HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, March 11, 1854. New Series. No. 119.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat, P. E. Island. 22d Nov., 1853.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Property at present occupied by the Subscriber, at Hooper's Corner, Bedeque, consisting of a Dwelling House, Shop and Granary; also, a Shop occupied by a mechanic, with one acre of Land and Garden attached,—it is a good situation either for a Mechanic or a house for Public Accommodation. For particulars, apply to THOMAS DODD, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM DODD.

Jan. 28, 1854. 2menx

NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,*" and of an Act made in amendment thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education*, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common:*

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Township No. 1,	457	Township No. 54,	1273½
" 3,	3943	" 55,	765
" 8,	4172	" 56,	496
" 9,	5000	" 57,	481
" 11,	3256	" 58,	600
" 13,	1000	" 60,	1900
" 17,	10½	" 62,	2377
" 18,	3839½	" 65,	1247½
" 20,	2306½	George's Island,	8
" 23,	88½	Gover's Island,	100
" 24,	211	Governor's Island	300
" 25,	1067½	Savage Island,	150
" 26,	526½	Kildare Island,	250
" 28,	456½	Cavendish Sand	
" 31,	794½	Island,	228
" 32,	2935½	Cascumpec sand	
" 33,	1288	Island,	500
" 38,	1063	Conway Sand	
" 39,	800	Island,	50
" 40,	985	Fish Island,	150
" 41,	984	Bedford Bay Island,	40
" 42,	442½	Savage Island,	25
" 43,	2500	Wood Islands,	40
" 44,	2879	Prim Islands,	66
" 46,	850	Pownal Island,	50
" 47,	1817	Goose Island,	12
" 48,	933	York River Island,	4
" 49,	273	Sandy Island,	80
" 52,	1109½	Eamore Island,	10
" 53,	1000		

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—1-2 of No. 41.

Second Hundred,—No. 58, 1-4 of No. 59, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 83, 1-4 of No. 86.

Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.

Fifth Hundred,—No. 18, and No. 81.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-2 of No. 228.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

No.	Range,	Letter,	No.	Range,	Letter.
8,	2	G,	15,	4	F,
7 & 11,	3	B,	½ of 3,	4	A.
16,	3	D,	12,	4	A,

Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty,—No. 35, 36, 61, 62, 105, 186, 195, 1-2 of 243, and 290.

Town Lots in Princetown:

No.		Row	Division		Letter
5,		2,	1,		B.
1,	do	3,	do	5,	do C.
3,	do	4,	do	1,	do D.
8,	do	10,	do	1,	do J.
4,	do	2,	do	3,	do B.
3,	do	3,	do	5,	do C.
3,	do	5,	do	1,	do E.
1,	do	7,	do	1,	do G.

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty,—3-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 457.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the same charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, February 13.

HOUSE in COMMITTEE on the ADDRESS in reply to His EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH at the opening of the Session:—Mr. WIGHTMAN in the Chair.

(*Debate concluded.*)

Hon. Mr. PALMER. I should like to know whether hon. members on the Government side of the House are sincere about supporting this amendment. [Hon. Mr. Whelan. You will see that by-and-by.] I would like to see them resign first: they might then consistently submit and support such an amendment. As for our own views, we will not lose sight of them; but we will choose both our own time and mode of proceeding to give them effect.

Hon. Mr. LORD. I will support the amendment, in order that, thereby, a fair trial may be made of the sincerity of those hon. members in the majority, who have said that they will never consent that office-holders shall have seats in the Assembly. By means of this amendment—as they support, or oppose it—their sincerity or duplicity will be made manifest. In their sincerity, however, I never put any confidence. I have, all a long, been fully aware that all they were seeking was their own individual advancement; and I feel quite certain that, now, when they have obtained a majority in the Assembly their acts will prove how correctly I have judged concerning their motives. We have, perhaps, erred occasionally, as respects less important matters, in our management of public affairs; but, by all our legislative measures we have effectually promoted the best interests and well-being of the people. Our greatest error has been in the favour which we have extended to our enemies. They who are about to succeed us will not, however, I am sure, err in that way, whatever mistakes they may otherwise make. My colleague (Doctor Conroy) declared, upon the hustings, that, with his consent, no office-holder should have a seat in the Assembly; and the motto upon his flag was, "*No Office-holders on the floor of the Assembly.*" How comes it then that he is now so silent? We hear not a word from him now in support of such exclusion. He is as mute as a mouse. For what were his special pledges made? For what, but to deceive the people? I should indeed be sorry to see our Constitution infringed; but I will support the amendment, as it will afford the country an opportunity of judging how far the pledges and professions of certain hon. members may be depended on, when found to be incompatible with their own personal aggrandizement.

