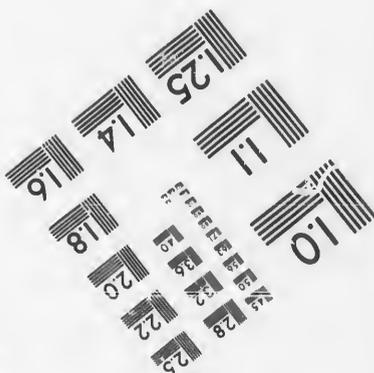
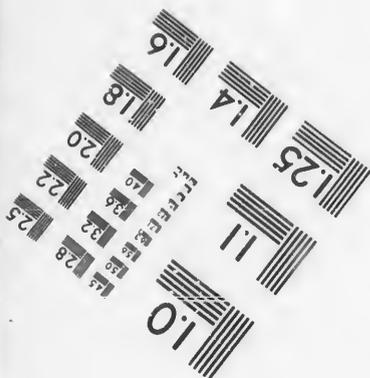
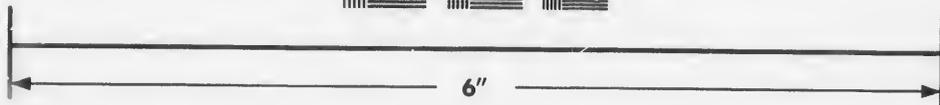
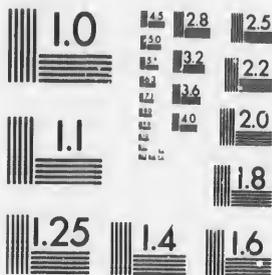


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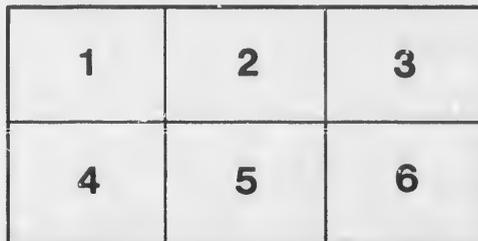
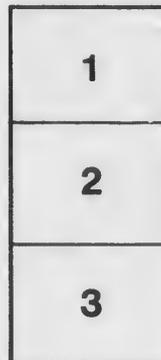
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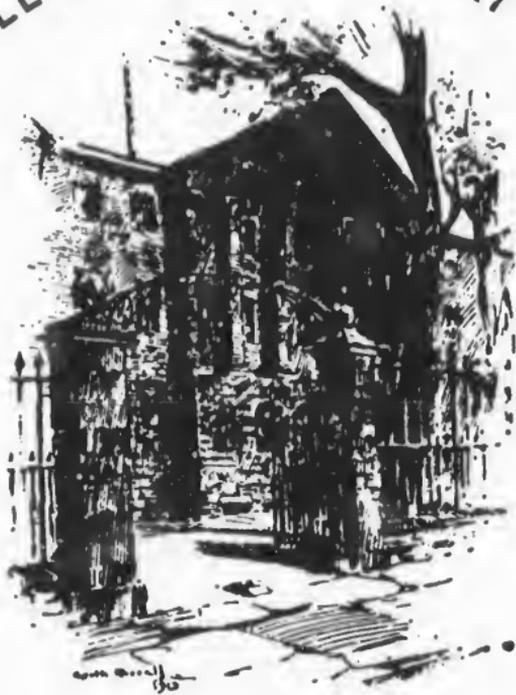
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CREELMAN'S ADDRESS, WITH HYDE'S NOTES.

Mr. C.—As a respectable majority of you have already on two occasions honored me with your support when a Candidate for a seat in the House of Assembly, and having been again solicited by many of high respectability among you, to offer myself for your choice at the approaching Election, and Mr. Hiram Hyde having offered his services to you and claimed your Suffrages in opposition to me, and published a pamphlet full of sound and fury, not only against myself individually, but against the Government of which I am a member, I am tempted to give that person the gentle castigation which he has been earning for himself this some time past.

Hyde.—The “sound” will be a solemn sound to Mr. Creelman, because the truth is there, and if so, it must be the death knell of his political life.

Mr. C.—Mr. Hyde, though a servant of the Government, seems to act upon the principle that he is privileged to bully and abuse its members whenever and upon whatever occasion he pleases; and it is quite time that he was convinced of his error, and made to understand his position and the estimation in which he deserves to be held.

H.—Mr. Creelman denies (page 7) that the House of Assembly “accepted his (Hyde’s) offer;” how then is Hyde a servant of the Government? The contract I have been under the last five years, was not made with the Government of Nova Scotia, but with the Post Master General of England; therefore, if a servant of the Government, it must be in consequence of the *arrangement* made with me by the House of Assembly. As to bullying or abusing the Government, shew one single line of abuse in my letters or pamphlet; the truth in plain English is there and nothing else. I am not in the habit of smoothing over men’s iniquities because they stand high in the scale of society, nor am

I ever rash to my fellow man because he is a servant. All men by nature are equal. Honesty and justice are due to the servant as well as the ruler.

Mr. C.—Mr. Hyde makes great professions of disinterestedness and patriotism. Let us examine his claims to these amiable qualifications. He is as I believe, a Yankee, not of the old heroic race, whose high standard of moral excellence, and whose pure and lofty affections won them a fame embalmed in an ever enduring fragrance, and whose achievements rendered even Yankee Doodle bearable, but of that modern breed which Sam Slick so well describes, who go about the world chaffering and scheming, boasting and bullying—never so puffed up with vanity as when they have taken somebody in, never so indignant as when they meet a man too stupid and self-willed to be cheated.

These men are to be found in all the Southern and Western States driving Stages, trading horses, and willing to do anything for a living but hard work, and about as many of them as have been profitable have betimes found their way into various parts of this Province, in which may be included the most of the Settlements in the County of Colchester, and those who have purchased Clocks and paid something more than ten times their value, and who have been ruined by costly litigation when they resisted the fraud, will require no further illustration of their habits and propensities.

Mr. Hyde comes of this stock; every movement he makes shows the strong family likeness to scheme, to boast, to bully; and always be riding about at somebody's expense, is the business of his life.

H.—I sincerely regret that my opponent has stooped to so low, ignorant, weak and vulgar a position, even were it strictly true; but I trust there are few who will believe even Mr. Creelman, that "the business of Hyde's life is to be riding about at somebody's expense;" and Mr. C. goes on immediately with a list of my labors, showing that few men have done as much, even were all the "sapheads" included.

Mr. C.—He tells us that he was brought into this Province by a very respectable man, but he forgets to mention that the cost of the importation was rather heavy; from 1841 to 1845 Mr. Hyde drew £1937 10s. per annum from the public funds, during the four years that his Contract continued he pocketed over £7000, a sum quite as large as all the "sapheaded"

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members of the Government have received since the Liberals came into power.

