STATE AND PROSPECTS OF AUSTRALIA.

We have just received another of those astonishing documents which have taught us to view plain, sober, practical truth as more strange and more extravagant than the wildest Oriental fiction. The gnome of the genius who showered upon his favourite the hidden treasures of deep caverns and secluded mountains gave him nothing but the power of gratifying his passions, his luxury, and his magnificence. It never entered into the head of Eastern fabulists to conceive the simultaneous enrichment of a whole community, and to trace the effect of the change on the destinies of nations and the commerce of the world. The tale usually represents the Sultan as richer and his Court as more splendid, but leaves his subjects pretty much as it found them, and regards the increase of wealth as a means of foreign conquest and external aggression. Plutus has dealt more favourably with the Australian colonies; his favours have been lavished on communities instead of individuals, and are felt almost as strongly on one side of the world as on the other. It is impossible within the limits allotted to us to give an adequate idea of the revelations contained in the report of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, a document ably drawn up, and containing a statement of facts such as never before have been submitted to the perusal of mankind. Progress and advancement are but faint and inadequate terms to express what has been happening in Port Philip: the thing, as witnessed there, has no name, for the world has seen nothing in the least resembling it. All we can do is to call in figures to our aid, and leave our readers to estimate as well as they may, the facts of which those figures are the symbols.

Eighteen years ago the province of Victoria was a savage and unknown wilderness, inhabited by a few barbarous tribes, and contributing no more to the wealth and progress of the world than it would have done if its shores had been submerged beneath the waves of the Southern Pacific. From that time to 1851 its progress was wonderfully rapid—its population had risen to 95,000 souls—its shipping inwards to 669 vessels, with a tonnage of 129,000 tons, and its revenue to £380,000, an increase, we believe, never exceeded by any community. Now mark the difference of a single year. In 1852 the population had become 200,000, the shipping inwards 1657 vessels, with a tonnage of 408,000 tons, and the revenue £1,578,000, of which £342,000 was raised from Customs. During the year 1851 the value of imports amounted to £1,056,000; in 1852 it increased to £4, 044,000; the exports in 1851 were £1, 424,000, in 1852 they had reached £7, 452,000; but, taking into cansideration the large amount of gold which has left the colony, without being recorded, the total amount of exports is not, probably, less than £15,000,000 per annum—that is, every man, woman, and child in Victoria, produces an export to the amount of £75 per head. But even this statement does not do full justice to this astounding influx of prosperity. The production of gold is taken from its commencement, when most of the labourers were inexperienced, and the machinery they employed rude and imperfect. The colony was unprepared for so vast an accession to its population, and bad roads, and imperfect supplies, and every other physical difficulty have impeded the industry of the miners. There is no symptom of falling off or exhaustion in the goldfield; the supply is practically boundless, and seems to admit an increase in proportion to the number of hands employed, and the greater facilities of transport, supply, and machinery. Seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds have been voted by the Legislature of Victoria for public works, and besides this, three railroads have been sanctioned, one to connect Melbourne with the port, another to connect Melbourne and Geelong, and another to unite Melbourne and the goldfields of the interior, each at a guarantee of five per cent, on the capital advanced for a period of 21 years. We may remark, in passing, that the town of Melbourhe, which in 1851 contained 23,000 inhabitant, had increased by the end of 1852 to a population of 80,000, an amount probably much kept down by the impossibility of finding house accommodation, and that the population of Geelong had increased in the same period from 8000 to 20,000. Of the prospects of railways some estimate may be formed from the fact, that the carriage of supplies to Bendigo and Mount Alexander last year was at the rate of £1 per ton per mile, an that it is estimated that the cost of the carriage of supplies during the last Australian winter, from Melbourne to those two places would have defrayed the expense of constructing a railway. The fluctuation of prices has been as extraordinary as the increase in wealth and population. Hay is dearer, weight for weight, than the best quality of flour, and oats are twice the price of the best imported oatmeal. Cabbages are 1s. 6d. a-piece; pears, lettuces, and turnips are 6s. a-dozen; potatoes, 24s. a-hundredweight; ducks 12s. a-pair; geese and turkies, 14s. each; and this in a country which until the discovery of gold had some claims to be considered the cheapest in the world.

