

in all mismanagement and abuse. This state of affairs was proclaimed in the reports of Lord Durham, and remains yet unredressed. Prince Edward Island, naturally the most fertile and not the least accessible of our North American territories, is at this moment the poorest and most oppressed. Who, then, will wonder if this state of affairs continues, to see its inhabitants anxious to secede from a government which will not allow them to prosper, and become incorporated into a state where enterprise and industry are free and prosperous?

"The influences in Canada and Nova Scotia are different, and have not yet begun to germinate. Mere physical and animal prosperity is insufficient to satisfy man. It is often silly wondered at that great revolutions are effected by people and classes who have less to complain of than their ancestors. The truth is that classes and races bound down by poverty are incapable of struggling for redress; it is only those who have attained to some degree of prosperity and freedom who are capable of more. And it is a law of nature that those who have attained to some degree of either should seek for more. The people of Canada and Nova Scotia have obtained the privilege of self-government in their local affairs: the exercise of this privilege will develop their political talents, and circumstances have compelled them to enter into negotiations with their neighbours of the American Union for the arrangement of their foreign trade. They are passing through a practical school in which they cannot fail to learn the whole trade of statesmanship. They see close to their own doors a people speaking the same language, animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same morality as themselves, who are free to cultivate the whole field of political action. Whatever may be their sentiments now, they will not long remain satisfied without an equally wide scope to their intellectual capacities. If these provinces are to remain long an integral part of the British empire, some constitution—some *nexus* between the colonies and the old country—must be devised which will admit of free play being given to such a natural and laudable ambition. The colonists must be placed in a condition to develop all their moral and intellectual capacities. They must be made participants in all the privileges of full citizenship. The lesson which the people of Europe are now reading to their kings must be laid to heart by the composite English government with respect to its colonies. The same progress in civilisation which prompts Germans and Italians to aim at constitutional participation in the power of their kings will prompt our colonists to aim at constitutional participation in the power of England's crown, lords, and commons.

"In a mere commercial point of view, it is indifferent to us whether the colonies remain part of the empire or not. The United States are better customers than the thirteen colonies were, and when our system of colonial government is taken into account, better in all probability than they would have been allowed to become. But there are other considerations which render it desirable that the provinces now annexed to the British crown should continue to be more closely allied to this nation than to any other. The movement now in progress towards an extensive systematic emigration alone renders it of importance that intending emigrants should have it in their power to avail themselves of those colonising grounds which are nearest to us without forfeiting their character of British citizens."

It would not be easy to put in a clearer and stronger light the views held by our London contemporary respecting the condition of this Colony. That it is the poorest and most oppressed of the North American provinces, is too well known to admit of cavil or contradiction, and that this poverty and oppression are mainly traceable to the "land tenures," is equally undeniable. Is it not natural, then, that we should direct our attention to discover the speediest method of remedying these evils? We have fish in abundance within our reach—we won't or can't catch them—and surely it is a silly and irrational policy to say we shall not let others touch them, who would afford us a ready and profitable market for our surplus produce—diffuse amongst us the spirit of enterprise, and bring an increase to our Revenue, solely because they happen to sail under a foreign flag.

Our London contemporary is right in believing that the people of this Island have no hankering after annexation to the United States, from any dislike to British Institutions, or any great admiration of Republican ones; but they are undoubtedly yearning to be as free and prosperous under British rule as they could possibly be within the pale of American citizenship. But if it be found that British rule in America necessarily perpetuates serfdom and poverty, it will be found, we fear, that it does not likewise perpetuate unwavering allegiance. We do not share in that real or affected hatred of our Republican neighbours so commonly shown off for especial purposes by demure officials, and others who seem to think that loyalty consists in continually

mouthed the word, and in finding fault with everybody else, who won't echo the strain—solely because those neighbours are Republicans. We may dislike their institutions, their Presidents, their Senates, their Congresses, their universal suffrage, their vote by ballot, and all the rest of the paraphernalia of their Government,—we may shudder at their rampant democracy, or sicken at their yankeeism; but it is impossible not to admire their ingenuity—applaud their enterprise and activity, and even, perhaps, to grow a little envious of their prosperity. Good *does* come out of Yankeedom; if winter's frost pinches us, we fly to the protection of its Buffalo skins—if luxury enervates our tastes, our mouths water for its fruits—if our housewives cry out for cheap tea, Jonathan steps forward to satisfy the thirsty souls—if we want cheap books, cheap shoes, cheap stoves, cheap every thing in short, Jonathan is just the man for our money; and when famine come, as come it hath, and come it may, that nasty Republican is sure to have full stores of Flour, and Corn, and Rye. And whilst we have to look to him for these things, it is no use for us to turn up our noses, and say that he is a mean, low trafficker in "notions." He does not care a cent for all our abuse, so long as he receives our money; and the oftener we deal with him the oftener we think he is a fortunate and clever sort of fellow, and might be as good as a British subject if he would only try to abandon his bragging, whittling, whistling, guessing, calculating propensities.

