It has again been reported that the Gover-ment are about to negotiate aloan of 160,000 000f, as considerable difficulty will be felt-meeting the enormous expenditure incurred to

spring.
On the 23d, the Council of State voted 8,000,0007, to pay the legacies left by the Empetor Napoleon, by the will which he made at

A Polish Legion for service in the Turkish war is being formed in Paris; and although the chiefs of it have got no direct countenance from the Government, they have been assured that no obstacle will be thrown in their way.

The Moniteur says:—The Government of the United States has just given satisfaction to a new series of claims brought forward by French shipowners and merchants, on the occasion of the seizures improperly made by the Custom house of San Francisco, in 1849 and 1850. Indemnities have consequently been granted by house of San Francisco, in 1849 and 1850. Indemnities have consequently been granted by
the American treasury to MM. Foussat, Guillevin, Porte, and Jouvet, and Boye and Raveau,
shippers of the Java, of Bordeaux. A supplementary indemnity has also been given to MM.
Foucault and Co., owners of the Abeille, of
Havre. The amount of these indemnities was
immediately transmitted through the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs to the Caisse dee Depots et
Consignations, which is charged to pay it
the different parties. The claims of the owners
of the Louise-Marie, of Havre, and the Java, of
Bordeaux, as also that of M. Moulot, of the
Edouard, have so been difinitively liquidated."

AUSTRALIA.

At the latest accounts the Vienna Bourse was firm under the feeling that the British Government had counselled the Porte to resume negotiations. Metalliques were quoted 923, and exchange on London 11 16.

TALY.

The endeavours of the Charge d'Affairs of Prussia, at Turin, to induce the Sardinian Government to place the duty on the brandies of the Zollverien on the same footing as those of France have not been successful, but it is still hoped that he will attain his object.

A decree has been published declaring the Piedmontese Senate and Chamber of Deputies closed and convoking a new Assembly on the 19th of December, owing to the former having ceased, to enjoy the confidence of the majority of the nation.

The Turkish army in Bosnis are about to march into Servia, and a bridge is being thrown across the Daina. The Servian population is much agitated, and preparing to defend the territory. The Turks continue to occupy the island of Rutschuk.

much agatated, and preparing to detend the territory. The Turks continue, to accupy the island of Rutschuk.

Letters from Constantinople, dated 10th instant, give some details with respect to the units of Omer Pacha, which do not leave a doubt of the fact that the operations at Oltenitza were a mere feigned attack, intended to deceive Prince Gortschakoff as to his real intentions. The plan has perfectly succeeded; for while the Russian general has concentrated his troops round Bucharest, thinking that that was the point threatened, Omer Pacha has very different objects in view. It is believed that he was combining his troops, so as to attack the division of General Luders in Bessarabia; and it is also believed that the object of the Ottoman Government in sending its fleet into the Black Sea is to co-operate with the land forces in that attack. It appears that the first successes of Omer Pacha have added immensely to the hopes of the Turkish Government. With their successes the courage of the Turks rises, and it would now be more difficult to bring them to terms than it would have been a month ago. They not only declare their full determination to run all the chances of the war, but speak of the terms which they were lately ready to grant to Russia. than it would have been a month ago. They not only declare their full determination to run all the chances of the war, but speak of the terms which they were lately ready to grant to Russia as now being out of the question. So confident does the whole nation now feel of success that it would require nothing less than a complete and irretrievable disaster to induce them to accede to peace on any more mild terms than an indemnity from Russia, and the revision of all the treaties that have been coucluded between Russia and Turkey for the last century—treaties which they consider as the primary causes of all their missortunes.

The appointment of Faud Effendi, as Commissioner to the army of Omer Pacha, has given great dissatisfaction to the Wallachians, and who, notwithstanding his quarrel with Prince Menshikoff, took upon him as a Russian agent. It is Fand Effendi who is considered responsible for the disastrous convention of Baith Liman in 1848, the effect of which, according to the Wallachians has been to make the Moldo-Wallachian principalities little better than Russian provinces.

Prince Gortschakoff has ordered a R. Catholic chapel at Bucharest to be closed.

