construction. The upper-deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia-bridge, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten seperate water-tight compartments, each being sixty-feet in length enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia, and back to England, without stopping.

Canada Legislative Council Bill.—The Canada Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, and is now before the House of Commons, gives power to the Legislature of Canada to alter the manner of composing the Legislative Council of that province (now nominated by the Crown), and to make it consist of such number of members appointed or elected in such manner as to such Legislature may seem fit, and to provide (if they think fit) for the seperate dissolution by the Governor of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly; but bills making any such alteration must be reserved by the Governor for the assent of the Crown, before having any force or authority. The bill also empowers the Legislature of Canada by any act reserved for the assent of her Majesty to vary the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly under the Canada Government Act of 1840 (land in Canada worth £500). So much of the act of 1840 is to be repealed as forbids the Canadian Legislature from presenting for her Majesty's assent any bill to alter the number of "the Legislative Council" (a misprint for "Legislative Assembly)", unless the second and third reading be carried by two-thirds of the members both of the Council and the Assembly; and the clause is also to be repealed which provides that, in cases affecting Ecclesiastscal and Crown rights, any bill sent over for her Majesty's assent must be laid before the Imperial Parliament, and not assented to if an address be presented from either House, praying her Majesty to withhold her assent.

Colt's Revolver.—A recent number of Dicken's *Household Words* contains a graphic account of Colonel Colt's invention of the revolver, and after detailing the circumstances which led to the construction of this valuable weapon the writer says:—"For those who have not seen a genuine Colt's Revolver, we will endeavour to describe some of the advantages of this weapon. The revolving cylinder, behind the fixed barrel, is drilled with six holes, into which, one after the other, the powder is rapidly dropped without being measured; for it is impossible to put in too much powder, if room enough be left for the ball. Six balls are then taken in the hand, and also placed, one after the other, in the holes. These balls are of conical shape, like those for the Minie rifle, and are made of soft lead. They are rather larger than the holes; but a ramrod fixed on a hinge under the barrel, being brought down by a handle on the lever principle, forces all the balls, in rapid succession, into the holes. The charge being now perfectly air-tight, requires no wadding. At the back of this cylinder are six nipples, for percussion caps, carefully seperated from each other; and the marksman, taking a few caps in his hand, puts on one of each of these nipples, upon which the six-shooter is loaded. The caps being at the back, and not at the top of the cylinder, will not fall off, in carrying: and, both charges and caps being water-tight, experiments have proved that they will fire after some hours' immersion in water. The top of the hammer itself, in a line with a little spike on the end of the barrel, gives the sight for aiming. On pulling back the hammer with the thumb, after firing, the cylinder revolves one-sixth of its circumference, instantly bringing another hole, with its charge, in a line with the barrel. The barrel being rifled, and the charges in the breech air-tight, none of the force of the powder is lost; and the balls are carried further, and with far greater precision than from an ordinary musket."

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Coal has been discovered in great abundance just under Evansville, Ind. It is proposed to tunnel the city, in order to get at the mine.

The Albany *Register* says: The new York express train, drawn by the new engine *Chidell*, of the New York Central Railroad, ran from Syracuse to Rochester a distance of eighty-one miles, in *ninety-six minutes*, on Friday. This is the fastest running on record for so great a distance.

The crop of cherries is said to be short about this city and in New Jersey. If all are as sour and sickly as those hawked about the streets, the shorter the crop the better for the public health.

Jacob Strachan of Illinois, has a farm of ten thousand acres, and has upon it, this year, 2,-300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 92,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked but cut up, and given to them, stalks and all. He owns another farm, six miles long by four broad. He paid, last year, $10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved lands.

Sad Accident at Miramichi.—As the steamer Colonel Fremont was towing Mr. Johnston's new vessel down the river on Wednesday last, the stewardess Rosanna Bell, aged 17, and the engineer, Alfred Bloucher, aged 22 while romping on deck, accidentally fell overobard, and before any assistance could be extended towards them they were both unfortunately drowned.—*Gleaner*.

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Disinfecting Agents.—It may not be generally known that coffee is an excellent disinfecting agent; when roasted and ground and exposed in an open vessel its effect is quite as powerful as chloride of lime, without its disagreeable smell.