Mr. GOFF. When I was elected, it was my intention to vote, in the Assembly, for the exclusion, from it, of all Government Officers in the receipt of salaries. It may, however, be quite proper, as some think, that the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General should have seats in the Assembly; but my admitting such a modification of my views, concerning the evils likely to arise from allowing a majority of the salaried Officers of Government to have seats in this House, will not, I conceive, amount to any thing like a renunciation of the principle on which, when I was chosen a representative of the people, it was my intention to act, with respect to the general question. I have, however, made no pledges, either with reference to that question, or any other; and none were required of me. My principles were previously well known amongst the electors. They were such as they entirely approved of; and they knew me too well to think it necessary to ask a pledge from me. They were satisfied that my principles were the best security they could have for my fidelity and independence; and well aware that I would ever be as anxious to do justice to the poor as to the rich. They knew that there was no humbug about me; and were certain that I would not abuse the confidence which they placed in me. I am not fond of electioneering; and neither am I very proud of being here. Indeed, I would not have sought to be here at all, had there not been good reasons for supposing that Mr. Thornton was about to turn his coat. It was believed that he was preparing to abandon his old political principles, and to ally himself to the party which he had formerly stood opposed. The fear of such political apostacy, on the part of Mr. Thornton, should he be re-elected, converted many of his old supporters into decided opponents; and I was induced to become a candidate, in opposition to him, only because I knew that I could keep him out of the Assembly, if I did so.

DOCTOR CONROY.—The preamble to the amendment submitted by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown (the Hon. Mr. Palmer), states all that we mean; and, in substance, all that I said on the hustings. It explains our sentiments, and sets forth our intention, with sufficient clearness and distinctness. We will not allow ourselves to be goaded prematurely into action. We will not submit to be dictated to, or to be taught, in any way, by our enemies; unless in so far as we may allow the selfish infatuation which has hurried them on to destruction, to serve us as a beacon to warn us against the danger of pursuing a similiar course. Let the paragraph, submitted in amendment by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, go forth as it now stands. It had my approbation before it was brought into the House; and I have since seen no reason to be in the least dissatisfied with it. At a proper time, we shall willingly give further explanation.

Mr. DAVIES.—I was present at a public meeting, held previous to the late elections, at which Mr. Goff, as a candidate, was also present; and I can testify that his conduct, on that occasion, was quite in accordance with the statement which he has just made. He gave no pledge of any kind. I will support the amendment submitted by the hon. member for the Second District of King's County (the Hon. Mr. Whelan). We, therein, put before them their own words; and it will now be seen with what sincerity they used them. Not long since, I heard an hon. member of the majority say, he would vote for the exclusion of all office-holders from the Assembly. This amendment will give him an opportunity to do so.

Mr. MACAULAY.—I believe the hon. member has alluded to me. I beg leave plainly to tell him that the intention, by which we in the majority are firmly bound together, is to take office from those who now hold it. We have been sent to this House for that purpose; and we will fulfil it to-night.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—The amendment submitted by the hon. member for the Second District of Queen's County, is a mere dodge. * * * * * The Government party are as well aware as we are, that the term of their power has expired; and, if they were men of spirit, they would, at once, in pursuance of the parliamentary principle professed by themselves, submit to the majority. But it seems as if they were afraid that some secret doings of theirs would, to their disgrace, be brough tto light the moment they resigned; and that, therefore, they are determined to put off the evil hour as long as possible. They seem afraid that the deeds of the present majority will be so appreciated in four years, that, to themselves, will never again be entrusted the direction of public affairs. They have had a fair trial for three years; and the result is, that the people, completely disgusted with their selfishness, and incensed by their bad Government, have sent us to the Assembly to turn them out of office.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—* * * * * Hon. members in the majority ask if we are sincere in supporting the amendment which I have just submitted. I answer that my object in submitting it, is a just and fair one. It is to test their sincerity, with respect to the professions which they have made concerning the evils which, they say, arise from the allowing of office-holders to have seats in the Assembly. The hon. member for Prince County (Mr. Montgomery) has said that my amendment is a mere dodge; but I can tell him what he seems not to know, that any hon. member is privileged to move, as an amendment, that of which he may not approve, merely that, by so doing, he may put others to the test, concerning the principle involved in it; he, at the same time, leaving himself at perfect liberty to vote against it. I have submitted the amendment solely for the purpose which I have avowed; but, so far am I from admitting the propriety of the principle which it involves, that I abhor it from the bottom of my soul, and repudiate it utterly.

