sir Henry Huntley, who is long gone, had to do with the politics of the Island now. Mr. Lord thanked his friends, Messrs. Coles and Brodyerick, for the handsome manner in which they had introduced him to the Electors. No personal feeling induced his opposition to Mr. Palmer. He came forward only at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and he was willing to risk the sacrifice of his private interests to remove Mr. Palmer from the Legislature, as he thought the time had arrived when a stop should be put to the extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, so earnestly promoted by Mr. Palmer in the last Session. He had made up his mind, that if he (Mr. Lord) could help it, Mr. Palmer should never represent him and his property again; and with these views, he sought to bring Mr. Artemas Davison—a respectable young mechanic—into the field; but from his youth, many people thought he would not be successful. He (Mr. L.) was surprised to find, that some of the mechanics of Charlottetown were disposed to support Mr. Palmer after the manner in which he treated their Petition to the Legislature last winter. He did not positively refuse his sanction to that Petition—but he gave it such a reluctant and lukewarm support, that he would have acted more honestly had he declined in the first instance having any thing to do with it. Mr. P's friends profess to believe that his re-election is quite certain—and yet when he (Mr. L.) took that young boy by the hand (pointing to Mr. Davison), as some of the opposite party have called him, they were seen running in all directions canvassing the town—and one wealthy merchant with whom he (Mr. L.) had dealt to the amount of thousands of pounds passed him by in the street, looking as black as a thunder cloud. But he was independent of them, and despised their surly looks. Mr. L. then went on to notice a very indecent but contemptible attack made upon him in a late No. of the *Islander*, having reference to his position many years since as a member of the Legislature, and reproached in strong terms the cowardice of the man who would shelter himself under an anonymous name to attack the public or private character of any person. Mr. L. alluded to similar conduct on the part of Mr. Coles's opponents in the Spring of 1847, and pointed to one individual in the crowd, who was actively employed in circulating anonymous and scurrilous placards. But, continued he, "if they think to frighten me by such abuse, they will find they have mistaken their man." Mr. L. then referred to the Despatch read by Mr. Coles. It was clear that Lord Grey required no provision to be made for the Lieutenant Governor. The encouragement of our trade was the object contemplated by his Lordship. But the Solicitor General had said that the Tax would come out of the pockets of the Proprietors; this is not the case: the conditions on which the tenants hold their leases require them to pay all taxes; and thus we find an additional burthen placed upon them through Mr. P's legislation, in order to secure himself a situation, and make way for his elevation to the Bench, for it may be supposed that should Mr. Peters, in course of time, fall into the office of Chief Justice, Mr. Palmer will become the Assistant Judge at a Salary of £500 a year. A very nice reward for his wonderful services on your behalf! Had Mr. Palmer laboured as strenuously for the public interests during the 14 years he had been

in the House, as he has laboured for the advancement of his own interests, Charlottetown would now present an appearance far different from what it is. He (Mr. Lord) thought it was not necessary for him to make any detailed avowal of his political principles. He declared himself a Liberal, and wholly independent of the Compact party. He concluded by returning thanks for the patient hearing afforded him.

The other speeches we have not space nor time to sketch. In the course of Mr. Palmer's address, he accused, in angry terms, the Hon. Mr. Coles with having sold himself to the Liberal Party. Mr. Coles gave the only reply that such an accusation merited, by stating that it was a lie; whereupon, the Hon. Mr. Haviland, from the crowd, told Mr. Coles he was "a blackguard." Mr. C. then appealed to the Electors, in the most gentlemanly manner, for a vindication of his conduct. Many of them had known him from infancy, and he called upon them to say whether he had ever acquitted himself in a blackguard manner. He knew the motives which prompted such attacks upon him. He would not sell himself to the Compact, and countenance their corruptions; he was determined to serve his country faithfully; and hence he was to be assailed with all the virulence of a Faction who sought their own aggrandisement, and nothing more.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. Haviland has since apologized for the affront given to the Hon. Mr. Coles.

#### TO-MORROW.

"To-morrow's action!  
\* \* \* \* \*  
—"Gaze with longing eyes upon to-morrow."  
DR. JOHNSON.

WE are, for once in our lives, inclined to deride the poet's caution, when he tells us not to "gaze with longing eyes upon to-morrow." Ere the ink will have dried upon our types, it will be a great fact in the history of our Island politics—it will decide the supremacy or the reverse of a Faction which has for many years held Charlottetown in subjection, and attempted to controul, through its omnipotence here, the public mind in every creek and cranny of the Colony. The shifts, and turns, and artifices, and threats, and cajolery, resorted to by the friends of Mr. Palmer during the last ten days, in the progress of the very diligent canvass which they have been compelled to make—convince us of two things at least, that the Solicitor General is not the most popular man in the Colony, and that his re-election is regarded as a doubtful and difficult case. When two years ago Mr. George Coles, having rebelled against the majesty of the Oligarchy, was to be driven with contumely from the Hustings, their *posse comitatus* valiantly took the field, supported by understrappers of all sorts and sizes, and every body who knew nothing of the feeling of the country, thought Mr. Coles a rash and reckless man for putting himself in opposition to such a power. Not a stone was left unturned—not a lie was left untold—not a pound unspent; but Mr. Coles's present position shews who wore the laurels, and who hung their heads in shame. The same men are now in the field against Mr. Lord—the same influences are set in operation, and greater exertions, if that be possible, are used to obtain a victory. On this occasion the enemy has decidedly the vantage ground—being in their own stronghold, and led by a General of more redoubtable calibre, at least in name, than what the defeated James McCallum proved. If they gain, they will have nothing to brag of—if they lose, the whole Island will have won not merely a triumph, but an instructive lesson. For the sequel, we "gaze with longing eyes upon to-morrow."

