GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The migratory character of the present Royal Family is in strong contrast with the personal habits of almost all the previous rulers of England. The Queen goes everywhere—inspects everything, sees everybody, and seems to delight in making the personal acquaintance of her subjects. She is now in Ireland attending the Exhibition; in a week more she will be in Scotland; in a month after in the Isle of Wight, at Windsor, or in London,—moving about from place to place with rapidity and enthusiasm which bids defiance to the elements, and challenges even the horrors of sea sickness.

It is gratifying to find that the Queen paid a complimentary visit to Mr. Dargan's private residence, the spirited man to whom the Dublin Exhibition owes its existence; and the manner in which it was paid,—without notice, and amidst a heavy fall of rain,—gave a more friendly and endearing character to the visit than if the most imposing state ceremonial had been introduced on the occasion. The Dublin Express, of Wednesday, says:—

At half-past five o'clock the Queen entered the demesne of Mount Anville. We can state as an undoubted truth that the honour of a royal visit was, at the time, pefectly unexpected both by Mr. Dargan and his domestics. No intimation of the fact had been given to him; the first startling words that made the fact known to the noble minded man who was about to be honoured as perhaps no private individual ever previously has been, were, "The Queen is coming!" and immediately afterwards the *cortege* dashed up the avenue, and the Sovereign crossed the threshold of a subject only ennobled by his princely acts, his unswerving probity, his quick appreciation of the necessities of his country, and his generous application of means calculated to do more towards placing her on the proper path of prosperity than any private individual has ever before attempted,—a subject whose deeds might give a character of majesty to the age.

Cold Water Dinners.—We cannot but flatter ourselves that there is quite an advance in public dinners without wine. They are not now disgraceful. They are not considered even odd. They are in fact beginning to excite no attention. At the great dinner given in this city to President Pierce and Cabinet, there was no wine, nothing but water, and yet it attracted no attention. And we should never have heard of it, had it not been accidentally mentioned to us by the President of the day. At a recent festival at Harvered University, at which were present Pressor Agassz, and others of foreign birth, cold water was the only beverage; and Agassiz remarked that it comports better with Democracy to drink pure water; he was happy to see that they left old drinking usages to the old world. Let it go onward.

Eight hundred gallons of Liquor was condemned at Bangor, Me., on the 7th, and swallowed by Mother Earth, who seems to be indulging rather freely in the use of intoxicating liquors. The Bangor Mercury says that City Marshal Farnham, of that city, has seized under the Liquor Law, eight thousand four hundred and forty three gallons of liquor, and the most of it has been condemned and destroyed.

Thirty persons, tried and untried, are now confined in the Chester County Prison. The *Recorder* asks if the time will ever come when their prison will be without a tenant? A few years ago a similar question was asked in certain counties in Maine and Vermont, which a prohibitory Liquor Law has answered in the affirmative.

An English gentleman, who has been endeavouring to ascertain the depth of Niagara River, at the Suspension Bridge, has at length succeeded. At one point he finds the depth to be 125 feet.

Diamonds in Canada.—The Quebec Mercury says that diamonds, as well as gold, are found at the Chaudiere mines. M. de Rottermund has one of them "of the size of a filbert," and valued at from £1200 to £1500.

Later from the Canadian Gold Diggings.—The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 30th ult., has the following:—

"The account given of what we had seen and done at the Chaudiere, immediately on our return from the 'diggings,' induced several young gentlemen to trudge off in search of dust. They went loaded with a carpet-bag, picks, shovels, hammers, wash-pans, gun and powder, and have not yet returned, a pretty good sign that their prospecting has not been in vain. By last night's *Canadian* we find a confirmation of everything that we have advanced relative to the richness of the Chaudiere and its tributaries, in gold. Previous reports, our contemporary assures his readers did not exaggerate. At River de Loup, (Logan's Diggings) the daily earnings average between £40 and £50! among 15 or 20 men. Poulin, a workman in the employ of Dr. Douglas, asserts that he has given his employer gold to the weight of four pounds, troy within a very short time, and what is still better as symptomatic of abundance, people are beginning to fight about location s. If our information is correct their is Gold nearer Quebec".

