THE NORTHERN PORTION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

(From the New-Brunswicker.)

The survey of the boundary line between this Province and Canada, which has been pushed forward all the past season, is now suspended until next spring. The Commissioners, it will be remembered, are Major Robinson, R. E., named by the Imperial Government; the Hon. A. E. Botsford, on the part of New-Brunswick; and Joseph Bouchette, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General of Canada, on the part of that Province.

We hear that the portion of boundary West of Lake Temiscouata, as also the limits of the Seigneurie of Madawaska, (which form part of the boundary between this Province and Canada,) have already been surveyed and marked,—thus leaving for the labour of next season, the tracing of the line along the crest of the Highlands to the 48th parallel of North latitude; then along that parallel to the river Mistouche, (better known as the Patapediac,) and down the centre of that river to the Restigouche, which completes the survey.

There is every reason to believe, that the territory which falls to New-Brunswick in consequence of this new adjustment of boundary, is of the very finest description, not only with respect to the character of the soil, but also as regards the value of its timber.

An intelligent lumberman residing on the Restigouche, well-known and highly respected in that quarter, has written us a characteristic letter, descriptive of this new territory, from which we give some extracts in his own words:—

"My faith, Sir, but New-Brunswick has got a slip of fine country!

"I was born in Nova Scotia, but for the last sixteen years I have followed lumbering. I know all the streams of the Restigouche, (which are not few,) up to their very sources, and have been a good deal on the waters of the St. John. I have been through Nova Scotia, and a great part of New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; and I tell you in truth, Sir, and you may rely on my statement, there is soil in this Northern section of New-Brunswick that I never set my foot on the like.

"There is an immense tract of wilderness land between the Matapediac and the Restigouche, that might almost settle the one-half of the present inhabitants of New-Brunswick, with soil as rich as a-garden. You may take a cane, and by a small pressure of the hand, thrust it down three feet deep in a rich dark brown loam, quite free of stones. You may stand in many places, and without turning out of your tracks count of the finest sugar maples, from four to five hundred trees, and this I have often done for the curiosity of the thing.

"Passing along the main post-road in this Northern section of the Province, more especially in the neighbourhood of the Restigouche, the face of the country appears broken by ravines or gulches, containing small streams of water:—Then an abrupt mountain range with rough rocky cliffs presents itself, which would lead a stranger to conclude that the country was of a sterile character. But such is not the case. In the vicinity of these mountain ranges, almost universally along their bases, and the approach to them, the soil is of the very richest kind, fit for any agricultural purpose, surpassed by none, and equalled by few parts of the Province. At the base of one of these mountain ranges, a field belonging to the Hon John Montgomery, taken from its wilderness state and without any manure produced four tuns of hay to the acre.

"As you ascend the lesser streams into the interior, there are small gulches putting off to the main one, which generally end in a fine hardwood ridge. But when you arrive at the head of the main branches, and their tributaries, then you find great tracts of wilderness land for miles, producing land not to be surpassed in British America. Many of the first settlers are going back to the third, and some to the fourth concession, where they have taken up land and are now clearing.

"This splendid country produces a luxuriant growth of wood, of the finest description—maple, beech, birch, elm, and all other kinds of hardwood common to our forests, with some spruce, and cedar, and now and then, a good lofty pine. Every where is water found of the purest kind, rising from springs, so that a man need travel but a short distance in these forests without water of the finest description to refresh himself.

"While rambling in the woods, I have often stood on the summit of some hill or mountain, and viewing great stretches of this magnificent country, have asked myself, can it be possible that all this is made in vain? Can it be that these vast tracts, richly wooded and well watered, needing only the cultivating hand of man to make them a garden, should continue to be a habitation only for wild beasts, while there are millions of human beings without land enough of their own to rest their foot upon?"

Although the manuscript of our correspondent is rough and homely, yet it contains much valuable local information, and many sound views, of which we shall avail ourselves hereafter. His glowing description of the excellence of the country watered by the Restigouche and its tributaries, is fully sustained by Professor Johnston, Mr. W. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist of Canada, Major Robinson, R. E., and Capt. Henderson, R. E., all of whom speak of it in terms of commendation.

