# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, April 13, 1853. New Series. No. 24.



**Haszard's Gazette.**

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings 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.


## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CHAP. XVII.

The Free Man's Defence.—Anticipated Freedom.—Sleeping with one Ear open.—George's Determination.—Phineas Fletcher.—The Words of Inspiration.—The Flight.

THERE was a gentle bustle at the Quaker house, as the afternoon drew to a close. Rachel Halliday moved quietly to and fro, collecting from her household stores such needments as could be arranged in the smallest compass, for the wanderers who were to go forth that night. The afternoon shadows stretched eastward, and the round red sun stood thoughtfully on the horizon, and his beams shone yellow and calm into the little bedroom where George and his wife were sitting. He was sitting with his child on his knee, and his wife's hand in his. Both looked thoughtful and serious, and traces of tears were on their cheeks.

"Yes Eliza," said George, "I know all you say is true. You are a good child—a great deal better than I am; and I will try to do as you say. I'll try to act worthy of a free man. I'll try to feel like a Christian. God Almighty knows that I've meant to do well—tried hard to do well—when everything has been against me; and now I'll forget all the past, and put away every hard and bitter feeling, and read my Bible, and learn to be a good man."

"And when I get to Canada," said Eliza, "I can help you. I can do dressmaking very well; and I understand fine washing and ironing; and between us we can find something to live on."

"Yes, Eliza, so long as we have each other and our boy. O Eliza, if these people only knew what a blessing it is, for a man to feel that his wife and child belong to *him!* I've often wondered to see men that could call their wives and children *their own*, fretting and worrying about anything else. Why, I feel rich and strong, though we have nothing but our bare hands. I feel as if I could scarcely ask God for any more. Yes, though I have worked hard every day till I am twenty-five years old, and have not a cent of money, nor a roof to cover me, nor a spot of land to call my own, yet if they will only let me alone now, I will be satisfied—thankful; I will work, and send back the money for you and my boy. As to my old master, he has been paid five times over for all he ever spent for me. I don't owe him anything."

"But yet we are not quite out of danger," said Eliza; "we are not yet in Canada."

"True," said George; but it seems, as if I smelt the free air, and it makes me strong."

At this moment voices were heard in the outer apartment, in earnest conversation, and very soon a rap was heard on the door. Eliza started and opened it.

Simeon Halliday was there, and with him a Quaker brother, whom he introduced as Phineas Fletcher. Phineas was tall and lathy, red-haired, with an expression of great acuteness and shrewdness in his face. He had not the placid, quiet, unworldly air of Simeon Halliday; on the contrary, a particularly wide-awake and *au-fait* appearance, like a man who rather prides himself on knowing what he is about, and keeping a bright look-out ahead; peculiarities which sorted rather oddly with his broad brim and formal phraseology.

"Our friend Phineas hath discovered something of importance to the interest of thee and thy party, George," said Simeon; "it were well for thee to hear it."

"That I have," said Phineas, "and it shows the use of a man's always sleeping with one ear open, in certain places, as I've always said. Last night I stopped at a little lone tavern, back on the road. Thee remembers the place, Simeon, where we sold some apples, last year, to that fat woman with the great ear-rings. Well, I was tired with hard driving; and, after my supper, I stretched myself down on a pile of bags in the corner, and pulled a buffalo over me, to wait till my bed was ready; and what does I do, but get fast asleep."

"With one ear open, Phineas?" said Simeon, quietly.

"No! I slept, ears and all, for an hour or two, for I was pretty well tired; but when I came to myself a little, I found that there were some men in the room, sitting round a table, drinking and talking; and I thought, before I made much muster, I'd just see what they were up to, especially as I heard them say something about the Quakers. 'So,' says one, 'they are up in the Quaker settlement, no doubt,' says he. Then I listened with both ears, and I found they were talking about this very party. So I lay and heard them lay off all their plans. This young man, they said, was to be sent back to Kentucky to his master, who was going to make an example of him, to keep all niggers from running away; and his wife, two of them were going to run down to New Orleans, to sell on their own account, and they calculated to get sixteen or eighteen hundred dollars for her; and the child, they said, was going to a trader who had bought him; and then there was the boy Jim, and his mother, they were to go back to their masters in Kentucky. They said, that there were two constables, in a town a little piece a-head, who would go in with 'em to get 'em taken up, and the young woman was to be taken before a judge; and one of the fellows, who is small and smooth-spoken, was to swear to her for his property, and get her delivered over to him to take south. They've got a right notion of the track we are going to night; and they'll be down after us, six or eight strong. So, now, what's to be done?"

