Haszard's Gazette.

VOL. 22 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1852. NO. 1136.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS OF MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, during the Winter, will be made up at this Office every FRIDAY MORNING at Eleven o'clock, to be forwarded via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine commencing on FRIDAY the 19th of December, instant, and the Mails for England will be forwarded on that day, and on Friday, 2d January,
" 16th January,
" 30th January,
" 13th February,
and " 27th February.

THOMAS OWEN.
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1851.

The Mails from Nova Scotia will be due every Monday night.
(All the Papers.)

R. B. IRVING,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

And Public Accountant:

Office,—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings,
DORCHESTER STREET.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, 9th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of same, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
5th September, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sulivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

WHEREAS by Power of Attorney, bearing date the Seventh day of July, 1851, I have been appointed the Agent of Miss Charlotte Alice Lisle Compton, of France, to take the management of her property in this Island. This is to give Notice to all persons indebted to the said Miss Compton, for Rent, arrears of Rent or otherwise, to pay the same to me, who am also empowered to sell or lease Land in this Island, belonging to the aforesaid Miss Compton.

HANNAH COMPTON.

St. Eleanor's, Nov. 4, 1851.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES M'DONALD, late of Georgetown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to Mr. *Andrew A. M'Donald*, of Georgetown, within Six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to Mr. A. M'Donald.

E. THORNTON,
MARTIN BYRNE, } Executors.
DANIEL BRENAN,

Georgetown, 31st Octr., 1851.

COUNCIL OFFICE, June 19, 1851.

WHEREAS application has been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to close that part of an old Road commencing at the East side of Joseph Affleck's Farm, on Township No. 35, and running there from to the Main Road, across French Fort Settlement. Notice is hereby given, that the said Road, so far as it runs through the above mentioned Lands, will be closed at the expiration of six months from this date, unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary, in the terms of the Act of 3 Wm. 4, Cap. 23.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

To Tenantry residing on portions of Townships 31, 40, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

TAKE NOTICE—That a majority of the present House of Assembly, during its last Session, passed an Act, which determined that all RENTS due in this Colony, shall henceforth be paid in *current money*. I do, therefore, hereby Notify Tenants residing on the various Townships under my management, that all Rents and Taxes must hereafter be liquidated in *Money, as it becomes due, or it will be rigidly enforced;* and also, that no excuses will in future be received for its nonpayment; or indulgence be permitted them as formerly. Those persons in Arrears of Rent are requested to come to an immediate arrangement for the payment of their respective Accounts, to prevent my being obliged to have recourse to legal proceedings for its recovery, or ejectment. And all Tenants who have performed labour on these Estates—or made payment in any other way—on account of Rents, and who have not been settled with for the same, are requested to call at my office in Charlottetown without delay.

OFFICE HOURS from 10 to 4.

☞ Any person or persons found *Trespassing* upon any of the Wilderness Lands, on the above Estates, are notified that they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law, without distinction.

*** Those Tenants wishing to dispose of their *Leasehold Interests in Farms*, can apply in writing forthwith, stating terms, number of Acres under cultivation, and buildings thereon, free of arrears of Rent.

WILLIAM DOUSE,
Land Agent.

Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1851.

WANTED, during the Winter season from Tenants, to be delivered at "Port Selkirk" store, 10,000 Bushels of clean *Merchantable Grain*, for which Cash will be given, or all owed in payment of Rents, at the Market Prices.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Lauchlan Campbell, of Carlton Point, Lot 28, in Prince County, farmer, deceased, are requested to furnish their claims for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Administrator.

Carlton Point, Nov. 18, 1851.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that unles their accounts are paid within one month from date, they will be sued without distinction.

ROBERT WADE.

December 22, 1851. All papers 3w

Illustrated London News,

Ladies' Newspaper, and the Almanacks for 1852.

For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, Queen's Square, Charlottetown, Dec. 16.

Original Poetry.

THE PARTING SIGH.

To Miss ******.