In crossing a portion of this fine tract of country, by the Metis road, from the St. Lawrence to the Restigouche, Professor Johnstone was greatly struck with its beauty and fertility, as well as by the fact, that settlers were finding their way there in considerable numbers, without notice or encouragement. In his "Notes on North America," Vol. I, page 394, the Professor says:—

"These first settlements we came to, are about 8 miles north, in a straight line, from the banks of the Restigouche River, and 1250 feet above the level of the Sea. That the crops, and culture, and farming I saw here should be possible at so high a level, shows, not only that the land is naturally good, but that this northern climate must be far more propitious to vegetation than is generally believed.

"One thing the traveller through a region like this is surprised at, when he stumbles on a settled and cultivated tract of land, such as I was now passing through. He wonders how the people came to find it out. Who induced all these men and women to leave remote corners of Scotland, and settle in this remote corner of South-eastern Canada? The whole line of country is a *terra incognita* at Quebec and at Fredericton. At the seats of government of both Provinces, where they complain of how little we know of their geography at home, the spot I speak of, was absolutely unknown; and yet humble Scotchmen and their families had made choice of it, and already fixed upon it their future homes. There is an under current of knowledge flowing among the masses, chiefly through the literary communications of far distant blood relatives, of which public literature knows nothing, and even Governments are unaware."

After noticing the large crops generally produced by the settlers on the Restigouche, and a variety of other matters connected with this tract of country, Professor Johnston concludes by saying—(Vol. I. page 402)—

"I insert these and other particulars concerning this river, because it struck me from its natural beauty and fertility, and from the peculiarly healthy tone of character displayed by its present rural population, to be more worthy of the attention of those desirous of changing their homes, than either we, or the New-Brunswickers generally are in the habit of supposing."

It is this magnificent tract of country which is proposed to be traversed by the Halifax and Quebec railway, in its northern course to the Saint Lawrence; and we may well be desirous of being brought into communication, as speedily as possible, with this, the very garden of New-Brunswick.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.

The French Emperor is indefatigable in improving Paris, which, in a few years, promises to be by far the most magnificent capital in Europe. The following remarks are from the *London Spectator* on the subject:

"Every visitor of Paris is struck with the extent, variety, and importance of that which Louis Napoleon is doing for the French capital, not only in finding employment for large numbers of the working classes, but in improving and adorning the capital, so that the work itself shall stand after he shall have passed away. Whatever the motive, whatever the sacrifice or cost, certain advantages will remain, which the French especially can prise, and which might be prised indeed by the people of any capital in Europe. The chief improvements are these;—The opening of two great streets—one from the Hotel de Ville to the Strasbourg railway station—a broad street, to be planted with trees; the other, from the Place de la Concord, past the Tuileries and the Louvre, to the Hotel de Ville, a mile and a half in length—a street of palaces, with two grand squares in it; an immense barrack behind the Hotel de Ville, a palace of stone, to contain 3600 soldiers, and to constitute a fort commanding the Hotel de Ville and the streets around; the completion of the Tuileries according to the original design—adding a wing, and forming the most extensive palace in the world; the restoration and decoration of the Louvre; the improvement and completion of the quays; the restoration and decoration of several churches—Notre Dame, the Sainte Chapelle, St. Eustace, St. Etienne du Mont, St. Genevieve, the chapel of the Invalides, and the tomb of the first Napoleon; the great Exhibition building of 1854—a palace of solid stone, 800 or 900 feet long, 400 feet broad, whose walls are already springing from the ground, exhibiting a long row of marble arches, rising above one another, and forming already a conspicuous object in an avenue of the Champs Elysees. It is not only the material, the design, and the extent of these improvements and new buildings which strike the visitor, but also the grouping, so arranged, at commanding points of view, as to present a striking scene, solacing to the pride of the Parisian in its effect on the mind of the stranger. Even the off-lying Bois de Boulogne is undergoing such improvements as to make it a great pleasure-ground for the Parisians. Successive Governments of Paris have kept their river, so inferior to ours in size and utility, at least pure; it is now to be made navigable to the sea. With far less enterprise resident in the body of the people, Paris will be supplied very shortly with a circular railway surrounding it, and uniting all the lines of the kingdom. The Englishman is not only struck by this immense improvement for the Parisian, but also by the contrast which the capital of France presents with his own."