We would give something to have seen the fellow's physiog. who wrote an editorial for the *Islander* of the 10th inst. (a god-send, in its way), when he made the notable discovery of the communication in the "Daily News." The whites of his eyes were, of course, turned up after the most approved fashion. All his nerves were unstrung—the hair upon his scull stood like the quills of the "fretted porcupine"—horror seized his shivering soul, and the Lord knows what the issue of the catastrophe would have been had he not found vent for his virtuous indignation. It is a comfort to think that the poor fellow survived the shock. The Hon. GEORGE COLES on a diplomatic mission to Washington!!! It does sound fearfully ominous. Yet, we are almost angry with the Hon. Executive Councillor for contradicting the story—for denying, as in his serious moments we knew he would, that he ever stated at any time and any place, that he was sent on such a mission. Obedient, courteous reader, shut your eyes for a moment—(we always shut ours before taking a flight to the realms of fancy)—and imagine if you can the many and manifold consequences of such a proceeding. In the first place, we behold at every corner, and in every gossiping house of town, groups of loyal men and true, discussing, agitating, and wrangling about this "seditious and treasonable" embassy,—we hear of Memorials to suspend Mr. Coles in his office of Councillor—angry complaints against the Government that employed him,—we hear of Deputations to England to remove and ruin all parties concerned—here we find the demand for Treasury Warrants (those valued and time-honoured memorials of good government) giving place to the demand for Mexican dollars, eagles, half eagles, and every other species of wicked Republican coin,—Farmers refusing to give their eggs, and butter, and bacon, and oats, and potatoes, for "truck," but keeping them to be eaten and carried off by Yankee Fishermen,—streets thronged by Yankees in their low-crowned, narrow-brimmed hats and puckered-tail'd coats (there's rank *sedition* in the very cut of them), bargaining, swapping, buying, selling, grinning, whittling and chewing,—there are our Harbours, Rivers and Bays crowded with their fore-and-aft coasters, clippers, and cutters, with the saucy and unloyal-like rake of their masts, and absolutely sinking under their loads of fish and produce,—here again are dozens of fellows of our own people, drawn off from their loitering places, and converted from lazy louts into industrious splitters of mackerel and dryers of cod,—here, in short, turn where you will you behold the whole Island thoroughly "used up" and "done for," and all through the Honorable GEORGE COLES!

A "LOYAL SUBJECT."

It is amusing to notice the savage anger of a correspondent in the *Islander* of the 10th instant, who styles himself "a loyal subject"!!! excited by a perusal of the Hon. Mr. Swabey's letter to Mr. Whelan, published

in the *Examiner* of the 30th ult. This fellow seems to think that Mr. Swabey's letter is not strong enough—that it does not severely reprimand Mr. Whelan for being an Irishman—that it does not, in short, do more than disavow participation in, and express disapproval of, the sentiments of the editorial of the 16th ult., and persists in designating those sentiments "seditious and treasonable" in spite of the explanation offered in company with Mr. Swabey's letter. If they are so, why, in the name of law and common sense, don't the Crown Lawyers commence a prosecution. We have rather courted than shunned such an issue to the idle and impudent clamour that has been raised against us. It is, however, fortunate for, and honourable to this community, that the judgment and integrity of the Crown Officers practically refute the assertion, that a case of *sedition* or "treason" could be made out against us. "Mr. Swabey," says this correspondent, "has admitted that he has written some articles for THE EXAMINER, therefore," concludes this sagacious reasoner, "Mr. Swabey must be held accountable for every thing which THE EXAMINER contains!" What a wonderfully wise and logical conclusion! Let us see how this kind of reasoning, put in syllogistic form, would apply to the other papers:—

Mr. William Cundall has written some editorial paragraphs for the Gazette.

Any man who has once written editorial paragraphs for that paper, may be presumed to write them always.

Therefore Mr. William Cundall always writes the editorials for the Gazette.

Mr. William Pope has written some trashy and foolish articles for the *Islander*.

Any man who writes for the *Islander* is accountable for every thing it contains.

Therefore Mr. William Pope is accountable for every thing contained in the *Islander*.

If this line of argument be above the comprehension of our contemporaries, which we have no doubt it is, we suggest that Duncan Maclean be employed to deal with it, as he has shown an aptitude lately for making very bad syllogisms.

VERY HEAVY—The editorial in the *Islander* of Friday last, having the heading, "Captain Swabey and the Examiner." The drift of the thing is to shew, that Mr. SWABEY is a seeker for office—an advocate of reform, and an occasional contributor to THE EXAMINER,—a tremendously important announcement!! The Hon. Mr. SWABEY's public and private conduct was blameless, when, some years ago, he was a contributor to, and supporter of, the *Organ of Exclusiveness and Monopoly*; but when the Hon. Gentleman withdrew his support from the *Islander*, disgusted, we presume, with the selfishness and corruption of the party whose views are reflected in that paper, he became at once every thing that is bad. If the *Islander* was a respectable Journal (which it is not likely to become, conducted in the way it is), and capable of exerting any influence on the public mind of this place, or any other place under the sun, Mr. SWABEY would, no doubt, express his gratitude for the notice which has been given of him in that paper, since it shews that the writer can say nothing to his prejudice, and can make no other complaint than this—that Mr. SWABEY has written some articles for THE EXAMINER, a statement which we, and the public, and Mr. SWABEY himself, must consider highly complimentary.

THE COLONIAL MAILS.—The Packet arrived on Friday morning from Pictou with the Colonial and United States Mails. Items of news gleaned from our files will be found elsewhere.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter from Colonel Stewart—"S." on the Charlottetown Election, and some other communications, lying over for several weeks, will be inserted, if possible, in our next number.

CHARLOTTETOWN ELECTION.—This Election is advertised to commence on the 28th instant. Mr. Palmer has addressed the Electors, asking them for a renewal of the trust which he has so well discharged!! We have heard of no opposition yet, but we hope we shall be long so. Some remarks, written for this week's EXAMINER, in reference to the Election, are crowded out