(For Hazzard's Gazette.)

Corrrespondence between His Excellency, the Lt. Governor, and certain Magistrates of Queen's County.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27th October, 1853.

May it please your Excellency,

We the undersigned Justices of the Peace for Queen's County, having observed in the *Royal Gazette* of the date of 24th instant, that the name of the Hon. Edward Whelan has been inserted in the Commission of the Peace for said County, have the honor to approach your Excellency with the expression of our profound astonishment and deep regret at this appointment.

We have no reason to suppose, that your Excellency was aware, when your Excellency conferred this honor, that, at one of the largest and most respectably attended County meetings ever held in this Town, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at which we were present, a gross insult was offered by Mr. Whelan in our hearing, to the whole meeting, in addition to which, a truthful report of the said insult having appeared in the columns of *Haszard's Gazette* Mr. Whelan in a letter addressed to the Electors of the second district of King's County, under date, Charlottetown, 24th October, 1853, which appeared in the *Royal Gazette* of the same date, has denied the truth of the paragraph in question and grossly perverted the facts.—

That an Individual guilty, as we affirm, of such disgraceful conduct, so derogatory to the character of a Gentleman, should be associated with us in Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, thereby bringing the Magisterial office into contempt and disrespect, we deeply deplore; and in bringing the matter to your Excellency's notice, we most respectfully request, that your Excellency will give your serious consideration to the premises.

We have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obt.
humble Servants,

(Signed) SAMUEL NELSON, J. P.
DONALD M'DONALD, J. P.
THOMAS B. TREMAIN, J. P.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, J. P.
J. HAMILTON GRAY, J. P.
PETER M'GOWAN, J. P.
JAMES D. HASZARD, J. P.
JOHN MORRIS, J. P.
THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, J.P. for the whole Island,
JOHN MYRIE HOLL, J. P.
CHARLES HASZARD, J. P.
J. R. BOURKE, J. P.
J. LYALL, J. P.
ROBERT HUTCHINSON, J. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 3d, 1853.

Gentlemen;

On Friday last, Lieut. Colonel Gray presented to me a Memorial signed by himself and nine other Justices of the Peace, and on Monday, he presented another, signed by four gentlemen also in the Commission of the Peace: both Memorials are, I observe, similar and to the following effect:—

"That the name of the Hon. E. Whelan being inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County had created in you profound astonishment and deep regret.

"That at one of the largest and most respectably attended meetings ever held in Charlottetown, a gross insult was offered to the whole meeting in your hearing, in addition to which, a truthful report of the said insult having appeared in *Haszard's Gazette*, Mr. Whelan had, in the *Royal Gazette*, denied the truth of the paragraph in question, and grossly perverted the facts.

"That an individual guilty, as you affirm, of such disgraceful conduct,&c. should be associated with you in the Commission of the Peace, you deeply deplore, and request, that I will take the premises into my serious consideration."

I beg to assure you, Gentlemen, that the case to which you allude, did occupy my attention, and your memorials have met with my serious consideration. I will, therefore, frankly state why I resolved, to continue Mr. Whelan's name in the Commission of the Peace, and why I am induced not to alter my determination.

I fear I shall have to trespass on your attention at some length, but the importance which you attach to the case which you have brought to my notice must be my excuse; and if I necessarily allude to the proceedings which took place on the 19th October, I hope you will believe, that I do so solely with the view of shewing, how, in my opinion, they bear on Mr. Whelan's case—*as they are reported in Haszard's Gazette*—the newspaper to which you refer. In the first place, allow me to remind you, that, at the time you say Mr. Whelan "grossly insulted" the meeting, he was an Executive Councillor, and consequently a Magistrate in the Commission of the Peace for the whole Island; yet it appears that he was permitted to remain in a meeting which, you say, he had so grossly insulted, and no notice of this was made to me until after you had seen, in the *Gazette* of the 24th the appointment you deeply deplore. I beg now to inform you,that the moment I saw in *Haszard's Gazette* the words attributed to Mr. Whelan, namely, that "neither himself nor a member of Her Majesty's Government care a pin for your resolutions," I expressed my great regret at seeing such expressions made use of by any member of the Government, and hoped they were incorrectly reported, or had fallen from him—Mr. Whelan—in an unguarded moment and at a time of excitement, as no man nor set of men could be above or despise public opinion. Previous to this, I had accepted Mr. Whelan's resignation of his seat in the Council, which he had tendered to me for reasons which he has since made public, and was assured, that the words attributed to him were incorrectly reported: that no Christian or sane person could be indifferent to some of the Resolutions; and that one of them—proposed by Mr. Thomas—was accompanied by remarks made by a Reverend gentleman,which Mr. Whelan had considered so personal and insulting to himself, that, in regard to *this* proposed resolution, he had expressed himself in the manner attributed to him, or words to the same effect. On hearing this statement, and after a careful perusal of the proceedings to which it related, I ordered Mr. Whelan's name to be continued in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County;—and now with reference to your memorial. At the meeting held on the 19th October, it is reported in *Haszard's Gazette* that one of your number—Lieut. Colonel Gray—"with a voice and energy which electrified the meeting, called for a hearing. In the same paper it is reported, that a Magistrate for Queen's County and a member of the Legislature did, on some assumptions of his own, pass some not very charitable animadversions on the Lieut. Governor, in connection with a very sad catastrophe; yet I was assured by Lieut. Colonel Gray, that he did not hear the individual alluded to make such animadversions. Again, in *Haszard's Gazette* of the week following, the Editor says, "with regard to the words made use of by Mr. Whelan, we will not say whether the word 'colleagues' might not have been the word used, instead of member of the Government."