The Little-Peddington hubbub about the refusal of the Common Council of New Brunswick to provide a wine lunch, ridiculous enough in itself, assumes a still more ludicrous aspect when viewed in connexion with the changed sentiments respecting the necessity for liquors on the dinner table, that prevail in places of greater pretensions.—A person of celebrity comes among us, and forthwith we must fall down and worship him or what is the same thing, we must sacrifice what little particle of consistency we may possess in order to conform to his ideas of what is right and proper.

It is very different in the United States where though man-worship is carried to a great extent, they do not trouble themselves with the question, whether their guests will approve of their entertainments—whether they will like or dislike the omission of wines. They treat them to what they think is right and proper; and if they don't like what is set before them they may "lump it," to use an ancient vulgarism. The following paragraph taken from the American Temperance Union, shows they have independence enough in New York to invite the Chief Magistrate of the Republic to a cold water dinner, while our Civic rulers are alarmed at the idea of asking a private citizen of London to lunch with them, without dosing him with champaigne.

The whole of Mrs. Stowe's affecting narrative will shortly be thrown in the shade. The monstrous enormities recently practiced upon slaves in the United States, find no parallel in the history of Algiers. In two instances at least, slaves have been burned in the State of Missouri! What a favorable contrast does the most polluted system of ancient Oriental slavery, or the despotism of the middle ages display by the side of the same system in the United States, and in the most refined age of the world!—*Fredericton Reporter.*

We learn from a leading article in the last *Acadian Recorder*, that the Hon. Mr. Cunard, in his examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, stated, that so far from making any deduction in the amount received for carrying the mails from Liverpool to North America, if the voyage terminated at Halifax, the Company would suffer great loss from such an arrangement, as at present their principal source of profit is from passengers and goods going to Boston and New York. We do not join with our contemporary in blaming the Honourable gentleman for having made this statment, for it is nothing more than the truth; but we have no doubt the British Government will find on pursuing the investigation, that as soon as the Railways are completed to Halifax, instead of weekly there will be daily steamers between England and Halifax, and that the present enormous amount paid to the Cunard Company may be saved entirely. The freight on a ton of letters at one penny each, would be over three hundred pounds, and with the intercourse to follow the improved means of communication by Railways to the nearest points, and swift daily steamers across the ferry, we are satisfied that quite a profitable business might be done at carrying letters at fifty pounds a ton, leaving a handsome bonus to the Post Office department.

It is suprising, in this age of Free Trade and competition, that the British and United States Governments should continue to give enormous bounties to Mail Steamers, running on routes on which private steamers can live by the ordinary trade. Between various ports of the United States and Europe, there are now employed from six to ten steamers, nearly equal in speed to the Mail steamers and but for the monopoly which the Cunard and Collins line enjoy, we have no doubt there would be fifty.

There is some reasons for paying large sums whether by land or sea, for the conveyance of Mails, either more frequently or more faster than the ordinary demands of trade and travel would make otherwise profitable, but there is none for continuing that payment longer than the need for it exists; and we think the time for offering the carrying of Mails between Europe and America to free comptition has now fully come.—*St. John Courier.*

[For Haszard's Gazette]

To the Electors of P. E. Island.

Gentlemen;

There is a subject which of late has been repeatedly brought before you, and in which, no doubt,, you all feel more or less interested—I refer to the Election for the First District of Queen's County. Having seen the willful perversion, or misconstruction, attempted to be put on the Law by the Royal Gazette and Advertiser newspapers, and more recently, in the same strain of misrepresentation, in a letter over the signature of Wm. Cooper, written, no doubt, to order from Head Quarters, I have been induced to publish the two clauses of the Act which alone relate to the demanding and holding of a Scrutiny, feeling assured that the plain reading of the Act will be quite enough to satisfy every honest mind that I demanded the Scrutiny at the only time pointed out by the Law for doing so.

