PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

your Legislators may abate nuisances, but shall not erect them, may prohibit vice, but not authorise it, punish, not aid in the commission of crime. Vote *no license* and the moral character of Ohio will be vindicated, and the cruel monster, intemperance will feel the blow throughout Christendom. Vote *no license*, and the, "*great soul*" of State will never again be used in the work of decimating those who dwell within the boundaries of Ohio. Vote *no license*, and the monument of human skeletons erected in every neighborhood will not have waving, from its summit, a flag with "the coat of arms" of this commonwealth emblazoned in its bloody folds!

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Eastern Chronicle.

SIR:—In your last No. the following paragraph appears.

"We have received from the Hon. Mr Creelman a distinct denial of the fact asserted by Mr. Hyde, and commented on in our last No., that he (Mr. C.) was the author of the scheme mentioned by Mr. Hyde for the conveyance of the mails eastward.

We are happy to have the power of publishing his refutation; for whoever may be the author of the scheme, which certainly was proposed, it could not impress any person with a high opinion of its sagacity."

Now sir, there is falsehood somewhere, I state a fact, Mr. Creelman denies it.—On the tenth day of June last, the Post Master General laid before me two schemes for running mails to Eastward, one as having been drawn in his office, and the other as Mr. Creelman's, the latter I believe in *Mr. Creelman's own hand writing*; the schemes were nearly alike, one to leave Halifax at 8 o'clock, the other at 9. At Mr. Woodgate's request, I went with him to the Financial Secretary's office. I asked Mr. Creelman what object he had in view when he drew up that scheme, at the same time handing him his own handy-work; he replied, "I think the public interests demand this alteration from your scheme." I said, please point out *how* the public will be better served by your scheme than by mine,—he was speechless and requested me to meet him with the President of the Council. I did so, that day at two o'clock, they both insisted on that scheme as drawn by the Financial Secretary being adopted by me. I refused to do so, stating that every sensible man in the world would condemn it, and offered to leave Pictou so as to secure arrival at Halifax not later than 6 o'clock p. m., but would not consent to leave Pictou at one or two in the morning, nor to remain in Halifax until 8 in the morning, because the mail would have to be closed an hour before departure, therefore all letters would have to be written before 7 o'clock in the morning. Your comments are just, on this scheme, and I leave it to the world to judge who is the liar. In order however that they may arrive at just conclusions, I will give one illustration out of the many I have before me.

In my letter to Hon. Mr. Howe of 9th May last, published in my pamphlet, page 7, I state that my scheme and proposition was "approved by the House of Assembly unanimously." Mr. Howe's reply does not deny this, but rather admits it, when he speaks of the "General views of the Post Office Committee." Where did he get the "General views" unless from members of his government, and why did the government compromise the matter giving me my own price on my line in accordance with my own scheme,—see Mr. Woodgate's letter of 20th May, my pamphlet, page 10,—if I had no claim in it? Now, Mr. Creelman says in reference to my remark that "the offer made by me to do the work for the same now paid for the service was accepted by unanimous resolution of the House of Assembly." *I deny* (Mr. C. says) *that any such resolution was passed in the House* But he admits that such a scheme was *adopted* by the committee, and quotes it from appendix No. 55,—also, that said scheme was *received* by the House p. 722. This is true and happened on the 12th day of March; this scheme was before the House then from that date till the 3rd day of April, *three weeks*, when it was adopted as follows, see journals p. 786, "On motion of the Hon. Atty. General, *Resolved that the report of the Post Office Committee be ADOPTED by the House.* Who is the liar here! I have only to say, Deacon Creelman has got some awkward corners to turn with his Govt. team, and he will find an old whip after him like the king of terrors.

Now Mr. Editor I have a bone to pick with you. As you are young I shall deal tenderly with you. You have taken several opportunities of making personal attacks upon me, which, only deserve and shall only receive from me silent contempt.

There are however some references to my stage line, which I shall briefly notice. First, you have made great complaints about my line, stating it is no better than the old one which was snailing along before I came here, and several other insinuations which it is needless to repeat.—After making me and my plans as black as possible until I have shown you by actual experiment that I am right, then you begin to praise the arrangement and say, "This is just what it ought to be, and is something like the active movements that characterised Mr. Hyde's line on its first starting."

