HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, March 15, 1856.

THE Governor of a Colony to which Responsible Government has been conceded, is placed in a situation somewhat anomalous, and requiring much tact in the execution of its duties. He is on the one hand the servant of the Crown—of the Colonial Secretary, if you will—bound by its instructions, and amenable to its authority; on the other, he is controlled by a council selected from and having the confidence of the people, that is, able to command a majority in that branch of the Assembly which consists of the Representatives of the people. It is his duty as the first—the servant of the Crown—to take care, that his Government is so administered, that no interference with the general policy of the Empire shall take place, nor any law derogatory of the authority of the parent state be allowed. In matters purely domestic, he must be governed by the advice of his Executive Council, or in other words, he must suffer the Council to originate and carry out such measures as the majority of that Council may determine upon. He may, it is true, suggest measures to his Councillors, but it depends upon them to carry them into execution, as *they*, not *he*, rule the Assembly. Should the measures introduced by his Council or Ministers be contrary to his idea of what is just and proper,—what is he to do? He may, it is true, refuse the Royal Assent, but then he places himself in direct antagonism with the majority of the Assembly, and his resignation will soon follow. Or he may dissolve the Assembly,—Will he be any better off? The individuals of the party who compose the majority will be very much the same with whom he has recently disagreed,—they may be more opposed to his views—at all events, they will succeed to the same power that their predecessors possessed, and he has the same game to play, with this difference, that he has to study afresh the policy and dispositions of those with whom he is newly associated. Under these circumstances, a prudent Governor will be cautious of coming to an open rupture with the Executive Council, if he can devise any alternative: He may, if he thinks fit, give a qualified assent to any measure to which he he may be personally opposed, or which he may conceive militates against the letter or tenor of his instructions. By this course of procedure, he shifts from himself to the Colonial Minister, the odium of a refusal, and at the same time, protects himself from the danger of an incautious assent to measures which may be considered highly reprehensible in Downing-street. This was the policy of the Lieut. Governor in the case of the Rent Roll Fax and Tenants' Compensation Bills. The Royal Assent is refused. It was quite competent for the Colonial Minister to give a simple refusal without assigning any reasons. He has, however, pursued a different course, and has, with the Royal disallowance, sent the reasons which induced him to advise his Royal Mistress in the manner—Is or is not the Despatch communicating these reasons a public document? and has the Administrator of the Government a right to refuse even to the majority, an entire copy of such Despatch? In the Imperial Parliament, when the production of documents of any sort is moved for, the right to have them produced is conceded. When any demur is made, some member on the Ministerial side requests the Hon. Member to press his motion, and state the publication of the papers called for, would have a tendency to place obstacles in the way of Government carrying out particular measures, or that it would be highly advantageous to the public service, that the information sought should be made public at that particular moment, or some other good or apparently good reason. The matter generally there ends, as the leaders of the opposition are aware from their own experience, that such is frequently the case, and are mindful, that they themselves have, and may have again to deprecate particular inquiry, at unseasonable periods. But will Mr. Coles, or any one else, point out at any period of parliamentary history, a Minister of the Crown stating, that though an Address to the Queen should be carried, yet, that nevertheless, the Address would be ineffective, and the prayer of it refused? We think not; on the contrary, we feel convinced, that if it were possible, that such an expression could have been made, the minister using it, would on a division, be found in a minority composed of himself alone. His very colleagues would forsake him. And why?—because Parliament has a right to all the information it is in the power of the Crown to bestow—because public documents are public property, and not—because the voice of Parliament is that of the nation, whose will is supreme. We confess we were astonished to see names of men who ought to have known better, who ought to have had some regard for their own dignity, and that of the house; nay, of the people they represent, giving their sanction to a practice so unparliamentary, so derogatory to their own undoubted principles, so subversive of every principle of policy and correct legislation—an attempt at political *fait de se.*