When this extravagant Contract (entered into without the consent of the Provincial Government) came to a termination,* Mr. Hyde was left in the enjoyment of a very liberal appropriation for conveying the Mails, which has given him a monopoly of the passenger traffic on one of our most productive line of roads ever since. His charge for conveying a passenger hence to Pictou, for a long time, was thirty-five shillings, at present it is 25s.—while a passenger on the western line can be conveyed to Windsor and back, about the same distance, for ten.

H.—Why, was this “extravagant Contract entered into without the consent of the Provincial Government?” Because it was for conveyance of English and Canadian Mails as well as Colonial, and was paid by the British Government. How criminal then for Hyde to spend in this country £7000 of English Sovereigns. But “Hyde was left in the enjoyment of a very liberal appropriation for conveying the Mails, which has given him a monopoly of the passenger traffic on one of our most productive line of roads ever since.” This is not true. When this contract terminated, the mails over this line, were put up to *public competition*, and Mr. Hyde got it because his tender was the lowest. The mails did not go with coaches, and therefore gave no monopoly; the fact is, Hyde’s superior line of stages has kept all others off, and will continue to do so, until his opponents get smarter men to help them than the Financial Secretary.

Mr. C.—It is quite evident then, that Mr. Hiram Hyde has been to this country rather a costly importation. It is likewise equally evident and clear that he has been maintained by the public from the day he honored us with the light of his countenance. How well he has thriven and managed his own business, with all these advantages, may be gathered from the

* *Mr. C.*—By a clause in the Contract, if the Government saw fit to discontinue it in any time within eight years from the date of it, the sum of £776 sterling, or £968 15s. currency, was to be paid to the contractor. This sum was paid in 1846. Will Mr. Hyde inform us who received the benefit of that?

H.—Mr. Hyde informs you that he received every penny of it. The British Government do not repudiate their contracts, nor cancel them without the consent of the Contractors.

position he occupied about a year ago, when it appeared that some persons got rather suspicious of his integrity and good faith.

H.—This kind and gentlemanly paragraph, probably alludes to the fact that a Mr. H. Y. Mott, late M. P. P. for County of Halifax, some time since, put me in jail under peculiar circumstances. The year after the termination of my English Mail Contract, there was a great scarcity of bread-stuff, so much so, that the whole of my receipts for mails and passengers did not pay for the grain my horses ate, consequently I lost that year nearly two thousand pounds by my stage line. The following year the hay crop was nearly a total failure, in Truro; where I had previously bought hay for six to eight dollars a ton, I had to pay from twenty to twenty-six dollars a ton. Having over one hundred horses, I lost this year one thousand pounds over and above all receipts.

It will be seen then that I had to make money some way to keep up the line. I entered into different speculations, in St. Peter's, St. Johns, Newfoundland, New York, Boston, and Quebec. My agents at two of these places failed the following year, by whom I lost money, and one absconded and robbed me, the amount thus fleeced from my hard earnings was over eleven hundred pounds in one month, and this being the year of the general panic, I was obliged in consequence of these sudden, and to me heavy losses, to ask my creditors for time, all of whom, except two, were willing to grant it, but these sued me expecting to force me to pay them in full; I refused to do so because I considered it dishonest to pay them in full and let others wait for *all* their claims. I offered to divide what cash I had on hand among all creditors, and pay all I owed in three and six months with security, but these two would not do it, and rather than do a dishonest act, I went to jail, against the advice of my friends. The result was that one of the parties who sued me, paid all court expenses, took security for the debt, and sent a carriage for me to ride home in. And now, all I have to say is, if I owe anybody just call for it and you can have it.

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If I have "taken any man in," I will restore him four fold. If I have neglected to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or neglected to provide for the support of the religion of Christ among ourselves or others, it was only because I could not get my hand on the cash to give.

Mr. C.—Some time ago Mr. Hyde manifested a very disinterested and patriotic desire to make our roads as well as drive over them, not satisfied with the skill and integrity of such men as Scott, Shuliz, Dowling, Parker, Smith and others, he commenced a crusade in the newspapers which every body interpreted to mean just this:

Here am I, Hiram Hyde a most disinterested, skilful, and patriotic person, who would like to expend all the money on the Eastern Road if the Government and the Legislature who appear quite blind to my eminent qualifications would only let me.—This scheme proved a failure.

H.—Mr. Hyde's "desire" was not to "make our roads," but to condemn the corrupt practice of taking the people's money to buy votes, than which nothing can be more base and demoralising, the effect is seen in the dishonest manner the Government have broken their written agreement with me, dated 20th May, 1851. (See Mr. Woodgate's letters, my pamphlet, pages 10 and 12.)

Mr. C.—Mr. Hyde's next exploit was to erect a Telegraph from Truro to Pictou, in conjunction with a Company whom he induced to subscribe a large portion of the funds. Here again he was a Contractor, and his disinterested labors closed with his pocketing a considerable sum of money, while not one of the Shareholders has received a Sixpence down to the present hour.

H.—The Pictonians took a "large portion," *very*, one third, while Hyde alone took nearly two-thirds of the whole stock. He made money out of a fair open bargain with these celebrated wise men of the East—what a sin!!

Mr. C.—Last winter Mr. Hyde came before the House of Assembly with two grand schemes, one of which would secure to him the Carriage of all the Mails on the Main Routes to the East and North of the Capital, and by the other he expected no doubt to get the control and management of all the Telegraph wires in the Province. A modest Yankee this, verily, is he not?

H.—What is meant by “main routes?” When Mr. C. spends the grant for “main routes” it goes all over Upper Stewiacke and other places. I did not ask for the mails on such routes as that, therefore this is false, there is but three contracts on the routes I asked for, besides mine, and I was willing to divide all the money I got, among those contractors *equally*. But this would not do, Mr. Hyde might secure a good bargain for them, but must give them a little more than he has himself, or else it will shew he is *interested*. The telegraph question will answer for itself, the lines now are nearly finished to the Gut of Canso, and more than half way to Liverpool, while a competent Engineer and men are now erecting towers and masts to cross the Gut, and the whole lines of the Province will be in the hands of this enterprising company in December next, unless the Government again violate Responsible principles by acting contrary to a resolution of the House.

Mr. C.—To enable him to carry one of these through Committee, Mr. Hyde engaged to secure the consent of all the Couriers now in the employment of the Government.

H.—This is false, I have already explained it in my pamphlet.

Mr. C.—This he was unable to do; some of the Couriers protested against such a disregard of their equitable rights in favour of a stranger. The Government were compelled, therefore, to do an act of absolute injustice to these men, to hand over their lines to Mr. Hyde, or to put all the lines, his own included, up to competition. They determined to adopt the latter course, and then Mr. Hyde's patriotism and sense of fair play were fairly tested. He came whining to the Government,* about the injustice of putting his line up to competition; altho' he thought it perfectly allowable to seize upon every body else's line without any competition whatever.

