Hindostan against British rule. Russian fleets could land the veteran legions of the Czar on the banks of the Ganges, while upon the banks of the Indus the scattered British regiments would be bravely battling against the mighty hordes that had rushed down from the Highlands of Asia to prey upon the passive millions of Hindostan. In such a conflict England might be able to call to her standard on the Indian plains, five hundred thousand men of whom fifty thousand might be British—could the Sepoy, even if loyal to British supremacy, be trusted in the shock with the hardiest race of Northern Europe? To say that it is clear that in such a tremendous struggle India must be wrested from the British Crown. For at the first disaster which befell England's armies, a cloud of enemies would rise around her and her bands; and subject nations that now tremble at her power would then hasten to avenge their overthrow. India lost—the supremacy of the seas departed from Great Old England—her commerce crippled—her liberty threatened—she must descend to the humble position of a third-rate power.

More fatal still to Austria than to Britain would be the triumph of Russia over Turkey. In full possession of the Danube, and the Turkish provinces which he adjacent thereto, it would be an easy matter for Russia to make Austrian territories should be incorporated with the Muscovite dominions, or still be nominally ruled by a scion of the House of Hapburg—she should be a vassal State, both by land and sea would be accessible to Russian ambition; and in its divided and degenerate state would present few obstacles to Russian progress. Prussia and Germany are even now overshadowed by the northern terror that stands threateningly upon their borders. Of Denmark it seems unnecessary to speak—the early haunts of the Sea-Kings have always produced good seamen—they would help to man the Russian navies.

But France, so compact—so powerful—so brilliant and luxurious—what hope would the hordes of the Czar?—not if embattled Europe marched under his banners.

In short, it appears as though Turkey is in reality the battle ground of the mighty principles of freedom and despotism. Let Russia engorge herself with Turkey—let this dangerous Power entrench herself on the Thracian Bosphorus, and silently lay deep the foundation of her rule in Western Asia—and Russia will have more favourable and marvelous concurrence of position and power and prospect for the establishment of universal monarchy than had the mighty Tartars of Zenghis Khan whose terrible cavalry swept from the Chinese Sea to the Vistula.

England and France are alive to the danger which threaten them—they comprehend the magnitude of the interests involved in the pretensions and preparations of the Czar. Happily in this case the national safety and the defence of the right and liberty of Turkey, it been otherwise—had the Sultan of Turkey, been the oppressor—the wanton destroyer of the peace of nations—England and France, unless infatuated, would not allow Turkey to become Russian prey. Turkey is the Thermopylæ of civilization—of human progress—of national freedom—it must be defended at every hazard. England and France would be compelled to fight Russia, even if they permitted her to subdue Turkey—to fight under vast disadvantages. The all-but perfect unanimity of the public sentiment in England, in reference to this War, rests upon the not-openly-expressed but profound conviction that British glory, British power and British freedom have a mighty stake in this strife. Too reluctant to believe in the rapacious designs of Nicholas have English statesmen been—too dilatory in meeting with promptitude the exigencies of the case—the massacre at Sinope should have been prevented—the line of the Danube, ought to have been defended. The enthusiasm of all classes in England, hath got up the energies of the nation,—and War, now fully entered on, we may expect to be prosecuted with vigour—we hope with success.

The gallant men who to fight their country's battles have left their glorious home—the asylum of broken-hearted patriots—the palladium of constitutional liberty—carry with them not only the honour of their country, but the admiration, the respect, the sympathy, the heart-prayers of every true British soul from the illustrious Lady, the model English mother that wears her coronated crown, to the barefooted urchin in the streets whose thin blood warms at the sound of the fife and drum. What more touching than the prayer of the aged veterans of Greenwich Hospital, with the wear and tear, the scars and snowy locks of three score-years and ten, craving their sovereign's permission to go forth on the briny deep, to fight her battles against the common foe. Does could wish Arthur Wellesley, even with his patient valour, his comprehensive generalship, his eagle glance, his prompt decision, were back to his country in her hour of need, from his quiet shades—back as when in the full development of his great powers he overthrew the most brilliant warrior of modern times. But one of Wellesley's most distinguished Captains will at the head of Britain's fleets, we trust, fully sustain his former fame.