Younger man are you not aware that "Mr. Hyde's line on its first starting" carried the mails in his coaches the same as he wishes to get them now, and that that arrangement gave better satisfaction to the public in general, than any ever yet adopted, as unwittingly admitted by you. Do you not see that mails and passengers going *together* in one conveyance will enable the proprietor to reduce his fares, as I have already done, and still pay me better than if they were seperate; besides, going together I carry them *four* times a week instead of *twice*, and it is clear that the teams necessary to carry the mails *four times can run six*, thereby progressing towards a daily mail and daily coach. Do you not see that it is just possible that the old mail contractor may be correct, notwithstanding the opinions of a few prejudiced pill venders and printer boys. At a public meeting called in your own town of Pictou, I stated these as my intentions and views, when one of your first men said "*that obviates all objections*," and when only one single individual could be found in your meeting to object to my plans,—but still you keep barking, and condemn my scheme in one breath and praise it in the next. The fact is you know that I am right, but are too headstrong to boldly and candidly admit you are wrong, but in reality you have done so.

Now let me examine you a little further. June 26th, you say in a petition to the Govt—(which I have this day seen for the first time) "that your petitioners understand that this arrangement was proposed to and recommended by a committee of the House, but your petitioners who are to be mainly affected by it never had any intimation of it or an opportunity of remonstrating against it until too late."

It is true this arrangement was recommended by a committee of the house, and *also adopted* by a *unanimous* vote of the House which made it the "wish of the people as expressed through their representatives." In asking the violation of this resolution, does not every man that signs it violate the first principle and corner stone of responsibility? if not, pray sir define responsibility. Again, your petitioners "had no opportunity of remonstrating." Hey? what were you doing, and what were your members doing while this arrangement was lying over *three* weeks on the table of the House, and then adopted with but one dissenting voice, the Hon G. R Young. Was Mr Robinson, asleep? and Mr Blackadar, your own Town member, was he over worked like some other ones you know of? No, he was on the ground and took a common sense view of the case and supported the progression scheme.

Again "the scheme which the petition recommends for adoption, is one that met with the approbation of almost every man except Mr Hyde; even the members of the Post Office committee heartily approved of it, and [illegible] prepared to recommend its adoption, until that gentleman with the peculiar biological influence which he exercises over some weak minds, secured their favorable consideration for his own plan." "Weak minds" is it. Really this is complimentary to such men as Hon Uniacke, Atty General and leader of the Govt. and his associates in committee viz: Freeman, Fraser, Beckwith, Fulton, Henry. But the cap fits the whole House except Mr G. R. Young; he is the only wise man from either east or west Well, I shall not say much; have it your own way in print; you have undertaken a hard job for a youth, but there is hope still if you get nipped by the frost of experience you will sprout again. One more remark and I shall have done, you say "we should like to see Mr Hyde in the House of Assembly, such men as he are much wanted." My good friends what do you want me there for? if your after statements be true, I have the power of biologising the whole house and carrying any measure I please, however ridiculous. You admit I have carried a measure that for "depth of absurdity" no man can beat except the hon Financial Secretary, but still for fear you would not have the "Biggest Saphead" in the Province in the Govt. you would not swap Creelman for Hyde because he Mr C. has been tried and proved' Good again, Mac; you are the best canvasser I have got except Mr Creelman himself. He at last has written a book in which on every point I have not condemned him before he has condemned himself, has virtually signed his own political death warrant. I have sent to him for 500 copies, when they come I will send you one. If you recover the first dose you will be cured till after Election, or I will guarantee to pay all your Doctor's bills.

—yours &c.,

H. HYDE.

Truro, August 6th, 1851.

West River, August 1st. 1851.

The first Quarterly examination of the "West River Central School" under the charge of Mr. John McLeod, took place this day, in presence of the Trustees, and a number of the Parents and Guardians of the scholars attending.

Out of the number on the Roll, sixty-six, few or none were absent. The different classes, arranged according to age and advancement, having undergone a thorough examination, exhibited a proficiency in their various stages of study, creditable to themselves and evincing attention and system on the part of their Teacher.

