## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, MARCH 19.

### COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHARDER. ILGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHARDER. MARCH 11, 1832. The one actror is this Mag (pointing to the Mapo of the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which and the Table). The error to which he referred, survey in the Island of the General and the there is the Surveyor General and to all programs of any the Korrell Estate, and I do as because, in the far base, as your Hourr are ware. I am one of the the there any be are accord, that his mane was instruct in the Surveyor General and told inm that he was the former of parties of Vant his long been known here as any net. For I examp tell, be and area of the remers and, in the second, because, in the far between the surveyor General and told inm that here was the for the Surveyor General and told in that here was the for the Surveyor General and told in that here was the former between and the the proprietor of that here is a this own particular request, he having good provide the the proprietor, it was not and the the proprietor of that here is the there and be added, toward, that his the former is a state when the survey of General and told in the the twas the former bear in mind, is the production of an Offer the theory is the former to the differ that angle existence of the start is a site of the theory reserves the theory is islead. But Cape is black to the differ that angle existence of the there, and so impressed am I with the impre-tive of the the islead of Gavery sterm teaches the prive of th into an agreement with Mr. Worth to the Abb entropy into an agreement with Mr. Worth to parchase there indois but the end of Conveyance wis to be conti-gent on the performance of certain into falli these conditions was very great. It was also tree that his object was, it is not necessary for me to say; but the trouble the Trustees took to enable him to fall these conditions was very great. It was also tree that he parts certain Deed on record-a conditional Deed, or more correctly speaking, a Deed containing cove-mants and provinces of certain things to be done and paid, on the performance of which he was to get a regular Deed of Conveyance; but as I have already sad, notwithstanding the great frigilliss the Trustees alforded him, he did not pat himself in such a position as would have jastified them to give him such a Deed. There were peculiarities that affected that transaction which it were needless for me to enter into in this place, but which I think it nevertheless essential for me to allede to,—not that the inhabitants of this Is-land can now in any mancer be affected by his mis-representations, but that those in other places may be put on their gard and protected from any impos-tion that might be attempted to be practised by means of the Map—for in all probability, he is still in pos-session of a fac simile of the one now before as. It is impossible to tell what might be the effect of such a document; for the Surveyor General is the recognized Officer of the Government as to Plans, and, therefore, when he places on any of his Maps, to which his efficial signature is attended, the name of an indivi-dual as a proprietor, he theraby testifies, as it wero, —os far, at least, as de can do so\_mand gives cur-renspt to the opinion, that such is the proprietor; in short, he gives to such an individual a sort of appa-riant right so the lande over which his manter as the subset way word be or procure and and boak fide pro-prietor of such lands. I need sourcely say, that hava no aliber samithy object in vi documents they has in their possession into an end-taken to perform. The Hon: the ATTORNEY GENERAL asked, if Capt. Sleigh had not been invited to the Public Din-ner that was given to him last summer, on account of the land speculation he had entered into ?

extraordinary step—a very utifair proceeding—to say the least of ft. Hon. Mr. BIN WIE.—What I understand by these marks (the delineations of the Reserves, on the Plan in question), is, that they were copied from the Grants. The Hon. the PARSIDEST denied that they were: for in the Grants the Reserves are confined to the coasts; whereas by the Plan they are made to take in Rivers, and even include every inland creek, how-ever small. How does the Government assume such powers? The Fishery Reserve Question was one', as he had said, fit and proper to be tried in a Coart of Law, but not by the Legislature. Hon. Mr. BIN SIE:—(Addressing the President.) —Are you sure that these Reserves are not in the Grants?

-Are you sure that these Reserves are not in the Grants? The Hon. the PRESTDENT said, they were not in the Grants, as the Plan represented them to be; and he should be glad, if his Honor could shew him-what he believed he could not do-that they were. At this stage of the proceedings, we understood the Hon. Mr. HENSLEY to say, that they were getting somewhat out of order, and losing sight of the ques-tion before them. And the question having been put, to expange Captain Sleigh's name, and to substitute that of Mr. Worrell's on the Plan-Hon. Mr. HOLL thought that it would be better to let the matter rest, by erising Capt. Sleigh's name from the Plan.