But since the death of Nelson at Trafalgar, England has had no worthier son "to guide her navies upon the mountain wave" than Charles Napier, who will, all men believe, achieve whatever Providence shall permit to careful deliberation, cool self-possession and an almost miraculous daring. We trust that with the Baltic the most powerful fleet that ever floated upon the deep. It will be a magnificent sight to see such troops as those of England and France, side by side, defending the sacred rights of nations, and of human progress; and it is a striking exhibition of the vicissitudes of human affairs that the heiress of George III. finds her throne and her dominions in the hands of her heir of Napoleon Bonaparte in a mighty struggle of nations in which the most precious interests of Great Britain are at stake.

The striking historic recollections associated with the theatre of this war—the power and renown of the combatants—and the mighty interests involved in its issues, fix the attention of all men upon it. What will be the results? —is an enquiry upon every tongue.

* * * As a student of History, reasoning from the principles which History develops, and from the political power of the nations interested in the War, I shall modestly, under different suppositions, enquire into its probable results. I have already indicated the opinion that if Turkey were left to fight her battles unaided by the Western Powers, she must ultimately be wholly subdued; and that then if Russia were permitted quietly to fortify her position in the East, and to add the vast resources of Turkey and Greece to those already in her possession, Russia would have the finest prospect before her of Universal Empire in the Old World that ever presented itself in the history of man—an Empire that might reach from the waters of the Atlantic that roll upon the coast of Portugal and the sands of the Bay of Biscay to the eastern shores of Japan, which are laved by the Pacific waves; and from the North-west Cape of Siberia to Cape Comorin, on the coast of Malabar.

England and France, as I have already shown, could not, unless smitten with judicial blindness, permit Turkey to fall if it were in their power to prevent it. But England and France could not, in the whole power of their empires to defeat the Russian designs. Very much will depend upon the positions which Austria and Prussia may finally take; whether the War be long or contracted. The contiguity of Austria especially to the chief scene of conflict, gives her great importance in this struggle. If Austria and Prussia were to unite heartily with England and France in their bands; Russia at once to withdraw her forces from the Principalities, and make peace with Turkey, relinquishing at the same time all pretensions to the right of interference in internal affairs of Turkey, whether that right has been guaranteed by treaties formerly wrung from the Porte in the hour of disaster, or only recently put forth by the unauthorized Czar, Austria and Prussia would unite with the other Western Powers to insist upon this, and follow up the refusal of Russia to comply, with the march of a hundred thousand bayonets into Russian Polachia, the immense Russian army now manœuvering on the north and south banks of the Danube would be surrounded on all sides by superior forces, and compelled to surrender. Without the aid of Prussia this could be easily effected. Were Austria to do this, she would endear herself to the civilized world—to the friends of liberty—to the friends of humanity, has only to cross her Transylvanian frontier, and she cuts off Russia from the base of her operations and the supplies and reinforcements, which the Russian armies are only drawing from land, because the allied fleets prevent all communication between the Russian ports on the Black Sea and the Russian armies along the Danube. And what hope would there be if Austria would break the chain of tutelage in which she has of late years been bound to Russia. It is of the utmost importance to Austria that Turkey, and the Danube should not remain in Russian hands. But it may be enquired, whether Austria could safely act with such decision;—could she venture to send more than a hundred thousand men to the field of combat, when Hungary and Lombardy are ripe for rebellion, and eager for the moment when vengeance shall be consummated upon their oppressors? Hungary and Lombardy, the Lombachich, the treason of George, the violation of ancient constitutions, and the cold-blooded cruelties which Austrian minions have perpetrated under the reign of martial law.