"Fuss and Feathers" is the name given to a style of ladies bonnets just introduced among the fashionable circles.

*The Earl of Aldborough and Holloway's Pills.*—An astounding cure by this miraculous medicine after every other means had failed. See extract from his lordship's letter, dated "Villa Messina, Leghorn, February 21, 1845. To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home and all over the Continent had not been able to effect—nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad or Marienbad. (Signed) Aldborough." These wonderful Pills will cure any disorder of the liver and stomach.

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# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

### THE RESTORED MAGISTRATES.

The best possible answer that could have been given to the misrepresentations—the mildest term we can use—of Mr. Whelan in the *Examiner*, respecting the facts and motives which led to the restoration of the names of those gentlemen, to the commission, who, in Nov. last, from a principle of duty, conceived themselves compelled to tender their resignations as Justices of the Peace, to the L. Gov., is the publication of the whole correspondence relative to the subject. From this it is evident that these gentlemen have been actuated by the same sense of duty in acceding to the wishes of a number of their fellow subjects, as dictated their resignations: and the Lieut. Governor has, it appears, with great delicacy, left to their own option, the course they might think proper to adopt.—They have chosen wisely, and instead of incurring any disgrace from the mode of conduct they have pursued, they have, on the contrary, acquired additional respect, and enhanced esteem with all who know them, and will, we trust, long continue to exercise the duties of their important stations, with the same discretion, firmness, and judgment which they have hitherto displayed.

Since writing the above, we have seen Mr. Whelan's remarks in the *Examiner*, on the correspondence above alluded to, and all we have to observe is, that we think it would have been better taste in Mr. Whelan to have kept silent on the subject. People have long since made up their minds upon the matter, and all that can be published, will do nothing towards altering the determination already formed.

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It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that we announce the appointment of John Hensely, Esq., A.B. as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in King's College, Windsor. Mr. Hensley, though not a natural born, is an adopted son of Prince Edward Island, and what is of the most importance, has been educated here, so that the Island has a right to claim the honor which has accrued to her from the elevation of one of her children in the higher ranks of Literature. While we congratulate Mr. Hensley, his relatives, preceptors, and friends upon his success, we trust that his example will prove an incentive to others, to work their way through the arduous, and at times, it must be confessed, toilsome paths of learning, and still to persevere, though they feel pain by reason of the ruggedness of the road, and severity of the ascent, for, let them be assured that they will in the end, be well repaid for all they may have suffered, or be compelled to endure while in the pursuit. We trust likewise, that it will not be without its effect upon our Legislature; for, though we have, and ever will be, advocates of the diffusion of sound knowledge, by every practicable means, through the mass of the community, and would grudge nothing of a pecuniary nature, to have an object so desirable carried out on the broadest scale, we cannot shut our eyes—nor have we any wish to do so—to the necessity there exists in every well regulated state, of the means of affording to those who may desire it, a complete education in the higher branches of Literature and Science. If we are able to govern ourselves, we ought also to be able to educate ourselves, so as to render us more capable of Self Government. In fact, the institution of adequate Seminaries of learning, ought naturally to have preceded that of Self Government; as it is, however, we trust that the time is not far distant, when the Central Academy will be devoted to the purpose of imparting a higher degree of knowledge than it is possible it can afford under its present system of government. Not that the Institution, imperfect as it is, has not been of signal service to the youth of the Island, and a great blessing to the community in general. Witness the number of School Masters that have been trained under its auspices, to the great credit of the Masters. Still, it must be confessed, that it is anything but flatsering to the Island, that it should form the only exception amid the surrounding Colonies and adjacent States, of a Country worthy of having a separate Government, that has not a College at which her sons may not be qualified to compete with straners in the higher branches of learning. The State of Mass. was not possessed of one half of the advantages and facilities for endowing a University at the time Harvard College was founded, as Prince Edward Island is now; and the Revenue of Nova Scotia was not near as great, though the corresponding demands upon it were far greater than that of the Island when King's College was instituted. We trust that the cause of learning will find a patron and advocate in our present Lieut. Governor. No man can know better than he does, how necessary, how indispensably necessary it is, to afford the means and opportunity of acquiring a general, and at the same time, sound education, to the ambitious and aspiring youth of a rising Colony like this. We make no apology to Mr. John Hensley for this public use of his name, for he has now become a public character, and as such, part of our property. We rejoice in his elevation, but will be far better pleased to listen—if it be permitted—to his inaugural speech as President, at the commemoration of the institution of the University of Charlottetown.