The Geography, Grammar, and Arithmatic classes acquitted themselves in a manner that must have been gratifying to those present, perhaps seldom exceeded by persons of tender age, at *any school*, more especially, when it is taken into consideration they labor under the disadvantage of having neither Globes, School Maps, or Library, besides being deficient in many other necessary appendages with which schools ought to be provided in order to convey learning more efficiently to the scholars, and elicit their minds at a quicker rate, but which unfortunately, we in the country cannot afford until we arrive at more prosperous circumstances, or that Government in their bounty, bestow such on all similar classes of schools.

Communicated.

The Eastern Chronicle.

THURSDAY, August 14, 1851.

MR. HYDE.

This gentleman has written a pugent epistle which we publish to day. With the difference between himself and Mr. Creelman we have nothing to do they may settle their disputes as they be can; and for the notices with which he chooses to honor ourselves we feel almost an equal amount of indifference. The contempt which he affects to feel towards us is somewhat inconsistent with his labored efforts to set himself right before the public in the matters wherein we happen to differ with him. Contempt is a very cheap commodity these days, and when we see any man resort to it as his defence it is a pretty sure indicative that he possesses nothing more substantial to rely upon. He says we have made great complaints about his stage line. Our language is entirely exaggerated by Mr. Hyde and we would thank him in stating his case to stick to facts and not trust to his imagination which is perhaps more fertile than veracious. We did say that latterly his line in some respects was not superior to Mr. Arnison's. What are the facts?—For the last two years Mr. Hyde's stages would leave Pictou during the winter at 9 or 10 o'clock on Thursday mornings and arrive in Halifax on Friday night. Mr. Arnison's line did the same and charged only 30s. instead of 35s. for the passage.

We have already expressed our admiration of Mr. Hydes daily coach arrangement and have anxiously hoped that he will be well rewarded for his enterprize and we will still do so notwithstanding that he seems inclined to quarrel with us for it. But we could not have done so had the mail been carried in them for instead of letters being answered by the return mail as now in 6 hours they could not leave Pictou until 32 hours after the arrival of the previous mail.

The main difference between Mr. Hyde and ourselves is that we dispute the applicability of his wished for mail arrangement to the wants of the public, and he is wroth because we do not think as he does opinion. It is a failing of the Pictonians that they generally [illegible] in stopping it, we may be a nuisance in them to believe that it will prove highly inconvenient, but they do so notwithstanding the eminence of the individual who would crem it down their throats; and they have the presumption to imagine that no person can tell what will suit their circumstances so well as themselves.

We cannot see in this matter as Mr. Hyde does; he looks at the question through a most unfavorable medium, that of self interest, while our vision is unclouded. We believe that the travelling between this and the metropolis is amply sufficient to sustain a respectable stage line without being bolstered up by a large annual grant for the carriage of the mails. While we do not that "mail and passengers going together will enable the proprietor to reduce his fares," we can also see that the contemplated scheme would place the public at the mercy of the proprietor of the line for five years to be trucked along as he might think best, no person being able to put on another line in the face of his bounty.—Such a monopoly is too glaring and unjust for us to see it as Mr. Hyde wishes us to do. Mr Hyde must allow people to judge for themselves and *he* must not suppose that because he says any particular arrangement is the best for them they will be content therewith. The pill venders and printers boys of Pictou are a more numerous body than we had supposed them to be, if all the opponents of Mr Hydes schemes are of those respectable crafts. We think the next census will show them to be a body of from 35,000 to 40,000 for in the whole county we will defy Mr. Hyde to find more than one person out of a hundred who approves of his plans.

But we want no farther condemnation of the scheme than Mr. Hyde's own language. If we canvass well for him he has certainly out of his own mouth approved of our views and condemned his own mail arrangement. He says that our strictures on Creelman's plan are just,—Now what is the difference between his and that? simply that by the former the mail will arrive in Pictou at 20 minutes past 12 and leave at 1, by the latter it will arrive at 11 or even if it should be 9 it would as far as business is concerned be equally as absurd, and leave again the next morning at 4. We fancy that at this hour of the morning no person would be more ready to answer their letters than at 1.