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om the Fian. Which was accordingly unanimously ordered to be

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. SCHEDULE OF FEES annexed to the LAND PUR-CHASE BILL, as pashed by the Assembly, Satar-day, 12th Marchez-SIERIFF'S FEES. For every Levy under a Precept, Poundage on Moeyes realized under Pre-cept, the same to be chargeable only on the anneat the recovery of which the Precept issues, or so much thereof as is realized—in the pound, Travelling, per mile, to be computed from the Court House in the Connty to the place where the Levy is made, or pos-session given; but, in no case shall any more miles he chargeable for than he ean make it appear he has travelled, O 2 6 For giving postession of Land sold to the Parchaser (this, as well as the mileage, in such case, to be paid by the Pur-chaser), Advertisetments, &c., and posting same; meants, Por giving Deed, O 3 0 Por givery Deed, O 10 0

0 3 0 10 For every Deed, RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED

STATES. WEDNESDAY, March 2. WEDNESDAY, MARCH Z. The following Extracts from a Despatch from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to the Colonial Min-inter (which Despatch is alluded to in the Address of the House to His Excellency, as below gives, agreed to on the 22d February), were, by command of His to on the 22d February), were, by command of His

agreed to and rating by the convention of 1916, in 1 part of Her Majesty's dominions not many miles dis tant from this Colony, viz: part of Newfoundland and Labrador.

art of Her Majesty's dominions not many miles distant from this Colony, viz: part of Newfoundland and Labrador. Having in my Despatches of October, 1851, and Februry, 1852, troubled you, at considerible length, on the importance of the Fisheries of Prince Edward island. I shall now only allude to its geographical position in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, its coasts abounding with fish, and its shores affording every facility for carrying on so useful a branch of trade. It has been the chief resort of all the United States fisherines for several years past, and as a Fahing Station will daily become of greater consequence to them. Bedeque, on the Southern Shore, is within a few hour's soil of Shottack, where a branch of the Railway from St. John is contracted for, and the produce of the Gulf Fisheries will be aciekly transported to the United States. Already a submarine cable has been laid down in the Strait of Northumberland, between Cape Travers, in this Island, and Cape Tornientins, in New Brunswick; and, in a fortnight hence the Telegraph will be in operation with the neighbouring Provinces and the Telegraph communication which Mr. Gisbourne, the manager, as-ares use ha is very sanguine will be completed next year from here to Newfoundland. Should Her Majesty's Government concede to the editions of the United States on the same daties', while a Telegraph communication which Mr. Gisbourne, the manager, as-ares use ha is very sanguine will be completed next year from here to Newfoundland. Should Her Majesty's Government concede to the editions of the United States on the same datie', while a field of the same datie', while a state of the States on the same datie', while a state of the States on the same datie', while here have a state of the States on the same datie', while here here and the United States on the same datie', while here here and the United States on the same datie', while a field of the field the field of the state of the States on

States. Lenclose an Act passed some years ago by the Le-gialature of this Colony to authorize Free Trade with America in certain commerated Articles; it has, as far as the United States is concerned, remains a dead let-

Should the negociations, which Her Majelty's Go,

Iter. Should the negociations, which Her Majelty's Ge-werment are now carrying on, terminate happily, which I most sincerely hope they will, if think regula-tions for the guidance of the fishermen of both nations may be easly framed, similar to those contained in the Schedule of the Act & C victoria, Cap. 69, for giving effect to the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Prench concerning the Fisheries between the British Islands and Prance. In regard to the general question of the Fisheries, it is impossible for not to express an opision of what may be the visws of the Colonists in the neighbouring Provinces, where their interests are dissimilar to those of the Island, but I will venture to any, that a settle-ment of the question in one way or another must he of paramount importance to all the Colonies, and, therefore, it begomes accessary, should no arrange-ment be coust by, that the limits to which forsign fish-ernen may approach the shore should be clearly defined. I have the honor, &c.