The group that stood in various attitudes, after this communication, were worthy of a painter. Rachel Halliday, who had taken her hands out of a batch of biscuit to hear the news, stood with them upraised floury, and with a face of the deepest concern. Simeon looked profoundly thoughtful; Eliza had thrown her arms around her husband and was looking up to him. George stood with clenched hands and glowing eyes, and looking as any other man might look, whose wife was to be sold by auction, and son sent to a trader, all under the shelter of a Christian nation's laws.

"What *shall* we do, George?" said Eliza, faintly.

"I know what *I* shall do," said George, as he stepped into the little room, and began examining his pistols.

"Ay, ay," said Phineas, nodding his head to Simeon; "thou seest, Simeon, how it will work."

"I see," said Simeon, sighing; "I pray it come not to that."

"I don't want to involve any one with or for me," said George. "If you will lend me your vehicle and direct me, I will drive alone to the next stand. Jim is a giant in strength, and brave as death and despair can make him, and so am I."

"Ah, well, friend,', said Phineas, "but thee'll need a driver, for all that. Thee's quite welcome to do all the fighting, thee knows; but I know a thing or two about the road that thee doesn't."

"But I don't want to involve you," said George.

"Involve!" said Phineas, with a curious and keen expression of face. "When thee does involve me, please let me know."

"Phineas is a wise and skilful man," said Simeon. "Thee does well, George, to abide by his judgment; and," he added, laying his hand kindly on George's shoulder, and pointing to the pistols, "be not over hasty with these—young blood is hot."

"I will attack no man," said George. "All I ask of this country is to be let alone, and I will go out peaceably; but"—he paused, and his brow darkened and his face worked—"I've had a sister sold in that New Orleans market. I know what they are sold for; and am I going to stand by and see them take my wife and sell her, when God has given me a pair of strong arms to defend her? No; God help me! I'll fight to the last breath, before they shall take my wife and son. Can you blame me?"

"Mortal man cannot blame thee, George. Flesh and blood could not do otherwise," said Simeon. "Woe unto the world because of offences, but woe unto them, through whom the offence cometh."

"Would not even you sir, do the same, in my place?"

"I pray that I be not tried," said Simeon; "the flesh is weak."

"I think my flesh would be pretty tolerable strong in such a case." said Phineas, stretching out a pair of arms like the sails of a windmill.

"I an't sure friend George, that I shouldn't hold a fellow for thee if thee had any accounts to settle with him."

"If man should *ever* resist evil," said Simeon, "then George should feel free to do it now: but the leaders of our people taught a more excellent way; for the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God; but it goes sorely against the corrupt will of man, and none can receive it save they to whom it is given. Let us pray the Lord that we be not tempted."

"And so *I* do," said Phineas; "but if we are tempted too much——why, let them look out, that's all."

"It's quite plain thee wasn't born a friend," said Simeon, smiling.

"The old nature hath its way in thee pretty strong as yet."

To tell the truth, Phineas had been a hearty two-fisted backwoodsman, a vigorous hunter, and a dead shot at a buck; but having wooed a pretty Quakeress, had been moved by the power of her charms to join the society in his neighbourhood. and though he was an honest, sober, and efficient member, and nothing particular could be alleged against him, yet the more spiritual among them could not but discern an exceeding lack of savour in his developments.

"Friend Phineas will ever have ways of his own," said Rachel Halliday, smiling; "but we all think that his heart is in the right place, after all."

"Well," said George, "isn't best that we hasten our flight?"