The Two Records: the Mosaic and the Geological. *A Lecture* delivered before the Young Mens' Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, London, by Hugh Miller, author of the "Old Red Sandstone," "Footprints of the Creator," "First Impressions of England and its People," &c., &c., price 25 cents. Boston: Gould and Lincoln. Charlottetown: George T. Hassard.

(*Concluded*).

The following passage is very graphically written:—

One of, perhaps, the most deeply interesting departments of your great British Museum—the wonder of the world—is that noble gallery, consisting of a suite of rooms, opening in line, the one beyond the other, which forms its rich store-house of organic remains. You must, of course, remember the order in which the organisms of that gallery are ranged. The visitor is first ushered into a spacious room devoted to fossil plants, chiefly of the Coal Measures. And if these organisms are in any degree less imposing in their aspect than those of the apartments which follow in the series, it is only because that, from the exceeding greatness of the Coal-Measure plants, they can be exhibited in but bits and fragments. Within less than an hour's walk of the Scottish capital there are single trees of this ancient period deeply embedded in the sandstone strata, which, though existing as mere mutilated portions of their former selves, would yet fail to find accommodation in that great apartment. One of these fossil trees—a noble araucarian—which occurs in what is known as the Granton quarry, is a mere fragment, for it wants both root and top, and yet what remains is sixty-one feet in length, by six feet in diameter; and beside it there lies a smaller araucarian, also mutilated, for it wants top and branches, and *it* measures seventy feet in length, by four feet in diameter. I saw lately, in a quarry of the Coal Measures, about two miles from my dwelling-house, near Edinburgh, the stem of a plant allied to the dwarfish club-mosses of our moors, considerably thicker than the body of a man, and which, reckoning on the ordinary proportions of the plant, must have been at least seventy feet in height. And of a kind of aquatic reed, that more resembles the diminutive mare's tail of our marshes than aught else that now lives, remains have been found in abundance in the same coal-field, more than a foot in diameter, by thirty feet in length. Imposing, then, as are the vegetable remains of this portion of the national museum, they would be greatly more imposing still, did they more adequately represent the gigantic flora of the remote age to which they belong.

Passing onwards in the gallery, from the great plants of the Palæozoic division to the animals of the Secondary one, the attention is at once arrested by the monstrous forms on the wall. Shapes that more than rival in strangeness the great dragons, and griffins, and "laithly worms," of mediæval legend, or, according to Milton, the "gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire," of classical fable, frown on the passing visitor; and though wrapped up in their dead and stony sleep of ages, seem not only the most strange, but also the most terrible things on which his eye ever rested. Enormous jaws, bristling with pointed teeth, gape horrid in the stone, under staring eye-sockets a full foot in diameter. Necks that half equal in length the entire body of the boa-constrictor, stretch out from bodies mounted on fins like those of a fish, and furnished with tails somewhat resembling those of the mammals. Here we see a winged dragon that armed with sharp teeth and strong claws, had careered through the air on leathern wings like those of a bat; there an enormous crocodilian-whale, that, mounted on many-jointed paddles, had traversed in quest of prey, the green depths of the sea; yonder an herbivorous lizard, with a horn like that of a rhinoceros projecting from its snout, and that, when it browsed amid the dank meadows of the Wealden, must have stood about twelve feet high. All is enormous, monstrous, vast, amid the creeping and flying things, and the great sea-monsters of this division of the gallery.