The question having been put on the motion of Mr. HAVILAND,—That the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) have leave to withdraw his amendment, the Committee divided:

YEAS—14; NAYS—8.

The amendment of the Hon. Mr. Whelan was withdrawn accordingly.

The question was then put on the amendment of the Hon. Mr. PALMER, which was carried on a division of 14 to 8.

4th PARAGRAPH.

Sanction of the Acts of the Legislature by the Crown.

This paragraph, as it originally stood in the Draft Address, after stating "that, since the introduction of Responsible Government, peace and tranquillity have prevailed among the people, who have enjoyed the advantages which that System of Government was intended and expected to produce," concluded thus: "We do not believe that any change in the Constitution is desired by the people, and least of all such a change as would narrow or diminish the principles of self-government: yet, should it be possible that any change was sought for, we have every confidence that Her Majesty's Ministers would cheerfully submit, for the Royal consideration, any expression of the wishes and opinions of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in this Colony."

The original paragraph having been read and submitted by the Chairman,—

Mr. HAVILAND, moved, in amendment, what was afterwards agreed to, on a division of 12 to 10. The chief object of the amendment was to shew, in reply to this passage in His Excellency's Speech,—"Since the introduction of Responsible Government, all the Acts which have been passed by the Legislature, with the exception of one (still under consideration) have received the Royal assent—a circumstance, during a period of three years' legislation, which, I believe, never before occurred in any North American Province,"—that "all the Acts passed within five years immediately preceding the introduction of Responsible Government, with one exception, received the sanction of the Crown."

Hon Mr. WHELAN moved, in amendment to Mr. Haviland's amendment, "And all which have been passed since the establishment of Responsible Government, with the exception of one, which is still under consideration."

Mr. HAVILAND moved "That the hon. member have leave to withdraw his amendment." This motion was carried, on a division of 12 to 10.

5th PARAGRAPH.—*Schools.*

The original paragraph of the Draft Address having been read and submitted by the Chairman,—

Mr. BEER moved in amendment a paragraph which,—differing very little from the original paragraph,—was agreed to without a division.

6th PARAGRAPH.

Return to the Writ for 1st District of Queen's County.

The original paragraph of the Draft Address, having been read and submitted by the Chairman,—

Hon. Mr. WHELAN observed that His Excellency had expressed no opinion concerning the Return, further than by calling it "an extraordinary one," and saying it was for the House to decide as to its legality. He had merely drawn the attention of the House to the fact, leaving them to deal with it as they should think fit.

Hon. Mr. PALMER. If one passage of the Speech, more than another, was forced upon His Excellency's attention, it appears to me that it must have been that in which reference is made to the Return to the Writ for the 1st District of Queen's County. His Excellency's own parliamentary experience must have shown him that disputed elections were never noticed in any Speech delivered from the Throne. I have no amendment prepared to the paragraph of the Draft Address, now submitted, in reply to His Excellency's notice of that Return. I confess I know not how to frame one. If I went as far as my constituents would wish, my doing so would carry me further than, when addressing His Excellecy, courtesy to him would warrant. Our wisest way, I think, will be to pass it over in solemn silence. Our doing so will shew that we consider any interference, on the part of the Crown, with respect to disputed elections, to be a breach of our privileges. I move that the paragraph just submitted be struck out of the Address.

Mr. FRASIER opposed the motion. The law said the hon. member, directs that no Candidate shall be returned duly elected, unless he have a majority of votes; and it was certainly the duty of the Government to direct the attention of the House to a Return of a Candidate having a minority of votes, in direct violation of the election law.

The question having been put on the motion of the Hon. Mr. PALMER, That the paragraph be struck out, it was agreed to on a division of 13 to 9

7th PARAGRAPH.—STATE OF THE COLONY.