Some of Mr. Palmer's supporters contend that he ought not to be opposed at the present time—that he ought to be allowed to serve out the present Parliament. This convenient excuse was not thought of when Mr. Coles returned to his constituents. Out he should go, if they had their will, and if the Parliament had but a month to live. Others again say, Mr. Palmer should be elected in consideration of his having gone to England as a Delegate, and for which we have now to pay to the tune of a thousand a-year. A wise consideration surely! We look upon this as one of the strongest reasons why Mr. Palmer should not be returned. "But he is a man of business habits, and is possessed of talent!" Pray, what would be the use of sending him to the House at all, if he had not a turn for business. His business ap-

pears, however, to have been, to encumber the Statute Book with a variety of laws, which take up the time of one Session in debating, and the time of another in repealing or amending, and none of which are designed to develop the resources of the Colony—to give an impetus to its Trade, Agriculture or Fisheries. His talent consists in being able to draw out a speech "of thundering length and learned sound," and which leaves about as deep an impression on the minds of those who have the misfortune to be compelled to listen to it, as would the moaning of the night wind or the grating of a rusty door. As a lawyer, he is not wanted where a Law Clerk is employed—as an orator he has not, nor is he likely to shed lustre on our annals—as a statesman, he acts on the principle of the *meum*, and suffers the *tuum* to go to the d—l. Mr. Lord is interested in the commercial prosperity of the Island—Mr. Palmer is deeply interested in the prosperity and supremacy of the Oligarchy—Mr. Lord is anxious to see our harbours thronged with ships—Mr. Palmer is anxious to see his office thronged with clients—Mr. Lord desires to place the patronage of the Crown at the disposal of the people through their Representatives—Mr. Palmer's policy is to confine its exercise solely to a Lieutenant Governor who may be under the immediate influence of a few men in office, and who will elevate the connexions and dependants of those officials, to the exclusion of real merit—Mr. Lord aims at economy in the expenditure of the public money—Mr. Palmer practices extravagance—Mr. Lord advocates a reduction in the amount of our civil list—Mr. Palmer votes for an increase—Mr. Lord can deliver his sentiments clearly and correctly without unnecessarily prolonging the public time—Mr. Palmer will spend hours in making a speech, without being either very perspicuous or very correct. Which, then, is likely to be of more service to the country?—he who has spent fourteen years in the Legislature, without consistency but in one thing—that of forwarding his own interests and those of his party, and without effecting any improvement in the condition of the country—or he whose integrity, frankness and independence, furnish a guarantee that he would be consistent in his conduct and zealous in the discharge of his duties. We despair not the question will be answered as it should be, and therefore we "gaze with longing eyes upon to-morrow."

INFORMATION FOR ELECTORS.—As some of the Electors may not be aware that the Election for to-morrow will be held under the new Act passed last Session, it may be well to state—that the Election must be finished on one day—that there will be two polling places, and that no Elector can poll out of the division in which his qualification is placed, under a penalty of Five Pounds. Non-resident Electors must poll in the division in which their qualification is situate. The first or Western Polling Division comprises all to the Westward of the Malpeque Road and the Westward of Great George Street. The Eastern Polling Division comprises all to the Eastward of the Malpeque Road, and to the Eastward of Great George Street.

#### DISTRICT SCHOOL AT BAY FORTUNE.

We are highly gratified to have the opportunity of presenting our readers with the following Report of the Examination of the District School of Bay Fortune, conducted by Mr. ROBERT BLAKE IRVING, late of this Town. As a thorough Master of his Profession—as an experienced, skilful and accomplished Teacher, we were sure that Mr. Irving, when we first heard of his settlement at Bay Fortune, would not only give entire satisfaction to the community who had the good fortune to obtain his services, but be of important advantage to the cause of Education throughout the Colony, by stimulating the inhabitants of other Districts to place their District Schools on a more efficient footing than very many of them are at present. The inadequacy of remuneration usually allowed to District Teachers is, however, a serious drawback to efficiency; yet, we are convinced that if good Teachers could be obtained, Trustees of District Schools would be more disposed to bestir themselves to obtain liberal allowances for gentlemen of talent and education, who would be willing to fill the responsible and onerous office of Teacher; and we feel satisfied that Mr. Irving's example will prove of great service to the many young men throughout the Island, engaged in the Profession of which that gentleman is so distinguished an ornament.