We pass on into the third and lower division, and an entirely different class of existences new catch the eye. The huge mastodon, with his enormous length of body, and his tusks projecting from both upper and under jaw, stands erect in the middle of the floor—a giant skeleton. We see beside him the great bones of the megatherium,—thigh bones eleven inches in diameter, and claw-armed toes more than two feet in length. There, too, ranged species beyond species, are the extinct elephants; and there the ponderous skull of the dinotherium, with the bent tusks in its lower jaw, that give to it the appearance of a great pickaxe, and that must have dug deeply of old amid the liliaceous roots and bulbs of the Tertiary lakes and rivers. There, also, are the massive heads and spreading horn-cores of the *Bos primigenius*, and the large bones and broad, plank-like horns of the great Irish elk. And there, too, in the same apartment, but leaning against its further wall—last, as most recent, of all the objects of wonder in that great gallery—is the famous human skeleton of Guadaloupe, standing out in bold relief from its slab of grey limestone. It occurs in the series, just as the series closes, a little beyond the mastodon, and the mammoths; and in its strange character, as a fossil-man, attracts the attention scarce less powerfully than the great Palæozoic plants, the great Secondary reptiles, or the great Tertiary mammals.

I last passed through this woundrous gallery at the time when the attraction of the Great Exhibition had filled London with curious visitors from all parts of the empire; and a group of intelligent mechanics, fresh from some manufacturing town of the Midland Counties, were sauntering on through its chambers, immediately before me. They stood amazed beneath the dragons of the Oolite and Lias; and with more than the admiration and wonder of the disciples of old when contemplating the huge stones of the Temple, they turned to say, in almost the old words, "Lo! master, what manner of great beasts are these?" "These are," I replied, "the sea-monsters and creeping things of the second great period of organic existence." The reply seemed satisfactory, and we passed on together to the terminal apartments of the range appropriated to the Tertiary organisms. And there, before the enormous mammals, the mechanics again stood in wonder, and turned to inquire. Anticipating the query, I said, "And these are the huge beasts of the earth, and the cattle of the third great period of organic existence; and yonder, in the apartment, you see, but at its further end, is the famous fossil-man Guadaloupe, locked up by the petrifactive agencies in a slab of limestone." The mechanics again seemed satisfied. And, of course, had I encountered them in the first chamber of the suite, and had they questioned me respecting the organisms with which *it* is occupied, I would have told them that they were the remains of the herbs and trees of the *first* great period of organic existence. But in the chamber of the mammals we parted, and I saw them no more."

As may easily be supposed the words in the second chap. of Genesis, v. 2 and 3. "And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made," is a great obstacle with those who insist upon taking the words of Moses in their literal sense; our author gives the following view of his ideas of this nice but important subject:—

Such are a few of the geological facts which lead me to believe that the *days* of the Mosaic account were great periods, not natural days; and be it remembered, that between the scheme of lengthened periods and the scheme of a merely local chaos, which existed, no one knows how, and of a merely local creation, which had its scene, no one knows where, geological science leaves us now no choice whatever. It has been urged, however, that this scheme of periods is irreconcilable with that Divine "reason" for the institution of the Sabbath which he who appointed the day of old, has, in his goodness vouchsafed to man. I have failed to see any force in the objection. God, the Creator, who wrought during six periods, rested during the seventh period; and as we have no evidence whatever that he recommenced his work of creation—as, on the contrary, man seems to be the last formed of creatures—God may be resting still. The presumption is strong that his Sabbath is an extended period, not a natural day, and that the work of Redemption is his Sabbath day's work. And so I cannot see that it in the least interferes with the integrity of the reason rendered, to read it as follows:—Work during six periods, and rest on the seventh; for in six periods the Lord created the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh period *he* rested. The Divine periods may have been very great, the human periods very small; just as a vast continent or the huge earth itself is very great, and a map or geographical globe very small; but if, in the map or globe, the proportions be faithfully maintained, and the scale, though a minute one, be true in all its parts and applications, we pronounce the map or globe, notwithstanding the smallness of its size, a faithful copy. Were man's Sabbaths to be kept as enjoined, and in the Divine proportions, it would scarcely interfere with the logic of the "reason annexed to the fourth commandment," though in this matter, as in all others in which man can be an imitator of God, the imitation should be a miniature one.