It has been stated that the Emperor of Rus in reply to an enquiry of Austria, states that he will still enter into negotiations, if the Porto proposes a project of peace.

Considerable reinforcements from the fron-tiers of Poland are being sent to the Bussian army in Asia.

A private letter from Odessa states that a Russian squadron, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates, and several steamers, have left Sebastopol, in consequence of the Turkish ships of war having been seen in the Black Sea.

A letter from Vienna amounces that it is the first stion of the Russians to attempt a great operation on the Danube by crossing the river at Rutseliuk and Silistria. The road from those town joins that which leads to Shumla, which is with Adrianople, one of the boulevards of Constantinople. This mays may be considered as indicating an intention on the part of the Russians, to attack Constantinople directly.

ment of the entrance of the English flests into the Black Sea has been in the most positive manner.

the Egyptian tribut

The Sultan was reported to have received from the English and French Ambassadors the assurance that he might, in case of need, count on the co-operation of France and England; and that he could send its fleet into the Black-Sea without fearing to leave the capital exposed to a coup de main

A division of the Turkish fleet was preparing to sail in the evening of the 10th or the 11th far the Black Sea, where, according to the reports of some captains of merchantimen, a certain number of Bussian years had been seen proceeding towards the coast of Asia.

ceeding towards the coast of Asia.

The main force of the Russians is moving towards Lesser Wallachia, where it is sudvery stringent measures will be employed, as the people exhibit symptoms of an inclination to rise against their Russian protectors. Two corps of 5000 men each have been left near Oitenitm; the one at Negoleachti, and the other at Dobreni (not marked). Mention is also made of two extra batteries, four squarrons, and 1000 Cossacks being placed near Giurgero. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the Turks made attempts, probably feigned ones, to land opposite Nicogolia, Sistow, and Rutschuk.

To land opposite Nicogolia, Sistow, and Rutschuk.

A telegraph despatch has been received from Constantinople, dated the 17th, stating that the Russian forces had attacked St. Nicholas, in Asia, by land and sea. They were repulsed five times by the Turks, who held the fortress. A Russian steamer, with eighteen hundred persons on board, was stranded, and twenty-five of the crew were aved, and brought by the Turks to Constantinople as prisoners of war.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers, the new French ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th Letters from Bucharest to the 17th state that the city was tranquil, and that the Russians had taken positions to effectually protect the city from the accidents of war.

On the 18th instant respect attempts were.

the islands, although it is rapidly increasing, is not of such importance as to render it likely the affair would be met in any other way than by a formal protest on the part of the Powers affected by it, but the impro-On the 18th instant resewed attempts were made by the Turkish forces to cross the Danube at Nikopoli and Siston, but in which, however they were unsuccessful.

Advices from Krakova to the 14th state that 8000 Russians were stationed there and its environs. The outposts are established at Delea and Radowa. The probability is mentioned of a retrograde movement upon Statina. The Turks have advanced on one side as far as Poran, and on the other to Rastaw.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 21st, states that a few days previous one of the attaches to the Ottoman legation at that city left for Constitutionple, with a note which it is said will open the way to direct negociations with Turkey.

The news of the retreat of the Turks had produced a favourable impression in Vienna, and

duced a favourable impression in Vienna, and hopes are entertained of the early resumption of negociations.

The Russian and Turkish commanders are

stated to have placed batteries on the ligiphts commanders are stated to have placed batteries on the heights commanding the crossings of the Danube on each side pear Olenitza.

Danube on each side pear Olenitza.

The Morning Advertiser states that it received information last night that the English Government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entrance of the English and French equadrons into the Black Sea.

The Paris Bourse yesterday was active, and the French funds have considerably advanced, speculators being in confident hopes of a pacific settlement of the Eastern question:

A further sum of £8000 in gold was sent on Friday to Russia. An opinion prevails, however, that the greater portion of the amount already despatched will, before long, return.

The decline in Exchange at Canton will further

The decline in Exchange at Canton will furt and to check the ship country.