We have applied to several persons who were present at the meeting spoken of by him and cannot find one, whose memory agrees with that of our correspondent, on the contrary they all say that *disapprobation of his plan was universal*. One trifling circumstance which occurred there will tend to show how the public of Pictou were inclined to view Mr. Hyde's *scheme*. His principal object in calling the meeting was to induce the Pictonians to join the company for extending the telegraph line eastward. Attempts were made to get a committee to apply to the share holders in the Pictou line and ascertain what they were inclined to do. Not a man in Pictou but Mr Hyde's own agent could be found who would consent to act. One gentleman who was applied to for the purpose, replied in this wise:—That they had found so much humbugging and difficulty with the small line already erected and had been put to so much expense in sending down two delegates to Halifax to oppose the schemes and machinations of a certain person who sought to destroy it (and whose name by the way bears a remarkable resemblance to that of a gentleman now canvassing the southern district of Colchester,) that he would have nothing to do with anything in which that individual was concerned; and also that if the persons composing that meeting were to speak candidly, their opinions would be found to coincide with his.

Mr. Hyde will not receive a compliment from us, well be it so, we can entertain our opinion of him nevertheless. We have no objections to see him in the House, because he will find his level there readily enough, and will be prevented from doing mischief, though he did succeed in biologising a majority of the Post Office Committee last winter. We have nothing to retract in what we have already said of that body. How any men could, after determining to recommend Mr. J. D. B. Fraser's scheme to the Legislature for adoption, knowing it to be so universally acceptable, abandon it at the beck of Mr. Hyde, it is difficult to conceive. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Young and Mr. Fraser opposed the change. Mr. Henry's acquiescence has been already explained; and we think that striking these names out of the list, notwithstanding the flourish with which Mr. Hyde introduces the others, few persons will be inclined to view the offspring of their brains as anything very wise.

Mr Hyde chooses to view our remarks as personally offensive. We never intended them as such, but merely meant to give publicity to a wide spread feeling of dissatisfaction at his mail arrangements We have no ill will against him, and see many things about him to admire; but if he will force a quarrel upon us, we must only exert our humble abilities to give him a Rowland for his Oliver. He taunts us with our youth. We may be of very tender years, and still his mail scheme a very bad one. If youth is to be considered prima facie evidence of incorrectness, then we would remind Mr Hyde of his own recommendation respecting the numbering and marking of men like mackarel, according to the nation to which he belongs, when his being an alien was made "an objection against him. The two cases are similar.—He has seen more summers and winters than we have, but he [illegible] which were be now to be brought up for inspection, he would like most old fish, be found to stink in the nostrils of many who would at one time have taken him for No. 1. His brand would now very likely No 4 *trady*.

☞ We have received from Mr. Fuller the August No, of the "International" being the first No. of a new year and a fourth volume. The engraving on the cover and altogether the appearance of the work is improved. The Editors announce that after the completion of the works now continued from part to part, none other of that description will be commenced, but each number will be complete in itself.

THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION.—The July No. is before us containing among its plates an excellent one called the Game of Chess, and an outline, Leather Stocking at the grave of Chinga Cook. The subscription to this publication is $5 per annum and the the engravings and other valuable matter afforded for this sum are greater and more numerous than those of any other publications of a similar character.

On Tuesday last an adjourned meeting of the Liberal party was held in New Glasgow, A. Fraser, Esq., in the chair, when J. W. Dawson, Esq., the well known Superintendant of Education, and P. Ross Esq., of the East River, were nominated candidates for the County at the ensuing Election. A proposal was made on the same day to the Conservative Party to divide the representation of the County, by one of the Liberal Candidates retiring, and they to select any man they chose from their own party and go contest the township. This overture was rejected by the opposite party, who insisted on having the Township member conceded to them also. Mr. Dawson is entirely ignorant of his nomination, being in Cape Breton, and of course will not now be offered as a Candidate, his name being mentioned only with the hope that a compromise might be effected. No person is yet named for the township, but arrangements are nearly closed for bringing one out; and we have no doubt on nomination day the Liberals will as heretofore present a bold front to their opponents. The unjust demands of the Conservatives has roused a spirit which will only be allayed by returning the whole three members.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY—RETIREMENT OF MR. YOUNG.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Electors of the Liberal party of the County and Township of Pictou, held at this place on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing election, James Carmichael Esq., of New Glasgow was called to the chair.