"I got up at four o'clock, and came on with all speed, full two or three hours a head of them, if they start at the time they planned. It isn't safe to start till dark, at any rate; for there are some evil persons in the villages ahead, that might be disposed to meddle with us, if they saw our wagon, and that would delay us more than the waiting; but in two hours I think we may venture. I will go over to Michael Cross, and engage him to come behind on his swift nag, and keep a bright lookout on the road, and warn us, if any company of men come on. Michael keeps a horse that can soon get ahead of most other horses; and he could shoot ahead and let us know, if there were any danger. I am going out now to warn Jim and the old woman to be in readiness, and to see about the horse. We have a pretty fair start, and stand a good chance to get to the stand before they can come up with us. So, have good courage, friend George; this isn't the first ugly scrape that I've been in with thy people," said Phineas, as he closed the door.

"Phineas is pretty shrewd," said Simeon. "He will do the best that can be done for thee, George."

"All I am sorry for," said George, "is the risk to you."

"Thee'll much oblige us, friend George, to say no more about that. What we do we are conscience-bound to do; we can do no other way. And now, mother," said he, turning to Rachel, "hurry thy preparations for these friends, for we must not send them away fasting."

And while Rachel and her children were busy making corn-cake, and cooking ham and chicken, and hurrying on the *et cetera* of the evening meal, George and his wife sat in their little room with their arms folded about each other, in such talk as husband and wife have when they know that a few hours may part them for ever.

"Eliza," said George, "people that have friends, and houses, and lands, and money, and all those things, can't love as we do, who have nothing but each other. Till I knew you, Eliza, no creature ever had loved me, but my poor heart-broken mother and sister. I saw poor Emily that morning the trader carried her off. She came to the corner where I was lying asleep, and said, 'Poor George, your last friend is going. What will become of you, poor boy?' And I got up, and threw my arms round her, and cried and sobbed, and she cried too; and those were the last kind words I get for the last ten long years; and my heart all withered up, and felt as dry as ashes, till I met you. And your loving me—why it was almost like raising one from the dead! I've been a new man ever since; And now, Eliza, I'll give my last drop of blood, but they *shall not* take you from me. Whoever gets you must walk over my dead body."

"O Lord, have mercy!" said Eliza, sobbing. "If he will only let us get out of this country together, that is all we ask."

"Is God on their side?" said George, speaking less to his wife than pouring out his own bitter thoughts. "Does he see all they do? Why does he let such things happen? and they tell us that the Bible is on their side; certainly all the power is. They are rich, and healthy, and happy; they are members of churches, expecting to go to heaven; and they get along so easy in the world, and have it all their own way; and poor, honest, faithful Christians—Christians as good or better than they—are lying in the very dust under their feet. They buy 'em and sell 'em, and make trade of their heart's blood, and groans, and tears—and God *lets* them."

"Friend George," said Simeon, from the kitchen, "listen to this Psalm, it may do thee good."

George drew his seat near the door, and Eliza, wiping her tears, came forward also to listen, while Simeon read as follows:—

"'But as for me, my feet were almost gone; my steps had well nigh slipped. For I was envious of the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked. They are not in trouble like other men, neither are they plagued like other men. Therefore pride compasseth them as a chain; violence covereth them as a garment. Their eyes stand out with fatness; they have more than heart could wish. They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak loftily. Therefore his people return, and the waters of a full cup are wrung out to them, and they say, How doth God know! and, Is there knowledge in the Most High?' Is not that the way thee feels, George?"

"It is so, indeed," said George, "as well as I could have written it myself."

"Then hear," said Simeon; "'When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me, until I went into the sanctuary of God. Then understood I their end. Surely thou didst set them in slippery places, thou castedst them down to destruction. As a dream when one awakes, so, O Lord, when thou awakest, thou shalt despise their image. Nevertheless, I am continually with thee; thou hast holden me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide me by thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory. It is good for me to draw near unto God. I have put my trust in the Lord God.'"