H.—Any unbiassed mind, to read the offers I made to these parties, must see that there was an undercurrent working somewhere; and when it is known that one of these contractors from Truro to Amherst would not take the same as Mr. Hyde offered to do the work for, which would be about £230, nor the offer from Mr. Hyde of £250, and his contract to be given him direct

Mr. C.—* See his Letter 9th May.

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from the Government; while at the same time an offer in writing from a responsible party was in the hands of the Government to do the work for £200 a year, something must lie underneath. The fact is, this party, in connection with Mr. Creelman's friends, in Halifax and other places, were endeavoring to break up Hyde's arrangement with the House of Assembly, so as to get up a long talk of opposition to break up the "monopoly" Mr. Creelman speaks of, and probably, reduce the fares to the scale on the "Western line," he seems to love so much. But if the experiment cost the public as many legs, arms, and lives, as the Western line has, they would not be very proud of the blessing.

Mr. C.—Yielding to his importunities, the Government issued an order directing the Postmaster General to renew the Contracts of all the Couriers (including Mr. Hyde's) provided they would carry out the Service in the mode suggested by the Post-office Committee.

H.—So the Government "issued orders to contract with Hyde and the other couriers." Yes, and Hyde closed with the Government, and made his arrangements to carry out his contract, and three weeks after the Government, consisting of Messrs. Creelman, Tobin, Bell and McNab, in the absence of Howe, Uniacke, and the Governor, broke this agreement made by Mr. Howe through Mr. Woodgate, on the part of the Government, without giving one single excuse, except that they wished to have the mails detained at Halifax till 5 o'clock in the morning, and despatched from Pictou at from 1 to 3 o'clock in the morning, a scheme which the Pictou Chronicle stigmatizes as the "deepest depths of absurdity."

Mr. C.—Subsequently, strong remonstrances came from the people of Pictou against the scheme itself, unforeseen difficulties having presented themselves.

H.—But when did these "strong remonstrances" come from Pictou? Not till over two weeks *after* these neat articles for a Government, had thrown up the agreement made with me. Shewing clearly they first condemned me to ruin, then sent to Pictou for a "strong remonstrance," to help them out of the hypocritical

position their ignorance, spite, and desire to rob their enemies, to help their friends, had got them into. "Unforeseen difficulties" is it? What were they? Mr. Creelman is ashamed to tell you; the fact is, the Government could not get the work done, on the plan they proposed, as cheaply as Hyde offered to do it. They found it would cost more than £1012, Hyde's offer. So Mr. Creelman drew up another scheme, differing from the one recommended by the House. This was an artful dodge, by which they hoped to cover up or mystify their dishonest conduct, but their friends in Pictou condemned their conduct in the strongest language. (See *Pictou Chronicle*.) This is the "unforeseen difficulty;" but it was not "unforeseen." Mr. Hyde told the Government that this result would follow, before they took the first fatal step, and explained clearly in detail, the effect and result of the Government plan. But the judgment of a man who could "grow wheat among bushes, teach children one day, and plough the next," was preferred to the practical knowledge and long experience of a "servant," or "stage driver."

Mr. C.—The Government were compelled to pause, and accordingly ordered delay:—nothing more, and in the meantime Mr. Hyde flings himself into personal opposition to me and bespatters the Government with abuse.

H.—"Nothing more." Oh no! Drawing up a nonsensical scheme, at variance with the one the people, by an unanimous vote of their Representatives, had adopted, and refusing to carry out their own written agreement, is a matter of no consequence! And, as Mr. Creelman said at the Gay's River meeting, "if Mr. Hyde has lost a large sum by the arrangement, he has made to fulfil this agreement, it is no matter, *what he loses the public gain.*" This is a sound principle certainly. Acting on it, I may steal all the horses and provender I want from my neighbors, and reply, *it is all right, "what you loose another gains."* Splendid law for a ruler to propound! This, then, is the first of the *Creelman code*. But he has favored us with the first article of the *Creelman Creed*, he says:—

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Mr. C.—My first duty then, with your aid, will be to beat him soundly on the Hustings.

H.—I have been taught that the "first duty of man" was something different from "beating," "castigating," (page 1), "inflicting," (page 8), those who conscientiously express different opinions; but this may be in accordance with Mr. Creelman's religion, and therefore I have no right to doubt the sincerity of his belief in his own creed; much less to oppose his freedom of expression.

Mr. C.—And then to teach him a lesson in Responsible Government of which he appears to be profoundly ignorant—to show him that though he may be at liberty to ride over the roads of Nova-Scotia at the public expense, he cannot with impunity ride over its Government.

H.—Now let us have the Creelman definition of Responsible Government. The first lesson I took at Gay's River from the Hon. Financial Secretary, I opened the Journals of the House, and shewed an unanimous resolution of that body, adopting a mail scheme; this resolution was the "wishes of the people, as expressed through their representatives," a fundamental principle of responsibility. Mr. Creelman indignantly spurned this principle, and said, "What! A GOVERNMENT bound to follow a resolution of the House. NO!! A GOVERNMENT *may do just what they please!!!* They take the responsibility." This, then, is what the Government have done; violated an unanimous resolution of the House, and that too, blindly, without knowing how it would terminate, with no better scheme to suggest, no well digested plan to act upon, and although two months have elapsed, all the wisdom of Government, and their friends, has not, and cannot, produce a better scheme. What conduct for sane men! Just like rushing into the Atlantic, without even a board to float on, and saying the "public interests demand it," I hope to get across the ocean. Another lesson I took at Upper Stewiacke, from one of the first scholars of the "schoolmaster." He said, Mr. Hyde is violating responsible principles, by coming out and offering his services to us without being asked; when

we want a man to represent us we get together and nominate one, then we ask him and he comes out *for the party*; this is what I call Responsible Government." Is this not rich? What a blessing such a Responsible Government will be! "No man should have the privilege of offering his services to another, or to the public, unless he is asked; and "a Government may do just what they please." If any one says "it is not right to violate pledges," why call him a "horse trader," a "schemer," a "chaffering, bullying, Yankee," a "friend and descendant of Clock pedlars" that won't "work for a living," but "be always riding about at somebody's expense—the business of his life." The people of Nova Scotia will no doubt appreciate the services of such *Honorable* propounders of Responsibility; proud and jealous of such great liberal blessings, doubtless their penny sheets will glow with many thanks, and songs of praise.