The last time we parted, I fancied when leaving,
When I took thy fair hand to bid thee good bye;
Though you smil'd, yet that smile was but faint and deceiving,
Some heart-felt emotion call'd forth a deep sigh.

Alas has the heart that I fancied secure,
Enshrin'd in the inmost recess of thy breast;
Free, free from all sorrow, as light and as pure,
As the spirit that glows in the souls of the bless'd:

That heart that I fancied unclouded by care,
Where one ray of affliction or sorrow ne'er shone;
O! to think it obscur'd by the chilling despair,
That has darken'd each ray, that e'er beamed on my own!

How oft is the smile like the zephyrs that sweep,
In soft murmur'd sighs o'er life's swelling wave;
O'er our long-faded hopes, while in sorrow beneath,
The heart is as cold and as dark as the grave!

Hope beams with delight upon youth's happy hours,
When in dreams of delusion we playfully rove;
Through shades of enchantment, our path among flowers,
And our dreams one unbroken elysium of love.

But those dreams of delusion too briliant to last,
Alas, soon give place to life's troubl'd noon-day;
When sad and care-worn, disgusted at last,
We turn from the phantom of pleasure away!

Did some dream of the past in thy bosom awaken,
Some long buried day-dream of love that oppress'd?
Or some friend that the cold gloomy grave has long taken,
That drew that low mournful sigh from thy breast?

Did some long-cherished dream to thy bosom return,
Of youth's first pure love that had slumbering lain;
Of some long cherish'd hopes which though blasted and torn,
Yet in mockery return in their freshness again?

There are sighs of despair and the bitterest anguish,
And vows have been broken and mourn'd in tears;
Fond hearts have been doom'd to wither and languish,
And hopes have been blasted and turn'd into cares.

There are sighs blent with tears when o'er life's stormy way,
From its clouded noon-day we look mournfully back
Oer youth's early visions of love, and survey,
All the flowers that lie strew'd o'er the once shining track.

There are sighs when the summer of love has departed,
And vanish'd and faded away like a dream;
But from one so esteem'd, so belov'd and kind-hearted,
Such heart-felt emotions have never been seen.

THE STRANGER.

Buctouche, N. B., Dec. 24, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

THE HOME OF THE INEBRIATE.

Let us, for a moment, step *behind the curtain*, and take a glance at that *home*, the head of which is a confirmed *inebriate!* Do we there find *domestic happiness*, "that only bliss of Paradise that has survived the fall?" No! that, with all its lovely taint of home-bred sweets, is exiled from the fireside of the drunkard! Do we find its gentle mistress, in *peace* and *serenity*, gliding about in her domestic avocations, and awaiting, with the glow of *happy expectancy*, the return of him who should have been the soother of all cares—the sympathising reciprocater of her affections? Alas, no! Sadly she moves around her lonely habitation, the *shadow* of her *former* self. The rose, which once bloomed on her cheek, has been dimmed by days of anguish and nights of ceaseless sorrow; for he, in whom she garnered up all the deep affections of *woman's priceless heart*, has made her to drink deeply of the "wormwood and gall,"—he, for whom she left all the nameless endearments, which were associated with the home of her childhood, has strewed her connubial path with piercing thorns, instead of the bright flowers of enjoyment, which the dreams of fancy had whispered to her confiding heart bloomed sweetly there! And can she await his return from the haunts of *iniquity* with pleasure? No! she starts at every sound, lest it may prove the herald of his dreaded approach Has Providence bestowed upon her children? How do they behave on the approach of their degraded father? Do they fondly vie with each other to be the first to hail the desired return of this cherished being, and climb his knee to share the envied kiss? Do they raise their cherub voices of infantile love to welcome his return to their happy home! No, no! they avoid him as they would the bug-a-boo of their infant imaginations, and tremblingly cling for protection around the form of their agonized mother. This picture is not drawn by the creative pencil of fancy. O, no! There is scarcely a town or village in our Union that will not afford at least one instance to prove that my pen sketches truth.—*American Temperance Mag.*

THE WANTS OF MAN.