The present aspect of affaire seems calculated to occasion considerable suspense. It appears beyond question that the Turks maintained their position at Oltenitza with the utmost intreplicity, and that neither in science nor discipline did they evince any inferiority to their assailants. Omar Pasha could only be dislodged from the left bank of the Danube by the concentration of the whole Russian force in the Principalities, and, even before this demonstration, he and even before this demonstration, he

and, even before this demonstration, he retreated without loss and without dishonour. If the retirement of the Turks had been extended to all the divisions of their army, affairs would now be reduced to nearly the same position as that of last month,—Russians and Ottomans being arrayed in Wallachia and Bulgaria restrictively pre-Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, pre-pared for war, but with the Danube between them. There still, however, remains a strong Turkish detachment at Kalafat, a place which has been recently fortified with ses a secure communication with Widdin, and which can be occupied at pleasure by as many additional troops as Omar Pasha may decide on throwing across. Al-Pasha may decide on throwing across. Already the force in this quarter is considerably more powerful than that which gave the Russians so much trouble at Oltenitza, and the position itself, as has been often remarked, is one of great strategical importance. It is, consequently, by no means improbable that Prince Gortschakoff may direct his

that Prince Gortschakoff may direct his operations against this point, either after the reinforcements from Jassy have reached him, or with the army which is now concentrated between Ottenitta and Bucharest. As the Turks can command succours from their entire force, by means of the communication at Widdin, we may possibly hear of a declared manner of the communication at Widdin, we may possibly hear As the Turks can command succours from their entire force, by means of the communication at Widdin, we may possibly hear of a decisive engagement in these parts; nor is it unfikely, indeed, that Omar Pasha may repeat his attacks at other parts of the Danube, when the strength of his adversary has been drawn into Lessen; Wallachia. On the other hand, the Russians may now oppose the passage of the liver, and the force at Prince Gortschukoff's disposal, when the troops now on march have come up, may enable him to watch the several points, without circumscribing his operations against Kalatat. These appear to be the considerations suggesting the principal chances of military action. The latest intelligence from Constantineple, informs us that Omar Pasha has been ordered to prosecute the war with energy, At present the honours of the campaign undenbedly rest with the Turks, who have advanced inflicted agvere losses upon their opponents, without experiencing any corresponding da-

The city correspondent of the London Times of the 25th says,—The accounts of the movements of the ministers of the King of the Sandwich Islands, most of whom are Americans, to bring about the annexation of the islands to the United States, confirm anticipations which have been long entertained, and are not without commercial importance. The duties levied on British goods at these islands do not in any case exceed five per cent (with the exception of spirits, which are highly taxed, on temperance grounds), while, if annexation were to take place, they would at once be raised to the level of the American tariff, which averages 26 per cent. By treaty the King sion of American goods, and the imposition of increased duties on those of other countries, must, consequently, he a violation of these conditions, whether it takes place by annexation or any other means. The ship-ping trade with the islands, in case of such restrictions of the American coasting trade. For the present the attempt seems to have been checked by the feeling of the popula-tion generally, which has led to the dis-missal of Dr. Judd, the minister assumed to have been most active in promoting it, but, from the yearly increase in the number of American residents, the probability is that the period of its consumation will not be much delayed. The traffic of Europe with

world, be wholly independent of any ques-tion as to the greater or less extent of the THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY This company have made another attempt to throw across their cable from the Irish to the Scotch coast, which has resulted in another very disastrous failure! It would really seem that they are fated to endure disappointments which would blast the hopes of men of moderately sanguine temperathe weather, or the mismanagement of their own officials, every effort which they have yet made to place themselves on a footing with their more successful, and apparently more skilful, competitors—the Magnetic Company—has proved abortive, and they now stand in a position little in advance of that which they occupied eight or ten months ago. On Tuesday the cable of the Company was "paid out" from a steamer which took its departure from Nillisle for the Scotch coast, but the vessel had not proceeded more than four miles seaward when it the cable again gave way to the great consternation of all on board. The reast consternation of all on board. The vessel again returned to the shore, and no other attempt has since been made to lay down the cable. These repeated failures are really extraordinary, and do not augur well for the position which this Company will hold in the public confidence.—North-

priety of its character, supposing it to be carried out without any modifying provi-sions, must, of course, in the eyes of the

ern Whig. The Citizens of Liverpool were urging upo the government the necessity of giving efficient support to Turkey in the present struggle with Russia.