The 40th clause of the Act reads thus:—

"And be it enacted, That the Poll Clerks employed at the several polling places, after the close of the Poll and after the Presiding Officer shall have taken the Oath in the last preceding Section required, shall respectively enclose and seal their several Poll Books, and shall publicly deliver them so enclosed and sealed to the Presiding Officer at such Poll, who shall give a receipt for the same, and shall forthwith return the the same so enclosed and sealed, with his Warrant or Precept, to the Sheriff of the County, who shall receive and keep all such Poll Books unopened until the reassembling of the Court at the County Court House in each County, and which, in Queen's County, shall be the Old Court House, in Charlottetown, on the day to which such Court, and the proceedings in the said Election, shall have been adjourned; and then he or his under Sheriff or Deputy shall openly break the Seals thereon, and cast up the number of votes, as they appear on the said several Poll Books, and shall then openly declare the state of the Poll; and if, within one hour thereafter no objection shall be made on the ground of persons having voted out of their proper Polling Division, or more than once for the same Election, as herein mentioned, the said Sheriff, or his under Sheriff or Deputy, shall forthwith, thereafter make proclamation of the Members chosen, and shall forthwith make return of such persons as have a majority of votes: but if any Candidate, or any three Electors, for the Town or any Electoral District of the said County, shall, within the said hour, make objection that any person has polled more than once. either at the same or more than one polling place, at the same Election, or at a polling place out of the Polling Division in which he ought to have polled, and shall for that cause, require the Sheriff to investigate the said objection, the Sheriff shall not then make proclamation of the Members chosen at such Election, but shall adjourn to the day next but one thereafter, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the same Court House, and then and there proceed to hear evidence to support or rebut the said objections from day to day; and if it shall thereupon clearly appear that any of the voters were polled more than once at the same Election, whether at one polling place or more than one polling place, or were polled at a polling place out of the District in which the same ought to have been polled, the Sheriff shall strike out such votes from the Poll Book, in the same manner as if such votes had not been given or appeared at all upon the Poll Books; and the Sheriff shall forthwith thereafter, in manner herein-before directed, make proclamation of the Members chosen, and make Return of such persons as have a majority of votes, after expunging such votes as herein required, add the Sheriff shall return in the case of such investigation, the evidence given therein, with his Writ, to be laid before the House of Assembly: Provided that the decision of the Sheriff, in any case, whether for or against such votes, shall not finally conclude any Candidate or Electors, dissatisfied therewith, who may petition the House thereon, either with or without the prosecution of a general Scrutiny, and all Witnesses to be produced in case of such investigation shall be sworn by the Sheriff, and if any Witness, so sworn, shall be convicted of willful falsehood, in the testimony by him given on such investigation, he shall be guilty of perjury, and be liable to all the pains and penalties, by Law, inflicted on persons guilty of the crime of perjury; and if any Sheriff shall falsely and wilfully expunge any such vote from the Poll Book, or if any Sheriff shall wilfully return any person as duly elected who shall not have the majority of votes on the Poll Book, after expunging votes, where votes shall be required to be expunged, by virtue of this Act, or shall wilfully be guilty of any breach or violation of this Act, or any of the provisions herein contained, such Sheriff shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two hundred Pounds, with costs of suit."

The 42d clause reads as follows:

"And be it enacted, That if, at the final declaring the Election,—either when no such investigation shall be demanded, or after any such investigation,—any Candidate, or his Agent, shall publicly and openly demand a Scrutiny, the Sheriff shall thereupon immediately give notice that on the day next following the day of declaring the Election, he, the Sheriff, will attend at some central and convenient place in the said Town or Electoral District then to be named, and at some certain and appointed hour, to proceed in such Scrutiny, and on the day, and at the hour and place appointed, if the Candidate demanding such Scrutiny shall persist in such demand, the Sheriff shall so attend with one Clerk, and each Candidate or his Agent, who shall intend or desire to proceed in and with such Scrutiny shall also attend, and shall then and there name one Elector to assist at such such Scrutiny; provided that when any such objection against voters for having polled more than once, or out of the proper Polling Division, shall have been investigated, the same votes may be the subject of such Scrutiny on any other ground of objection."