I have the honor, &c. A. BANNERMAN.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS. The New-Haven Palladium says: We are able to record another case of the com-plete cure of erysipelas by the simple appli-cation of raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed and the apple come closed <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

than now. The style of Sir Archibald is peculiar. It

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> they are not obliged to work. Admit it : but they have to choose between work and starvatiou—this is freedom, with a vergence. There are thousands of girls at the North who work for the sum of one dollar per week and hard, who lose their time if they are sick, and pay their own doctor's bills, and clothe themselves; and at the same time do as much work when in health as three slave women, and in many in-stances four at the South. I could same hundreds of poor white men at the North who work by the day; get fifty cents and their board; having families of from four to six children to support. To be sure they live, and that is all; but many of them cannot pay their debts to eave their lives; and, to say the least, ond-thirt of the poor white prople never pay their debts to eave their lives; and, to say the least, ond-thirt of the poor white prople never pay their debts to eave their lives; and, to say the least, ond-thirt of the poor white prople never pay their debts to eave their lives; and, to say the least, ond-thirt of the poor white prople never pay their debts to eave their lives; and, to say the least, ond-thirt of the poor white prople never pay their debts to another—and finally, thousands of them debt in poorbouses. A Nortmense. We find the above in *The Commercial*, Wilm-ington, N. C. where it is especially commended to our notice. Now we not only copy this with great plea-sure, but we bear testimony to its substantial truth. Nay, more ; we thank the writer for it, and commend it to the attention of our readers. But we beg leave to assure him that we have published a great many more and stronger facts than these to the same effect, and have given many more hours and columns to the considera-tion of the means of abolishing *Northern* and *Southres* Blavery, and probably incurred more obloquy and hostility in this field of philan-The style of Sir Archibald is peculiar. It more nearly approaches magniloquence, than it would be safe for a writer of less power, to ven-ture upon; and it would not be tolerable, were the subject of less moment. It is impressive rather than precise. Like Mr. Macaulay, Sir Archibald very often sacrifices tha searching exactness of Hallam for the sake of a period or brilliant antithesis. In respect of atyle, al-though to many, Sir Archibald's will be very pleasing, a severe criticism would pronounce the book before us defective. But it is a style that will be read, and is often eloquent. His first history obtained a wide circulation, both in England and America; but that was less on account of its being a perfect history, or of the doctrines advocated in it, than its detailed mar-rative of almost contemporaneous events, of which there were thousands of actors upon the stage, and multitudes more personally inter-ested in them. We will not however stay, in this place, to dwell on details of beauties or de-fects, in the work before us, but pass on to no-tice its general scope. Perhaps, in the first place, it may be well to

than these to the same effect, and have given many more hours and columns to the considera-tion of the means of abolishing Northern and Southern Slavery, and probably incurred more obliquy and hostility in this field of philan-thropic effort than the other. The worst feature of Northern Slavery he entirely overlooks— namely, that of uncertainty and deficiency of employment, even at the miserable wages he mentious. Those who have work, even at low rates of compensation, can live : but the desti-tute, miseducated, unskilled, inefficient man who would gladly work but can get no work— perhaps is unqualified to earn a decent livelihood even if he had work—is a sadder object of com-passion : still more, the destitute, unemployed, unskilled woman. This is all very bad we see it; we lament it : we try to improve it, and not without hopes of ultimate success. Yet there are great obstacles in the way; and chief among them is the faith-lessness, the thriftlessness, the idle and vicious habits, of the needy. If we could only imbue our labouring class with confidence in each other, and induce those who have employment at decent wages to labor and save for the emanci-pation of their class from Social bondage, the poor single man who receives \$10 or over per week and ought to save at least half of it; too generally squanders on Liquors and 'Gigars; Balls, Theatres, Gaming, &e. the whole of his surplus carnings, and so finds himself at thirty without a dollar ahead and with a growing family to support; so that he can do nothing to aid his less fortunate and less capable brethren. If we could 'only surmount *this* difficulty, we think the residue might be soon conquered. Mr. Northerner !' we pray you to go ahead with your *expose* of the wrongs and suffrings of poverty in the Free States. Speak plainly and cut to the quick. We of the North will neither get up riots therefor, nor rob the Post-Offices of the papers containing your articles, nor gis about dissolving the Union. We believe in Free Discussion, and are not afrai Lay on !