The Queen of Portugal died in Child-bed on

It is rumoured that the British Parliment will meet before Christmas, on account of the war between Turkoy and Russia.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARRIVAL AND WREEK OF THE STEAMSHIP
HUMBOLT.—The powerfull Steamship Humbolt,
12 days from Havre, bound to New York, with
over 60 passengers, and a valuable cargo, in
putting into this harbour on Tuesday moraing,
short of coals, struck on Chebucto head, and
backing off again, was found so much injured
that she had to be tun on shore to save the lives

No hope of the ship being saved; but

RATHEAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Bos-ton Courier that on Tuesday evening last, an accident occurred on the Fall River Railroad, be-tween Stoughton and North Bridgewater, by which four or five passengers were injured. The steamboat train, which left Boston at 5 o'clock, was stopped in consequence of the breaking of a wheel of the account class car. The conductor of the train immediately seized the signal lantern, and went back to stop the special train from South Braintree to South Bridgewater, which was following behind. Owing to the deposing the seaminer of the moving train did not observe the lantern, and the result was a collision with the disabled train. The engine of the Bridgewater train passed two thirds of the way through the last car of the steamboat train, and the second class car ran into the first passed with the first train many passengers got out, so that at the time of the collision not many persons were in the cars that were broken. Of these, the Rev. Mr. Potter, of South Carolina, was considerably brokened about the head. A gentleman from Lynn was badly scalded. Mr. Babcock, of St. Andrews, was bruised, but not much hurt. Miss Briggs sprained her ancle in leaping from the car. A brakeman had his arm crushed, and three or four others were elightly hurt.

Since the above was in type, we regret to fearn from the Beston papers, that Mr. Babcock expired on Thursday last, owing to internal injuries received from inhaling the steam. He was an enterprising business man, and his loss will be much felt by the inhabitants of St. Andrews. which four or five passengers were injured The steamboat train, which left Boston at 5

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, December 14, 1853.

There are two books on our table of which we have too long delayed giving some account to ear reader. One of them "The Westminster Review" for October last, is one of the best numbers of that able periodical that we have lately seen. It contains several well-written articles. "Religion in Italy "will prove interesting and instructive to those who take an interest—and who does not?—in the probable fate of the once. Mistress of the World. "The Progress of Fiction as an Art" we have not read, having been attracted by the article "Partnership with limited liability," well worthy of a perusal by all who wish to see the fetters, which the ignorance of our uncestors were in the habit of imposing upon commerce, struck off. It is a subject of the first importance to all communities, but confessedly to a young merce, struck off. It is a subject of the first importance to all communities, but confessedly to a young
and rising country, abounding in natural resources but
limited in capital wherewith to bring these into action.
We intend to avail ourselves of some of the arguments
and illustrations. "The Book of Job" is a splendid
piece of criticism upon that incomparable poem; with
its religious tendencies we attempt not to meddle,—
leaving every man to his own conviction,— but to
those the wide to have their capacity. leaving every man to his own conviction,—but to those who wish to have their enjoyment in the reading of the Book of Job heightened, and much of its obscurity dispelled, we would recommend the perusal of this atticle. "The School claims of Languages," like the article on Partnership, has received our best attention. The question between the preference to be given to either, in teaching the Ancient and Modern Languages, is well discussed; and we trust to be able to bring it before our readers at no very distant period. "German mysticism in the 17th century" will please those who delight in the mysterious and obscure, "The Universal Postulate," on the contrary, will prove attractive to those in search of Truth, divested of all that is either mythic or mysterious. Short as is the article on the "Progress of Russia," it is yet sufficiently long to show the systematic and well-directed efforts of that Power to increase its dominion over the surrounding countries, and merits attention at over the surrounding countries, and merits attention at over the surrounding constries, and merits attention at this particular juncture. The Review is accompanied by the usual notices of the "Contemporary Literature of England, America, Germany and France." The other "The Angle American Magazine," published at Toronto, by Thomas MacLear, 45 Yonge