The words of holy trust, breathed by the friendly old man, stole like sacred music over the harassed and chafed spirit of George; and after he ceased he sat with a gentle and subdued expression on his fine features.

"If this world were all, George," said Simeon, "thee might, indeed, ask, Where is the Lord! But it is often those who have least of all in this life whom He chooseth for the kingdom. Put thy trust in Him, and no matter what befalls thee here, He will make all right hereafter."

If these words had been spoken by some easy, self-indulgent exhorter, from whose mouth they might have come merely as pious and rhetorical flourish, proper to be used to people in distress, perhaps they might not have had much effect; but coming from one who daily and calmly risked fine and imprisonment for the cause of God and man, they had a weight that could not but be felt, and both the poor, desolate fugitives found calmness and strength breathing into them from it.

And now Rachel took Eliza's hand kindly, and led the way to the supper-table. As they were sitting down, a light tap sounded at the door, and Ruth entered.

"I just ran in," she said, "with these little stockings for the boy—three pair, nice, warm, woollen ones. It will be so cold, thee knows, in Canada. Does thee keep up good courage, Eliza?" she added, tripping round to Eliza's side of the table, and shaking her warmly by the hand, and slipping a seed-cake into Harry's hand. "I brought a little parcel of these for him," she said tugging at her pocket to get out the package. "Children, thee knows, will always be eating."

"Oh, thank you; you are too kind," said Eliza.

"Come, Ruth, sit down to supper," said Rachel.

"I couldn't any way. I left John with the baby, and some biscuits in the oven; and I can't stay a moment, else John will burn up all the biscuits, and give the baby all the sugar in the bowl. That's the way he does," said the little Quakeress, laughing. "So, good bye, Eliza; good bye, George: the Lord grant thee a safe journey;" and with a few tripping steps Ruth was out of the apartment.

## COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

31st March, 1853.

### Debate on Motion for the Second Reading of the Treasury Note Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Swabey. It is now our duty to proceed with the order of the day, and in moving the second reading of the Bill, entitled "an Act to authorise a further issue of Treasury Notes." I shall occupy but little of your time in preliminary remarks, but some are necessary. It may be thought, that I come before your Honors in a new character, inasmuch as I now advocate an issue of Treasury Notes, which a few years ago, I was opposed to. Although I believe such an issue necessary; yet, at the same time, I am aware, that this proposition will be met with specious theories, financial dogmas, and arithmetical abstractions, all tending to shew its ruinous effects. I do not use these terms in a deprecating sense. I may have been guided by them on former occasions too, but habit may have been a correct principle of action in the year 1848, may be wrong in 1853. I think that such things entirely depend on the position of a country; and though in 1848 I thought it necessary to raise a warning voice against a further issue of Notes, I think that the considerations which had then great weight, have not the same weight now. And why have they not? Simply because the country has not stood still—because its financial character has altered. I would denude the question of all that is irrelevant. There are two propositions to be considered; whether the financial state of the country at this time justifies a further issue of Notes, and whether it is right to get rid of paying interest on paper that is afloat. There is a great difference, I would observe, in the financial state of the country within these few years. In 1848, (here his honor referred to the Journal of the Legislative Council, on the subject of a Bill for a further issue of Treasury Notes).