ALLISONS HISTORY OF. EUROPE® The first volume of the American edition of his history, was laid on our table a few days The new volume of the American edition of this history, was laid on our table a few days ago; and it has claimed from us the attentive perusal, which a work of so much importance demands. The publication of a history from the pen of so eminent a writer as Sir Archibald Alison, is an event of much interest in the literary world, and one well worthy of the notice of po-liticians. Sir Archibald's views will not be popular, but the evidence he adduces, and his reasoning upon it, are such as to merit consider-ation. Six Archibald's views will not be uncompromising in an age of political expedi-ency and infidelity; and, while politicians of his school have gone, and are daily going over to the ranks of liberalism; he adheres with fram hold, to his ancient faith. We notice this per-tinacious adherence of Six Archibald, to his old tory creed, more as a singular incidence, at the hold, to his ancient faith. We notice this per-tinucious adhereines of Sir Archibald, to his old to present period of English history, than with any desire now to discuss its merits. We much 0 doubt if wach doctrines as he advocates will ever again gain the ascendant in England; but still we must look upon them with respect, as being the sincerse convictions of an able man who has devoted half a life to their study. We must also consider them with respect, when we look upon this bloody ends, and more grinding tyran-ny, than before existed, to which the assertion of democratic dostrines has he don the continent of the rope. But we make this statement par-ticularly in relation to that continent, not to this, where society is composed of purely demo-ter work before, me manifesti Hereulean habour in its compilation. It is the continua-tion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of Europa, the work, himo, manifestiod in-anal. The invertient's history of Europa from the manifestion of the state of the continua-tion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the state of the continua-tion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the writter's history of Europa from the manifestion of the wri

# mense labour, and we are informed, cost him fourteen years to write. Certainly, no other English work presents such a large collection of European history. These for the most part, are history in the contemporaneous publications, from which the contemporaneous publications, in bear testimony to the labor of the great history, is freely made use of for the second in trath, the introductory chaster to the vo-ne aborato resume, of his first history of Europe, which we read some years ago. The very words modification of sentiment: but, if anything, the Toryism of writer ascems to have become modification of sentiment: but, if anything, the toryism of writer ascems to have become one intense, than it was twenty years ago, when any. HASZARD'S G Saturday, March The Mans.-We have had The Courier only effected a side yesterday.

DERATE -We have been of some Debate which was set sue, in consequence of the Re been able to give in the who publication

> MECHANIC'S INS On the 10th inst. Mr. Le admirable lecture upon "ti nalty of war."—An anim and con, ensued, in which admitted, aggression was wi criminal; but a Defensive w

criminal; but a Defensive w be justifiable. Last Thursday evening Mr. on Optics—He discussed ti of his subject, explained ti laws of reflection and refrr scription of the eye and its and entered somewhat mir. and entered somewhat min delusions. It was announced, that or

next, the Hon. the Presiden STATUARY, and illustrate his ing a collection of Busts a GEORGETOWN

The Bazaar and Tea meeting House at Georgetown, on Tuesd The whole affair went off very to the satisfaction of all parti was a very nice display of artic withstanding the very short noti When the evening advanced, t place to the tea, which, with a vas of the best description. ence felt during the evening was much too small to entertain ber of persons that sought admi-bles being removed, a portion maining on hand were sold at amusement of all present, and fair price.

We are truly thankful to the with so short a notice, come for we are certainly indebted to ou town who have sent us so many

The sum realized between I ing amounts to very nearly £2 appear small compared with the alized upon such occasions, b of the notice is taken into c that this is the first Bazaar eve We regret to say, that a choi we think we have no rea River and Bay Fortune, who, fore were practising pieces of meeting, were disap at our tea in time. They were mistaker on which the Bazaar was held

LEGISLATIVE S

TEMPERANCE | FRIDAY, 18th Iouse went into Co f " the Sons of Temp The House

tition of praying the passing of a La and total annihilation of the this Island.