The original paragraph of the Draft Address having been read and submitted by the Chairman,—

Mr. LONGWORTH moved, in amendment, a paragraph which was afterwards agreed, to on a division of 13 to 9.

The original paragraph of the Draft Address, after giving a summary statement of the financial detail contained in the Speech, concluded thus: "These facts clearly indicate the prosperity of the Colony, and we cannot be too thankful to Providence for the bountiful harvests which have so largely contributed to that result"

Mr. LONGWORTH, in submitting his amendment atributed the prosperity of the country to the general improvement of trade throughout all Her Majesty's dominions, to the late abundant crops, and the new markets opened up for our agricultural produce; and, particularly, to the increased demand for shipping, which, he said, has, at a rise in the prices of 100 percent, been nearly doubled since 1850. The hon. member also particularly adverted to the relief afforded to the Colony, from its no longer being burthened with liabilities created by the erection of public buildings; for which purpose, he said, £20,000 had been granted within a few years.

8th PARAGRAPH.—*Supplies for the Public Service.*

This paragraph, as it originally stood in the Draft Address, was agreed to, *nem. con.*, without any discussion.

9th PARAGRAPH.—*Export of Juniper Knees.*

This paragraph, as it originally stood in the Draft Address, was also agreed to, *nem. con.*, without any discussion.

10th PARAGRAPH.—*Fishery Reserves.*

This paragraph, as it originally stood in the Draft Address, was expressive of gratitude for the attention given to the unsettled question of the Fishery Reserves, and for the information which has been furnished to Her Majesty's Colonial Minister in reference to it. It concluded thus: "We are satisfied that, in endeavouring to bring this question to a satisfactory conclusion, it has been the anxious wish of the Government to deal with it in a just and equitable manner."

The original paragraph having been submitted by the Chairman,

Mr. MACGOWAN rose and proposed an amendment, to the effect, that when His Excellency shall be in a condition to afford the House any additional information on the subject, it should receive their best attention.

The amendment was, afterwards, agreed to without any opposition.