I am quite sure, that you would not have made the statements contained in your memorial to me, without being thoroughly convinced, that Mr. Whelan had grossly insulted the meeting by his expressions of contempt for the Resolutions which were passed on the occasion in question. But I think you will allow, that on the use of the singular or plural of one word depended the insult to the meeting; and under the circumstances which I have stated, I think it would have required acute perception in the individuals who heard him, to say whether he might not have used the word "resolution," and not "resolutions." After a careful consideration of the case, I have come to the conclusion favorable to Mr. Whelan.

Having now stated my views on the memorial which you have submitted to my "serious consideration," I will take the liberty of saying, that while I am always happy to attend to any representations made to me on the misconduct of Magistrates, I hope that when any of them are considered grossly to insult public meetings, they will be dealt with at the time, without appealing to me; for it is my opinion, that unless discussions shall arise at such meetings of a seditious nature, or tending to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the Colony, it is rather beyond the province of the Administrator of its Government to interfere.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Faithfully your obed't serv't,
(Signed) A. BANNERMAN, Lt. Governor.
To Messrs. Samuel Nelson, &c., Justices of the Peace.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 8th Nov. 1853.

May it please your Excellency

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 3d instant, in answer to the letter we addressed to your Excellency on the 27th ultimo, respecting the insertion of the name of Edward Whelan, Esquire, in the Commission of the peace for Queen's County.

We beg leave to express our deep regret that notwithstanding the facts we brought to your Excellency's notice in that letter, your Excellency has "ordered Mr. Whelan's name to be continued in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County." We regret this the more from its appearing, that your Excellency came to this determination after having carefully perused the proceedings of the meeting of the 19th October and upon no other evidence than the individual statement of Mr. Whelan, the person whose veracity we felt it necessary to impeach—we would likewise take leave to remark, that our charge against Mr. Whelan of having offered an insult to that meeting was not the *only* complaint alleged in our letter against him, as would be inferred from your Excellency's reply; we also charged Mr. Whelan with disgraceful conduct, in publishing under his own signature in the Royal Gazette a gross untruth, as particularly stated in our letter of the 27th ultimo.

Your Excellency has alluded to the fact of one of our number Lieut. Colonel Gray, having assured your Excellency, that the remarks which fell from Doctor Conroy respecting your Excellency, were not heard by Lieut. Colonel Gray, and as we can only infer from your Excellency's alluding to that circumstance, that your Excellency doubts whether Lieut. Colonel Gray might also not have heard what fell from Mr. Whelan; we assure your Excellency that the fact of Lieut. Colonel Gray's not having heard all that fell from Doctor Conroy, is quite reconcileable to the undersigned, who witnessed the relative positions, in which these Gentlemen stood from the Chairman, as well as the distance intervening between the parties, and heard the tone in which Doctor Conroy spoke.

Your Excellency has but done us justice, when you say you are quite sure, that we would not have made the statements contained in our letter, without being throughly convinced, that Mr. Whelan had grossly insulted the meeting, but we cannot accede to that part of your Excellency's letter, where you infer that the meeting would not have been greatly insulted had the offensive expression had reference only to *one* of its Resolutions.