It may be asked by some, when or at what time did I demand the Scrutiny? I answer, immediately after the hour was past which gives time for the demanding an investigation of mispolled votes. The hour having expired, and no investigation having been demanded, either by Mr. Coles or myself, the Sheriff then proceeded to make his "final declaration." During the time he was engaged in making the declaration or proclamation of the Members for Queen's County, I interfered with him, and demanded a Scrutiny of Mr Coles's votes, believing then, as I now do, that I had and have a greater number of good votes than Mr Coles. In proof of its being at the declaring of the Election that I demanded the Scrutiny, I may observe that my interruption of the Sheriff nearly caused him to forget making proclamation of Messrs. Mooney and Metcill. Now, say some who most heartily wish I had made a blunder, you should have demanded a Scrutiny before the hour expired. In reply, I would say that if any one will find in the Act—which contains upwards of 80 clauses—any place where it directs the Scrutiny to be asked for after the Sheriff had declared the state of the poll, and before the hour expires, and he proceeds to make his final declaration, I will bind myself to pay him £100 for his discovery: but if he reads the first part of the 42nd clause, he will find these words: "either when no such investigation shall be demanded, or after such investigation, any Candidate or his agent shall publicly and openly demand a Scrutiny the Sheriff shall," &c., &c. Now, I would ask, how is a person to know that "no such investigation has been demanded," unless the hour has passed away during which it should have been asked for? and still the law provides that a Scrutiny may be demanded whether the investigation has been asked for or not. I presume if I had demanded the Scrutiny at any other time than I did, I should have heard (with some truth then) O, your demand was out of order, it is not legal, it cannot be complied with. I, however, took the precaution to get the best legal advice to be had in the colony, two days before the Sheriff made his proclamation, so that I should by no possibility make a blunder in the time I demanded the Scrutiny, knowing as I did with whom I had to deal. The result, so far, proves how necessary it was for me to act with great caution.

Such a contradictory jumble as that published over the signature of Wm. Cooper, I do not remember reading. For the benefit of those who have not seen it, I beg to quote a sample: "The 45nd clause of the Act provides that a Candidate or his Agent may demand and obtain a Scrutiny at the final declaring the Election, or without an investigation, but as there was no investigation; the first declaring the Election was final, and to grant a Scrutiny after the hour allowed by law had expired was contrary to the Act." Now, as the hour must have expired before any one could say, "there was no investigation had," and as Mr. Cooper admits that any Candidate may demand and obtain a Scrutiny, although there was no investigation, what madness to say the granting it was contrary to the Act.

The truth is, as Mr. Cooper well knows, the Sheriff would have had no right to grant a Scrutiny until he saw first whether an investigation of mispolled votes was demanded within the hour or not. That point determined, the time comes for demanding the Scrutiny, and demanded it was, at the exact time the law prescribes. I would ask, if the case were submitted to twelve Jurymen to decide on their oaths, whether I had forgone my claim to a Scrutiny by allowing the proper time to pass during which I ought to have demanded it, could they say yes without perjuring themselves? I believe every sane, honest man in the country would say they could not so decide without being guilty of perjury. All Mr. Cooper's attempts to mistify and mislead the public will not avail. He certainly succeeded, some years since, in misleading some hundreds of poor people who have ever since bitterly repent taking his advice.—But to proceed: the Scrutiny was demanded by me. Mr. Coles put in a written demand for a Scrutiny of my votes also. The Sheriff adjourned his Court. So far, well; but the next day, Mr. Coles—fearful, I suppose, that the Scrutiny would go against him—sends a note to the Sheriff stating that he did "not intend to take any notice of the scrutiny demanded by Mr. Beer." I however, persisted in my demand, and attended the Court. The Sheriff was sworn in by a Magistrate—the Sheriff's Clerk was also sworn. My Elector was sworn—I gave a Bond for the payment of expenses—the names of the votes I objected to were called over—there being no one to prove them good, judgment went by default, and I have been returned duly elected. Now, had Mr. Coles been a man of honour, and above attempting to take a mean advantage, he would have adopted either one or other of two honest courses that remained opened to him: he would have gone to the Scrutiny manfully, and not objected to a thorough investigation of his legal claims to a seat in the House of Assembly—otherwise he should have resigned all claim to his seat in the House at once, and with it resigned his in the Executive Council. His conduct then would have been that of a gentleman, and his opponents would have acknowledged he had acted honorable in the matter; instead of which, he refuses to do either, but meanly holds on, endeavouring, by promises and threats, to bribe or intimidate a majority of the new members to vote him into a seat in the House, in spite of Law, justice or constituents. What a position for a self-styled Leader of the Government to sustain!