Mr. McGOWAN, after having submitted his amendment, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman; I will not sit down, although the hour is late, without saying a few words about my return to this House; concerning which, however. I should not, at present, have felt disposed to say one word,—notwithstanding the base calumnies which have been circulated. with a view to my prejudice, by means of a certain portion of the public press, as to declarations, of an ultra-liberal character, falsely stated to have been made, and given, by me, for the purpose of obtaining the votes of those electors, who would have been opposed to my return, had I candidly avowed to them my real political sentiments,—were it not that the hon. member for the Second District of King's County (Hon. Mr. Whelan) has just thought proper here to repeat those calumnies, and, to my face, to prefer charges against me, based upon them. Those calumnies, I hesitate not to say, in the most unqualified manner, are altogether false and groundless; and have had their origin, I believe, in nothing but the disappointment and vexation, which my having thought proper to decline the wages of political subserviency, have occasioned to those who had deceived themselves in presuming that they possessed the power to mould me to their political will. So far, indeed, was I from having recourse to deception, or any other unworthy means, to secure my election, that I am fully persuaded that not one member of the whole House was more honorably returned, or with less trouble to himself, than I. It was during the escheat mania, that I first presented myself to the electors of the First District of King's County, as a candidate for their elective suffrages; but as I was opposed to the views of the escheators, and a majority of the electors of that district were then in favor of them, I thought it prudent to decline a contest, and, therefore, retired. In consequence of my having two brothers resident in that district, I felt much interested for the well-being and prosperity of its inhabitants; and was a frequent visitor amongst them. My occasional intercourse with them, often renewed, had given rise to mutual feelings of respect and confidence between us; and, about election times, they would often ask me, why I did not again appear before them as a candidate; always, at such times, assuring me that, if I did, they would certainly elect me. Encouraged by the favorable opinions, which I knew a majority of the electors to entertain of my qualifications and ability to serve them in the Legislature, I was easily persuaded, on the dissolution of the late House, to present myself once more amongst them, as a candidate for the honor of representing them in the Assembly. The first step I then took, was to see Mr. Maceachen, who, I had been given to understand, would also be a candidate, and consult with him about the propriety of commencing a canvas of the district. The result of our consultation was, that we agreed to start, not aware that there would be any other candidate. As we went our rounds, we occasionally heard Mr. John Macintosh named, as an individual not unlikely to offer himself as a candidate. They who spoke of him did not, however, appear to think it very probable that he would come forward; as they thought he could have no reasonable expectations of success. I made a very agreeable tour. I was well received by my old friends. They expressed great pleasure at seeing me again as a candidate for their elective suffrages: and said, they hoped I would not resign, as I did before; but allow them an opportunity to meet me at the Poll, to express and record their estimation of my character. A public meeting of the electors was afterwards called, and held, at Souris; and the words which I then used, in addressing the electors, I will never retract, or be ashamed of. I then told them that I was truly liberal in my political sentiments, and that I would support Responsible Government in its purity. To Mr. Maceachen, I afterwards said, that the mode, in which the principles of Responsible Government could be best carried out and established, for the protection and promotion of the general interests of the people, was a great and important question, and one which we ought to make a subject of future grave consideration. After this meeting I returned to Charlottetown; and such was the hearty welcome and encouragement which I, as a candidate, had received from the electors, that I felt convinced I should be returned. Old Mr. Cooper afterwards exerted his influence, amongst the electors, with a view to the lessening of the number of my friends and supporters; but all the representations which he made to my prejudice were made in vain. At the election, we were triumphant; and beat Mr. John McIntosh by 40 votes, and Mr. Cooper by ninety. Since the time of the elections, my colleague and myself have been the targets, against which nearly every shaft, which has been maliciously discharged, by the defeated Government and their baffled and disappointed adherents, has been aimed. With reference to our declarations in favor of liberal policy and Responsible Government established on just principles, they have most disingenuously endeavoured to make it appear that we pledged ourselves to support Coles's Government. Now, so far was I from being disposed to support Coles's Government, that, even long before the verdict of the people, in condemnation of, it was pronounced by the result of the General Election, I felt persuaded that it could not stand. The voice of the people convinced me of the instability of the Government; and, after having been made acquainted with the opinions concerning it, generally entertained by the electors of the First District of Queen's County, I said, on being questioned about the probability of Mr. Coles's re-election, that I considered my own return much surer than his. As to the views and intentions of my colleague and myself, both at and after our election, we could not truly say that we had fully decided, even in our own minds, concerning them. We really could not say which way we would go; but, as young politicians, we determined closely to watch the movements of the Government and the strivings of parties, honestly purposing to give our support to that party which we should find the most willing and able to do the best for the people. Subsequently to my election, I watched the Government more closely than I had ever done before, until convinced of their unworthiness, through their unconstitutional appointments to the Council, and other acts, at variance with the principles of a sound and upright policy, I determined to unite myself to those in the Assembly who were opposed to them; and, therefore, I now stand on this side of the House. I have been determined, in the choice of my political associates, solely by my regard for the best interests of the people; and I hope my conduct will entitle me to a continuance of the respect and confidence of those who have sent me hither.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN rejoined in a strain of sarcastic ridicule. He represented the hon. member (Mr. Macgowan) as having been so far overcome by the effort which it cost him to relinquish the Treasury and his seat at the Council Board, that, after having done so, he was scarcely able, on reaching the door of one of his friends, to raise the knocker; and, on gaining admittance, seemed to be so completely exhausted, that it was thought necessary to have recourse to salts, to prevent his fainting. "I know not, indeed," said he, "what particular discoveries of corruption in the Government, the hon. member could possibly have made, during the twenty four hours, he was in office, even admitting its unsoundness; and, although he has, in general terms, accused the Government of corrupt and unconstitutional practices, he has not found it convenient to give even one solitary instance of any such practice. The corruption, by which the hon. member pretends to have been so much alarmed, must, I think, have been wholly imaginary, on his part; or else, it must have been that, when he entered the Treasury, and cast his eyes upon the rolls of notes and piles of gold and silver, he saw reason, on looking into his own heart, to dread the corruption which might there arise, in consequence of the temptation to which he would be exposed, in having so much wealth entrusted to his keeping. It is remarked, by Solomon, that a wise man says little; and, in the false position, in which the hon. member has placed himself, it would certainly have been wise in him had he been a little more sparing of his speech. At all events, had he said less, he would have been spared the observations which I have just made."

The House was then resumed, and the Address reported agreed to with amendments.

R. B. Irvine, Reporter.