

Thus the money account would stand, or if the items are too high or too low, the account is so in the same proportion in each table, the conclusion will be still just.

It appears then, so far, that there is an advantage of £1 2s. in favour of the green crop plan; but can any one satisfactorily calculate the value of the much greater quantity of labour which will be required in the latter table than the former? The expense of getting the green crop in, keeping it hoed, (an enormous item, where turnips are substituted for Potatoes,) the getting up, the storing, and carrying to market—to say nothing of the 6th year, which will be found, if ploughing be then resorted to, to produce a good crop of Wheat; or if the land be mowed, a far superior quantity of grass than in the 6th year, according to the plan of the 2d table: but I have not yet said a word about the comparative charge of procuring manure by purchase, and of necessary stock for the purpose; nor have I altogether sufficient positive and practical information to rely on for the purpose: yet I make no doubt that if the attendance on cattle, losses by disease, and occasional insufficient means of keep, as in the last year, be all considered, the advantage will be, in any situation where lime can be had, decidedly in favour of the artificial means. Now, considering all these matters, and carefully comparing them, I do not doubt that in the five years' process, according to the first table, there will be an advantage over the other of 30s. an acre per annum. My brother farmers, in whose cause I will submit to anything, must, if they please, with "Dandy Dinmont," consider me a visionary or a novice, for which I do not care, if they will only just for their own sake, think for themselves; and let them be assured, that so far as the public interest is concerned, they will be for ever, not only the producers, but the consumers, and that the prosperity of the Colony is mainly in their hands, and will ever be so, in a country devoid of manufactures, long after Ship-builders and lumberers have ceased to exist. Let them therefore consider the importance of their position, and use the best means of maintaining it, which they will find, to a very great extent, to depend on keeping themselves independent, which they can only do by a judicious and economical application of the materials Providence has placed in their hands.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Mr. Editor;—I beg, through the medium of your Journal, to urge upon those gentlemen who hold the office of "Pump and Well Assessors," the necessity of admonishing the contractor, in order to a more faithful discharge of his duties.

A Pump in Prince Street has been without a cover to the box, and the well entirely exposed, for at least a month. It is impossible to calculate the amount of trouble and anxiety such a circumstance entails upon that portion of the community who live adjacent thereto. Besides the danger of accidents (and it is providential that none have occurred, so many children living in the neighbourhood), it is not *very pleasant*, according to my notions of delectation, when partaking of a repast, to discover portions of decomposed animal and other matter, floating about in the vessel.

We are called upon yearly to pay our assessment, and in justice we demand a supply of clean and wholesome water, when attainable. If we have such officers as "Pump and Well Assessors," let them manage their affairs "according to the thing," and then there will be no complaint.

I make no apology for the severity in which these remarks are penned. I consider it to be my duty, as well as the duty of others: and were I a member of the "Anti poking your nose into other people's business society," I should consider it no infringement of its rules, to attend to my own, and to urge upon others the necessity of doing likewise.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.,

LEVIS.

Oct. 14, 1847.

THE EXAMINER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

THE ANSWER TO THE PETITION.

In publishing the Despatch received by the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Petition praying for his continuance in the Government, some remarks will not be out of place.

We beg, first, to direct the attention of our readers to the date of the Despatch. It was written on the 12th of August—two days before the memorable Delegates left this Island, and three days before any information could be given by Mr. Duncan, who left for England in the previous packet, and who intended, we were told, to play a part in the drama that was to be played before the Colonial Secretary under the management of the celebrated Joseph Pope. Earl Grey, therefore, knew nothing of the Mission, when he pronounced his deci-

sion on the Petition. All the trouble, anxiety and agitation, have gone for nought; and the money wrung by the most arrant duplicity from the most woe-begone dupes, to enable the Delegates to show their *handsome physiognomies* in the great metropolis—has been fruitlessly, foolishly applied.

The mortifying reflection which this simple fact must awaken in the minds of the duped, cannot fail to render them objects of sincere commiseration.

"Her Majesty," says the Despatch, "was pleased to receive the same (that is, the Petition) very graciously." This sentence emphatically contradicts the absurd falsehood, industriously propagated previously to the publication of the Despatch, to the effect that Her Majesty did not receive the Petition, but rejected it, premises, prayer and all.

Again—"It has been extremely satisfactory to me to have it in my power to lay before the Queen *these proofs of the favourable opinion which you have obtained of so LARGE A PORTION OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.*" Here, then, is proof that one great object of our Petition has been carried out. We were never very sanguine that its prayer would be acceded to: It has been "graciously received," and it has given "proofs of the favourable opinion" entertained towards Sir Henry "by a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects."—When His Excellency had given the most manifest evidences of a change of policy, every liberal man in the Colony felt desirous of expressing his approval of the change: that approval was signified by signing the Petition, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to receive it. The Petitioners have, then, so far succeeded. And if the Governor be to give the Administration into the hands of another, at the expiration of his official term, and *in accordance with an established rule*—his adversaries cannot plume themselves on being accessory to the enforcement of that rule.