It having been understood that Mr Young had written to several of his friends in the county that he was desirous of retiring from the representation, Dr Anderson at an early stage of the proceedings, stated, that as Mr Young was present, and had come up to attend the meeting, he ought to be called upon to communicate his final determination, and to make such explanations as he might deem expedient. Mr Young, in obedience to this request then stated his views at considerable length upon the general politics of the province, and also some public, as well as private, considerations that had induced his retirement. We do not think it necessary to refer to these at present; as they are embodied in Mr Young's answer to an address presented to him, both of which appear in another column.

The meeting then proceeded to the business of the day, and after a long and interesting discussion, in which nearly all present took a part, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to enter into communication with suitable candidates, and bring in a report on Tuesday next, at New Glasgow, to which place the meeting at its close was adjourned.—The following resolutions were then put from the chair, and passed unanimously:

1. Moved by James D. B. Fraser. Esq, and seconded by James Crerar Esq., Merigomishe, and

Resolved, that this meeting have heard with regret the determination expressed by Mr Young of retiring from the representation of this county, and feel, that after the many personal sacrifices made, and the many valuable public services rendered for the last eight years to his constituents and this Province, it is but just to him, and an act of duty in them, to convey this token of their esteem.

2nd. Moved by Capt. Thomas Graham, New Glasgow, seconded by Alex. Fraser, Esq., Middle River, and

Resolved, That this meeting assure Mr Young, that he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his constituents in this county;—that he has their best wishes for his professional success and personal happiness; and that they will be glad to see him again devote his talents and research to the public business of the Province.

3rd. Moved by Robert M'Lean, West River, seconded by William Langille, Esq. River John, and

Resolved, Therefore, that a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable address expressive of the feelings and opinions of Mr Young's supporters, as represented by this general meeting, for the fidelity and zeal with which he has advocated the public principles to which he stood pledged, for the various useful measures he has promoted, and his laborious and faithful management of the local affairs of this county.

4th. *Resolved*, That James D. B. Fraser, James Fogo, Wm. Jas. Anderson, R. P. Grant, and Alex. C. McDonald, Esqrs., be a committee for the purpose expressed in the foregoing resolution.

5th. Moved by R. P. Grant, Esq., seconded by James D. B. Fraser, Esq.,

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting, and through them of the Liberal constituency of this county, be tendered to Andrew Robertson Esquire, for his faithful advocacy of the great principles contended for, and successfully secured to the people of Nova Scotia during the four years he represented this constituency in the Assembly, and also for the zeal he invariably manifested in conducting the local affairs of the county.

ADDRESS.

PICTOU, 8th August, 1851.

SIR:—Having expressed to us your wish to retire from the Representation of this County, and declined the request made to you to be again put in nomination? We beg to convey to you our expressions of regret; as we feel that after the many personal sacrifices you have made, and the valuabe services you have rendered for the last eight years both to this County and the Province, it is but just to you, and becoming in your friends to present some permanent record of their good opinion.

Looking back to your past course in the Legislature we cheerfully offer our testimony to the fidelity and zeal with which you advocated, in times of strong opposition and peril, the introduction of the principles of Constitutional Responsibility which have been incorporated into the Provincial Administration—the equitable adjustment of the civil list—and those other measures of useful economy and Reform which distinguish the records of the Legislation of the past eight years.

In the discussion of all these questions you took an active part, and faithfully redeemed the pledges given. The country also we believe, in common with ourselves will acknowledge your aid in carrying the existing Law of Copy-right—in introducing the improvement in the acts for the support of Education—the Electric Telegraph Bill, your efforts to relieve the people from the monopoly of our Mineral resources; and particularly in the advocacy, both in the Legislature and out of it of the Railroad from the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia to Quebec, at an early period, when the project was treated by many as chimerical, and when its importance and value were not estimated as they now are. It is subject of regret that circumstances should have arisen which have caused you in the meantime, to retire, and that you will not be present in the ensuing Assembly to assist in carrying out and perfecting this great measure in which the interests and prosperity of the Province are so deeply involved.

