

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 5, 1855.

WHATSOEVER might have been our private opinion as to the propriety of introducing into Prince Edward Island with its small amount of population, and very moderate amount of talent dispersed throughout it, the system called Responsible or Departmental Government in all its latitude; yet, when it had become the constitution of the Colony, we were disposed to make the best of it. A change of some kind was absolutely necessary, and, as it would have eventually come to this at last, it was, perhaps, as well to adopt it at once, and let the errors of different Administrations bring with them their own remedies, so that in time, that which was anomalous would be reduced to order, what was inconvenient would be laid aside and amendments introduced, wherever found practicable. We are not now about to give our opinion as to whether the Island has or has not been benefited by the new order of things. We still hold to our purpose of giving the present Administration fair-play, allowing them to carry out their measures according to their own plans, and if the result should be favorable, to give them fair credit for their exertions; and we should be disposed to go further, even though not attended with success, yet, if conceived and executed with a view to the public good, and that only, not to withhold our meed of praise. But what is Responsible or Departmental Government? We ask this question, because it would seem, that either we misunderstand our contemporary, the *Islander*, or we materially differ from him as to the duties and powers of the Lieutenant Governor. The great impediment to the improvement of the Colonies previous to the change, was, that their Governors had too much power, that, though they had a Executive Council, it was ineffective, the Governor might or might not follow its advice; nay, might even act in opposition to it,—the Councilors might resign, but the next day, he could appoint others in their stead, and neither Governor nor Council was responsible for acts or advice. To remedy this, the members of the Executive Council are now taken from the two houses of Legislature, the majority being of the representative body, and all holding offices of trust or emolument, which are to be resigned, as soon as they either voluntarily or otherwise quit their seats in Council. Upon these Councilors then, devolved the actual domestic government of the Colony. The Governor stands in place of the Sovereign, and, like her, must, we suppose, act wholly by the advice of his Council, who, and not he, are responsible for the consequences. The *Islander* seems to think otherwise, and holds the Lieutenant Governor responsible for many of the short-comings—in his opinion—of the Government. Now, we should like to know where the line is to be drawn? what is the description of acts for which the Lieutenant Governor is to be personally responsible, either as having emanated from himself or having been advised by his Council ought not to have met with his sanction? and what not? We confess, that as we understood Responsible Government, Mr. Coles and his adherents are liable to all the censure and entitled to all the credit that attach or is entitled to the measures of the Administration. How far under the existing constitution of the Colony is a Governor warranted,—or is he warranted at all—in acting either without or in opposition to the advice of his Executive Council? As this is a question which will affect all Administration, it is important that it should be definitely answered, and the talented Editor of the *Islander* could not do better, we think, than give his idea of matter. Acquainted with the premises upon which he builds his argument, we shall be the better enabled to ascertain whether his conclusion be correct or the reverse. It is no part of our business, neither is it our intention to defend the actions of the Government, emanate from what source they may, but, enjoying, as we do, a respectful acquaintance with his Excellency, we deem it but a matter of justice to him to say, that we firmly believe, that he has no other object in view, than the welfare of the Colony. If the acts of the Government are not altogether what we could wish, Mr. Daly is the last person we should think of charging, with being the originator of them, and we can easily conceive, that such is done and more omitted to be done than would be the case were His Excellency invested with the power enjoyed by his predecessors previously to 1851.

THE MAILS.—An arrangement has been made for the transmission of the Mails, until the winter route is adopted. They will be dispatched once a week direct to Pictou, by the H. Ingram, and once via Georgetown, by the Packet sailing from thence. The H. Ingram sailed yesterday, and was to wait in Pictou until the arrival of the British Mail, which we may look for on Friday.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday the 6th inst. being appointed by Proclamation as a Day of Public Thanksgiving, there will (D. V.) be Divine Service at St. Paul's Church at 11 a. m.—and a collection will be taken up in behalf of the Poor.

POLICE COURT.

Dec. 3.—Arthur O'Neill, for assault on John Barrie; parties settled out of Court.

4th.—John Parsons, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours.

John Grant, assault on Police Constable, White; convicted; fined 5s with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours.

Edward Haney, drunk and disorderly; convicted; ordered to pay Jail fees.

Neil McKay, assault on Police Constable, McQuillan; convicted, fined 10s with costs or be imprisoned 7 days.

Nov. 30.—John McAulay, for trespassing on Government House Grounds; convicted, ordered to pay Jail fees.—Archibald McDougall, drunk and disorderly; convicted, fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours.

Dec. 1.—Allan Cameron, for assault on Patrick Berrigan; case dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs.—Patrick Berrigan, for assault on Allan Cameron; case dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs.

Dec. 2.—Councillor for this week—Donald McIsaac, Esq.

Died.

Suddenly, on Wednesday last, at Mr. Angus McDonald, Scotch Fort, Mr. Frederick Davison, aged 24 years.

At Covehead, on the 25th November, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Peter Higgins, aged 66, leaving a Widow and family to mourn their irreparable loss.

On 1st Dec. Isaac, seventh Son of Mr. Nathan Wright, aged 36.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's Father, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Malcolm Ross, Mr. William Cunningham, to Margaret McKinlay, both of North River.

MOLASSES, FLOUR, AND Corn Meal.

JUST RECEIVED per Schooner JULIA, and for Sale by ROBERT BELL, Queen Square, 20 Paces Choice Porto Rico MOLASSES, 150 Bbls. Superior American FLOUR, 50 do CORN MEAL. Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1855. 4i Ex.