Man is the most needy of all creatures. The horse constructs for himself a winter's dress, which is equally fit for wet or dry, day or night, out of the food he eats. The birds and fowls drop their feathers, but neither apply to the tailor or milliner for another suit; out of the seeds they consume, they produce robe and plumage of a texture and beauty which throw the apparel of Solomon into the shade. The animals require neither ploughing nor sowing, neither weaving, nor cotton spinning—mines, factories, furnaces, fires, workshop, nor bake-houses; but man is full of wants. Houses, fuel, furniture, clothing, cookery, vehicles, and books are necessaries of life, if we would make him what a human being ought to be. The productions of one country are rarely sufficient to supply his need. Animals have no want which the soil on which they were born does not supply. The silkworm can live and rear its family, and can construct its cocoon, in a mulberry tree. A few yards of space will suit it better than the range of the universe. The white bear, the reindeer, elephant; the horse, the eagle, hippopotamus, have each their own locality, from which they cannot move without risk. But if you confine man to a small circle, you starve him in body and mind; he is the creature of all climes; he was made for the world, and all the world was made for him. Wherever he goes, he has something to sell or something to buy. Barter and traffic are no small part of his calling on earth, in which not only his physical, but also his intellectual and moral nature is called into full play. Were there no trade nor intercourse between mankind, there could be no morality. Justice and benevolence are intended to sanctify the relations, associations, and dealings of the human family. Give us cultivated fields, skilful artizans, good manufactories, industrious workshops, well manned ships, unrestricted commerce, free trade with all the world, and pure morality and philanthropy to regulate our proceedings, and we can place every comfort within the reach of every child of Adam, and thus mutually enrich and bless each other.—*Scientific American.*

A DEAD FLEET.—A letter from San Francisco, dated Sept. 15, says by actual count, within the week previous, is was ascertained that there are 552 vessels lying in the harbour of San Francisco, 183 of which are laid up and used as store ships. A large proportion of the others will never float in any other waters than those of San Francisco.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or in the parlour, it runs away he knows not how, and that demon waste cries "More!" like the horse-leach's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent—nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune, as he can in the counting room or the workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—'tis what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband make a deposit of the fruits of his labour with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account; and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of evils, in its train.

A WORD TO OLD MAIDS AND BACHELORS.

"Men should not marry," it is commonly said, "unless they can, not, only maintain for themselves the social position to which they have been accustomed, but extend the benefits of that position to their wives and children. A woman who marries is entitled to be kept in the same rank and comfort in which she was reared." We entirely disavow these doctrines. It shou'd be the aim of every married couple to make their own fortune. No son and daughter who become man and wife, are entitled to rely on their patrimony, but should willingly commence life at a lower step in the social ladder than that occupied by their parents, so that they may have the merit and happiness of rising, if possible, to the top. Imagine the case of an aged couple, who by great perseverance acquired possession of immense wealth, and are living in a style of ease and splendour which is no more than the reward of their long life of industry. Will any body say, that the children of such "old folk" should live in the same grandeur as their parents? The idea is preposterous. They have no right to such luxury, they have done nothing to deserve it, and if their parents are honest in dividing their property among them, they can have no means of supporting it. Yet marriages are contracted on the principle that the married couple shall be able to keep up the rank to which they have been accustomed under the paternal roof. It is such notions as this—engendered by Malthusian philosophers, and fostered by lazy pride—that are filling our country with "poor old maids," with coquettish young ladies with nice, cigar-smoking, good-for-nothing young men.—*North British Mail.*

SEA LIFE.—What can there be in the bare abstract, sea-life, that it is so all-surpassing, so very seducing? If a man, with reverence be it said, be fond of any one pursuit natural to man or boyhood, he must resign it at sea; if he love angling, or archery, or belles, or billiards, or his children, or cricket, or dancing, or driving, or elegance, or eating, or his father, or family, or fishing or fowling, or gardening, or hunting, or horses, or independence, or love, or music, his mistress, or his mother, or news, or novelty, or research, or racing, or shooting, or skating, or travelling, or tennis, or his wife, or—or—or indeed any thing, in short, save salt beef and salt water, let him stay ashore.—*Society in India.*