The work of Redemption may, I repeat, be the work of God's Sabbath day. What, I ask, viewed as a whole, is the prominent characteristic of geologic history, or of that corresponding history of creation, which forms the grandly-fashioned vestibule of the sacred volume? Of both alike the leading characteristic is progress. In both alike do we find an upward progress from dead matter to the humbler forms of vitality, and from thence to the higher. And after great cattle and beasts of the earth had, in due order, succeeded inanimate plants, sea-monsters, and moving creatures that had life, the moral agent, man, enters upon the scene. Previous to his appearance on earth, each succeeding elevation in the long upward march had been a result of creation. The creative fiat went forth, and dead matter came into existence. The creative fiat went forth, and plants, with the lower animal forms, came into existence. The creative fiat went forth, and the oviparous animals—birds and reptiles, came into existence. The creative fiat went forth, and the mammiferous animals—cattle and beasts of the earth, came into existence. And, finally, last in the series, the creative fiat went forth, and responsible, immortal man, came into existence. But has the course of progress come, in consequence, to a close? No! God's work of elevating, raising, heightening—of making the high in due progression succeed the low—still goes on. But man's responsibility, his immortality, his God-implanted instincts respecting an eternal future, forbid that that work of elevation and progress should be, as in all the other instances, a work of creation. To create would be to supersede. God's work of elevation now is the work of fitting and preparing peccable, imperfect man, for a perfect, impeccable, future state. God's seventh day's work is the work of Redemption. And, read in this light, his reason vouchsafed to man for the institution of the Sabbath is found to yield a meaning of peculiar breadth and emphasis. God, it seems to say, rests on *his* Sabbath from his creative labors, in order that by his Sabbath-day's work he may save and elevate you; rest ye also on your Sabbaths, that through your cooperation with him in this great work ye may be elevated and saved. Made originally in the image of God, let God be your pattern and example. Engaged in your material and temporal employments, labor in the proportions in which he labored; but in order that you may enjoy an eternal future with him, rest also in the proportions in which he rests.

The above extracts will enable our readers to form a good idea of the manner in which Mr. Miller has treated his subject, and will give them also a specimen of his style of writing.

We have no hesitation in recommending this cheap little work to the same favorable consideration of the public here, that it has obtained elsewhere, that is, wherever it has been published. We trust it may have the effect also of introducing a taste for others of the author's productions, which have been highly applauded, and eagerly read, both in Europe and America.

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To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

Various false and absurd statements having been published in the Advertiser and Examiner, Newspapers, relative to the recent restoration to the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County, of the eleven Gentlemen who thought proper to retire therefrom in the month of November last, we beg to request that you will give publicity, in your next issue, to the accompanying Correspondence, which embodies *the whole facts of the case*.

We are, &c.,
(Signed on behalf of the Memorialists),
JAMES PEAKE.

*To His Excellency* Dominck Daly, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c. &c.*

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Charlottetown and Royalty, respectfully sheweth—

That your Memorialists labour under serious inconvenience—amounting at times to a denial of justice—in consequence of the resignation and retirement from office, about seven months since, of no less than eleven of our most active and efficient Magistrates, whose places have hitherto been but very partially and inadequately supplied by subsequent appointments.

May it, therefore, please your Excellency, either to reinstate the Magistrates aforesaid, or to take such other steps in the premises as will remedy the evil complained of; and as in duty bound, your Memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed)