Your Excellency remarks, that you hope when any Magistrates are considered grossly to insult Public Meetings, they will be dealt with at the time, without appealing to your Excellency. We have heretofore always considered, that a Magistrate is directly amenable to your Excellency for gross misconduct in any shape, and however aggravated the conduct of Mr. Whelan may have been at the time, we felt ourselves, the more particularly, while holding the office of Conservators of the Peace, far from being justified in permitting or using any act of violence in expelling that individual from the meeting.

In bringing to your Excelleney's notice the conduct of Mr. Whelan as witnessed by ourselves at the County meeting alluded to, we refrained from adverting to other circumstances affecting his character, in this community, and which in our estimation rendered him, an unfit person to be appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

But, as your Excellency states, that it is not your intention to alter your determination respecting the appointment in question, the duty we owe to the community as well as the respect we consider due to the honorable and responsible office of Justice of the Peace, leaves us no other alternative, than to tender, for your Excellency's acceptance, our resignation as Justices of the Peace for Queen's County.

We have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servants,

(Signed) SAMUEL NELSON, J. P.
J. D. HASZARD, J. P.
T. B. TREMAIN, J. P.
DONALD M'DONALD, J. P.
CHARLES HASZARD, J. P.
J. LYALL, J. P.
T. DESBRISAY, J. P.
J. H. GRAY, J. P.
J. M. HOLL, J. P.
ROBT. HUTCHINSON, J. P.
JOHN MORRIS, J. P.

To His Excellency Sir Alexande Bannerman.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 12th, 1853.

Gentlemen,

I had yesterday the honor of receiving your letter dated the 8th instant, in reference to my communication of the 3d. I observe you now say that in bringing under my notice the conduct of Mr. Whelan at the County Meeting "you refrained from adverting to other circumstances affecting his character in this community and which in your estimation rendered him an unfit person to be appointed to the Commission of the Peace."

In closing this correspondence therefore, it becomes necessary for me to state, that no circumstances affecting Mr. Whelan's character were ever brought under my notice by yourselves or any one else, since he was appointed Executive Councillor and placed in the Commission of the Peace upwards of two years and a half ago.

It must always be painful to the Administrator of the Government, to differ in opinion with those in authority to whom he may have to look for support, and while I highly appreciate your sense of duty to the community as well as your respect for the honorable and responsible office you are about to relinquish, I also have duties to perform to the community which I endeavour to discharge to the best of my judgment, and I feel that, in this case, you have left me no alternative, but to accept the resignations you have tendered,

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obt. humble servant,
(Signed) A. BANNERMAN, Lieut. Governor.
To Samuel Nelson, Esq. &c., Justices of the Peace,

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

TO MR. JAMES MACDONALD, ST. MARY'S.

Sir;

In your strictures on my appeal to the Roman Catholics, at the Micmac Missionary Meeting, you seem to have found some difficulty in understanding the sense in which I used the term "dark and degraded state." This, I think, arises from your not regarding religion as a thing which intimately affects a man's daily habits and practice; so that it will ever be found, that man is just raised in his social position, in proportion as his mind is enlightened with the light that comes from that Word, "the entrance of which giveth light to the understanding and maketh wise the simple." That "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come," 1 Tim. iv, 8—is a Divine truth in which we both I trust agree,and which I take to mean, that where there is godliness, there will be, as a general rule,a prospering or doing well in the world; because obedience to the Divine precepts, in which godliness consists, will cause ignorance to give place to knowledge, idleness to industry, and vice to virtue. History as well as daily experience confirm this Divine truth; for wheresoever the Gospel of Christ has been faithfully taught and received, the result has been, that man has been raised in the scale of social life, however degraded by superstition or sunk in evil habits it has found him. In proof of this, I might point you to many parts of the world, where such results have followed; I will be content, however, to select two: and first, I will mention New Zealand. In 1814, not quite 40 years ago, the first European Missionary set his foot amongst those people. They were then sunk in cannibalism. Revenge—the love of war—and the indulgence of the worst passions of our nature were carefully inculcated from their earliest infancy. For years these men labored,—and what has been the result of those labors? These savages have been educated and raised in the *scale of social life*, so that last year our gracious Sovereign, in granting a constitutional government, gave these once savage and degraded men the power of voting in the choice of their representatives; they possess property, and they are enabled, in every profession, to enter into competition on fair ground with their white neighbor in the struggle for wealth and distinction;—and these facts are not drawn from Protestant Missionary reports, but from the Blue Book, published by order of the House of Commons,—the contents of which were collected by business men, of various creeds, who whilst they might have sneered at the means used, were too honest to endeavor to ignore the results. And secondly, to come nearer home, let me point you to what has been done among the Cree and other Indian tribes at the Red River, and other settlements in British North Western America. They have now been about 20 years under the instruction of Protestant Missionaries, and what have been the results? I find in the Report of 1852: they have *twenty-three* schools, *eight* of which were taught by *native* Indians, and *one* native is an ordained Minister of the Church of England. Now the habits of these Indians are more migratory than that ot the Micmacs, because the conntry is unsettled, and they, living entirely by hunting, are of necessity obliged to follow their game from place to place; and yet *seven hundred* of their children under instruction shew that *these* teachers do not esteem schools, as you do, so "*useless*" if established. If, then, I see these results *invariably* follow the labors of Protestant Missionaries, is it strange, let me ask you, that—not seeing any approach to them amongst a people who have been for more than a century under the instruction of Roman Catholic Missionaries—I should draw the conclusion that they have failed to impart to them that godliness from which, as a fountain, all these other blessings flow?—and I do consider myself, and every other person having a common acquaintance with God's Word, as a competent (though not infallible) judge of men's religion by their actions; for if not, why are we told that "by their fruits ye shall know them?"