The account of this sudden and incredible prosperity suggests a consideration as to the wants of the colony, which parents and guardians in England would do well to bear in mind, What the country wants is neither cultivated intelligence nor in-doors *employes*; the effort of the colony is, and for many years will be, to bring the amount of its fixed capital into some proportion with the aggregate of its treasures. The inhabitants of Melbourne, infinitely the richest [illegible] of its size in the world, are worse [illegible] cared for, in all matters of physical comfort, [illegible] than the denizens of the poorest and most decayed city of Spain or Germany. Roads they have none, and the tracks which lead to the spots where nature squanders her treasure with so lavish a hand are difficult in summer, and barely passable in winter. What they want is masons and carpenters to build them houses, and "navvies" to make them docks and rail-roads. Till these wants are supplied it is vain for young men of talent and knowledge to seek their fortunes in a land wanting nothing which they have to give, and appreciating far more highly the coarsest manual, than the finest intellectual labour. This is the tendency of every new country. Physical material wants must be first supplied, and only when men have gained leisure from the struggle will they turn their minds to the cultivation of the intellect or the taste. What cruelty can be greater, what misconception more lamentable, what betrayal of a trust more reprehensible, than to send a boy or a student from college, with a few pounds in his pocket, to seek his fortune in a land which wants nothing that he can contribute, and will contribute, nothing that he wants? To send such a person to Austrailia is, in fact, to sentence him to work on the roads at ten shillings a-day,—good pay, certainly, but a miserable avocation for one brought up with the feelings and aspirations of a gentleman.

Even with the goods which other countries can contribute Victoria has, as appears from the scale of prices, been but scantily supplied; but there is a marked distinction between those things which she can procure from abroad and those which she must, from necessity, produce for herself. Till this inequality is reduced everybody's mind will be absorbed in more material progress. The owner of thousands who cannot get a honse, until he is released from the necessity of living in a tent or a bark hut, will scarcely think of a tutor for his sons or a governess for his daughters. We feel it right to couple the account of this unprecedented prosperity with this warning, because we are well aware that every ship carries out to Australia its contribution of young men and women destined to poverty and wretchedness from a neglect of this very obvious consideration.

ONE OF SAM SLICK'S YARN3.

(From Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances.)

Although women are not endowed by nature with the same strength as men they aint deficient tn rael courage, when there is need of it. A woman that would scream and faint if a mouse was to run over the keys of her piano, could face fire, shipwreck or death in any shape, with calmness and coolness that nothin' but faith in Providence can give. I recollect a curious circumstance that occurred down to Kennebec, during the revolutionary war. I had it from one of the family. Old Captain Eldridge and his son had to leave home one day to attend a meetin' of the King's friends and there was nobody left in the house but his daughter Mary and a hired gall, both on'em about eighteen years of age. Well, things went on as usual pretty much till sundown, when there was an awful uproar in the yard. Such a yellin,' and screamin,' and squeelin,' and gruntin,' and scamperin, never was heard. "What in natur is all that, Sally?" said Miss Eldridge. "Lord only knows, miss" said she, "unless it's the rebels aseezin of the captain's swine for the fort. The cowardly villians know that the men folks are all away and I shouldn't wonder if it's them taking the chance to plunder." "Well if the men are gone the guns aint," said miss; "and I'll treat 'em to a shot at any rate. If I don't hit 'em I'll scare 'em, for cowards don't like the smell of powder, it's pyson to them. Let me take a look from the back door. Lord a' mercy on us," said she, "it's a monstrous great big black bear, a-carryin' off the old sow in his arms why he stands seven feet high a-most on his hind legs. Let's drive him off: follow me," and she took a brand of burnin' wood from the kitchen fire and ran after the bear, wavin' it round and round to keep the blaze bright, and screamin' and shoutin' at the tip of her voice, for wild varmints are awfully scared of fire. But the bear warn't so easily darnted; he stopt, and showed an awful row of harrow teeth, enough to frighten any one. But on she went, came up to him, and fetched him a blow of the hot, sparkling, hard-wood stick, live coals, right across his eyes and nose. It did the business for him. Bruin dropped the pig, (that scampered off to the sty roarin' as if clawin' warn't just quite as pleasant as ticklin',) and then he made for the fence, which was built of long ranging stuff, not trees nor poles, betwixt and between like, such as the rafters they use for scaffolds. Well, the bear who was half blinded by the hot brand, tried to get between the logs, and just as he put his head through, miss lifts off the upper one and springs it on his back, and had him fast in a minute. It just made a trap like what the Cuba fellers call a garette, for stranglin' of prisoners. The way he gave lip until the woods rang again, and tore up the chips and grass and gravel with his hind feet, and set them a-flyin in all directions, was a caution to sinners. "Sally," sais she, "come here, and sit on the end of this spring pole, keep it down with all your might, he can't get out, he is properly noosed." "Oh! I am afeered, miss," said the gall, "I am skeered to death." "Skeered, are you?" sais she. "Now do tell. Well, I want to know. Why? How you talk? Well, just give me your hand then, that I may take a jump, and we'll let him go, but it's a pity too."