Mr. C.—*Mr. Hyde* has for some time past been engaged in getting up Subscriptions to build more Telegraphs. His motive is most patriotic. Others are to supply the funds, but, by a thoroughly Yankee proviso in the Subscription paper, *Mr. Hyde* constructs the Telegraph at his own price. If the lines pays no dividend, being as remunerative as the Pictou line what matter? The Contractor will make some hundreds, perhaps some thousands, whoever is out of pocket. "Heads you lose, tails I win." The Liberals in this City have not been green enough to give their money to *Mr. Hyde* to make ducks and drakes of—not so with the Torie, they have subscribed largely. How much they will pay up after the Election is over, and *Mr. Hyde* having made a fool and a tool of himself, remains to be revealed.

H.—The "Yankee proviso" is the true principle. Every man knows just what he pays, who he pays it to, who does the work, and what it is to cost; and all open, fair, candid, and above board, and contrasts strangely with some of the truckling, covert, underhanded way some *Honorables*, so called, do business. The liberals have not touched it, hey! Then the other party certainly deserve to be hung for spending twenty thousand pounds over the country; and as for *Hyde*, he is cheating the Tories, his best friends; he must be

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tied to the stake, and burnt up by the fiery indignation of the Liberals. "Oh! humbug! how you deceive the victims you delude!!"

Mr. C.—What the Government may do, also *remains unknown*.

H.—That is true. When a *boy* steals a Jack-knife, you may expect, at a future day, to see a *man* dangling from the gallows.

Mr. C.—But if they say to Mr. Hyde as Othello said to Cassio, "Never more officer of mine," he will have but himself to blame.

H.—Really one would suppose there was a theatre in Halifax, and the Hon. gentleman had been taking lessons. "Never more officer of mine," no doubt would please the *social four*; but perhaps they will find the "stage driver" too old an "officer" to be out generated by such a sapling corps.

Mr. C.—Mr. Hyde, like many of his friends, professes great admiration and regard for Mr. Howe; but where was Mr. Hyde in all the more trying and doubtful periods of Mr. Howe's public life? When the men of Stewiacke and Shubenacadie gathered time and again to cheer and to sustain Howe in the dark days of political persecution and unbelief, when was Hiram Hyde seen in the midst of them? when did his voice mingle in those days with those who shouted success to Howe and Responsible Government? Never. He was riding up and down the Truro road with his £1900 a year in his pocket. When Mr. Howe is entrusted with a mission to England, Mr. Hyde is seen lobbying about the Committee Rooms, tampering with the officers he had left in charge of the Telegraph, or abusing and pouring out his malignity against his colleagues in the Government; and when absent in Canada the same game is played over in the various settlements of the Southern District of Colchester.

H.—When Mr. Hyde came to this country first, a stranger, that did not own a house, barn, or single inch of land in it, and had no vote, he could not, of course, be conspicuous as a political or party man, but in 1847, when Mr. Hyde had a vote, and some property, he did not "shout success to Howe and Responsible Government," in the crowd, but worked for the principles at stake, like a slave; and gave the friends of Respon-

sible Government £40 towards electing their members. At that time, Hyde was a very fine man; not a blemish on his character; independent, pure, spotless, and charitable. But when he objects to the Government making use of his brains to his own ruin, to benefit their friends, then he is the reverse of all these; black-hearted Tory; a liar; inconsistent; and abusive to his friends in the Government. Heaven preserve me from such friends! Although I have been thus sacrificed, I will not, if elected, injure one single principle of Responsible Government, though it should cost me every copper I have in the world. I approve the principles. To preserve them pure and undefiled, I take the liberty of offering my services to the true Liberals of Colchester, who believe that a Government are bound to act in accordance with "the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed through their representatives." I believe this step is right and constitutional; precisely in accordance with true Responsibility, which regards rulers in power and office as the "servants of the people," and paid by the people; subject to the people, as the sovereign power.

Rulers, then, stand in reference to the people, precisely the same as my stage driver to me. I resolve, that the stage shall leave Picton at 4 o'clock in the morning, but he says, "I govern this stage, I will start at 6, I take the responsibility." So he would, but in doing so violate and upset my plans; and the next driver that offered his services, I should hire, and put him in the recreant's place.

Mr. C.—What is your opinion of a person who was capable of offering a direct bribe of £500 to the Superintendent of the Telegraph to induce him to hold his tongue and permit Mr. Hyde to seize, in Mr. Howe's absence, on the work which he and his colleagues had added to the public property of the Province? Mr. Hyde's "uprightness" did not prevent him from doing this. Let him deny it if he dare, and the most ample evidence shall be forthcoming in proof of the fact.

H.—This is false; and I believe a pure fabrication. The Hon. gentleman finding he could not weaken my position by any argument, founded on truth, resorts to this calumniating, base, wilful lie.

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Mr. C.—There is a Law of England of which Mr. Hyde appears to be profoundly ignorant. It is that by which all Government contractors are excluded from Parliament.* Should you be simple enough to elect Mr. Hyde, (but of this there is little danger,) he might find that a constitutional majority would compel him to choose between his contract and his seat.

H.—“Profoundly ignorant,” is a favorite expression of this dignified writer. Perhaps the motto is by nature stamped on his own brain. The “simple electors,” so highly complimented by Mr. C., will not be very greatly alarmed about the doings of a “constitutional majority.”

Mr. C.—A few words relative to some of the remarkable passages in Mr. Hyde’s “address.” In page 3, it is written, be it known to all, I have no *claims* whatever, except the respect of all men, and this I intend to command by bold, energetic, and upright conduct. I do not *rest* the result on either the perfections or imperfections of Mr. Creelman or any one else, but solely on my own merits, rough and unlettered as they may be, conscious of honesty of intention—unshackled and independent I stand or fall.”

Surely this is modesty, if not the very essence of humility and the spirit of lowliness. Plain language this, not difficult of interpretation; as much as to say, I Hiram Hyde, who have heretofore been like unto other men of Adam’s race, having my faults and failings, not being universally respected and beloved, shall remain in this state of mediocrity no longer, henceforth I am to become a great and mighty EXCEPTION among the sons of men. My conduct hereafter shall command for me universal respect, I *intend it*. The result of my election, do not rest upon any thing good or bad in or about any one else. My own intrinsic merits are my hope. The principles and pledges of my opponent are nothing, I do not intend to make a slave of myself to your whims and opinions. I shall make no pledges—I must remain “unshackled and free.” No matter gentlemen, what opinions *you* may form, or what conclusions you may arrive at respecting my fitness to serve you as your representative, I will keep constantly before my own eyes my own “merits” “stand or fall.”

Verily the “good time” is at hand, “we will surely live to

* By the 22nd of George III. ch. 45, no person who shall hold or enjoy any Contract entered into for the public service, shall be capable of being elected, or of sitting or voting as a member of the House of Commons.

see it." More than a modern Job has announced himself as about to appear amongst us, and the wicked men of this world, who have heretofore hated the good and persecuted the just, are from this time forth, universally to yield the homage due to this hitherto UNKNOWN and "upright" man.