I have been charged in the two Government papers with dishonorable conduct towards my opponent during my canvass. This I most positively deny, and challenge them to the proof; but that dishonorable conduct was made use of towards me, I can easily substantiate. I would observe that a considerable number of my Cathelic friends had promised to support me, but during my canvass, I found they had nearly all got so shy of me I could hardly get to speak to them. At length I met with about twenty at a stumping frolic, and after much urging to find out what was the matter, an old man, Peter Riley, more candid than the rest, told me in plain terms that they understood I was an Orangeman, and at the head of an Orange Lodge. I assured them it was altogether a false report, got up, I had no doubt, for the purpose of doing me an injury; that neither myself nor any member of my family was ever connected with an Orange Lodge. Whether my denial was believed or not, suffice it to say, that Peter Riley—who promised to vote for me—voted against me, and at the close of the poll, I found I had received just 20 Cathelic votes, while Mr. Coles had received between 300 and 400. The report of my being an Orangeman had been spread all through the District.—I have no proof who the party was that set that report afloat, but one of Mr. Coles's great arguments during his canvass was, that he had caused proclamation to be issued against Orange Lodges. Who is the person, I would ask, in the language of Mr. Cooper, "who would grasp at power in defiance of law, and of every principle that ought to be held sacred among men?"

Gentlemen, I have to apologise for the length of my communication, and beg to subscribe myself.

Your Obedient Servant,

George Beer, Jun.

Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1853.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, September 24, 1853.

The North *British Review*, for August, 1853, contains, among many of an amusing and interesting character, an able and well written article on Earl Grey's "Colonial Policy of Lord John Russel's Administration." Before giving our readers any remarks upon this important subject, we will take leave to call the attention of the new members of the Assembly, as well as those of the Legislative Council, to the propriety of keeping a small fund for the *immediate* purchase of such works as this of Earl Grey. That a publication of great historical importance, as coming from one of the chief actors in the inception and working out of a system which has already changed and will tend to effect still greater changes, in the relations between the mother country and the colonies—will have its proper place allotted to it in the Legislative Library, we have no doubt; but the misfortune is, that we are not likely to see it, until its day has, in a measure, gone by, and the contents have been anticipated by reviews, newspapers, and other ephemeral productions. In the review in question, we are told that—

"Lord Grey takes each colony in succession; he shews the state in which he and his colleagues found it, and the state in which they left it; the disputes and embarrassments which they inherited from their predecessors; the mode in which they dealt with these, and the extent to which they were able to mitigate or to dispose of them; the various knotty questions which were forced on their attention, and the principles which they applied to their solution; the irritating and menacing discussions which were almost daily arising with one or other of our colonies, and the mingled firmness and conciliation by which these had to be met with and allayed."

Although the writer in the *North British Review* does not condescend to notice Earl Grey's account of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, as being unimportant to the general readers of that publication, it would have been to us the most interesting part of the work; and in the present state of literature in this colony, it will hardly answer a bookseller to import works for which there must necessarily be a very limited demand, if any; and consequently, little or no profit. It is for this reason that we suggest the propriety of the Book Committee being able to order a work of this description, to be sent out by mail; and at the same time we venture to advise that a more liberal system should be pursued with respect to the use of the Books, so as to give the public, whose property they are—being purchased with its own money—under proper restrictions, the power of benefitting by the perusal of their contents; otherwise, the money may be as well saved for more generally beneficial purposes.