I have thought it necessary to address these remarks to you, lest it might be supposed I had stated more or less in speaking than I intended; and in doing so, I have purposely avoided touching upon the statements made in your letter;—not because I consider them unanswerable, but simply that I have neither time or ability to enter into a controversy. If, then, you should consider it necessary to reply to this, I must hope the silence I shall observe will not be misconstrued. Hoping that we both have the interest of the poor Indian at heart, however we may differ as to the means of its attainment,

I remain,
Your humble and obed't serv't,
JOHN HANCOCK.

Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1853.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is stated that the Directors of the Crystal Palace have determined not to close the building in December as has been announced, but to keep the exhibition open during the whole winter. From the first of September, the receipts have been highly satisfactory, averaging four thousand dollars or more a day, while the current expenses are but six hundred dollars. Arrangements are being made, by the introduction of stoves, steam-pipes, and other heating apparatus, to render the Palace comfortable during the cold weather. One hundred packages of new articles for exhibition are said to have been received during the week. Among them are additional paintings from France, silver ware from England, and Oriental curiosities.

There is a man in Troy so mean that he wishes his landlord to reduce the price of his board because he has had two teeth extracted'

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 16, 1853.

WE were taken to task last week, by a friend for whose judgment we have a great respect, for making out so good a case for Mr. Whelan; such, however, is the ingratitude of man, that the case—good or bad, as it might be—is, as we expected, repudiated with scorn by Mr. Whelan, who gives a somewhat different version of the story. According to his account, the resignation was written on the very day and just before the meeting had actually commenced business. There are a great many reasons why implicit belief should not be given to this statement. In the first place, the Council met on that morning for the purpose of agreeing upon what reply should be given to Mr. Sheriff Binns's request; and we were credibly informed, and fully believe that the whole or major part of the Executive Council was in the Legislative Library both at and after 12 o'clock. Now, are we to suppose that Mr. Whelan, just as the clouds began to thicken and the storm to arise, when the vessel of the state would have need of every hand to keep her off the rocks and prevent her becoming as sad a spectacle as the poor Fairy Queen herself,—are we, we repeat, to suppose that Mr. Whelan took the very moment of impending peril to desert his colleagues? Is the eve of a battle the time for the Trumpeter to ask leave to retire? Is it when hostile and malignant Tories—envenomed with all that war-to-the-knife and never-to-be-buried-hatchet hatred for which the race is famed—had congregated their bands, who, with fresh-ground tomahawks, sharpened swords and ready grappling-irons, stood ardently awaiting the signal of their leaders to board and carry all before them; —at this moment, when we may well believe, that in the Administration Bark—

"The boldest held his breath for a time,"

and Coles had ceased to bluster,—that Whelan—the magnanimous Whelan—felt chicken-hearted?—that instead of being the "Teucer" of the band, "whose little body lodged a mighty mind," he should turn out "Thersites," of whom was said:

"Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer?"