H.—This interpretation is great; and proves to a demonstration, that there are living creatures in the world unable to distinguish between a pearl and a potatoe, until they root it over, and then choose the latter. But truth shews itself even in the sounds made by animals despised by Jews, and clearly illustrated in the following line; "The principles and pledges of my opponent are nothing." That is a fact; for further proof as to pledges read the certificate at the end of this Pamphlet marked A; and for "principles" take his own words and acts.

Mr. C.—Let us enquire how Mr. Hyde has carried out his "honesty of intention." After the announcement of this copious effusion of modesty he pens but a few paragraphs until he writes, "The offer made by me to do this work for the same sum that is now paid for a very inefficient mode of doing it, was accepted by an unanimous resolution of the House of Assembly, the work to commence on the 6th July, 1851. In reply to this, I deny that any such resolution ever passed the House. Let Mr. Hyde prove his assertion. I will state the facts. The Post Office Committee in their report say, "that after deliberate consideration they have adopted schemes" (for the transmission of the mails,) "copies of which are also annexed, marked A, B and C. This arrangement the Committee have reason to think will be very acceptable to the community, and recommend the adoption of them." And again, "The Committee recommend that all contracts hereafter to be made for the transmission of Mail conveyance or Post Office Printing, should in future be open to competition, and entered into by the Post Master General for a term of years, say five years for the first contracts, and four years subsequently with proper guards for their faithful fulfilment. See Jour. app. No. 55.

H.—Mr. Creelman here "denies that any such resolution ever passed the House," but quotes the language of the report, saying that the Committee had "*adopted schemes*" marked A, B. and C. Now scheme B. stipulates most distinctly for the carriage of these mails, and

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names the price. The Committee, of course, adopted the whole of "Hyde's proposition and arrangement" or nothing. Read the following, from one of the Committee.

GUYSBORO, 17th June, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—

I received yours of the 12th yesterday, and hasten to reply to it. I am sorry to learn that a disposition still exists to upset the arrangements made by the committee with you, which is, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows:—Upon your scheme being considered, it was found to be the most practicable and satisfactory, as well as the cheapest; and was, I think, unanimously adopted; and the intention of the Committee was, unequivocally, that you should have the Contract of the whole of the rides from Amherst, the Gut of Causo, and this place. The reason for its adoption was,—the increased rate of travelling,—the accommodation by Coaches,—and the saving of some £200 involved in the adoption of Mr. Fraser's Scheme.

There cannot, therefore, be a question as to the intention of the committee.

The report, too, is, I think, quite plain. It refers to arrangements made, &c., and if it were the intention of the Committee that the service should be put up for tender and contract, would there have been any necessity to say anything more, than that *that* should be done? It is no use for any party to pretend that the report conveys, or was intended to convey, any other impression than the one just given by me. If, therefore, the contract be not given to you, the views of the Committee will not be carried out, and the unanimous action of the House, upon this question will be completely stultified.

I hope, however, all will be right, when the petitions sent, and to be sent, are properly considered by the Government. Our petition was forwarded some days ago. I am writing in great haste, as our court meets to-day.

Yours truly,

W. A. HENRY.

H. Hyde, Esq., Halifax.

The Committee speak of this "arrangement," as a thing final, settled upon, if it met the views of the House; which it did, after lying on the table three weeks. The Attorney General moved that the report of the Post Office Committee be *adopted* by the House—passed unanimously. (Journ., page 796.) But Mr.

Creelman quotes further from the report, thus,—“The Committee recommend that all contracts *hereafter* to be made should *in future* be open to competition.” If the Committee did not consider this as an agreement between Hyde and the people, why do they use the words “*hereafter*,” and “*in future*.” Unless these had a significant meaning, would such a man as J. B. Uniacke, encumber his report with them?

Mr. C.—On the Report of the Post Office Committee being read, it was ordered that the Report be *received*, and such parts of it as recommend money votes, be referred to Committee of Supply. Jour. p. 722. Report adopted, p. 796.

H.—Why does Mr. C. italicise the word “*received*”? Because he has told his friends, and they have reported all over the county, that there was no such resolution passed. He has also published in a pamphlet similar to this, that the report was only RECEIVED, *not* ADOPTED, by the House. But this falsehood was too glaring; the first pamphlets were destroyed, and the language was altered; hence the quibbles and mystifications. Read the next sentence carefully:—

Mr. C.—The scheme marked B, is Mr. Hyde’s—to which is prefixed his explanations respecting it, and then he adds:—“I will contract to carry all the Mails this side of the Gut, viz. between Halifax and Pictou, Gut and Guysborough, for the sum now paid for the service, viz., One Thousand and Twelve Pounds per annum, and to continue for a period of five years.” Here the action of the House ceased, and yet Mr. Hyde tells you that, on the strength of what passed in the House, he ordered covered Coaches, costing nearly six hundred pounds, covered waggons, &c., for the fulfilment of the contract. Do you believe that Mr. Hyde is such a ninny-hammer* as not to know that it requires the consent of two parties to form a contract; I don’t, but then he *was*, or he has stated what is not true. It is clear, then, that the House did not intend to bind the Government to contract with Mr. Hyde, as the Committee only recommended schemes, not the *acceptance of any offer*. And it is equally clear that had the Go-

* *H.*—“Ninny-hammer.” The interpretation of this word I did not at first understand, and perhaps am wrong now, but if nail-hammer means a hammer for pounding or driving nails into their proper place, then according to the Schoolmaster, Hyde is a hammer for pounding “Ninnys” into their proper position.

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vernment acted upon the recommendation of the Committee, Mr. Hyde's line would at this day be up for competition.