HELP ONE ANOTHER.—A traveller, who was crossing the Alps, was overtaken by a snow-storm at the top of a high mountain. The cold became intense. The air was thick with sleet, and the piercing wind seemed to penetrate his bones. Still the traveller for a time struggled on. But at last his limbs were benumbed, a heavy drowsiness began to creep over him, his feet almost refused to move, and he lay down on the snow to give way to that fatal sleep which is the last stage of extreme cold, and from which he would certainly never have waked again in this world.

Just at that moment he saw another poor traveller coming along the road. The unhappy man seemed to be, if possible, even in a worse condition than himself, for he too could scarcely move; all his powers were frozen, and he appeared to be just on the point to die.

When he saw this poor man, the traveller, who was just going to lie down to sleep, made a great effort. He roused himself up, and he crawled, for he was scarcely able to walk, to his dying fellow-sufferer.

He took his hands into his own and tried to warm them. He chafed his temples; he rubbed his feet; he applied friction to his body. And all the time he spoke cheering words into his ear, and tried to comfort him.

As he did thus, the dying man began to revive, his powers were restored, and he felt able to go forward.—But this was not all, for his kind benefactor, too, was recovered by the efforts which he had made to save his friend. The exertion of rubbing made the blood circulate again in his own body. His drowsiness went off; he no longer wished to sleep, his limbs returned again to their proper force, and the too travellers went on their way together, happy, and congratulating one another on their escape.

Soon the snow-storm passed away; the mountain was crossed, and they reached thier home in safety.

If you feel your heart cold towards God, and your soul almost ready to perish, try to do something which may help another soul to life, and make his heart glad, and you will often find it the best way to warm, and restore, and gladden your own.

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.—Under this quaint and expressive head, an American Editor gives the following wholesome advice to his readers. There is not a line of it but what is true:

"Young man, you must paddle your own canoe! It is on the whole better that you should. See that young man who gets into a canoe, bought with the money of his parents or his friends. When the vessel is launched, he must have it paddled by hired hands, while he lolls back, and sees nothing but an unsubstantial shadow of himself in the smooth waters. By and by the canoe, through carelessness and presumptuous steering, is dashed among the rapids, and he goes down. Should he come up again, he finds that he is abandoned by all, and that he has made a wreck where he might have made a fortune.

"Young man or woman! paddle your own canoe! Even if you are favored with parents or friends who can give you one, be sure you earn it by the worthiness of your lives. In high purposes, in noble resolves, in generous deeds, in purity and virtuous endurance, and blameless conversation, let your endeavours to paddle your canoe be seen by all. Pull away! If the paddle break while striving against the rapids, have another ready. If you have but one, pull with the stump of the old.—Don't relax one effort. One stroke lost, and it may be the fatal one. Pull away!—Your canoe, if you have built it, like your friend, of the right material in your character, will hold as long as yourself will. Pull away and before long you may find yourselves in as fair haven as the man that "paddles his own canoe."

We had rather a striking instance in our *nisi prius* Court, one day this week, of the manner in which bad example in high places will be used to excuse bad conduct among the more lovely. On the trial of an important will—case a witness was put in the box, and deposed an oath to the testator not being conscious of his act, when his mark was subscribed to the will. He was asked had he not on various previous occasion expressed a very different opinion? He replied that he certainly had. He was then asked how could he justify such disgraceful conduct. "Oh," replied the witness, "I don't see such harm in it. There is your own Mayor. Did not he tell one story on his honour, and another one on his oath? It is only "want of Candor."—*British Canadian.*

A new motto for Russia—Bear and Overbear.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 10, 1853.

The following article taken from the *Courier*, is so well, and so temperately written, and contains such just views of the subject of which it treats, that we are perfectly sure our readers will approve of our adopting it. It comes at a very opportune period for us, and giving as it does, the experience of one well qualified to judge of the working of Responsible Government, in the sister colony of New Brunswick, is doubly valuable. If the people of New Brunswick are not in a state of sufficient advancement for the assimilation of their constitution, to that of the parent state, with how much greater truth can the same be predicted of this Island.