In a county of so wide an extent as this, and containing such a diversity of interest, it is not possible for any Representative to give satisfaction on all measures to the whole body of his friends—sectional plans and views will necessarily inspire complaints; but we willingly offer our testimony to the anxiety exhibited by you, in the appropriation of the public money and in the distribution of patronage to promote the public interests, and retain the confidence of your friends.

We beg to assure you therefore that you carry with you our best wishes for your professional success and personal happiness; and that your supporters here will be glad to see you again devote your talents, research and varied sources of information to the public business of the Province.

And we have honor to be Sir,
Your most Ob'dt Servants,

WM. J. ANDERSON,
JAMES FOGO,
JAMES D. B. FRASER,
ROBERT P. GRANT,
A. C. McDONALD,
} *Committee.*

To G. R. Young Esq., &c. &c. &c.

REPLY

Pictou, 8th August, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—I have to acknowledge to day the receipt of your kind and flattering address and to beg you to accept, for yourselves, and to convey to the large and intelligent constituency you represent, my cordial thanks for this record of your and their opinions.

After a service of eight years during which the principles of our Administration have been moulded into new forms; in which *old* Institutions and usages have given place to new; and exciting questions of economy and reform have been discussed and adjusted; it is consolatory to be assured that the course I have pursued, has been consistent with the pledges given, and has secured your confidence and esteem. You have particularized some of those leading questions in which I have taken an active part. You do me justice in believing that I have spared no exertions within my power to promote those useful and progressive measures, which were calculated to instruct and elevate the Provincial mind, to ensure the introduction of cheap literature; to incorporate the improvements of the age into our system of Education; to relieve our vast mineral wealth from its present trammels and monopoly; and to protect and advance the material interests of the Country. Of these labours many records will be found extant in the Journals and Provincial acts. However some opposed may disapprove of my course upon the party questions disposed of, for it is scarcely possible to touch existing interests without creating discontent and hostility amongst those affected and their friends,—I believe my associates in the Assembly on both sides will award me credit for having, in general, acted faithfully to my trusts; and having spared no labour nor diligence in checking carefully the public expenditures and in doing my part to introduce cheap Postage, the Normal School, the Telegraph, the Railroad; and other improvements of a like kind adapted to the circumstances of the Province, and indicative of progress and amelioration.

I availed myself yesterday of the opportunity afforded at the meeting of the Delegates, by whom you were commissioned, to explain fully the origin of my connection with the present question of the day, the projected Railroad from Halifax to Quebec. In its advocacy I have pursued a steady and consistent course. The terms upon which, according to my best judgement, it could be safely embarked in were early developed and have since been unwaveringly adhered to. With some of my late colleagues in council, and political friends in the Assembly, I have been before constrained but most reluctantly, to differ upon the question of Railroads. At the close of the session in 1850, I was compelled to oppose the resolutions then submitted for building the line from Halifax to Windsor at the sole risk of the Treasury. I had no confidence in the survey, the line selected, and did approve of the *modus operandi*. Again I could not cordially concur with my colleagues in the Policy pursued by them relative to the Portland line; and at the meeting held at Halifax in August took occasion then to advocate and reassert the neglected but superior claims of the Halifax and Quebec line. These points of opposition, complained of at the time, have been vindicated by subsequent events. During the late session of Assembly I encountered some peril, in suggesting those views of caution I have entertained just now for the first time but, years ago; and which I am not yet prepared to abandon. I believed that New Brunswick would not, and could not, build her territorial portion of the line. This prediction has since been verified, and Nova Scotia has been brought in to bear a large part of the burden. The arrangements made with the two sister provinces, have placed this great question before the country in an entirely new phase. Mistaken I may be in judgement; but with my present strong convictions, I am not prepared to give this proposal my unqualified support; nor on the other hand am I willing to back to the Assembly, and run the certain risk of engaging in angry collision, with those with whom I have hitherto acted in Public life; and thus endanger the constitutional principles, which I have toiled for years to establish. I do not think so lightly of this hard-won struggle. I have