II.—Why say—“Here the action of the House ceased”? What more could the House do, after adopting a report of Committee, included in which is Hyde's offer and plan to work by; all of which were accepted or adopted by the House. If the House accepted any part of my “proposition and arrangement,” they of course accepted the whole, including my offer. Again, why did the Government contract with Mr. King, *without competition*, to carry the western mails, as per scheme A, for five years, if the Committee intended these and all mails to go up to competition, (read Henry's letter on this head before referred to). Again, when Mr. Belcher wished to propose a plan for the western mails, why was he refused? Because members of Government considered the action of the House definite and final; therefore, would not take any other offer. Again, if all these mails were to go up to competition, what did the Government offer Hyde the mails for, on his own line, *without competition*. (See Woodgate's letter, 20th May—my pamphlet, page 10.) Was Hyde's “whining” a sufficient reason for the Government to violate their own principles, and act contrary to the instructions of the House. Again, scheme A did not stipulate for the conveyance of the mails; neither for a given time nor price. Hyde's, on the contrary, did. They give, then, to Mr. King what he did not stipulate for, and refuse to Hyde what they twice agreed to, viz.: first by a resolution of the House, and secondly, clearly, and definitely, through the Postmaster General, 20th May, the latter having been made after Mr. Archibald's objections had been received, as well as the first petition from Pictou—and by which Mr. Archibald and all the Couriers were left with their own lines, not interfered with in any shape by me. Here permit one word of explanation relative to Mr. Archibald's line. The Committee have recommended that “all contracts *in future*, be open to competition;” therefore, if I had asked for my own line only, Mr. Archibald's would assuredly be up to competition; particularly as the Attorney General shewed me an offer, made by a competent party, to do

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the work on his line for £200 per annum, for which Mr. A. had £291. Another party had said in my hearing, that he would tender, if it went to competition, for £150 per annum. This led me to make an effort to secure the line for Mr. Archibald; consequently, I included it in my "proposition"; feeling confident that the House would not be likely to give these two high priced lines without competition, I also added to them two poor lines, viz., to the Gut and Guysboro', on which I agreed to place covered carriages, and reduce the present fares nearly or quite one third. By this plan,—of which I took all the responsibility of carrying into effect,—Mr. Archibald's share of the mail money would be £236 5s. Let it be also understood that I offered to divide equally among all the Couriers, on a milage system, for distance; I giving them the same money for carrying a mail on their lines *twice* a week, that I had for carrying it *four* times a week, on mine. Mr. Archibald not being satisfied with this, I offered to give him £250 a year and let him take the contract direct from the Government, I taking both the poor lines. This being refused, I was forced to the conclusion that he was identified with the parties who were seeking to upset me, and get up an opposition to my line of stages. Why he should be so, however, is a mystery to me; for I have endeavoured to do him all the good in my power, ever since I have been in Nova Scotia; and it was through me he got £291 for carrying the mail to Amherst; had I not interfered in his behalf, he would not have got over £160, as parties who had their tenders written, and were at the office to put them in for that sum, and less, at my request did not put them in. It is for these acts of kindness, then, that Mr. Archibald joins my bitter enemies, to work my ruin. In return, I only hope it may be in my power to assist him again at some future day.

If then, these mails were to be put to competition, and the Committee "*did not recommend the acceptance of any offer,*" why did the Government not put them up to competition at first? why tamper about for two months, and then offer each of the contractors their lines at *private* contract? Why bargain with Mr. King

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by *private* contract to carry the western mails in accordance with scheme A, referred to in the same breath with B, by the Committee. The only special claim scheme A has over B, is, that, the western scheme A does *not* carry the mails in or out of Halifax any oftener, when going by the contractors coaches in the morning, than he was obliged under the old plan to carry them at night,—while the eastern scheme, B, carried the mails twice as often when going in the morning as he was obliged to under the old plan at night. The former then, a great accommodation to the contractor, is acted upon; he doing *no additional work*; while the latter is rejected though offering to do *double the work for the same money*. Is there not, then, great need of a “nimmy-hammer” somewhere? I am called impertinent, when I say to the Government, “you have varied from an honorable course on this mail question,” and am called a “saucy servant” when I ask for what they *agreed to give me*. I have not said—*your conduct is low, mean, and contemptible*, and would disgrace any horse-trader in christendom. No! I leave it to an impartial public to judge of the kindness of the Government to me, and of their high and *distinguished* regards as expressed by their acts.

Mr. C.—But instead of that, by the Government yielding to his importunity, he is in the quiet possession of it, and he, like the petted child, is scowling at its nurse for her kindness. Let us see in what way he is wronged. He is now receiving the same sum for the same service that he has been in receipt of for the past six years, and he could at any time terminate the contract by giving three months notice. If it would pay no better to convey the mails to Pictou according to his own scheme than it does at present, then he is a loser. If it would, then it can be done for less money, and why should it not be competed for? Then, until Mr. Hyde is actually dismissed, why should he squeak and squall so. If the Government had given Mr. Hyde a monopoly of all the mail lines hence to Amherst and the Gut for five years, and placed at his mercy all the other Couriers on these routes, you would have heard no complaints from him. He professes to be a Liberal, but it is to be feared that the contiguity of Toryism, and the infectious air of monopoly have had an injurious effect upon him;

he has the disease, taken the natural way or by inoculation; the *virus* is in him, and there is every symptom of the malady in its most virulent form. He is transformed, if he does not differ from a Liberal in *species* he does in *genus*.

H.—"Kindness of the Government!" Supposing I were to knock a man off a wharf into the water, then put my hand down, lay hold of him, as though I were intending to pull him out, but instead of doing so I held him there till he was drowned, would it be kind? Yet, this is just what is done to me. But "Mr. Hyde is not wronged; and until he is actually dismissed, why should he squall so." If I were to agree to take a family from Halifax to Picton, on the 6th July, and they make all their arrangements, and when ready, I say, never mind, I shall not take you till 6th of October,—would that be honest? Yet this is just what the Government have done with me. They agreed to give me the mails in the morning, by my stages, commencing 6th July; three weeks after this they say, no, wait three months, and then, what? why, we will see if we can come to a conclusion what to do. Really, I do not think Foster's Essay on "Decision of Character" can be found in either of these gentlemen's libraries. But, "Hyde professes to be a Liberal; he differs from a Liberal, either in *species* or *genus*." If this is Liberalism, it really is "transformed," or I have been looking at it through colored glasses, and frankly confess I differ from it in one respect. I go for honesty, and doing as I agree to.

Mr. C.—Mr. Hyde tells you that two schemes were submitted to him by Mr. Woodgate, one of them, which he describes as drawn up by me, and says that it was only his own "ridiculously mutilated." I deny that such a scheme was ever submitted to him by Mr. Woodgate as *my* scheme; but he forgot to tell you that both the schemes submitted to him by Mr. Woodgate, differed from his own in one very essential point, and that was *they* avoided all driving the mails on the Sabbath, and *he* did not.

H.—Here is a plain, flat denial of what I have asserted; I now re-assert it, and in proof, call on Mr. Woodgate himself:

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GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Halifax, Augt. 5, 1851.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, submitting several questions, to which I herewith transmit replies:

Question, 1st. Whether or not a scheme which you (Mr. Woodgate) submitted to me (Hyde) in June last, for running Eastern Mails, leaving Halifax at 8 o'clock in the morning, was furnished you by Mr. Creelman?

Answer. Yes, and in that gentleman's hand writing.

2nd. If the Western Mails are now despatched in accordance with a scheme proposed to the Legislature last session, by which all the Mails West, leave Halifax in the morning, and arrive in the evening.

Ans. Yes.

3rd. The name of the contractor for the service, and term of years contract is for.