The leading men of New Brunswick and we trust of Nova Scotia also; will see, that in this continual struggle for power, the true interests of their respective provinces are lost sight of. In Prince Edward Island, the Departmental system has proved a total failure, in fact, men properly qualified to fill the offices and at the same time, command seats in the House of Assembly cannot be procured. At this moment there is but one head of a department in the Assembly, that is the Colonial Secretary, for it is the height of absurdity to call a mechanic, who happens to have a manopoly of the public printing, the head of a department, or his workshop a Departmental Office, seeing that it is as much open to those of the Public who require its services, as to the Government, and the *Royal Gazette* is nothing more nor less than a common subscription newspaper. He calls himself an officer of the Government, but the title, if accorded at all, is merely so by courtesy. In the Mother Country, it is not uncommon to hear of Coachmaker to Her Majesty, Perfumer, Harness maker, and we think we once heard of Leather Breeches maker to her Majesty.

So the situation of Queen's Printer is a very respectable and a very lucrative appointment, as we believe the present occupant continues to make it, but it requires no extraordinary talents we believe to fill it. And we are fully of opinion, and we believe that most people are so likewise, that Mr. Ings or Mr Haszard Jun. could execute the duties of the situation, that is, print what they were ordered to print, *and charge the highest possible price* for it as well as Mr. Whelan, and we venture to think as well as to express the thought that the Government Printing might be more expeditiously, if not better done by a tradesman who was in his place of business presiding over his workmen, than wasting his time—though at the public expense—night after night in making fustian speeches and self laudatory orations. And of one thing we are sure, that a mechanic who is paid for his work by the piece has no business sitting with his employers, he and they alternately passing one anothers accounts. Nor is the Collector of Import and Excise, Mr. Fraser, a head of a department, for in truth there is no department of excise, every district being totally independant each of the other and every district collector making his return to the Executive. Mr. Fraser is merely collector of the district of Charlottetown. He has no control over other collectors and therefore no more at the head of the Excise Department than any other collector, in fact, he himself is but a subordinate to the Treasury who keeps a check upon him and to whom he is amenable. There is no once here analogous to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what ever similiarity there may be between the Colonial Treasurer here and the first Lord of the Treasury in England. In short, departmental Government in Prince Edward Island, as we have just said, has been and is a total failure. But we will no longer detain our readers from the perusal and we hope the study of the lucubration of our brother of the Courier.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT.

A considerable confusion of ideas prevails in the Colonial mind respecting forms of Government. Many, otherwise sensible men, when you venture to express a doubt whether Departmental Government, or a Government consisting of the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Provincial Treasure, &c., these officials being required to obtain seats in the House of Assembly, and holding office as long as they can be returned and can command a majority in the House, is the best form of Government for thinly peopled and poor countries, without distinctive principles on which parties can be formed, if they do not question your sanity, will at least make up their minds that your only aim is to restore the days of Tory rule and family Compacts.

That there is no necessary connection between Responsible Government and Departmental Government a very little consideration of the subject will at once determine. By Responsible Government, we understand that the Executive, or those who through the Governor direct and control the affairs of the Province, are to be elected by the people—are to have the confidence of a majority of the people's House, and are to return periodically to the people to give an account of their stewardship.

It is no essential part of this form of Government that all or any of the public servants, or clerks in the public offices, should be political men, or have seats at the Executive Board.

No one will say that the business of the Treasury, the Post Office, or the Crown Land Office, will be better conducted by political men, who hold these offices not because they are trust-worthy Treasurers, energetic Postmasters, or eminent Surveyors, but because they can command a majority in the House, through their influence as Freetraders or Protectionists, as Radicals or Conservatives, as Sons of Temperance or Anti-Maine-Law men, or as Orangemen or Anti-Orangemen; and yet such are the only party principles on which our majorities are now or are likely to be formed.

There are two very grave objections to Departmental Government being mixed up with Responsible Government, that we would like to see public opinion brought to bare upon. One is, that by this system there can be no possible check on extravagance or peculation, as the very men who collect and disburse the public monies, keep the public accounts, and do the public business, are the men who, as Members of the House and of the Government, are called upon to audit these accounts and pass them; and the other is, that while these offices form a back-ground of prizes to be gained by the cleverest politician—*that is by the greatest demagogue*, and by the men who *can talk loudest and longest of public abuses or cunningly play upon the prejudices of the people*—the Provinces will be kept in continual agitation and hot water, not that abuses may be reformed, or that measures of progress and amelioration may be passed, but that ambitious men may get power and needy men places.