Does Mr. Whelan wish us to believe this? Again, if Mr. Whelan did not virtually belong to the Administration, why did he use the word "colleagues?"—for he confesses to that. Or why did he not come forward and boldly defend the conduct of himself and of his *late* colleagues? Again, supposing the note of resignation written, would it not have been wise and prudent,under the "concatenation of circumstances," not to have sent it? Even supposing it sent, would it not have occurred to so consummate a politician to propose to withdraw it in time, and to state that a resignation, penned and dispatched at a season of safety, when not even the shadow of cowardice on his part, or suspicion of internal disunion on that of the Government could possibly attach to the act, might honorably be withdrawn; when from subsequent events, the natural conclusion drawn by the public from a retirement at that particular crisis would be, that one or both of these causes prompted the act? We might fill a column with good and sufficient reasons, both of a prudential and political nature; but it is self-evident, we say, that the resignation was a forced one on the part of Mr. Whelan. In the second place, Mr. Coles' letter has publicly confirmed what we before knew to be the case, viz: that when Mr. Whelan, in giving the account of how and why the Rose was rejected, stated that at the day for opening the tenders there was but one, and that one Mr. Whitney's, and that the Government could not throw Mr. Whitney's tender overboard, &c., he published that which he knew to be false, and published it for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the public mind,—and in so doing acted fraudulently and in a manner derogatory to the character of a gentleman, being deliberately guilty of an act which, in every country in the world, has been held quite sufficient to warrant those who have any regard or respect for their own character to withdraw from associating with him, and to withhold belief in his future assertions. Under these circumstances, we think our readers will coincide with us, that no faith whatever can be placed for the future on the unsupported declarations of Mr. Whelan. This may seen a harsh sentence; but there are cases, and this is one, in which we are bound to consult and obey the dictates of justice alone, and award the punishment that the safety of the public requires.

The Editor of the Royal Gazette has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to favor us with the official account of the meeting at St. Margaret's, East Point, Souris and Rolla Bay, and the perusal has amused us not a little. The minority of voters at the last election with the disappointed candidates at their head undertake to hold Public meetings for the purpose of passing censure upon the acts and opinions of representatives, to whose election they were opposed. Of how many, and of what dscription of persons their meetings, were composed history is silent, for the word "numerous" is a word of very indefinite meaning and may be interpreted more or less, according to peoples ideas of number; "most numerous" however is the superlative and by it we have some guide as to what "numerous" may probably mean. "A new building just floored without partition" *anglice* a log hut consisting of one room "contained the whole." Making the usual allowances for the use of the figure of speech called Hyperbole or exaggeration we suspect the meetings even the "most numerous" must have been sorry affairs after all. And then the speeches and the speakers! At St. Margaret's, John McIntosh Esq. J. P. Mark the modest procemim.

—John McIntosh, Esq., J. P., next addressed the meeting. He was well aware of the extraordinary course pursued by Messrs. McEachen and Macgowan, since their election, but it did not surprise him—he expected nothing better from them; but as he had been a candidate at the last election, and *seemingly in opposition* to one or other of the gentlemen returned, he would forbear, he said, to express his opinions as warmly as he felt in reference to their conduct.—

"Seemingly in opposition"! So he was not in earnest after all, why then was a poll demanded? "If he were now in the House of Assembly he would support the Government." Aye, that you would, John, and expect to be paid for it too. "He came forward, unknown to to the Government"—can't believe it.—"His defeat no defeat to the party in power." We beg leave to differ, Mr. McIntosh, the event has proved the contrary. But the peroration.

The resolution he was about to propose, and which he felt convinced would be adopted by the whole District, would shew whether or not the people in that part of the Island had grown tired of their liberal principles, and sold themselves to the oppressors of their country—the Palmers, the Havilands, and others of the proprietary faction, who had met the complaints of the people in that part of the Island with an array of drawn bayonets.—The following resolution was then proposed by John McIntosh, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John McIntyre, Big Bush. It passed unanimously:

Unanimously! how could such spirited eloquence, especially when accompanied by the splendid and graceful action of such a master in the art of oratory fail? The Resolution, now then

I. *Resolveed.* "That as the electors of this First District of King's County have long been unchangeably attached to the principles of liberalism in the broadest acceptation of the word"

No doubt of it John McIntosh Esq, J.P. and ex M. P. P. we have long known your and Cooper's sentiments on this subject—birds of a feather both—Universal Escheat and an agrarian division of the lands among yourselves and your friends, together with the exclusive right to appropriate the public money according to your own convenience "such principles as have distinguished the existing system of Responsible Government since its establishment,"—there seems to be some want, some *hiatus* here, something of this kind.—'And such practice as has been engrafted on such principles'—now for the corollary—"they conceive it to be the first and most paramount duty of their Representatives, both in Parliament and out of it to exhibit in their public conduct a like attachment to those principles, or otherwise they must have deceived the constituency by false promises, into electingthem."