published at Toronto, by Thomas MacLear, 45 Yongo street, is a highly respectable publication, and we regret that we have not seen it before. We perceive by the October and November Numbers before us, that it has advanced as far as No. 5 of the 3d volume, that it has advanced as far as No. 5 of the 3d volume, and as it is always difficult, almost impossible to pronunce correctly upon the merit of articles of which we have not seen the commencement, we shall not attempt it. The War of 1812, '13, '14 reaches to chapter 11. The Chronicles of Dreepdaily are in number 17, and if all are as humorous as No. 16, we do not wooder at the Magazine having an extensive circulation. We would heartily recommend it, as containing, besides the usual melange much local and critical information under the head of "The Ediand critical information under the head of "The Editor's Shanty." The price is \$3 per annum.

THE Royal Gazette attacks us with the usus

THE ROYAL CAZETTE MINISCRIB WITH THE MINISCRIP POLICE AND GENTLEMENT OF THE ROYAL THE us. "Fair Play" is another of the same stamp, and as he merits so he will receive from us the same con-tempt. So much for them. The Hon. W. W. Lord titled, from his having put his own name to his letter, to be treated with somewhat more of courtesy.

Mr. Lord ought not to find fault with the expression
made use of by us with respect to his having been appointed a Commissioner to enquire into the causes of the loss of the Fairy Queen. We rejterate that the Government had no right to appoint him, and he ought to have refused the appointment. Mr. Lord is the owner of a number of vessels, and is, we take it, in owner of a number of vessels, and is, we take it, in the habit of insuring, and of course must know something of the practice of Insurance Offices upon occasions of loss. And let us suppose the Fairy Queen had been insured, and a doubt had arisen with respect to her seaworthiness: would the Insurance Company have been likely to have appointed Mr. Lord as a proper person to repair to the spot and report on the state of seaworthiness in which the vessel went to sea, or as to the causes which led to her loss? Or would thus have considered any remort as coming that she had to be run on shore to save the lives of her crew and Passengers.

The Mait Steamship Ospray, which arrived in the morning, and one of the Dartmouth Steamers proceeded to her rescue; and returned at 4 p. m., with the passengers and their luggage, which were landed at Cuand's warf. The report was that the Humbolt had been run on shore—her bows high and dry and her stern in deep water. No hope of the ship being saved being relied upon? Suppose Mr. Lord had voluntered to become the Commissioner of the Insurance Company, would not the Directors have said to him, "Mr. Lord, you ought to know that appointing you would be highly improper; and we must candidly tell a you, that harah as it may seem. So not placed upon a manufacture of the law of the placed upon a placed upon a manufacture of the law of the placed upon a manufacture of the law of the placed upon a manufacture of the law of the placed upon a manufacture of the law of the placed upon a manufacture of the law of the place of the ship that the moment of the loss, and had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been employed, as worthy of being relied upon? Suppose Mr. Lord had voluntered to become the Commissioner of the Insurance Company, would not the Directors have said to him, "Mr. Lord, you ought to know that appointing you would not the process of the Insurance Company would not the commissioner of the Insurance Company would not the Directors have said to him, "Mr. Lord, you ought to know that appointing you would not the process of the Insurance Company would not the Directors have said to him, "Mr. Lord, you ought Had you not been concerned in the matter, and was not your own reputation at stake, perhaps from your knowledge of shipping we might have availed ourknowledge of shipping we might have availed ourselves of your services, as it is we must decline
your offer to be our Commissioner. We shall
have occasion, however, to examine you as a witness, and shall be glad of any information that you
can give to the perfectly disinterested men we intend
to appoint for the investigation of this delicate and
perhaps difficult matter. Would Mr. Lord have had
any right to be offended at such a reply, — or if he
were, would any man of common censes eventheres re, would any man of common sones sympathize were, would any man of common sense sympathine with him? No! he might us well be offended at having his name struck off by the plaintiff from a special jury list, in case it happened to be on the pannel, in a case between the same Insurance Office and Whitney the proprietor. If Mr. Lord isoffended with Whitney the proprietor. If Mr. Lord is offended with that paragraph, it is without reason. We can make allowances, too, for Mr. Lord's misapprehension of his reception at the Public Meeting alfuded to. We qualified our account of it by alluding to "the excitement of the moment." There was some attempt made, as Mr. Lord states, to put him down; but Mr. Lord seems to have forgotten that the parties making the attempt were almost immediately allensed, and that he was heard, and repeatedly heard; and we have since been informed, and we believe that it was heard, and the case. — though it assumed our memory at the time haye since been informed, and we believe that it was the case — though it escaped our memory at the time— that Mr. Lord expressed his thanks to the meeting for the opportunity that had been given to him of pub-licly vindicating his character. We shought then, and we think now, that Mr. Lord would have acted wisely had be absented himself from the meeting also-gether, and trusted to some friend — not Observer— to give a quiet account of the nature and extent of