Dry Birch Plank Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay CASH for DRY BIRCH PLANK, from 1½ to 3 inches in thickness.—Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOKSTORE.

PATRICK HICKEY, Cabinet Maker. Nov. 30th, 1855.

HORSE POWER FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Horse Power suitable for either a Threshing Machine, Turner's Lathes or Circular Saw. Apply to GEORGE SNEEGROVE, Kent Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 4th, 1855.

COALS! COALS!!

40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Robes! Robes! Robes!

EXTRA No. 1, BUFFALO ROBES Just received, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE. BEER & SON. Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1855. 1st Adv. Im.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Land on the St. Peter's Road, near Dr. Boswell's, is postponed until further notice.

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent. Nov. 26th, 1855. 1st.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that unless their respective Accounts are settled in one month after this date, they will be sued for without further notice.

JOSEPH McLELLAN. Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet is 36 x 15 inches, and ¼ inch thick.

NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen, price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with an Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR Sale at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Road, and at the Store of HASZARD & OWEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

PERCEIVE by the papers that I am published as having been fined Five Shillings, and the costs, for the offence of disorderly driving. A law me to state, that the contents passed on me at the time by the Court was for careless driving. Why the term careless should be interpreted disorderly, I am at a loss to understand. Allow me to give the public, through your paper a correct statement of the occurrence. Sometime back, on my way home from town, driving two horses and a truck, on approaching Robertson's Mill, my reins broke, the horses feeling more at liberty on descending the hill, naturally increased their speed, which it was not in my power to check; and descending the hill referred to, we unfortunately came in contact with a cart, with some persons in it—the cart was drawn up in a very awkward manner, the hinder part being in the middle of the road; had it been judiciously managed by the driver, to all probability no collision would have taken place. There was a young man named Gillespie sitting in a passenger with me on the truck, when the accident took place; he stated on oath to the Court, when called on as witness for the complainant, that what I have described above was substantially correct.

Under these circumstances, I am at a loss to understand why I should be so harshly, I might add, unjustly, treated by the authorities who adjudicated on the subject? The sentence should have been *advised* it is a matter of surprise, that the term *advised* was not substituted by the assize individual who drew up the Court report, in which reference is made to me. When it falls to their lot again to render a verdict, I would advise them to have a more careful regard for truth, which, in my opinion, has been shamefully outraged. The only witness was Gillespie, who positively swore, that it was impossible for me to prevent the collision taking place.

OTTO CURTIS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1855.

MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE BY HASZARD & OWEN.

SONGS AND BALLADS.
In the Valley where I dwell,
The Sailor Boy's Prayer,
Son of Home,
Lilly Lee,
Sparkling Sunday Night,
The Queen's Letter,
Graves of Long ago,
Phillips is my own Joy,
My Hum is on the Moor,
Pass, Pass away,
Marry, you're going to Marry,
Cheer Boys, Cheer,
Villains and his Dinah,
Squire Jones's Daughter,
Little Ethel,
The Yankee Baby Show,
Pop goes the Weasel,
The Morn unbars the gates of Light,
The Dying Californian,
Away for the Country,
Evelle,
Hattie Lee,

POLKAS.

The Fanny Family,
Sebastopol, Militaire,
Day Dream,
Munich Polka,
Cockoon,
Prize Babies by one of 'em,
Prairie Flower,
Rose Polka, to Miss Anne Howard, St.
John N. B.
Minnie Polka,
Meyer Polka,
Lilly Dale

SCHOTTISCHES.

Ladies choice Schottisch
Rachel
The Moldavian
Cajetans,
Farwell to Poland
Star Waltz
Linwood

MARCHES.

Sebastopol March
Alma

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fall of Sebastopol,
A Grand Medley,
The Premium Galopp,
Amalien galopp,
Cover's New Medley Song,
From My Dear Mountains,
The Queen Anne Redows,
Sonatina,
Rachol Redows,
Das Alpenhorn,
The Ocean Breeze, Quartette,
Anvil,
Cathedral Voluntaries arranged for the Organ,
Home Sweet Home,
Oh, Susanna,

To Christian Ministers, &c.

HASZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers prices.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1855-6.

THE TRIBUNE is now in the middle of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV. of its weekly issue commenced on the 1st September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudency, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate THE TRIBUNE; there is not an extensive fabricator of dragged and poisonous Liguors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying City like New-York. The NEWARK MERCURY once forcibly remarked, that it had never known a hard, gripping, screwing, avaricious employer, who was not hostile to THE TRIBUNE, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain-spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woe, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has stoutly resisted, and will persistently combat, every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed, or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, THE TRIBUNE has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of industrial development and Internal Communication, whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover, with that spirit of forbearance towards our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborigines of this Continent and of Peace with All which will hallow the name of WIG, THE TRIBUNE, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party as long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpolate slave-hating into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition; when, at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of a who a force of Pro-Slavery Whiggism, only confirmed our undebating anticipations. With no sickly lamentations, therefore, for the inevitably bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter violation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurried suddenly upon their flog, the border counties of the neighbouring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and arise the true hearts and strong arms of the free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States, which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort, the energies of THE TRIBUNE will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, THE TRIBUNE is now issued in quarto from DAILY (three distinct editions), SEMI-WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 74 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	25,500 copies
Semi-Weekly	14,175 "
Weekly	136,500 "
California edition	6,000 "
Total	186,175 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness, rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.—Daily, \$6 per annum.
Semi-weekly, \$3. " "
Weekly, \$2. " "
Postage—Daily, \$1 66 cents " "
Semi-weekly, \$3 " "
Weekly, 25 " "

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for F. E. I.