—In 1848 it was necessary to prevent the Legislature from rushing into measures which the then state of the country did not warrant. In 1848, the balance against it was £21,692. On the 31st Jan., 1853, the balance against the Colony was £8,940, thus shewing a difference of £12,752 in its favor between these two periods. The Revenue in 1848 was £25,264, in 1853, £31,283, which shewed a difference of £6,019. The warrants then afloat amounted to £30,293, to these I have added the amount of Notes, viz.: £11,500 making the liability of the Colony at that time, £41,793. At this moment the Warrants are £11,771, the Debentures £10,000, Notes £11,500. The whole of the sums shew that the financial state of the Country is in a far more flourishing coudition than it was at the period I have compared it with, shewing that after deducting the debt of the Colony, there remain £28,353 to sanction the proposed issue of £13,500. In last year's appropriation Bill £500 were set apart for interest. In 1851, £1000 were set apart—in 1849, the sum required for interest was £1800. I have made these statements that the country may see, that its financial affairs have been managed in such a way, that we have a claim on its confidence. I think, that the probable appropriation for the present year will be some where about £30,000. I think any one in the habit of considering such things at all, will see that there is no probability, that the revenue will decrease. Just as an instance to shew that something may be done as regards the fisheries, I may state, that I met the other day a man who had some time before applied to me for a Fishery Reserve. This same individual told me that he went last year, to the very neighbourhood of your Honor, (looking to the President) and purchased from the Fishing Boats to the amount of £1000. The benefit to be derived from the Fisheries does not altogether depend upon treaties. It depends upon the wants of the people of the United States, and with the increased facilities we have afforded to those who trade with that country. I cannot conceive this country will go back—it must go forward. There are, I hear, £9000 appropriated to carry out the Education Bill. I cannot conceive it will cost the country so much. By statute, the Revenue will be increased about £3000, by the land tax for Education. And there will be Three or Four thousand pounds to meet contingencies, and that is a sum larger than will be called for. These Notes will get about the country and they will facilitate pecuniary payments. None will be inconvenienced by them. The law provides for them—people have nothing to do but bring them to the Treasury; few if any, however, have been brought to the Treasury to be funded under the terms of the Act, but I have known sums approaching nearly to £300 brought to the Treasury for which the Treasurer found no difficulty to give cash. I shall be met by a great many observations, no doubt worthy of consideration, but the circumstances of the country have so entirely changed between 1848 and the present time, that the objections which applied at the former period will not now. The country is capable of sustaining its credit now, and if it is capable of doing so, why should we hesitate to relieve it from an unnecessary burden of interest. I move that the Bill be read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. Bente. As I agree in the sentiments that have been expressed by his honor, I beg leave to second his motion.