Let the young descendant of Rodolph, that wears the crown of St. Stephen of Hungary, give back to the gallant Magyars their venerable Constitution;—let him throw himself upon the people—let him rule for them, and not the mighty Spoiler of the North,—and the sons of the men, who, against mighty odds, swore fealty and devotion to the brave-hearted Maria Theresa, will rally around the banners of the House of Hapsburg, and burn with martial ardor to meet the brutal legions that trampled down the honor of Hungary in the dust. Let the Emperor of Austria give back liberty to Lombardy,—let him permit the glorious country that is being suffocated beneath Austrian despotism to breathe freely,—to regain a moderate share of freedom, to enjoy the right to speak, to read and to hope;—let him do this, and the Lombards will swell the Austrian ranks as grateful volunteers.

But it is doubtful whether humanity can expect more from Prussia and Austria than timid neutrality. The heroic age has passed away from the Brandenburgs and the Hapsburgs,—respect for the liberties of men never characterized those dynasties. Despotisms in dotage, like that of Austria, are blind in their selfishness, and cowards in their fear. Since, while they are cowards abroad, they are doubly tyrants at home. Let, then, Austria and Prussia remain neutral, in our next supposition—what then? What hope might we reasonably expect? The military resources of Turkey, France and England combined are greatly superior to those of Russia. The soldiers of Turkey are brave as any in the world, and they are the best officered in the world. The navies of England and France are more than a match for the fleets of all nations besides. Turkey has the finest fleet in art, and bravery, and skill can contribute to render the forces of England and France irresistible, will be secured. The Russian ships of war will rot in their harbors, or be swept from the face of the seas.

* * * A hundred thousand French and English soldiers between the Danube and Constantinople, the Russian forces, which, number for number, have proved themselves, so far, every way equal to the Russian soldiers—will hurl back the invaders to the left of the Danube, and compel them to cross the Pruth. Sebastpol will probably be bombarded, and its fortresses dismantled, or handed over to the Sultan. The heroic Circassians, fully armed, and supplied with artillery, will be emboldened by the movements of the Turkish Asiatic forces, will rush forth from their strongholds, and make sad havoc in the ranks of the Russian army in the Caucasian valleys, and on the Euxine. The Anglo-French fleet in the Baltic will overawe the Northern Powers, Sweden, Denmark, and, to some extent, Prussia, and prevent any reinforcements from Russia by overwhelming display of force by which Russia might attempt to alarm them into alliance with her. That fleet will also hermetically seal the Russian ports, and compel the Russian Baltic ships of war, which, but for the presence of the allied navy, would be off to the Mediterranean, sustaining Greece in an onset upon the Porte, commanding Turkish cities, and preying upon the commerce of the allies. Another important object which will be accomplished by the combined fleets in the Baltic, will be the diversion from the principal seats of war of an immense number of the best troops of the Russian army, to keep Poland quiet and to garrison the chain of fortresses which line the gulfs of the Baltic and Bothnia. Nothing more than these objects were to be accomplished by the mighty armaments of Britain in the northern seas, they would prove of immense advantages to Britain in the general conduct of the War. But the country whose unequalled naval glory was chiefly won by such heroes as Blake and Drake, Rodney and Howe, Duncan and Jervis, and that embodiment of naval courage and genius, Horatio Nelson,—the country that inherits the fame of these heroes will not be content if Napier, leading the most powerful fleet England ever sent to sea, do not win an earldom, by striking a blow at the insolent Autocrat which shall resound throughout the world. He will do it, and avenge the cowardly and ruthless carnage of Sinope.

The village of Hyacinthe, Canada was totally destroyed by fire on the 7th inst.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

New York, June 1, 7 P.M.

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia arrived this afternoon, from Liverpool, with dates to 20th May.

General news unimportant.

On Tuesday, 16th May, the market for breadstuffs were firm and a large business doing.

Flour had advanced 2s per bbl.