We can easily understand tha danger of allowing correspondence between officials and their subordinates to become public, a Government like that of Great Britain, having so many varied foreign relations. We can readily conceive the importance of keeping profoundly secret the intelligence received by Ministers of the Crown—But what foreign relations have the Colonies? Of what nature are the Despatches from the Colonial Office to the Colonial Governors?—mere answers to previous questions, or instructions for future guidance. With the good sooth is Canada, or any other Colony, but a huge municipal corporation, of which the Governor is Mayor. the Legislative Council the Court of Aldermen, and the Assembly the Common Council? What is the extent of their jurisdiction?—that of taking care of their own local and domestic concerns, under the supervision of the Colonial Office, which has a negative on all its acts. It is impossible therefore, that a Despatch can be transmitted, that there will be the slightest danger of making public. We have before alluded to the double functions of the Governor,—his despatches are of two kinds,—private and public—with the first, the Assembly has nothing to do, with the latter it has. It was one of the promised benefits of Responsible Government, that everything was to be fair and above board—there were to be no concealments. It was the reproach of the old system, that it was kept in the dark—in the dark—that the correspondence between the Governor and Colonial Office was either withheld, or garbled extracts only given. And after all, what is in this contended-for-Despatch that may not meet the public eye? We have never seen it, and yet, we have no doubt, that is to use a familiar but expressive phrase—"a rap over the knuckles" of the Government for daring to send home Bills, the passing of which was a disgrace to itself and an insult to the Sovereign, as implying a possibility, that the Royal Assent could be given to them.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir:

The Treasurer some time ago published an "abstract of the Revenue for the year 1855, compared with the Revenue for the year 1854," in which abstract there is in the column of "increase" an item for "Public Lands £2120 11s. 2d." but whether this sum is the nett amount after deducting expenses of manage ment, or the gross amount, the Treasurer does not say, for if you remember, the Public Lands and his Rangers, the Surveyor General and his Chainmen, and the Queen's Printer are to be paid out of the above sum, it will take very near the third of the sum to pay them,—The abstract leaves the public completely in the dark in regard to the real state of their affairs. The Treasurer, to make his accounts satisfactory, should have also published an "abstract of the expenditure for the year 1855, compared with the expenditure for the year 1854."—which would have satisfied the public, and until it is done, the people will not be satisfied, for they fully believe that the state of the balance sheet will appear very much against the Government, when the expenditure for the Worrell Estate and Lot 11, are charged as a sett off against the "Revenue from Public Lands." The Public should receive from the Treasurer the remainder of the information to which they are entitled from him as their servant, for if it is refused or withheld from them, they will judge of it, as they now do in regard to the part of the Despatch they have withheld from them, relating to the Rent Roll Fax, and Compensation Acts; they now say, that the part of the Despatch that is refused, must contain a very severe reprimand to the Government for their ignorance or disregard of the Royal Instructions, and for their refusing part of the Despatch, the people now call the Liberals, Tyrannicals.

Yours &c. &c.
R.

March, 8th 1856.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

A Solution of "the puzzle for pastime" in Haszard's Gazette of the 27th ult., will be found in the following acrostic.

Sebastopol: how many thoughts
Evolve, on mention of thy name:
Barbaric boast, and legions vast,
Are coupled with thy fame.
Sebastopol: how fallen low:
To atoms crushed, by the Western foe:
Our heroes brave, there found a grave,
Pursuing glory's luring wave.*
Ottoman, English, Russ and French,
Lie side by side, in yawning trench.

* To Beckon.

Newton, Belfast, March 3rd. 1856.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, in a recent speech in New York, is reported to have said, that the Queen, when she signed the New Brunswick Prohibitory Law expressed her regret, that it did not extend to all her dominions.—*Church Witness.*

PRINCETOWN BIBLE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the Prince Town Bible and Missionary Society was held in the Church on Tuesday the 5th of March. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Keir, the President of the Society, from Isaiah Chap. 10. 5. And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. After reading the Report, and extracts from Bible and Missionary publications, the sum collected during the past year was found to be £52 1s. 9d. which was appropriated as follows:

	£. s. d.
Foreign Mission	29 0 0
British and Foreign Bible Society	10 0 0
For Promoting Christianity among the Jews	5 0 0
Tract Society	2 0 0
Domestic Mission, adding to it whatever subscriptions may yet be paid.	6 1 9
	£32 1 9

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—In consequence of the necessary attendance of several members of the Houses at the Supreme Court in Georgetown, there has been no business of consequence transacted.

The Court was sitting yesterday occupied in the trial of M'Donald for murder. It was supposed that he would be convicted. Owing to the state of the roads the Grand Jury were not able to meet on the first day of the term—hence the delay.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday evening last the Rev. R. S. Patterson, A. M., delivered a very useful lecture on "The acquisition of knowledge." He descanted on the advantages and importance of useful knowledge and enforced the utility of acquiring it—he pointed out many instances of the eminent attainments of men of ordinary talent, who by close application and perseverance in their several pursuits, excelled others who though possessing greater natural abilities, neglect the improvement of their minds; he then alluded to the various means of acquiring knowledge in the present day, and cautioned the audience against the habit of striving to gain a superficial knowledge of many branches, with the view of being considered learned, without gaining a correct knowledge of any; and concluded his valuable and instructive lecture by commenting upon the importance of a knowledge of christian principles, and their paramount claims over all other attainments, at the close of which a debate followed on the difference between natural and acquired abilities. It was suggested at the close of the meeting that this lecture should be published for general information.