MR. CLARK submitted th 

the use of intoxicating Liquis the cause of a very largills that affect communities. poverty, disease, and demor Hon. Mr. WARBURTON m How. MR. WARBURTON In Resolution by inserting the before "use;" and the amend est discussion, was finally voting against it. How. MR. PALMEE then n

Resolution : " Resolved-That it is the o "Resolved—That it is the o tee that it is expedient to prohi in Spiritouss or other intextait nufacture or distillation thereoo medical or mechanical purpose Hon. Mr. WARBWATON m that for the word "expedient" sh The discussion on this Resol most was able of a serve ware ment was also of a very war ter : finally it ter amendment - the division bei amendment to the first Resoli Hon. MR. PALMER then n

Hon. Colonial Secretary:---ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNER MAN, Enighl, Lieut: Governor, &c. &c.

Techno, in the Work Defore Us, Out pass on to no-tice is general scope.
Perhaps, in the first place, it may be well to say a word, in relation to the time at which this history appears. Some writers hold, that im-partial history cannot be writter contempora-neously with the events of which they treat, because it is supposed, partisan feeling must warp the judgment of the historian. There is some fore in the objection, but literary raders will easily recall instances, if which the ob-petion itself constitutes the charm of some his-tories,—particularly those of the Prench revo-lation of 1780. A contemporary writer will be sare to give the most wirl description of pre-valing isolings and passions; and he will write with the certain knowledge that his statements all have to be submitted to rigid scratiny. If he gives us all the facts, we will not feel so an-xious about his opinions, as most of the few men who read history, will be likely to form opinions of their own. For our part, we con-sider it important that all momentous nation-al events should be contemporaneously recorded in history' for the sake of the existing genera-tions. In the work before us, the author tells us in the preface, that he has given " as copions an abstract as its limits will admit, of the fact aguments in favour of parliamentary reform, a contracted currency founded on the retention of gold, or free trade in corn and shipping, than are to be met with in this. This is far ; and in the volume, which has appeared, the resolution is conscientionsly addresed to. The two is the contemporaneous events in English history since the bastle of Waterloo. The two is the heads of the trading classes, by the Reform Bill. These events, with those which were contemporaneous, particularly in France, the believes, they were the inevitable con-sequence, di thursing the presonations events in English history and form a new speci-bus the chards english lange, or the med-rast is the lange of historis the another whisthe proposed with for

Jonas Welch, of Missouri, prophesied five, years ago, that on the 3d of March, 1852, he would lose his eldest daughter, and that on the 29th day of October, 1853, he would lose his wife. On the very days specified his wife and daughter died! He now says, that on the 18th day of August, 1854, he will die himself of cholera. He is considerably distressed about the matter, and never for a moment doubts, hut that his life will then terminate. He has already arranged his worldly affairs, as well as spiritual, to be in readiness for the fatal period.

Resolution which was ad opposition : RESOLVED That it is exped

RESOLVED That it is exped and amend the laws now Licences for th retail of Sp order to provide more effe pression of illicit traffic in division, in the Committee,

division, in the Committee, to the first and second of ti tion was-Ayes,-Honbles. Mr War Coles, Mr Wholes. Mr Lor Mesers, Frase, Mooney, Cas Longworth, Hawiland, Wight the Speaker-16. Nays-Hen. Mr Palmer, Mr and Mr Yeo.-4. A full Reports will be pre-by the Reporter, as soon as R. B.

R. B

(For Hassard's

(For Hassard's 4 Mr. Editor: Sm:--L am glad to see, by the Intely appeared in your colu-Mr. Gladstons's Bill, thatthe measure switch would measure ever come into op-est opponents to it would no synod or meeting of the a be devised without heing p there does seem, and I think a decided want of confiden-of this Bill and in the view nial Bishops, to whom so it details would be entrusted of distrust does extensive these North American Co expression in an unmistak pand her institutions had he of our ohlef pastor speak and coulsed for seeking such here waited in wan ; an been preserved and an stop