There is no more reason that we can see why public servants should govern the country, than that managers and secretaries of public companies should sit at the directors' boards and audit their own accounts. Originally the Colonies were governed by a Governor and Council nominated by the Crown. The Heads of Public Departments were generally nominees of the Colonial Office, and formed the chief portion of the Council.

To have efficient responsible or self government, it was not by any means necessary, that this part of the old system should be engrafted on the new. It would have been quite sufficient to concede to a Parliamentary majority the whole management of the internal affairs of the Province, including the right to appoint and displace all public servants. We defy any one to show that the public service is benefited, or that more responsibility is obtained by requiring public servants to obtain a seat in the House, rather than that the Ministers of the Crown, nominated from, and having the confidence of the Parliamentary majority, should rule and direct the affairs of the country without being hindered and tied down by the drudgery and details of office.

We readily admit that the system has not had a fair trail in this Province, as it was attempted to be carried out by those who had no love for it in any form; but in Canada and Nova Scotia it has been thoroughly tried, and, so far, has certainly not conducted to the happiness or progress of the people. In neither Province has there been any want of party spirit, but unfortunrtely the party questions were, not whether this or that measure would best promote the moral, social, or commercial advancement of the people, but whether this or that set of men should enjoy the salaries of office; and in both Provinces an amount of ill feeling and animosity has been created by this strife for office, which must effectually prevent any co-peration for the general good

The worst feature of the Departmental Government system is, that clever but unprincipled men make a trade of getting up party questions of an exciting nature, such as retrenchment of expenditure, Protection, Orangeism, or Temperance, and set the whole country by the ears that they may get office,—such questions being dropped the instant the end is gained, a Radical out of office becoming invariably a stout Conservative when in.

We have considered it necessary to say this much more on the subject, as some of our contemporaries seem to think that we were inclined to be hostile to Responsible Government.

We are, on the contrary, decidedly in favour of that system, and would not willingly live under any other, but we wish to have it in reality, and not in name only. All we desire is, that the subject should be fully and fairly considered.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

MR. HASZARD,

Sir,—Among the new lights thrown out of late in elucidation of the theory of Government, we have had a lesson as to what constitutes interference with the Prerogative, and the remonstrance of certain Magistrates addressed to the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of a recent appointment to their body, has, with no small amount of tergiversation, been represented as liable to that construction. I know not if the Lieut. Governor reads the *Advertiser* or would suffer his mind to be misled by the assertions it contains, any more than by similar ones which occasionally appear in the *Royal Gazette*. He is doubtless too well acquainted with the nature of the Prerogative, and the limited exercise of it entrusted to him by his Sovereign, to allow himself to be influenced by such doctrines.

The remonstrance, or "Memorial," as it is termed of the Magistrates, which preceded their resignation, as also the resignation itself, have both been before the public. We are therefore at liberty to form an opinion of them, and none can deny that they are couched in language, respectful towards his Excellency, and with becoming regard to the dignity of his station. Now this is the main essential to the matter, for there can be no doubt that the Magistrates had a perfect right to make that remonstrance, and an equal right to resign their offices, on its unfavorable reception, if they thought fit, without subjecting themselves to the silly imputation of attempting to dictate to his Excellency, or to interfere with the exercise of the Prerogative.

It may be observed in reference to this doctrine that the creation of Peers is one of those exclusive privileges of the Crown which from time immemorial has been jealously guarded by the Sovereigns of England; and by none more so than George the Third.—Yet we find that on the 7th of February 1782, when it was announced in the House of Lords that Lord George Germaine was to be raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Sackville, a motion was made by Lord Carmarthen to the effect, that his elevation was derogatory to the dignity of the House, as some years previously he had been heavily censured by a Court Martial, and deprived of his Military command.—On the 8th of the Month, when the new Peer took his seat, the motion was again brought forward: it was contended, against it, that the King was the sole judge, and that Lord Sackville laboured under no legal disability; that subsequent to the sentence of the Court Martial which had been passed more than twenty years before—he had been made a Privy Councillor, and called to offices of high trust and importance, to which no exceptions had been taken in either House at the time, though he was a member of the House of Commons. The motion was lost, it is true, but a protest was entered on the journals signed by nine of the Peers who voted against Ministers on that occasion; and it is worthy of remark that the right of the House to entertain the question, seems to have been disputed by none; but Lord Sackville himself, whose words were that "to call his Majesty's right in question, was to interfere with his Prerogative."