Well, she creeped up and creeped up ever so cautious, keepin' one eye on the beast, and the other on the young lady, and gave her hand. And what does miss do but gives her a pull that nearly fetched her on the top of bruin. "Now," sais she, sittin' of her down on the log, "do you hold fast, till I go for the carvin' knife and do for him." "Oh! dear Miss Eldridge," sais she, "I can't. Oh! don't leave me in the jaws of this roarin' lion, that's a dear lady; oh! don't." "It aint a lion, Sally!" said she, "it's nothin' but a bear. Don't be skeered; but don't stir for your life, or the critter will give you such a hug, Bill Edwards will be jealous." "Oh! be quick Miss Mary, then; he's strugglin' dreadful now." Well, she flew to the house and back agin with the knife as quick as wink, and, passin' through the gate, got at the other side of the villain, and stood ready for action. "Now, Sally," sais she, "hold on for dear life. When he feels the knife, he will make a desperate splunge, and kirwollow like any thing. Are you ready!" "Yes." "Then here goes," and she drew the knife across his throat. Well, his tongue was stuck out ever so far, his eyes flashed fire enough to light up the fence a-most, and he fairly roared agin with pain. He braced up against the fence with his hind feet, and managed to get a small purchase for his paws, and made a desperate pull backward with all his might. The more he pulled, the more he opened the wound, and she got another clear sweep of the knife across the gash, and cut it through. In the last struggle, he threw his hind parts on to Sally, and she screamed, "Let go!" and ran for it; and he pulled out his head, and after her quick stick. But it was no go. After a jump or two he fell, and then he rose, and fell again, and then he got up, and staggered about with his head hangin' and fell heavy, and bled to death. He was the largest bear ever seen on the Kennebec river.

Well, some of the neighbours skinned it for her; and what do you think she did with the fur?" "Made a muff of it," said Collingwood. "No." "Trimmed a sleigh?" "No." "Made a counterpane?" "No." "A mat for the bed-side?" "No." "Why, what on airth did she do with it then?" "Why, she had the skin shaved close, and took the fur and spun it into yarn, and vowed if she married an officer in the King's service, she would knit a battle-shirt for him, that he might be reminded of the courage of his wife; and if she married a civilian, and ever had sons, the first shirt they should ever put on should be one made of the hair of that bear, that they might be brave and victorious!" "Well, did she ever marry?" said the captain. "Yes, she did, one of the mildest and meekest of men, a clergyman of the Church of England, that was settled afterwards in Nova Scotia, as good and as peaceable a missionary as the society ever employed. Now, that's human natur agin." "Well, it aint my idea of what's nateral," said Collingwood, "for like seeks like, the brave like brave: birds of a feather flock together. You know who people are by their associates." "Excuse me," sais I, "you've got it wrong. The natur of matrimony is one thing, and the natur of friendship is another. A tall man likes a short wife; a great talker likes a silent woman, for both can't talk at once. A gay man likes a domestic gall, for he can leave her to home to nuss children and make pap, while he is enjoyin' of himself to parties. A man that hante any music in him, likes it in his spouse, and so on. It chimes beautiful, for they aint in each other's way. Now, friendship is the other way, you must like the same things to like each other and be friends. A similarity of tastes, studies, pursuits, and recreations, (what they call congenial souls;) a toper for a toper, a smoker for a smoker, a horse-racer for a horse-racer, a prize-fighter for a prize-fighter, and so on. *Matrimony likes contrasts; friendship seeks its own counterparts.* Well, the lady had three sons, and as soon as they were born they had the bears shirt put on; and one thing is sartin, they were all three men of undoubted courage. One was killed in battle in Canada, a Captain in the British army. The other two were civilians, men that nobody would think of takin' a liberty with. The hair shirt is in existence still. I seed it myself, and have a small bit of the yarn to home now."

TEMPERANCE.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE

52, Princess Street, Manchester,
June 21, 1853.

To Nathan S. Demil, Esq., J. P.,
St. John, New Brunswick.