Ans. Messrs. Jas. and Thos. King, for five years, with a clause empowering the Postmaster General to annul the contract, at three months notice.

4th. Were these Mails put to competition?

Ans. No, they were not.

5th. Whether the contractors between Truro and Amherst, and between Pictou and the Gut, and Antigonish and Guysboro', were offered the conveyance of the Mails, in accordance with a scheme proposed by me (Hyde), provided they would do the work for the same they now receive?

Ans. They were.

5th. And whether any of these contractors have accepted the offers thus made?

Ans. Messrs. Archibald & Stevenson, from Truro to Amherst, acceded to the proposition; David Murray, Pictou to the Gut, was undecided and required further information. John Clark, Antigonish to Guysboro', rejected the offer.

I am, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

A. WOODGATE.

H. Hyde, Esq., Truro.

This letter, then, not only gives Mr. Creelman the lie direct, but shews, clearly, what the "unforeseen difficulties" were. I deem it but just to Mr. Creelman, however, to say, that, at the Gay's River meeting, he said, "the scheme I submitted to Mr. Woodgate did

leave Halifax at 8 o'clock, but instead of leaving Picton at *two* o'clock, as asserted by Mr. Hyde, it left at *three* o'clock;" and Mr. C. produced the original copy of his scheme. The first glance at it, convinced me the figure *two* had been scratched out and *three* inserted. I charged him with it, and shewed it to the meeting. After choking awhile, he admitted the fact, which was clear as the sun; but tried to explain. But pitying his awkward position, I changed the subject. His friends moved an adjournment, and left for their homes to ponder over it. That meeting was called by Mr. C.'s friends to give him a chance to refute the charges in my pamphlet. They expected he would do so; and were prepared with resolutions, which some of them attempted to move, but the more wise and scrupulous overruled the attempt. With reference to my scheme causing travelling on Sunday:—The mail now leaves Sydney at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday. Originally I had it to leave at 3 o'clock Saturday, and lay over all day Sunday on the road; but the Committee thought it would be better to leave Sunday afternoon; I therefore altered it.

Mr. C.—And now, Gentlemen, I must apologise for this lengthy notice of Mr. Hyde and his address to you. If he had been content with his proper position among you, and satisfied by letting fair play himself, and allowing others the same privilege, it would have saved him this infiction and you this intrusion. I hope you will receive it as it is intended. I know you are possessed of highly honorable feelings, and would not hesitate for a moment to withdraw your support, not only from your humble servant, but from any Government that would wantonly attempt to crush any individual, however humble his position might be; and therefore I deemed it but respectful in me when Mr. Hyde came before you with such wilful misrepresentations as his "address" contains to place not only the matter but the *man* before you in a true light, and having done so, I am not afraid to await your decision.

H.—It would look better, and more christian like, to apologise for your falsehoods, instead of the "lengthy notice." Where is the "fair play" shewn Hyde, and where are the "misrepresentations?" Yes, where? So you "deemed it respectful to place not only the matter

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but the man in a true light." Samuel Creelman's head is the "light" by which Hyde is to be seen. I have seen dark lantern before, and black looking ones, over dens of iniquity, where poison is retained; and on the lantern in capitals, glaring in the light, was this descriptive inscription, *Liquor, Oysters, and Refreshments.* So on this Creelman "light" may be read, in flaming characters, as if lit with brimstone, *Hypocrisy, Deceit, Falsehood.* Thus may appear harsh, but I feel and know it is true.

Mr. C.—Of myself I shall say but little; a self taught Colchester Yeoman, born among you, I know what it is to grow wheat where the birch, the beech, and the maple flourished the year previous. I have taught your children one day, and ploughed the soil the next; living happily in a beloved neighbourhood, soliciting no higher honors. You, in conjunction with other parts of the County, elevated me to the Assembly, where I have endeavoured to represent you faithfully. The office to which I have been advanced I accepted from no love of lucre, but to strengthen the Government in Howe's absence, upon a question of importance to you all, when Hiram Hyde was doing his best to destroy it.

H.—But to strengthen the Government in Howe's absence, upon a question of importance to you all. Thus clearly admitting, that you were pledged to support the Government in their views of building the Railroad. How does this look side by side with what you said on the Hustings, when you were elected?

Mr. C.—That you will at this critical moment, when Mr. Howe and his friends are trying to bring the junction of the Stewiacke and the Shubenacadie within an hour's ride of Halifax, by Rail, cast one of us aside to make way for this schemer whose character you are no longer ignorant of, I have not a moment's apprehension; but if the Rail Road should go on, the mails and the passengers will go in it, the Stage Coach will be obsolete, and hence Mr. Hiram Hyde's virtuous and patriotic indignation.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your most obedient and

Much Obligated Servant,

SAML. CREELMAN.

H.—One would suppose that Mr. C. would blush to make such an assertion as this, in the most remote cor-

ner of Nova Scotia; but to come to Truro, where every body knows how false it is, and publish such a cool, calm, deliberate lie, is really contemptible. When a county meeting was held in Truro, to select delegates to go to Portland, to get this same Railroad started, and that too, before "Mr. Howe and his friends" ever touched it, who were named for delegates? Mr. Creelman's friend, Mr. A. G. Archibald, named the Hon. G. R. Young; I opposed it, and nominated G. W. McLellan, Mr. A. pressed the acceptance of Young, on the ground that he would pay his own expenses. In reply I offered to pay the whole of McLellan's expenses myself, if he were sent. On this, Archibald moved that Hyde should be sent; passed unanimously. An effort was made to raise the funds to pay expenses; out of which, I got £3 10s., the balance, £16, I paid out of my own pocket. Ever since, I have taken all editors, and men on Railroad business, over my stage line, free. At seven public meetings in the district of Truro, at which there has been over one thousand people, I have expressed my opinion that Howe's plan for constructing the Road, is the best I have yet seen. Still Mr. Creelman and his friends are telling to all they meet, "Hyde is opposed to the Railroad." Go on, your sins will find you out.

Now let us reason together. While the Road is building, Hyde will make a fortune by his stage line; when it is built, Hyde's horses, &c., will be worth half as much again as they are now; branch lines for staging will have more business on them than the main Road now has; therefore Hyde's only fault is, he is too sanguine, if possible, in favor of a Railroad. This has been repeatedly said, and that too, by no less a man than the Hon. Joseph Howe himself, as well as scores that now oppose me, and say, "Hyde is opposed to the Railroad."