Large sales of Wheat had been made at a small decline upon previous prices.

FRIDAY, 19th May.

Flour continued in good demand at an advance of 1s.

Wheat had also advanced two pence on former rates.

Corn had advanced 1s per qtr.—a good demand.

The market for sugar ruled quite steadily after leaving, and was obliged to return Liverpool.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Spanish papers relate that a number of Turks of Constantinople had taken measures to transport their harems to Spain; at Cadiz and Barcelona edifices were being built with compartments adapted to the proper accommodation of Moslem dames and nymphs— no windows on the street, all light from a court yard or a garden.

WRECK OF AN AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.—The British steamship Australia, from Austria for London, with gold and passengers, was wrecked, March 30, on Green Point, at the Cape of Good Hope. The passengers and treasures were all saved.

Strangers and Christians serving in the Turkish ranks are to be treated as felons by Russia—when she catches them.

The government of Mecklenburg Schwerin has announced it will not permit the entry into its ports of the privateers.

A primrose having been taken to Austria in a covered glass case, and arrived there in full bloom, the sensation it excited as a reminiscence of "fatherland" was so great that it was necessary to protect it by a guard.

In Marion, S. C., a boy of fourteen years having a slight quarrel with his cousin, aged twelve years, shot him dead.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, "there is reason to suppose that the President will send to Congress, after a week or two, a message about our relations with Spain, proposing hostile measures.

The Great western railroad makes the trip from Niagara Falls to Detroit, a distance of 240 miles, in eight hours.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—*A terrible explosion* occurred at the English Coal Pits fourteen miles from Richmond yesterday. Twenty men, who were in the pit at the time, were killed, all but one, and he was taken up dreadfully injured.—The bodies were cruelly mutilated. The accident was caused by leaks from old damps.

Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, is proposed as the Maine law candidate for governor of New York.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—A severe earthquake occurred in the State of El Salvador on the 10th April, nearly destroying the capital. Many of the principal buildings and about 600 families were buried in the earth. For some time before the ground appeared to wave under the buildings.

In Illinois the wheat Crop will exceed all calculations.

It is stated that Dr. Smith of Virginia and Dr. Pierce of Georgia, will be appointed bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From Mauritius we learn that the forthcoming harvest was expected to be very abundant.

Over twelve thousand emigrants arrived at New York on Saturday. The cause of this great influx is attributed to the fear of being enlisted for the war in Europe.

From the 1st to the 21st inst. four hundred and twenty-four vessels arrived at New York from foreign ports, bringing over forty-eight thousand passengers:

Steamers	10	Brigs	120
Ships	128	Schooners	78
Barks	88		

INTERESTING FROM NASSAU, N. P.—A Spanish brig laden with wines, Brandy, &c., from Malta for a port in Cuba, was recently wrecked at Inagua. New lighthouses are to be erected at Cay Lobos and the Great Isaac. The total loss of property wrecked on the Bahamas, during the three weeks ending 19th ult., is estimated at $6000,000 or $1, 000,000. At Inagua the weather was dry and very favorable for raking. None of the other salt Islands have any thing in raking.—At Long Island about 12,000 bushels of last year's salt remained on hand.

The steamer Gazelle exploded on Columbia river, Oregon, killing 25 and wounding 30 persons.

In alluding to the recent storms, the New York Herald of the 26th May, says "they extended from the Atlantic shore to the Lakes in the Eastern States, New York, along the Lakes and into Michigan and Illinois, in all of which the destruction by wind, rain, hail, floods, and lightning, was greater than ever before known. In some of the streams the water attained a height far above the high water marks of any previous freshets, and the "oldest inhabitants" looked with awe and wonder upon the frightful scenes which the floods presented. Along the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Connecticut, and the Passaic rivers, dwelling houses, barns and stables were swept away, and the carcasses of drowned cattle, dead horses and hogs, and even human bodies were hurled down the swift running and turbulent waters of those streams to a degree which is represented as being frightful to look upon.