This to be sure occurred in the House of Peers, one of the three Estate, but let us inquire a little further.

In the Month of May 1769 a petition was presented to George the Third, signed by 1565 Freeholders Middlesex, praying the King to dismiss his Ministers on various charges of malversation and corruption. The nature of some of the grievances complained of, will be sufficiently explained by the following extracts from the petition.

"The civil magistracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable persons."

"Unjust treatment of petitions by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress."

On the 5th of the July following a petition to the same effect, from "the Livery of London in common Hall assembled," was presented to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor in person; in it occurs the following passage.

"They" (the Ministers) "have brought into disrepute the civil Magistracy, by the appointment of persons in many respects unqualified for that important trust; and have thereby purposely furnished a pretext for calling in the aid of Military power."

Now the foregoing is matter of history, and though as compared with the present, the times referred to may be called arbitrary, yet no courtier was servile enough to insinuate, nor any press venal enough to assert, that such remonstrances on the part of loyal subjects were contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, or could in any way be construed into an interference with the Royal Prerogative.

Had charges couched in the same general terms been submitted to the Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island, he would doubtless have done as he did on other occasions call for particular instances. In one case at least, then, a particular instance has been afforded him, and we have seen to what purpose; but I am far from wishing to impugn his Excellency's motives, and when he declares that he acted according to "the best of his judgment," I am willing enough to believe him.

It is deserving the consideration of all interested in the maintenance of social order, that this cry out for Prerogative is raised by the *professed* advocates for liberal Government to an extent heretofore unknown in the Colony! the same who by their strictures on the proceedings of a County meeting held in Charlottetown on the 24th of October last, would stifle if they could, the freedom of discussion, and call in question the right of remonstrance. If a Railway accident occurs in England the most searching investigation takes place, and if it be possible to trace it to any mismanagement or want of precaution on the part of the Directors, no pains of inquiry are spared to arrive at the truth to fix censure where it is merited, and if possible to place it where the highest responsibility rests, in order to ensure a due regard for the public safety. For persons entrusted with the management of Railway affairs are frequently men of rank and influence, and many facilities are thereby afforded them to secure themselves from blame by shifting the *onus* to their hired servants, Engineers, Drivers, &c., who are sometimes incompetent persons engaged on economical principles.

But I trust that freedom of discussion will not be endangered by the attacks of a few self styled *liberals*; and that we shall hear no more about "prerogative," merely because a few Magistrates ventured to remonstrate with a Lieut. Governor, on an appointment which in their opinion was ill-advised and improper. Such a manifestation of the temper of a government, should however warn us to be on the alert.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Dec. 7th, 1853. AN OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—I notice that in the correspondance published in the newspapers as having taken place between His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the gentlemen who have I think with credit to themselves resigned their Commissions as Justices of the Peace, that Sir Alexander states that nothing against Mr. Whelan's character since he became an Executive Councellor and was placed in the Commission of the Peace nearly two and a half years ago, was ever brought to his notice. Now Mr. Editor will you inform the public if it is not the case that when the present government came into power and Mr. Whelan with the other members were sworn into office, that Hon. Mr. Pope (who had for some time previous voted with the present government party) for some days refused to be sworn in, an Executive Councellor alleging as his reason the charges known to exist against Mr. Whelan, and which had never been cleared up to his satisfaction, and will you also inform the public if the Hon. Mr. Haythorn was not also some time since offered a seat in the Executive Council and refused to take it alleging as a reason that he would not sit at the Board while Mr. Whelan was allowed to retain his seat there. An answer to these queries would at the present moment give satisfaction, for if Mr. Whelan is not guilty of the crimes attributed to him he ought to be acquitted before the public which certainly is not the case. Notwithstanding I presume that he in his last paper dares the magistrates to do that which I presume they will now do viz. bring forth the other circumstances affecting his character in this community to which they allude in their letter to the Lieut. Governor.

I am, Sir, yours
A SUBSCRIBER.
Charlottetown 22d Nov., 1853.

A Letter from J. D. Hazard Esq., touching the remarks in the published Correspondence between His Excellency, and Dr. Evans, on the subject of the publications on the Royal Gazette while under his management, came too late for this days issue, but will appear in our next.