His honor the President being absent, His Worship the Mayor of this City, was unanimously called to the Chair and presided over the meeting.

On Tuesday evening next, Hon. D. Brenan, will lecture on Remarks on Education, with some suggestions for the improvement of the present system in P. E. Island.

POLICE COURT.

March 6. J. R. Bourke, Esq., for using improper and threatening language toward Archd. M'Neill, Deputy Registrar, ordered to find security to keep the peace, and be of good behavour for 12 months, security given in the sum of £100.

14th, Albert Kelly, of Lot 48, disorderly driving, not proven to the satisfacton of the court.

Robert Hutchinson, Esq. for his man having omitted to have a bell on the harness of his wood sled, submitted, fined 5s., paid in court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PASTOR in answer to Enquirer has been on hand for some time. We have taken the liberty granted us, of postponing insertion to a later date.

Several Communications on the school question are on hand, but at present we must decline inserting those of any length.

Passengers,

In the Ice Boat, on March 13th, from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse.

H. E. Starbird,—Boston.
George Butcher,—England.

Married,

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. William Snodgrass, Mr. Neil Mackinnon, Lot 30, to Miss Sarah Campbell, De Sable.

At Murray Harbor, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Neil Mackay, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, to Mary, daughter of the late Benjamin Clow, Esq., Murray Harbour.

At Murray Harbor, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Neil Mackay, Mr. William Bull to Margaret Bell, both of White Sands.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr. John Clay, of Bedeque, to Miss Jane Cousins, French River, New London.

Died,

At Thamesford, Canada West, on the 25th Jan., Rev. N. Bethune, formerly of Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island.

On the 7th inst., after a short but severe illness, fully resigned to the divine Will, ELIZABETH SMITH, the beloved wife of Mr. L. H. Waterhouse, in the 43d year of her age, leaving a husband and two children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to deplore their loss.—*St. John, N. B., Courier. March 10.*

[The deceased lady was a Sister to Mrs. F. Longworth and Mrs. Yates, of this City.]—ED GAZ.

On the 25th Feb., at Dover, Diana Felicie, eldest daughter of General Sir J. H. Littler, G. C. B., of Bigadon, Devon.

Charlottetown Markets, March 12.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Turkeys each,	3s 6 a 7s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Geese,	2s a 3s
Pork,	4d a 5½d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 7d	Fowls,	8d a 1s
Mutton,	4d a 7d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb,	none.	Eggs dozen,	11d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Oats, bush.	2s a 2s 4d
do. by tub 1s 3d a 1s 4d		Barley,	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Tallow,	1s a 1s 2d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 6d
Lard,	1s 1d a 1s 4d	Turnips,	1s a 3d
Flour,	3½d a 4d	Homespun yd.,	2s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	55s a 65s
Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d	Straw, cwt.,	1s a 1s 6d

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, up to the first day of January last, are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 15th day, of April next, otherwise legal measures, shall be adopted.

J. W. MORRISON.

No. 3, Queen Street, March 12, 1856.

TO THE YOUNG,

A JUVENILE Missionary meeting will be held (D. V.) in the Infant School Room, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst, at seven o'clock, when an address will be given by COM. ORLEBAR. A collection will be taken up.

BANK MEETING.

A Meeting of those persons favorable to the formation of a Bank, will take place on Monday, the 17th of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the City of Charlottetown. March 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
UNDER
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.

BY W. H. POPE, ESQ, BARRISTER AT LAW.

THIS Pamphlet contains the *arguments* furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—*a most masterly production*, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government p p. 36. Price 9d.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.

GEORGETOWN.—LEMUEL C. OWEN.
ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, Rond, Lot 33, seven miles from Charlottetown, a valuable Farm, Dwelling House and Out-Houses and all other conveniences thereto belonging, under Lease for Nine hundred and ninety years, at a Rent of One Shilling Sterling per acre, containing 78 acres of good Land, with an excellent Stream of Water running through said Farm.

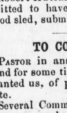
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on the transfer of the Lease; the remainder may remain on interest for five years.

☞ *SALE POSITIVE.* ☜

JAS. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

March 14, 1836.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at "DUNHATTAN", the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princetown Road, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, the whole of his valuable

Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

For Terms of Sale, &c., *vide* Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO,

TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 36 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is newly new, well finished, and commodious, and will be Let with 5 acres, 10 acres or the whole of the land, as may be required.

☞ For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber,

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Feb. 7.