The Hon. Mr. Henzley. I have so often had occasion to address your honors upon the evil consequences of issuing any Notes for circulation which are not based upon a sufficient reserve of the precious metals and payable on demand, that I am not only tired of the subject myself, but fear that your honors will receive the few observations I am about to offer with something of that weariness which proverbially accompanies a twice told tale. Nevertheless, I shall never cease to express my disapprobation of a system which is condemned by all sound authorities, and the calamitous consequences of which have been so frequently experienced. I had hoped, that all intention to resort to these issues had been entirely abandoned, and I confess myself much disappointed to find myself mistaken. There is indeed a fatal infatuation connected with this subject which discards all the lessons of experience, and will not be convinced but by actual sufferance of its evils. One of the pleas now put forth in favor of the measure is, that the country being prosperous, and having a surplus revenue, no evil is likely to accrue to any party by the emission of those Notes. There is no pretext, your Honors, which the ingenuity of man can devise, which has not been put forward, at some time or another, to justify similar attempts; but there is one immutable answer to all such plausibilities—the necessity to resist, at all times and under all circumstances—especially in financial matters—the admission of an unsound principle. The country is said to be prosperous, and to all appearances it is so; but who can tell how hollow all these appearances may prove? Who can say how soon all this may terminate? As sure as night succeeds to day, so sure do times of trouble and difficulty succeed to times of ease and prosperity. Why, your Honors, it is not many years since the Government of this Island was obliged to step out of the line of its ordinary duties, to purchase flour and meal for the purpose of saving a part of the distant settlers from actual starvation: and for these supplies it was obliged to pay in gold and silver; for the vendor of the articles would accept of no other mode of payment. Happily there was about sufficient at that time in the Treasury to meet the occasion; but had that state of things continued, and the circulation been filled—as the advocates for these issues would have filled it long ago—with unexchangeable paper, this Island would have tasted some of the real calamities which attend a continued state of adverse exchange without any proper and adequate preparations to meet it. Another of the arguments used in favor of this Bill is the relief from the burden of interest upon the debt which it would give to the Colony. Why, your Honors, that is an argument which would be equally agreeable and convenient to every individual who has incurred a debt which he is not desirous or able immediately to discharge. He, no doubt, would like to see his paper floating about society without being subjected to any charge for interest upon it. But admit once the principle, that debt, and not capital, is to be the basis upon which Notes are to be issued, and we need not seek for Californian or Australian gold-diggings for riches. A flood of paper riches would soon be poured in, which whilst it might astonish us for a season, would most certainly issue in a deluge which would sweep away all property, and terminate in general bankruptcy and ruin. Suppose, for one instant, that the Ministers of the Mother Country were to say: The National Debt is enormous; it is a dreadful burden upon the industry and skill of the people; the payment of the interest upon it necessitates a heavy taxation, which obstructs the progress of the nation in every direction. What can we do to get rid of this? We will turn the debt into Government Notes; and thus we shall at once get rid of this burden upon the people, and greatly expand the circulation. Is there any one of your Honors who doubts for one moment, that the consequences of such an attempt would be the utter ruin of a country that has withstood all the storms of war and commerce by its high principles and firm determination to hold fast by that which is sound and just, let the cost be what it may. And yet, your Honors, this proposition is nothing more nor less than a similar proceeding, upon an infinitely smaller scale. But be it remembered, that that which has been done and justified upon a limited field, will most surely be attempted upon a larger extent, whenever the fit occasion shall arise. The theory of Government Notes is one of the most attractive, but at the same time one of the most delusive, and, in its consequences, one of the most destructive schemes that ever entered into the mind of a rational being. Why, your Honors have only within the last week or two passed a Bill for the purpose of regulating the rate of Currency in which the rents are to be paid and received, thereby intending to remedy some of the evils and misunderstandings which had their origin in the former issue of Notes not payable on demand; and now, you are proposing again to enter upon a career which some time or other will certainly create a similar confusion in the contracts between the parties, and subject the Colony to the same unhappy divisions which are sure to follow, as the necessary consequence of monetary disturbance. On former occasions, I have asked your Honors' attention to the opinions of celebrated British statesmen upon this disputed subject. I will now, with you permission, read to your Honors the sentiments of American statesmen—the statesmen of a country which formerly was but too prone to indulge itself in issues of conventional paper; but, having experienced its bitter results, has renounced the power, and become the strenuous advocate for limiting the issues of paper within such restrictions as are consistent with safety and economy. The first extract I present, is from the speech of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, page 986 of M'Gregor's Commercial Statistics:—