Dear Sir,—We take the liberty of forwarding to your care the enclosed Address of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, to the friends of Temperance and social reform in New Brunswick. We doubt not the deep interest you take in the Temperance movement, and in the social elevation of the people of your interesting Province, will induce you, in concert with others like minded, to make this friendly communication as widely known as possible; and we shall be glad if the fraternal sentiments it expresses are generally and fully reciprocated throughout your Colony.

We enclose a copy of an Address the Committee are now issuing—"To the People of Great Britain and Ireland"—also list of General Council to 1st June, with copy of Constitution, &c., of the Alliance.

We are, dear Sir,
Your's in the common cause,
William Gawthorpe, } *Assist. Sec's.*
Thomas H. Barker. }

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE,

Formed June 1st, 1853 to procure the Legislative suppression of the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

To the friends of Temperance in the Province of New Brunswick, British America.

Dear Friends—With no ordinary feelings of interest and solicitude, we send you an Address of congratulation and fraternal greeting,

This being the day on which your noble anti-Liquor Law takes effect, we doubt not it will hereafter make the commencement of a new era in your social and political history. Since, from so wise an enactment sustained with a spirit of manly earnestness, we cannot but expect great and enduring results.

We need not herein descant on the evils connected with and resulting from the Liquor Traffic. You have seen its iniquities, and can understand better than we can describe, its vile and horrible atrocities. With you as with us, that Traffic is now recognised by its fruits as a social and moral Upas Tree, shedding a blight over the forest fields of christian civilization.

Strange! that a traffic like this should ever have been sanctioned by Law and tolerated by Public sentiment. How can those whose duty it is to conserve and augment the interests of society, seek, for the paltry purpose of a doubtful increase of Revenue, to perpetuate and extend a system so degrading in its tendency, and so suicidal in its operations!—When will those who assume the perogative or are delegated to the offices of power, learn to estimate the health, the virtue and the elevation of a people as the true conditions and only sure signs of the prosperity and dignity of a State!

We rejoice to know that the Legislature of New Brunswick has given to the World a noble proof alike of its patriotism and of its political sagacity. To you, and to your rulers, will attach the honor of having inaugurated this grand practical reform within the spacious realm of Great Britain. The title and preamble of your anti-Liquor Traffic enactment are all we could wish; and though there is one exceptionable clause in its provisions in favor of Malt Liquor and Cider, we cannot but rejoice and congratulate you, in respect to the principle you have affirmed and the wide foundation of reform which you have laid. We trust you will soon be able, as we doubt not you will be equally willing to suppress all the facilities and means of intoxication. Could your Legislature read the history of the British Beer Bill of 1829, as traced out in its manifold and manifest results of crime and pauperism, insanity and disease, they would pause ere they united so great a flood of social turbulence and public demoralization. Look to it friends, we beseech you, in time, lest the good results of your past efforts be counterbalanced by equal if not preponderating evils.

The accompanying paper will intimate to you that not only has your example attracted our attention, but that we have commenced to follow your steps. On the 14th February last the Provisional Committee of the "United Kingdom Alliance" resolved to send out an Address privately, to some of the leading friends of Temperance and social reform, proposing that an organization should be formed, having for its distinct and declared object the total Legislative suppression of the entire traffic in all intoxicating liquors. The Committee did not calculate on being able to secure more than fifty names before the scheme was announced to the public. But having earnestly considered the matter, they firmly resolved that if but fifty good men and true would join their standard, they would raise the cry of entire suppression. Feeling, however, the vast and momentuous character of the work they were undertaking, the Committee deemed it wise when fifty names were obtained, to proceed with their canvass until they secured one hundred. Having one hundred adhesions they were encouraged to think it more than possible that one hundred and fifty, if not two hundred could be got for the first list of General Council. In order to accomplish this, and in other respects to consolidate their plans and augment their means and appliances for future action and agitation, the Committee determined to defer the convocation of General Council until the coming Autumn, at which time the Alliance is to be publicly inaugurated.

The first of June has been selected as the appropriate day for this official initiation of the United Kingdom Alliance, in respect to its being as already intimated, the day on which your New Brunswick Act to prevent the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors comes into legal effect.

Had our organization been sufficiently ripe and ready, and had it been practical on other grounds, we should have gladly made this the day of public inauguration. As that, however, could not be accomplished without unduly precipitating our plans, we could not risk the interest of the movement to gratify private wishes and feelings.