The 36th Regiment, now at Barbadoes and Trinidad, is to proceed to Jamaica to replace the 16th Regiment, which is to proceed to Canada to replace the 23 Regiment, which is to proceed to Bermuda to relieve the 56th Regiment, which is to proceed to England.

Hay is so scarce in the Midland districts of Upper Canada that the cattle are every where perishing. For some time past, $45 per ton has been freely paid for the most indifferent qualities.

We—Quebec Journal—learn that arrangements preparatory to the ceremony of exhuming the bones of the heroes who fell before the walls of Quebec, in 1760, are being actively prosecuted with; the "*fete*" will be one of great splendour.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, has written a pastoral letter prescribing public praying for the purpose of crawing down the blessings of Heaven on the allied armies of France and England in the pending war.

Butter is now dull of sale in Providence at 18 to 22 cents a pound, having declined 8 cents in a week; and the Post says the efforts of speculators to keep up the price have signally failed. The season for producing butter is unusually good.

Holloway's Pills are the best medicine now on sale in the United States, the ingredients of which they are composed are so uninjurious, that they cannot harm the most delicate constitution. To valetudinarians they cannot fail to be of the utmost service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of a person who has made it his study to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject; they must, therefore, be hailed with delight, as supplying a want long felt in this country.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 7, 1854.

We now come to the consideration of Sir Alexander Bannerman's note of the 20th May last. In this most extraordinary and uncalled for document, he assures the people of this Island "that in dissolving the House of Assembly he exercised a right which is vested in him," and asserts "that he possesses the power to prorogue, adjourn, and dissolve the House of Assembly, with or without the advice of his Executive Council." This is what is called in logic a *petitio principii*—or, as it is familiarly termed, begging the question, now we plainly tell Sir Alexander Bannerman that his assertion is not correct, and that he has no such power under the Queen's commission or instructions; and we have no doubt or misgivings, but that we shall be able to put the matter fairly to issue before the competent authorities, and get a decision in our favour; we think him, however, for the information "that his removing to another colony will not shelter him from the censure of his sovereign, which he would well merit, he says, if he has disobeyed her Majesty's instructions," &c. Though we could have predicted the same fate, Were it not that we suspect strongly, that his banishment to the Sandkeys of the Bahamas has been the principal part of bringing him out of the reach of further mischief. Besides, what generous or liberal mind would exult in the punishment of a criminal. All the censure in the world, even had Sir Alexander's mind been capable of being affected by it, would not repair the evil he has already committed, and the blow given to the constitutional rights and liberties of this Island. It is not, however, with the person of Sir Alexander Bannerman, that we have to do, nor do we cause what becomes of him after he quits our shores, but as unfortunately "the evil that men do lives after them," we are compelled to follow up our review of his unconstitutional conduct as Lieutenant Governor and expose his perfidious, false, and fallacious characterize it. It is said in the fourth paragraph, that "what is usually termed Responsible Government, has no *legal definition*. What does the writer mean, or did he know what he meant when he made use of the words which we here put into italics? If he did, he must have had a definition, which is not a legal definition, but which will do for all practical purposes, and which has been, he is glad to say, approved of by high authorities. The following is Sir Alexander's definition, at least the only thing at all resembling it that we can find in the closing speech of his Note, he must say that, however high in authority these words, approved of it as a definition of Responsible Government, they must have been deplorably low in intellect; a coincidence, however, by no means unfrequent in those intrusted with the management of public affairs.

"The meaning of the Bill, however, enabled me to introduce what has long been sought for in this colony, a change in the system of its government. It will be sufficient for the people to understand, that this change will give to the persons who possess their confidence a power to aid the Executive Government in proper control over the management of the local affairs, and expenditures of the colony; and when they cease to perform those duties satisfactorily to their constituents, opportunities will occur for changing them."