But the Petition in favour of the Governor has been attended by other important results. First, it has been the means of sending the Delegates on their wild-goose chase, for their best friends have often declared, the Mission would never have been thought of, but for the first Petition. Secondly, many of the officials having openly and secretly abetted the Delegation, an enquiry into their proceedings has been the result. The false and absurd charges contained in the Delegates' Petition, has, no doubt, forced upon his Excellency the necessity of making many important representations to the Imperial Government of the mismanagement of some of the public offices of this Colony. These representations cannot fail to be followed by some beneficial changes. Thirdly, if the accusations against the Governor be listened to by the Colonial Secretary, they must be substantiated. Lord Grey will not place any confidence in the bare assertions of two men—one of whom he never saw nor heard of in his life, and the other, it is very well known, stands low in the estimation of the Colonial office, from the farago of falsehood, meanness and nonsense put forth in his resignation letter last year. Enquiry into the truth of the charges must be had; and the result of this enquiry will be delay: so, instead of hastening the departure of the Governor, the Mission may become the means of prolonging his stay. If no such enquiry be brought about, we can only suppose that his Excellency will be removed with the "favorable opinion he has obtained," and the Delegates be dismissed from the Colonial Office *with cool contempt*. Messrs. Pope and Palmer will do something, or *absolutely nothing*: If an interview be given them, Her Majesty will never condemn Her Representative on ex parte statements. The truth and justice of Sir Henry's case could not fail to triumph over the falsehood and malice of his enemies. But we strongly suspect that Pope—if he should learn from any of the Clerks of the Colonial Office that the Petition has been replied to—will never ask for an interview with Earl Grey; but will return to the Island, as soon as his funds can be replenished, as wise as when he left—crest-fallen and utterly contemptible.

In any case, indeed, an enquiry would be eminently serviceable to the country—and feeling convinced of this, we do hope that Earl Grey will not give the Delegates a summary dismissal, if they have moral courage enough to present themselves at the Colonial Office—although the odium which would therefrom attach to them would be nothing more than their just reward. We say that an enquiry into the various matters com-

plained of in the Petition, and into the unanswerable facts which his Excellency has communicated to the Colonial Office ere this, to be in readiness for Messrs. Palmer and Pope—would be eminently serviceable to the country: how? because it would force upon the attention of Her Majesty's Minister the real state of the public affairs of this Island—open up scenes of official corruption not to be paralleled in any other dependency of the Empire; and convince Earl Grey, better than all the addresses that were ever passed in the Local Legislature—of the necessity of conceding to this Island that System of Government which will be the best safeguard not only against public abuses, but against the annoyance of all future Delegations. If this country had an efficient and Responsible Executive Council—public functionaries in the various departments who would not oppose and seek to thwart the principles of a majority of the people, but who would discharge their duties faithfully, and maintain at least a neutral position in all the local political controversies of the day—the disputes which have from time to time arisen between the Governor and the governed, could not possibly recur. With a Whig Ministry pledged to concede Responsible Government to all the Colonies—with a Governor General who glories in the application of the System, and who every day witnesses its efficient working in the Administration immediately under his care,—there is every reason to hope, that if the Mission to England have any effect at all, it will be just such a one as has been farthest from the thoughts of its projectors, and which they shall have ample causes to deplore—that is, the placing of the People of this Island in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights on a level with the inhabitants of the other North American Provinces.

Another, and perhaps not less important advantage that has been gained, is discoverable in the greatly improved tone of the public mind. Want of intelligence upon, and indifference to the business of Government, must leave any country an easy prey to the designs of a few active and intriguing men in office. Any people indifferent to their public rights—regardless of the administration of justice in any department—ready to look with complacency and confidence on men in power, without troubling themselves to ascertain the grounds on which they build their confidence—are slaves in effect though they be not enslaved. Stolid indifference and unreflecting confidence have long, amongst British American Colonists, been the true sources of corruption on the part of public functionaries, rather, perhaps, than inherent principles of vice and injustice. It is a well-known maxim, that to be free requires but the will—not to be tamely cherished, but to be firmly expressed and steadily pursued. But to be governed well, it is not sufficient that the chief ruler of any country be actuated by pure and patriotic motives: he directs the business of the state—those entrusted to carry out its details need to be actuated by the same motives. If the private servant of a man happen to do wrong, he will surely withhold his confidence from him or dismiss him; but the people here have too long been compelled, by vicious training, to repose confidence in the public servants, whether they do right or wrong, and to yield submission even to the most flagrant injustice. This state of things is not, however, likely to continue. The recent agitation has helped materially to awaken the latent energies of the popular mind—has brought public opinion to bear upon the acts of the servants of the Government; and the day is not far distant, when that opinion shall be the only guide to official patronage.

From the last two years of Sir Henry's administration, we date the commencement of an important era in the history of this Island. During these two years, he has done more than all his predecessors ever thought of doing, to emancipate the Government from the thralldom of an irresponsible Faction, who have grown rich and supercilious through the indifference of the people. When the present Governor shall leave them, their respect and admiration will long attest their appreciation of his rule,—and their remembrance of his just deeds will be their surest guide under the administration of his successor. The minions of the Clique need not imagine that liberal sentiment and feeling shall die away with the departure of His Excellency, but, on the contrary, every succeeding day shall serve to propagate that sentiment and arouse that feeling, until the vast majority of the people, having become conscious of their own strength, shall be at all times prepared and proud