ssion with the ill-fated Fairy Queen, and his connected with the ill-fated Fairy Queen, and Mr. Whitney the proprietor. As to Mr. Theophilus Stewart, there is no doubt—and it was so estated in the account given in Heazard's Gazette—that he was compelled to six down. This is a privilege which public meetings often exercise. As for Whelan, he had choose to come as a listener,—according to his own account,—and it seems shared the fate of other listeners, "heard no good of himself." He then foolially attempted to express his contempt of the meeting and of its resolutions, and met with the treatment which he deserved. If Mr. Lord thinks that ment which he deserved. If Mr. Lord thinks that was anclear in due to him. it must be for having given any apology is due to him, it must be for having given him credit for a sincerity and candor to which it seems he has no claim. We were mistaken in his character, and we crave his pardon for having misrepre-

Sir; I attended at the "Anglo Rustico District Scho House," on Thursday evening, 1st December inst-where a very respectable audience were assembled, to hear a well-written and very instructive lecture or to hear a well-written and very instructive lecture on the "Benefit of Education," by Mr. E. Roberts, the able and efficient Teacher in charge of this school. The learned lecturer improved the subject in a very interesting manner,—denousing the many evils incorporated and inseparably connected with ignorance,—making a foreible and animated appeal to parents to discharge their parental duties aright, and to offer every facility to their children for reading and storing the mind with truly useful knowledge. The lecturer also took occasion to avantiate at some least he lecturer also took occasion to expatiate at some length on the benefit and necessity of a School Library; and after their feelings were raised to the required zenith, a previously prepared Constitution was read and reso-lations were submitted for instituting a Juvenile School lations were summitted for installing the Library; many names were enrolled, and all preliminaries arranged. A Managing Committee was elected; a President, Vice President, Librarian, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed;—and thus a Library to be designated the "Angle Rustice School Library" to be designated the "Angle Rustico School Library" was constituted the 1st day of December, 1858. Success to the enterprise and laudable spirit of the Angle-Saxon Rusticans!—May they speed in their endeavors for the benefit of the young and rising generation.

It is scarcely two years since the first move was made for defining this district and of erecting the School House; while those interested therein were few and far between. Now they have—where trees and bushes then stood—a substantial, comfortable School House, well finished and well furnished. Here School House, well finished and well furnished. Here may be seen suspended to the nicely plastered walls a large Map of the Hemispheres, the Terrestrial Gifibe, a Thermometer for regulating the temperature of the room, a Book-case well filled with books, and much other School furniture, that give it really a pre-possessing appearance. What a useful acquisition will the School Library be!

will the School Library be!

I cannot conclude without contributing my share of
the just tribute of praise due to the able and experienced Teacher, Mr. Roberts, who improves every
opportunity, and takes the lead in all praiseworthy exertions for the benefit of the young; marshalling his willing rauks, and stimulating them to renewed exer-tion. The inhabitants of this district were surely very fortunate in securing the talents and experience of fortanate in securing the taients and experience or Mr. Roberts in opening their new school—a period when inexperience might have proved its ruin. The present prosperous state of their school is mainly attributable to his exertions.