Now, my friends, this very case shews the necessity of a liberal education. Here is a "self taught Colchester yeoman," that cannot, or will not understand plain English. Such a man elected to power, would that I could say *honor*, filling an office where he has the power

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of bringing disgrace on the whole province; and he has done so, if "lying lips are a disgrace to any people." If I felt disposed, I have before me, in black and white, incontestible evidence of his deceit, dishonesty, and bribery, and that too, not with his own funds, but with the public monies, that would make a book as long as the moral law; but I spare him; touch not his private character, but take him on his professed principles and public acts alone. I believe it will take him some time to wash away the stains on these, and if he got all his learning from *himself*, let *me* learn him one thing: cleanse first the inside of the platter—purify the heart. But to the subject—Education. If we are to enjoy the privileges of a free and independent people, and use the blessings of Responsible Government, which if I understand it, means, that the people are the Sovereigns, and those who hold the reins of power are their servants, this is a great and glorious principle. I love it as I do my life. It is light and knowledge, blotting out the darkness of despotism and tyranny. The masses are councillors; and in "the midst of council there is safety." A man *often* errs, the many *seldom*. We enjoy a liberal franchise, would it were universal. Make *all* the people Sovereigns that are of age; and before they become of age, give them all a good English Education. Free, gratis, instruction to every child in the Province. We feed the bodies of the poor; why not the minds: which are infinitely more valuable, and the more necessary in consequence of the part they take in the Government of their country. If they have a voice, they should be taught to use it properly. A country is blessed and increases, as her people increase in knowledge. Spread it then, broad cast, with a liberal hand.

Respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

H. HYDE.

TRURO, 15th August, 1851.

APPENDIX.

A.

"The attention of the Committee has been called by the Sabbath Alliance and numerous petitions, to the secular duties performed on the Sunday by the transmission of mails and delivery of letters on that day, and after deliberate consideration, have adopted schemes by means whereof the advantage of post communication will be greatly enlarged, and no office be kept open or mail be transmitted through the Province on the Lord's Day; copies of these schemes are also annexed, marked A., B. and C. This arrangement, the Committee have reason to think, will be very acceptable to the community, and recommend the adoption of them."

Again, page 211 :—

"The Committee recommend that all contracts *hercafter* to be made for Mail conveyance or Post Office Printing, should *in future* be open to competition, and entered into by the Post Master General, for a term of years, say five years, for the first contracts, and four years subsequently, with proper guards for faithful fulfilment."

Now turn to page 212. Scheme A is King's scheme for the western line to Annapolis, which alters his hours of starting from evening to morning, enabling him to carry the mails by his coaches, leaving Halifax every morning and arriving every evening.

The next pages are B and C, reading thus :—

"Hyde's proposition and arrangement for conveying Eastern mails in connection with conveyance of passengers."—the whole is too long to publish, but fixes the hours of departure, the sum for the service, and time it is to continue, viz., five years.

Now turn to the Journals of the House for 1851, page 796 reads thus :—

"On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, Resolved,—That the Report of the Post Office Committee be adopted by the House."

Hyde's Proposition and Arrangement for conveying Eastern Mails in connection with conveyance of passengers.

Hyde's Proposition and Arrangement for conveying Eastern Mails in connection with conveyance for Passengers.

DESPATCH FROM HALIFAX.

Leave.	Days.	Hour.	Arrive at	Days.	Hour.	Distance	Time Travel	Time for changing War Office and Ferry.
Halifax, {	Monday Thursday, {	6 a. m.	Truro, {	Monday, Thursday, {	3.30 p. m.	63	9	1 hour.
Truro, {	Tuesday, Friday, {	4 p. m.	West River, {	Tuesday Friday, {	8.10	28	3.40	20
West River, {	Do. {	8.30 p. m.	Pictou, {	Do. {	10	12	1.30	
Do. {	Tuesday and Friday, {	4 a. m.	Antigonish, {	Tuesday and Friday, {	11.30 a. m.	51	7.30	39
Antigonish, {	Do. {	12, noon.	Gut, {	Do. {	6 p. m.	33	6	2 hours.
Lo. {	Do. {	12, noon.	Guysboro', {	Wednesday and Saturday, {	5 p. m.	30	5	
Gut, {	Do. {	8 p. m.	Sydney, {	Tuesday and Friday, {	12 noon.	100	16	
Truro, {	Monday and Thursday, {	4 p. m.	Amherst, {		2 a. m.	67	10	

RETURN TO HALIFAX.

Sydney, {	Wednesday and Sunday, {	3 p. m.	Gut, {	Monday and Thursday, {	7 a. m.	100	16	1 hour.
Gut, {	Monday and Thursday, {	8 a. m.	Antigonish, {	Do. {	2 p. m.	38	5	30
Guysboro', {	Do. {	10 a. m.	Do. {	Do. {	30	30	5	30
Antigonish, {	Do. {	2.30 p. m.	West River, {	Do. {	10.30 p. m.	51	7.30	30
Pictou, {	Tuesday and Friday, {	4 a. m.	Truro, {	Tuesday and Friday, {	9.30 a. m.	40	5.20	30
Truro, {	Do. {	10 a. m.	Halifax, {	Do. {	7.30 p. m.	63	9	30
Pictou, {	Wednesday and Saturday, {	4 a. m.	Truro, {	Wednesday and Saturday, {	9.30 a. m.	40	6	30
Truro, {	Tuesday and Friday, {	11 night.	Do. {	Do. {	9.30 a. m.	67	10.30	30
Truro, {	Wednesday and Saturday, {	10 a. m.	Halifax, {	Do. {	7.30	63	9	

the Sabbath performed on of letters on schemes by be greatly ted through es are also Committee munity, and

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Eastern mails le is too long the service,

page 796

—That the House."

APPENDIX

By this arrangement Pictou and Prince Edward Island would have *four* Mails per week instead of *two*. As Mail and Passengers travel together, there would be no delay either, and working harmoniously, would be cheapest for both Passengers to and from Amherst would go through direct no delay at Truro; also from Antigonish, Guysboro', and Gt would go through in two days travel or less. Resting at night at West River, New Brunswick could run to meet these boats as well, if not better, than the present ones. The Island Boat would come over to Pictou Mondays—go to the Island and back to Pictou Tuesday—go to the Island Wednesday—back to Pictou Thursdays—over to the Island and back Friday, a return to the Island Saturday morning, thus avoid *all work the Sabbath*, and Boats and Stages meeting each other causing no delay whatever. By this arrangement the prepaid Letters could be mailed up to ten o'clock on evening previous to departure, and *unpaid* Letters put in till an hour previous dispatch in the morning, thus giving the merchant an opportunity of attending to correspondence *after* the business of the day is over, instead of from one to four as at present, which seriously obstructs his business. Again, the most of the Papers are issued in the morning, conveying the *latest news*. These, then, would be printed and despatched at once. I contract to carry all the Mails this side of the Gut, viz: between Halifax and Amherst and between Halifax and Pictou Gt and Guysboro', for the same now paid for the service, One Thousand and Twelve Pounds per annum, and to continue for a period of five years.

H. Hyde