"The principles," says the Reviewer, "by which they (Lord John Russel's Administration) were guided, and which Lord Grey expounded in his introductory chapter were three in number,—*first*, to establish in all our dependencies that system of free, unfettered, and unfavoured commerce which, at the time when they took office, had been deliberately and finally adopted as the policy of the British Empire; *secondly*, to promote the establishment and development in all our colonies of those representative institutions which are the birthright and the breath of life to Englishmen, and gradually to reduce the interference of the Mother Country in the internal affairs of her dependencies to the minimum compatible with the protection and welfare of *all* their inhabitants; and, *thirdly*, as a corollary from the above, to require the colonies to take upon themselves, year by year, a larger proportion of their own expenses, and to extend the duties of self-support, *pari passu*, with the rights of self-government.*

"I believe (says Lord Grey) that the colonial trade ought to form no exception to the general rule, but should be placed on the same footing as other branches of our commerce. I considered it to be no less for the real and permanent interest of the Colonies themselves, than for that of the Mother Country, that industry should cease to be diverted from its natural channels, and a useless burden to be imposed on the consumer by differential duties, levied for the purpose of favouring colonial produce in our markets and our produce in the markets of the Colonies. . . . . I have to remark, that in these affairs much of the opposition we have met with and the principal difficulties we have encountered have arisen, directly or indirectly, from our having thought it our duty to maintain the policy of free-trade, and to extend its application to the produce of the Colonies. That these difficulties must be expected from this policy, I was quite aware when your† government was formed; but the greatest service that I believed we were called on as a government to render to the country, was that of completing the work which had been happily begun, of removing restrictions from industry, and securely establishing a system of free-trade throughout the Empire." . . .

"If the reasons which I have just stated, for maintaining the connexion between this country and the British Colonies, are admitted to be sound, it will follow as a necessary inference, that two very plain rules as to the terms on which that connexion should be continued may be laid down. In the first place, I think it will clearly follow that this country has no interest whatever in exercising any greater influence in the internal affairs of the Colonies than is indispensable either for the purpose of preventing any one colony from adopting measures injurious to another, or to the Empire at large; or else for the promotion of the internal good government of the Colonies, by assisting the inhabitants to govern themselves when sufficiently civilised to do so with advantage, and by providing a just and impartial administration for those of which the population is too ignorant and unenlightened to manage its own affairs. While it was our policy to maintain a monopoly of the trade of the Colonies, it was necessary for the home Government to exercise a considerable control over their internal administration, because otherwise this monopoly would certainly have been evaded. . . . . The abandonment of that system has removed the necessity for that interference. Secondly, I think it will follow that when this country no longer attempts either to levy a commercial tribute from the Colonies by a system of restriction, nor to interfere needlessly in their internal affairs, it has a right to expect that they should take upon themselves a larger proportion than heretofore of the expenses incurred for their advantage. . . . . Our military expenditure on account of the Colonies is certainly very heavy, and ought, I think, to be largely reduced; and the Colonies, now that they are relieved from all that is onerous to them in their connexion with the mother Country, should be required to contribute much more than they have hitherto done to their own protection.

"In subsequent letters I shall endeavour to shew, with reference to the transactions of the several Colonies, that these rules were strictly adhered to while I held the office of Secretary of State."—(Chap. i. pp. 4r 17, 43.)