By giving the above a place in your valuable and widely circulated paper, you will oblige

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT. Township No. 24, Queen's County,

THE ROYAL GAZETTE : ITS PRESENT AND LATE MANAGEMENT COM-PARATIVELY CONSIDERED.

To His Excellency, Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency, May it please Your Excellency,

I observe that, in the correspondence between yourself and the Rev. Dr. Evans, it is stated, by Your Excellency, that, "not long after your assumption of the Government of this Colony, you wished and suggested that The Royal Gazette should be published separately, but that you were informed that The Royal Gazette, 'emblazoned with Her Majesty's Arms,' had always been the vehicle of political and all other topics, and you did not think it your province to urge on the Government, at an additional expense to the Colony, any departure from a practice which had been so long sanctioned by the confidential advisers of your predecessors, intimating to its Editor, of which the public must be aware, that he must be responsible for all articles published in The Royal Gazette, unauthorized by the Government."

Royal Gazette, unauthorized by the Government."

Now, as, at the time of Your Excellency's arrival in this Colony, I was, and had been, for many years previous, the Editor and publisher of The Royal Gazette, I feel myself called upon, in consequence of the publication of the above statement of Your Excellency, to make, and give publicity to a few observations with reference to that statement and the inference to that statement and the inference to the drawn from it, in the way of explanation of my management of The Royal Gazette, as compared with that of my successor in office; and, in doing so, I beg leave to assure Your Excellency that nothing can be farther from my intention than to impinge in the smallest degree upon the respect due to Your Excellency, either in your public or in your private capacity. If tam betrayed into any superity, my consure and condemnation will be directed solely against your confidential and "responsible" advisers; for, under RESPOSSIBLE OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE—I am of opinion that the public and personal character of the Chief Magistrate should searcely ever be involved in any close and rigorous scrutiny of the acts or political bearings of the Government.

That the Royal Gazette, before the assumption

acts or political bearings of the Government.

That the Royal Gazette, before the assumption of the Government of this Colony, by Your Excellency, had been the vehicle of political, as well as other, but not "all other" topics, I freely admit. At the same time, however, I feel that I can, with perfect safety, positively deny, as I now do, that, whilst in my hands, the Royal Gazette was ever made the vehicle of indefensible scurrility or unwarrantable personal abuse; and I heistate not to adopt, and receho, as my own sentiment, that paragraph of the Rev. Dr. Evans, upon which it has pleased Your Excellency particularly to animadvert. "Tint it can but be lamented, by all who have been taught to regard the Royal Arms as the insignize of truth and honor, that the Royal Gazette should be made the vehicle of spicked misrepresentations."

From the tener of Your Excellency remarks,

epresentations."

From the tener of Your Excellency's a seems that you are impressed with the seems that you are impressed to the seems that you are impressed to

that the Royal Gaze was conducted with private feeling and columns since it ps Whelan. I cannot be consured for pr the public press; respectful manner, tion, Your Excellen sion on this subject if it really exist in have been induced scrupulous misrepy Your Excellency's' Whilst the Roy me, it was very sel

Whilst the Roy me, it was very sel parkook of a decit apirit: and, certail disfigured by the clies, or, in any would be completely do rabid, and ferocic of the editorials actions to, the Ro against a party on has been conducte That such has be ditorial and comben edited by Mr ly tostified by to the most vespeo of this communit sumed, did not fa Your Excellency it is still well a when public sen excited and indee lous and unrestri ous and unrestr

lous and unrestri-editorials, "Poun ly set forth in it that shield be wa Excellency's inte-ly believed, and "that he was to published in the the Government. According to rence on the par rence on the par loudly called for without good res then, your Atto greatest propriet him to account with which he h and his press. justly esteemed infliction of a attempt to bring into contempt into contempt nuch more wo o ask, must a a government member of the prostitution of not only his coll degree also, the personal hatred derable and re-

mity!
With respect
Gazette, your E
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