Hon. Mr. Whelan from Charlottetown followed "*being present by invitation.*" Strange that, who invited him? We thought he had made the party, at least so we understood it. Perhaps he was invited at his own request. It may be, he invited himself? Who knows? Such things have been done. We are not going to inflict Mr. Whelan's speech on our readers. We have had it all before. and moreover we unfortunately are compelled to disbelieve all Mr. Whelan's assertions with respect to his conversations with Messrs McEachen and Macgowan, for a reason which will appear in another part of to-days issue. However "ex uno disce omnes." The other meetings were of the same character, the resolutions of that at St. Margaret's were adopted by all, sometimes with variations. But the most humorous part of the joke is that this is the *minority* taking the *majority* to task "putting the cart before the horse" in real earnest. Had the meetings consisted of the greater part of Messrs Macgowan and McEachen's voters, without any admixture of the opposite party their resolutions would have had considerable weight, as it stands these meetings are the merest child's play we ever met with or heardtell of, quite worthy of the actors.

The Editor of the *Eastern Chronicle*, Pictou, not having enough on his hands of the domestic politic of Novascotia, must needs be interfering with those of Prince Edward Island, and has given a leader of upwards of a column, in which he endeavours to prove first, that the people of the Island are not sufficiently wide awake to their own interests or they would never have returned a majority adverse to the present Administration, and secondly, that though the people should wish a change yet those of the Colonial Office, will advise Her Majesty to refuse it. He shall however speak for himself. After alluding to and quoting the reasons given by the fifteen members of the Representative Branch for an early call of the General Assembly, he proceeds thus:

"His Excellency deems it inexpedient to call the assembly together earlier than usual for the discussion of the question particularly alluded to, but as we suppose the eloquence of these fifteen gentlemen will not spoil by keeping, we may expect in February next to see Responsible Government abolished in P. E. Island, at least as far as a vote of the assembly of that Province can accomplish it. It is very unlikely, however, that such an extraoibinary retrogate movement will ever proceed farther than a vote of that body, for even should the Legislative Council sanction it, the Home Government never would confirm an act, unreasonable in itself, uncalled for by any existing circumstances in the colony. and one which is far more likely to unsettle and distract the institutions of the country, than to induce in the minds of the people a confident belief in their permanence and stablity."

We must say we admire the confident tone of the Eastern Chronicle, we cannot but think however, that the measure will be neither extraordinary—retrogate or unreasonable in itself, and beg leave to assure the Editor of the Eastern Chronicle, that the measure is called for, and loudly called for by existing circumstances, of which, we more than suspect he is entirely ignorant. The Acadian Recorder, pitches his pipe however to a very different note. The so called Responsible Government of Novascotia, cannot it seems get their Post Office Department, into anything like good working order and this he attributes and justly we think to the manner in which things are there carried on, and he asks

"What is the tendency of these animosities of parties? No system of general education can be established. No plan for building Railways can be carried into operation. *No public officer is appointed with regard to any qualification he ought to possess, but political influence.* When an office falls vacant, the Government hesitate for months to place another in the situation, being afraid of incurring the jealousy and vengeance of friends and foes. *In fact we know hardly a single measure or appointment of the Government that does not set at least one half the people complaining of its folly and injustice.*"

Is not what we here put in *italics* peculiarly applicable to this Island at present? Speaking of the Post Office he says.

"For the shameful state of an institution in which every individual of the country, is more or less deeply interested, the public are indebted to the pitiable weakness of the Government in conceding the control of the Postal affairs to a packed Committee of the House of Assembly, who seem to be too deeply concerned in the accommodation of themselves, and Mail Contractors to care about the convenience of the public. Here lies the root of the evil operation of the Post Office. The Government must not interfere with a Mail Contractor, under pain of offending one or two followers. The Post Master General is entirely controlled by the Legislature, and however grieviously the public interests may suffer through the continuance of some mischievous regulation, he must carry it out, for it might cost him the loss of his place to take a single step, not authorised by the "collective wisdom" of the country. We have, then, only a Post Master General, and a Government, in name—not in fact. We should have *things*—not *names*—for the administration of public business. We want a Government, *not a cabal*, to regulate the public service. And where it is impossible to reconcile the demands of a section or the country with the interests of society in general, we want a Government able and willing to prevent the smaller class from oppressing the larger."

We would ask is P. E. Island, under the rule of a government or a *Cabal?* The same observations will apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Postal department of P. E. I.—witness the unfortunate Fairy Queen,