You will please to accept this Address, one of the first acts of the first Executive Council, as though it came to you emanating from the entire body of the General Council, every member of which, we doubt not, will fully and cordially concur in every expression of sympathy and good will it contains towards the friends of Temperance in New Brunswick.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee.
Wm. Harvey, *Chairman.*
Nath. Card, *Treasurer.*
Samuel Pope, *Hon'y. Secretary.*
Wm. Gawthorpe, } *Assistant Sec'ys.*
Thos. H. Barker, }
Committee Room, 52, Princess-street,
Manchester, June 1st, 1853.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

Submarine Telegraph between Ireland and America.—The following important announcement has appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*:—

"Arrangements are far advanced towards completion, for laying down a submarine telegraph between the United Kingdom and America. It is intended to connect the two countries, or rather, the Old and New Worlds, by means of Galway and Halifax—these being the two nearest points of communication. The dtstance is about 1,600 miles. The perfect practicability of the thing has been guaranteed under the hand of nearly all the eminent engineers of the day, and various parties have sent in estimates for the execution of the work. These estimates vary from £800,000 down to £300,000, and it is a remarkable fact, that some of the most respectable firms in the country. When this extraordinary project has been carried out, we shall be able in half an hour to send messages from London to New York, and receive messages from the United States in about half an hour. And not, we ought to add, from New York alone, but from the interior of America, the electric telegraph being laid down for upwards of 2,000 miles up the country.

Admiral de la Susse has been superseded by Vice Admiral Hamelin in the command of the French squadron in the eastern waters. The latter is a younger man than the British Admiral Dundas, and the change is an act of courtesy which will allow the British Admiral to take the precedence in the movements of the fleets.

It is understood (says the *Daily News*), that in consequence of the great pressure of public business. Parliament will not be prorogued until after the 20th of August.

UNITED STATES.

Opening of the Industrial Exhibition at New York.—On Thursday last, the Industrial Exhibition was opened in the presence of about 8000 persons. The President of the United States, who assisted at the opening ceremonies, landed at Castle Garden at ten o'clodk and was warmly received. At half-past 11 the procession took the line of march up Broadway, and arrived at the Palace at half-past 2 o'clock, having been delayed by a shower that fell about 12. The scene inside was very gorgeous. Among the distinguished persons present were Lord Ellesmere and suite. President Pierce's address was very brief. He thanked the Mayor for the kind and patriotic expressions with which he had recived him, and said:—"For the first time I address, within their own borders, the citizens of the Empire City, now, beyond all controversy, the commercial metropolis of our blessed Union. The rapidity' sir, with which New York has arisen to so commanding a position as one of the most important cities upon the globe, has no paralell in history. Already the enterprise of your merchants, the genius of your ship builders, the daring spirit of your vast trading marine, are beginning to make you first in the markets of the world. Here, my countrymen—here in New York—will the ledger of commerce keep the accounts of the nations of the earth."

The display, so far as the Americans are concerned, is not at all creditable to them. In almost every article they have failed to exhibit anything to be compared with the productions of other countries. In fact, had it not been for the foreign contributions, the exhibition would have been a complete failure. Speaking of the Crystal Palace, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks that "the impression left upon the visitor is that the exhibition is a foreign one. The foreign exhibitors, as well as the foreigin wares, greatly predominate. While foreigners have laid themselves out for a great display, Americans have been comparatively indifferent."

Arrival of a Chinese Ship at San Francisco.—The ship Hamilton, which arrived on the 1st inst. from Hong Kong, although not built in China, is, we believe, the first vessel owned by Chinamen, which has ever entered this port under their flag. She is owned by Ton Key, and commanded by Capt. Keller. We understand a large party visited her yesterday, were received by a salute of twelve guns, and handsomely entertained. The embarking of the Chinese in the shipping trade between their country and ours is certainly an interesting and curious event, and may in time lead to important results.—*Atla California June 3.*

Another Steamboat Catastrophe.—On Saturday morning about 2 o'clock steamer Empire and a sloop came in collision on the river about five miles from Poughkeepsie; one of the boilers was knocked overboard, and the boat took fire. It was a terrible scene; some of the passengers. it is supposed, leaped overboard, and were lost. The bar tender, two females and a boy were killed. Seaeral dead bodies were taken from the river.—[*Boston Post.*

Victims of thf Montreal Riots—Thomas O'Neal and James Lewis died in Montreal, from wounds received in the late Gavazzi riot. Mr Lewis was an enterprising and esteemed merchant.