Neither Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, nor the intelligent critic, seem to be aware, that if the reciprocal relations induced by protective duties, between the colonies and the mother country were to cease, and the former are to be burthened with the payment of troops, who have hitherto been considered in the colonies, only of advantage in proportion to the sums of money which they have been the means of circulating, the tie which binds the one to the other will not only be loosened but virtually sundered. To what purpose, we would ask, do these North American Colonies need a military force? To prevent foreign aggression, or to guard against intestine division? In the first of these contingencies, the only enemy they can possibly be under any apprehension of, is the neighbouring republic, the United States of America, but will they be under the necessity of invading, will they not, on the contrary, invite the colonies to participate in the advantages of a connexion with an already powerful nation, which wants but their accession to make America free and independent of all European rule and dominion, and take from the latter, all pretence of interference, either as respects trade or fisheries! Join yourselves to us, they will say, and in the course of a few, a very few short years, from the Isthmus of Panama to the habitable extremity of the North Pole, there will arise a Republic of Nations whose equal the world has never seen; whose boundaries, will be the two mighty oceans, which, while they seperate America from the rest of the world, afford the means to her adventurous sons of participating in all that Nature or Art can contribute, of necessity, comfort, or luxury, in the regions of the West or East. And will the offer be made in vain? If Colonial Assemblies are to be called upon to tax their constituents for the purposes of procuring arms and ammunition, keeping a line of forts along an extensive seaboard, and clothing, paying, and subsisting a number of soldiers, the question will at once arise, to whom is the command of these to be intrusted? A question more easily asked than answered, involving a doubt more readily raised than solved. In fact, the whole of Lord John Russell's policy would seem (though not so declared) to have anticipated the seperation of the colonies from the rule of the mother country, as an inevitable contingency, and to render that seperation as easy and natural as possible, unaccompanied by the horrors and miseries of war; thus preserving, on this side of the Atlantic a powerful and natural ally with unviolated kindred feelings, in the shape of an independant nation; which might, in conjunction with Great Britain, serve as something like a counterpoise to the increasing power and greatness of the still young Republic. We say *seems*, because, if fully carried out, it might have that tendency: it may be possible that it has never been viewed in that light, nor such consequences apprehended. If, on the other hand, the establishment of a colonial standing army, for such it would be, however small, is for the purposes of aiding and assisting the civil power in quelling outbreaks among the people, it would be worse than useless: for it would be putting in the hands of those who have already more power than they make a judicious use of, an instrument of oppression, and a means of perpetuating their own tyranny, the ultimate consequences of which, no one could possibly foretell.

So much for the *corollary* which Earl Grey anticipated, will result from the adoption of the principles of Free Trade and Responsible Government, so called, and which it is Lord John Russell's and his pride to have introduced into the British Colonies. [To be resumed in our next.]

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* Two other points Lord Grey seems to have steadily kept in view in all his correspondence with the Colonial authorities,—the establishment, wherever possible, of municipal action, and the enforcement of a system of direct taxation to be borne by all classes, in those Colonies where the necessaries of life were abundantly within the reach of every one, and where it was of the highest importance, in the interests of civilization, to encourage the residence of Europeans of the upper and middle ranks.

† The book is in the form of letters to Lord John Russell.

PROPOSED MEETING OF ELECTORS IN FIRST DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

Freedom of speech, the right to meet openly and freely, for the purpose of discussing public matters, and the immunity to both person and purse, that attends the exercise of this privilege, has justly been boasted of by Britons, and their descendants, as elevating them, above all other nations, in the scale of true liberty. We find no fault with either side for using fair and legitimate means, whether privately or publicly, in endeavouring to strengthen their party. Both are supposed, at all events both profess, to have the public good and the advancement of the public welfare the chief, the only, end and aim of their labours; any overstepping of constitutional boundaries, any attempts to remove constitutional landmarks ought therefore, to be looked upon with a jealous and vigilant eye by both parties. When any in fraction of those known principles takes place, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the other side to give the alarm, and prevent the threatened evil; above all things it is the part of those intrusted with the Government of the Country to take care that due means be used for that purpose. One of these violations of constitutional law and right is about to take place, if not timely prevented; it is almost superfluous to say that we allude to the meeting of the Electors of the first District of King's County. We believe Mr. Dingwell to be a decent respectable man, but one whom we are sure is very deficient in the knowledge of the duties of the truly responsible office to which he has been appointed. It is the office of the High Sheriff to maintain the peace and good order of the County of which he is for the time, to a certain degree the head man. It is on that account, his duty to be on the alert, when a large gathering of men of different sentiments and different principles is to take place, and when matters are likely to be discussed, which inevitably—such is the weakness of human nature—call forth angry feelings, and too often, end in riot and it may be worse. What then must be thought of an officer who calls together and encourages such meetings