A Boston paper relates of Mr. Lee, a Methodist clergyman noted for his wit, that he was riding from Boston to Lynn, and on that road was overtaken by two Boston lawyers. The profession of each was soon known, and in reply to a query, if Mr. Lee ever made a mistake in his preaching, and if so, if he rectified it: Mr. Lee answered, that he did make mistakes sometimes, but if they were trivial, he did not stop to correct them. "For instance," said the preacher, "I went to quote the text, 'All *liars* shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone,' and by mistake I said, 'all *lawers*,' and it was so nearly true, I did not think it worth while to correct it."

From Papers by the last English Mail.

(*From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Dec. 6.*)

The Revolution in France.

PARIS, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 4 o'clock.

The President of the Republic was informed last night, that a meeting was held at General Changarnier's house, attended by M. Thiers, M. Baze, and others of the chiefs of parties, at which it was decided that the *coup* against the President should be made this very day—that is, that he should be arrested, the Assembly prorogued or dissolved, and no doubt, the Republic abolished.

It was considered absolutely necessary to take steps immediately. Proclamations were at once prepared, addressed to the nation and the army, in the former of which, the President explained his causes of complaint, and declared, that instead of employing itself in taking care of the interests of the people, the Assembly had only become a theatre of conspiracies and plots against him, the elect of the people. He restores universal suffrage, summoned the people to assemble next month in their *comices* to elect a new Assembly; to this new Assembly he will resign his powers, and let the nation exercise its will in either electing or rejecting him. He proposes 10 years as the period which the Chief of State should retain power, aided by Ministers responsible to the Executive. He abolishes the Council of State, &c. I prefer, however, to give you the text of these documents. They are as follow:—

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Frenchmen,—The present situation cannot last much longer. Each day the situation of the country becomes worse The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest supporter of order, has become the theatre of plots. The patriotism of 300 of its members could not arrest its fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interest of the people, it was forging arms for civil war. It attacked the power I hold directly from the people; it encouraged every evil passion; it endangered the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the whole people judge between me and it. The Constitutition, as you know, had been made with the object of weakening beforehand the powers you intrusted to me. Six millions of votes were a striking protest against it, and yet I have faithfully observed it. Provocations, calumnies, outrages, found me passive. But now that the fundamental part is no longer respected by those who incessantly invoke it, and the men who have already destroyed two monarchies, wish to tie up my hands in order to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious projects, to maintain the Republic, and to save the country by appealing to the solemn judgment of the only sovereign I recognise in France—the People.

I, then, make a loyal appeal to the entire nation; and I say to you, if you wish to continue this state of disquietude and *malaise* that degrades you and endangers the future, choose another person in my place, for I no longer wish for a place which is powerless for good, but which makes me responsible for acts that I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm, when I see the vessel rushing into the abyss. If, on the contrary, you have still confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand mission I hold from you. That mission consists in closing the era of revolution, in satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting them against subversive passions. It consists especially to create institutions which survive men, and which are the foundation on which something durable is based. Persuaded that the instability of power, that the preponderance of a single Assembly, are permanent causes of trouble and discord, I submit to your suffrages the fundamental basis of a Constitution which the Assemblies will develope hereafter:—

1. A responsible chief named for 10 years.
2. The Ministers dependent on the Executive alone.
3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion before the legislative corps.
4. A legislative corps, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without the *scrutin de liste* which falsifies the election.
5. A second Assembly formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation; a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public liberty.

This system, created by the First Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It guarantees them still. Such is my profound conviction. If you partake it, declare so by your suffrages If, on the contrary, you prefer a Government without force, Monarchical or Republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since 1804, you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote.

If I do not obtain the majority of the votes, I shall summon a new Assembly, and lay down before it the mission I have received from you. But if you believe that the cause of which my name is the symbol, that is, France regenerated by the revolution of '98, and organised by the Emperor, is still yours; proclaim it to be so by ratifying the powers I demand of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared, for all will respect, in the will of the people, the decree of Providence.