We think, however, that Responsible Government is susceptible of both a legal and an intelligible definition, and it is simply this: "that the acts of the person administrating the Government shall be invalid; unless they have been first submitted to, and approved of, by his Executive Council." This, however, is a definition too plain and too easy to be understood to please an irresponsible Lieutenant Governor, and, as such, would be repudiated by Sir Alexander, who would seem to think, that any thing will be sufficient for the people, and that in fact, the less they understand, the better.

We now come to a part of the note which clearly indicates that Sir Alexander had made up his mind to thwart the new administration; and, by every means in his power, to embarrass and perplex it, if possible, and to introduce his own creatures, the late administration, in their stead. "When the change of Government occurred, in February last, the Lieut Governor foresaw,—*qu.*, foretold—that if the new administration persevered in following out their plan of providing some other departmental officers from seats in the Legislature (a practice adopted in the United States,) it would prove an element of discord, and produce a collision with the two branches of the Legislature." Now, in the first place, the question of Departmental Government, and its adaptation to the peculiar circumstances of this colony, has been for the last twelve months mooted in every possible form,—on the floor of the Assembly, in the public newspapers, before meetings of the Electors, and on the hustings. It was a party question freely and fairly canvassed; and the House, of 1853 was elected for the very purpose of carrying out the decision which had been pronounced by the people throughout the country. It was insupportable dient that the public salaried servants should be members of the Legislature—a principle adopted in the United States, and Sir Alexander ought to have added, by the Parliament of Canada, and one which ought to be adopted by every Colonial Legislature throughout the Queen's Colonial Dominions.

And what, we would ask, had the Legislature Council to do with the matter? It did produce a collision, but what then? The Bill for the introduction of a police, and the possible and probable retention of the troops was then sent by the Legislative Council, upon grounds the most unjustifiable and the most unconstitutional, a mere question of expense, the settlement of which belonged to the Assembly and to it alone. In order to effect their purpose, the Legislative Council objected to the £1000 granted to the Royal Agricultural Society and threw out the Bill for the exclusion of officers of Government.

"It was on the 19th of April, that the Legislative Council passed an address, couched in no unmistakable terms." No! for these terms were without doubt, either dictated by the Lieut. Governor, or submitted for his previous approval; and this is, we think, proved by the manner in which the Lieut. Governor acted, immediately on the receipt of it. Instead of doing so an upright, manly and just administrator of the Government would have done, in place of summoning his Executive Council, his constitutional advisers, and laying the document before the members of that Board, for they had a right to pass their opinion upon it individually, and he was bound to be governed by that advice; or if he conscientiously differed with them, it was his duty to inform them, that he intended to submit the matter to the Duke of Newcastle, and invite them to put their opinions in writing, so that he might transmit both together, and leave the minister to judge of the necessity, or expediency, of the policy to be pursued under the circumstance. Instead of which, this would have been a course too generous, and what is of more consequence like an honest man—in place of giving them a copy of his own letter to the noble Duke, and thus convincing them that he was actuated by no mean desire of being the head of a faction, but anxious that the whole truth should appear, and the decision arrived at grounded on premises which could not be construed or gainsaid—instead of pursuing the open path, so that no blame whatever could have been imputed to him, but rather that the meed of praise, which is always awarded to fair, candid, and temperate conduct, would have been accorded to that of Sir Alexander Bannerman—what then was his conduct? He himself tells us that having received the address of the Legislative Council, on the 20th, he on the 21st—the day after—forwarded a copy to the Colonial Minister, *confidentially* communicating to him the state of parties in the Colony, and that nothing in his opinion would determine the question upon which the Assembly and Council were in variance, and which he requested, or say Government to perform their Executive functions and duties to the public, but an appeal to the Country."