| | |
|---|---|
| James Peake, | William Hickey, |
| Daniel Brenan, | William Cross Trowan, |
| James Duncan, | William B. Davidson, |
| James D. Mason, | J. R. Bourke, |
| Henry Palmer, | John McNeill, |
| James Purdie, | James H. Bourke, |
| Robert Longworth, | Simon Dodd, |
| James Moore, | James McKenna, |
| John Bovyer, | Richard Lockhart, |
| James Anderson, | Nicholas Harvie, |
| John C. McDonald, | Thomas Dawson, |
| J. E. S. Bagnall, | W. H. Gardiner, |
| John S. Bremner, | George W. Gardiner, |
| Charles McNutt, | James Evans, |
| Kenneth McKenzie, | Jonathan Collings, |
| J. W. Morrison, | John Jury, Jun., |
| J. B. Cooper, | James Scantlebury, |
| T. Heath Haviland, | William Lowe, |
| J. Lawson, | John C. Binns, |
| J. T. Thomas, | John LePage, |
| W. B. Dawson, | John Currie, |
| John Gates, | Michael O'Hara, |
| John Yeo, | George Groom, |
| William Hodgson, | George Wright, |
| George Moore, | Thomas W. Dodd, |
| Jas. J. Rice, | Alfred LePage, |
| Bertram Moore, | Benjamin Desbrisay, |
| William Heard, | George T. Haszard, |
| J. R. Watt, | John Lockhart, |
| James Watts, Junr., | J. B. Pollard, |
| James Watts, Senr., | George Henderson, |
| Charles Saunders, | F. A. F. Nelson, |
| Thomas Pleadwell, | James Connell, |
| George Snelgrove, | Charles Connell, |
| David Stewart, | William Johnson, |
| Ralph Thompson, | Thomas Williams, |
| Joseph Crabb, | E. B. Love, |
| Charles Heartz, | James Peebles, |
| John Plimpton, | William McKay, |
| Mark Butcher, | E. L. Lydiard, |
| George Beer, Jun., | James Stanley, |
| John Ings, | James Gillespie, |
| Samuel Westacott, | Richard Wright, |
| H. A. Johnson | William Barnstead, |
| Christopher Cross, | William Edwards, |
| John Rider, | John Story, |
| Albert Hinde Yates, | William Dodd, |
| Henry J. Calbeck, | James Barret, |
| Neil Rankin, | Hugh Perkin, |
| John Arbuckle, | Donald Nicholson, |
| George A. Thresher, | John Rendle. |
| George W. Milner, | |

Charlottetown, June 26th, 1854.

Gentlemen;

We beg leave respectfully to acquaint you that we have this day addressed a Memorial to His Excellency Dominick Daly, Esquire, requesting that he will be pleased to reinstate you in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County; and we sincerely trust that no considerations of a merely private or personal nature will induce you to decline the said appointments, should His Excellency see fit to cause the same to be made.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,
[Here follow 104 Signatures, as above.]

To the Honorables, J. M. Holl, D. McDonald, and J. H. Gray, S. Nelson, T. B. Tremain, R. Hutchinson, J. D. Haszard; John Morris, Charles Haszard, Theo. Desbrisay, and John Lyall, Esquires.

Charlottetown, 29th June, 1854.

Gentlemen;

We acknowledge, with feelings of much gratification, your Communication of the Twenty-sixth June, instant.

The subject matter contained therein shall receive our best consideration, and, whatever course we may individually be led to adopt, you may be assured that we shall be actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of yourselves and of the community at large.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
(Signed) John M. Holl,
Thos. B. Tremain,
Donald McDonald,
Robert Hutchinson,
Samuel Nelson,
John Morris,
J. Hamilton Gray,
Theophilus Desbrisay,
James D. Haszard,
J. Lyall,
Charles Haszard.

To James Peake, Esq. and others.

Charlottetown, July 6, 1854.

Gentlemen;

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ult.; and we have now the pleasure to transmit, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter this day received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in reply to our Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 26th day of June last.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
(Signed on behalf of the Memorialists,)
James Peake.

To the Honorables J. M. Holl, J. H. Gray, and D. McDonald; T. B. Tremain, R. Hutchinson, S. Nelson, J. Morris, T. Desbrisay, J. D. Haszard, C. Haszard and J. Lyall, Esquires.

(*Enclosure referred to in the above communication.*)
Secretary's Office, July 6, 1854.

Gentlemen;

I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you that the Memorial respecting the resignation of eleven Justices of the Peace, addressed to him on the 26th of last month, and signed by yourself, and one hundred and three others, has had his serious consideration, and that he is now ready to restore those gentlemen to their former position in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County, provided they are disposed to accede to your wishes.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
Colonial Secretary.

James Peake, Esquire,
and other memorialists, Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1854.

Gentlemen;

Your communication of yesterday conveys to us a flattering sense of the high estimation in which we formerly stood in this community, as a Magisterial body; and although we felt constrained, in November last, under a feeling of insult, offered to us by Sir Alexander Bannerman, in his reply to a respect-