Done at the Palace of the Elysee this 2d of December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers!—Be proud of your mission; you will save the country. I rely upon you, not to violate the laws, but to command respect for the first law of the country—national sovereignty—of which I am the legitimate representative.

You long suffered, like me, from the obstacles that prevented me doing you all the good I intended, and opposed the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favour. Those obstacles are removed. The Assembly sought to impair the authority which I derive from the entire nation; it has ceased to exist.

I make a loyal appeal to the people and the army, and I tell them—Either give me the means of insuring your prosperity, or choose another in my place.

In 1830, as well as in 1848, you were treated as a vanquished army. After having branded your heroical disinterestedness, they disdained to consult your sympathies and wishes, and nevertheless, you are the *elite* of the nation. To-day, at this solemn moment, I wish the voice of the army to heard.

Vote, then, freely as citizens; but, as soldiers, do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldier. It is for me, who am responsible for my actions before the people and posperity, to adopt the measures most conducive to the public welfare.

As for you, maintain entire the rules of discipline and honour. By your imposing attitude assist the country in manifesting its will with calmness and reflection. Be ready to repress all attempts against the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the recollections attached to my name. They are engraved on your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties. Your history is mine. There is between us in the past a community of glory and misfortunes There shall be for the future a community of sentiments and resolutions for the repose and grandeur of France.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Palace of the Elysee, Dec. 2.

In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic decrees:—

Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.
Art. 2. Universal Suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st May is abrogated.
Art. 3. The French people is convoked in its elective colleges from the 14th of December to the 21st of December following.
Art. 4. The state of siege is decreed throughout the first military division.
Art. 5. The Council of State is dissolved.
Art. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
DE MORNY,
The Minister of the Interior.

Palace of the Elysee, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, 5, p. m.

Louis Napoleon reviewed a division of the army, and was enthusiastically received by the troops and people, on the Boulevards.

The President's proceedings are very popular in the Market-places which is a great point. At the Bourse the belief is, that he will succeed. The fall in Fives was only 1f; 90 continued yesterday.

The decree which was passed yesterday by the representatives who had assembled at the Mairie of the 10th Arrondisement, declaring the deposition of the President of the Republic, was afterward brought to the Court of Cassation, to have it confirmed. The Court assembled, and had just ratified the decree of the Assembly, when a message came from the Minister of Justice, ordering them to proceed no further in the matter, and the judges immediately dispersed in great confusion.

The representatives are still confined at the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay, and the 10th Legion of the National Guards, which had been placed at their disposal by General Lauriston, has been disbanded.

THURSDAY, 7 p. m.

Attempts at insurrection were commenced at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. Baudin, a representative and member of the mountain, suddenly appeared on horseback in the Rue St Antoine. He wore a travelling cap, and carried a naked sword in his hand, and was followed by six other representatives. The workmen were going to breakfast at the time. He addressed them to take arms for the deliverance of the representatives still in prison in the neighbourhood. He was aided by his colleagues, and the workmen, who raised a cry to arms, and attacked the guard-house Montreale, and disarmed the soldiers. The insurgents were, however, shortly afterwards caught between two detachments of troops. A barricade having been soon raised, the troops, who had orders not to fire unless attacked, marched up to the face of the barricade, when they were fired upon, and one soldier was killed and one or two wounded. The troops returned the fire, and M. Boudin, the representative, who had personally addressed the insurgents, was killed on the spot, and also it is said, six or seven followed. A second slight barricade was carried afterwards by six soldiers; a woman passing, mortally wounded. The insurgents who were not in very large numbers fled in all directions; the operations only occupying seven minuets. Each district is occupied by military, and general precautions are adopted throughout Paris.

De Falloux endeavoured to sound the dispositions of the troops, and, addressing the soldiers, said, "I do not believe that the representatives have any thing to fear from the army; it is true, that none of you would dare to arrest us."

The commander immediately, with a bow of the greatest politeness, said, "Gentlemen, you have only to make the experiments—you have only to endeavour to resist—we should act with the greatest respect, but we should do our duty."