Does Sir Alexander Bannerman recollect, that when he first came to this Government, he repudiated the idea of any thing like confidential despatches; that he asserted, that he replied to Earl Grey, who had stated that he communicated confidentially with him, "that he, Sir Alexander, would have nothing to do with writing confidentially, but that every thing should be done openly?" This was a reply worthy of a just Governor, and it would have served Sir Alexander better, had he adhered to it. But where, we ask, was the necessity for any confidential communication with the Duke? And what has Sir Alexander stated to be the state of parties in the Island? Has he stated the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? We are perfectly satisfied that he has not. For had he done so, the Duke of Newcastle would at once have said: "The people of Prince Edward Island have a right to please themselves in this matter of Departmental Government. If they wish to follow the example of Canada, and exclude Salaried Officers from the Legislature, let them do so. The Legislative Council have nothing to do with the matter, for it is extremely improper that men, who are the mere nominees of the Crown, and who, in the very nature of their appointments, are placed as a control over the people's representatives, and in no ways responsible to them, should hold offices, which are in the gift of the people, and to whom they should be responsible, while those who stand in a position antagonistic to the people and the people's interests, are in office." Had the situation of affairs in the Colony, cannot have been put in their true light before the Duke, for such garbled portions of the answer, as Sir Alexander has given us, show that such must have been the case; for, in the first place, Sir Alexander Bannerman's Government has not been in office since the month of April on the part of the Country, as the Duke has been led to believe. On the contrary, the last Election shewed that the reverse was the case, and that the majority of the House was composed of men who held opinions entirely different from those of Sir Alexander; though, taking the statement of the latter to be true, Sir Grace would seem to think that Sir Alexander Bannerman's remaining in the Island, would be any longer advisable. His Grace, doubtless, saw there was something wrong, and therefore determined to send a man, whose previous long experience of Colonial matters, would enable him to see more clearly as to the state of parties and affairs in the Colony, and from whom we doubt not, that he will receive the truth; and we will venture to add, that the statements of the one, must necessarily be, in all important matters, the reverse of the other. "Under these circumstances," says the Duke of Newcastle, "I leave it to yourself, with full confidence in your judgment, to take such steps in relation to the Executive Council and Assembly, as you may think proper, before leaving the Government." Under what circumstances, we ask? Why does not Sir Alexander give the whole of his confidential despatch, and the whole of the Duke's answer? We should then have seen, what was the true meaning of this conclusion. We are satisfied that something lurks behind, that he is unwilling to publish. We shall, however, have an opportunity of commenting upon both some day; for an application will doubtless be made for them, and his Grace will hardly refuse to give copies of both. "With full confidence in your judgment." Why, we ask, not how long it is since his Grace has seen and conversed with Sir Alexander, but we do not venture much, in affirming that if he were here during the last twelve months, his confidence in his judgment would have undergone a most material change. In fact, had Sir Alexander Bannerman been possessed of the finest judgment that ever falling to the lot of man, his habits of indulgence and intemperate excess must have impaired it, for it is no secret, that he is not a member of any of the Orders or Societies of the Sons or Friends of Temperance.

This note of Sir Alexander Bannerman's, if meant as a justification of his conduct, is a total failure, and every impartial person who peruses it, must perceive, that though, containing expressions that would, at first sight, appear to justify his conduct—supposing even that the concurrence of the Duke of Newcastle would effect a justification—yet, without the aid of the previous document—Sir Alexander's confidential despatch—it appears as clear as unintelligible as more answers would be, without the previous questions, which led to them.

We have heard, we can hardly say with astonishment, that the Lieut. Governor has *dismissed* the Hon. Francis Longworth from his situation as Executive Councillor; because the latter, in his Address to his constituents, has stated that he considers the act of the Lieut. Governor in dissolving the House of Assembly, a violation of the principles of Responsible Government. The Hon. Joseph Pope's suspension by Lt. Governor Huntley, is a parallel case, and all, Sir Alexander Bannerman excepted, know that the act of Sir Henry Huntley was pronounced by the Colonial Minister, as an excess of his power, and unwarranted by both the letter and spirit of his instructions.