Montreal, July 13.

Close of the Inquest on the Victims of the Montreal Gavazzi Riots.—The Corner's inquest into the Gavazzi tragedy closed last night. Nine Protestant jurors found, among other things, that the firing upon ihe citizens on the occasion was by the order of the Mayor, and that the said firings were unnecessary and unjustifiable.—Ten Catholic jurors returned a verdict agreeing mainly with the other, but stating that the order to fire was given by some person unkown.

The Sons of Temperance, at Richibucto, intend holding a public demonstration.—They purpose having a Pic-nic, on Thursday next, and intend to proceed to the West Point of P. E. Island for that purpose in the Steamer Enterprise.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, July 30, 1853.

WHAT OUGHT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO DO?

Men are sometimes placed, not from any fault of their own, but from circumstances over which they have no controul, in that awkward predicament, when it becomes a difficult and delicate question whether they should advance, retreat, or stand still. Mr. Hensley is a young man whom all parties respect in his private character, of a honorable and upright gentleman—his public character is yet to make—he can hardly be said to belong to the party of which he is nominally a member. His advent to the office which he fills was brought about by a contingency as unexpected as it was singular. Holding the office of Law Clerk in the House of Assembly, he was induced to accept of that of Solicitor General, not from the prospect of emolument certainly, but from a feeling of gratitude, combined with that praiseworthy feeling to rise in his profession, to be without which, is in a lawyer, as preposterous as to be a soldier without courage. It presented also a good opportunity of serving an apprenticeship on the criminal side of the court, which might lead to better things, and at all events, could be of no prejudice to him, as he was not considered pledged to any particular line of conduct, for not being in either branch of the Assembly, no pledge was required. Thus matters stood until the Government party after having defended Charles Young against the accusations of Clark, on the point where his conduct was most exceptionable, turned round upon him for having acted, as he thought, uprightly and conscientiously, in a matter of no public or political importance, and forced him to resign. The office of Attorney General being vacant and Mr. Hensley having the undoubted right to succeed, independently of there being no competition, we think his acceptance of it was rather a matter of course than otherwise, especially as the £100 per annum had been attached to the Solicitorship on his account alone. We think he was equally right in taking his seat at the Council Board. The House would soon die a natural death if not dissolved, and he would be then in a condition to try whether he could not make his place permanent by securing a seat in the Assembly, the more especially, as by so doing, he would necessarily form a part of the cabinet, and from his official situation an influential part. He made the attempt, and after a fair contest was defeated and now arises the question that heads this article, what ought he to do? Mr. Hensley is a man of too much candor, to attempt to say, that he does not know what were the publicly professed principles of the party to which he had attached himself, and under whose auspices, and by whose aid, he hoped to obtain a seat for Georgetown, viz.:—That in order to retain his seat in the Council, it was necessary that he should make it manifest that he possessed the confidence of one of the twenty-four constituencies, into which the Island is divided, which of them, it mattered not, the most populous or that with the fewest voters.

The whole Island was before him, and he might have linked himself to Mooney and been returned in place of McGill, or with Lord and tried to have ousted Conroy. Georgetown was, however, thought a safe, and if he had been returned, would have been considered a *sound* borough, at all events, we should have heard nothing of its *rottenness*, though we are inclined to think, that the Government end was the most rotten, as it proved the weakest. It is therefore in vain to say, that Georgetown has only 150 or 200 votes at furthest. It was the choice of Mr. Hensley's supporters, for he himself had little to do with it, and they have failed to return him—it does not reflect the least possible disgrace upon Mr. Hensley—the question for him now to consider is what he will do. And we boldly tell him, and the more willingly, because we esteem and respect him personally, that he has no option but to resign—the office of Attorney General conditionally, that is, until another is provided in his place, either by the present party, or by whosoever shall come into power—the seat in the Council unequivocally—and that because he has no right to sit there. It is no argument in his favour, or at least no sound one, that his predecessor sat there without a constituency. Charles Young ought not to have been allowed a seat in the Executive Council; necessity which is said to have no law, forced them to appoint him; besides, there was this essential difference between his case and that of Mr. Hensley's. Mr. Young was already in the Legislature, and had lent his assistance to establish this very system of Responsible Government, on the Departmental System as it is called. Mr. Hensley has been rejected of the constituency he sought to represent, and cannot without a flagrant breach of the principles on which Responsible Government is based, be admitted into the Legislative Council. Nor is there any dishonor in Mr. Hensley's acting in the manner