"The emitting of paper money is wisely prohibited to the State Governments, and the spirit of the prohibition ought not to be disregarded by the United States Government. Though paper emissions, under a general authority, might have some advantages not applicable, and be free from some disadvantages which are applicable to the like emissions by the States separately, yet they are of a nature so liable to abuse—and it may even be affirmed so certain of being abused—that the wisdom of Government will be shewn in never trusting itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous an expedient. In times of tranquillity, it might have no ill consequences; *but in great and trying emergencies, there is almost a moral certainty of its being mischievous.*"

Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of Ways and Means, page 984, M'Gregor's Commercial Statistics:

"All Government Banking, in all ages and countries, has proved a failure. We believe that there is no exception to this rule. To prove this, we need not resort to the Assignats of France, or the Imperial Bank of Russia with its paper rubles, or even the far-famed deposit Bank of Amsterdam, which was under the charge of the Government of the city, annually elected by the citizens, and for whose fidelity the city itself was liable. All these, at different times and under different circumstances, had a common end. The Assignats, though based upon the avails of large estates which had been confiscated, and made a legal tender by severe penalties, gradually sunk in the market, in consequence of excessive issues, until they became worthless. A similar fate attended the paper rubles of Russia; and the governors of the bank of Amsterdam, in violation of their official duties and solemn oaths, secretly withdrew the specie that had been deposited in its vaults,—and this fraud was not discovered for forty or fifty years. But the attempts in our own country, by different States, to establish Banks owned by the States, have been equally unfortunate. Few, if any, have maintained their credit; and the Committee believe, that there is some inherent and insurmountable difficulty in Government Banking that cannot be overcome or obviated." "But even if these difficulties could be overcome, there is still another, which admits of no remedy, and against which you can provide no security; and that is, *the dangerous increase in the issues of such paper by legislative authority. It matters not, that you limit it by this Act; the next Congress has power to change it,—and having the power, if there should be a deficiency in the Revenue, it will be exercised.* All experience leads to this inevitable result. It was so in France;—it was so in Russia;—it was so in this country during the revolution, when conventional money was poured out, until it became worthless; and it was so during the last war, when Treasury Notes were increased until they were twenty or twenty-five per cent. below the par value of *non specie-paying banks;* and even within a few months after this Exchequer plan was first recommended to Congress in a time of profound peace, Treasury Notes were issued until they fell five per cent. below par, and the credit of the Treasury was at last only saved, by promising to pay six per cent. interest on these Notes semi-annually, which converted them at once from currency receivable in public dues, into a species of stock for investment. Even we could not sell a six-per-cent. stock having twenty years to run, without a discount to meet these Notes; and had they been issued under this Exchequer, the result must have been the same. All these facts lead to one conclusion, and that seems irresistible, which is, that the Government ought not to engage in Banking; but that it should be left to private Corporations or Companies,—which may be effectually restrained in their issues by penal laws, for the violation of which they may be made amenable to the courts. Certainly nothing short of this can prevent excessive issues, or ensure prompt redemption; and even this has not always effected that object."

Mr. Lee, page 983, (Mr. Gregor) "Will any reflecting man advocate a money coining machine, under whatever plausible name it may be disguised, whether a national bank, a fiscal agent, or an exchequer, either to be under the direct control of the Government or only connected and influenced by it? Are there not, as the Government is now administered and as it has for some years been administered, too many sources of corruption available to a larger class of public men, without adding to their number."

Mr. M'Gregor, page 950. 3d vol., "As early in Colonial history as 1690 a paper currency was circulated under the designation of bills of credit. For the redemption of these bills the Colonies which issued them pledged their property and revenues. This appeared sufficient or at least plausible security for maintaining the standard value for which these paper bills were

first exchanged. They might well be designated the *paper currency of expediency*. Their nativity occurred in the gravest and as was believed the most religious of the Colonies, Massachusetts. That colony was at the same time, strange as it may appear, the most warlike" Again.

"The bills of credit, however, notwithstanding the colonial pledges, soon depricated and gave birth to that pernicious variety of currencies, that is to say, difference's between specie and paper values, which has not yet disappeared in America."

There are many other similarly instructive testimonies to the evil effects of these Notes, but I will not trouble your Honors further but conclude by moving that this bill be read again this day six months.—(*To be continued.*)

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

### Mr. Macaulay's Elective Legislative Council Bill.

(Debate continued from Hazzard's Gazette, No. 21.)

Hon. Mr. Coles. Had he not known that the hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) had introduced the Bill, he would have imagined, from the bearing of his remarks, that he was opposed to the measure. According to the hon. member's own shewing, and his own explanation of the principles and working of the British Constitution, the House of Lords was an intermediate body between the popular branch of the Legislature, or democracy, on the one hand, and the kingly power, or despotism on the other, and its province was to keep the balance, between these extremes, even. The House of Commons, or our Assembly, as the Representatives of the people, might yield to popular clamour; but the House of Lords, or our Legislative Council' as existing independently of the popular voice, could interpose to prevent the evils which might arise from the submission of the House of Commons, or our Assembly, to clamour from without; as a few days since had been evidenced in the conduct of some hon. members of the House, who changed their opinions on account of the demonstrations made by the Sons of Temperance, their regalia, and brass band. But if the alteration proposed by Mr. Macaulay should be made, the intermediate, or balancing power, between the people and the Crown, would be wholly destroyed: for both the Assembly and the Council would be alike open to popular clamor and importunity, and the one quite as likely to be borne away by it as the other. so that an undue preponderance being given to the Representatives of the People, the democratic element would become the ruling or governing principle. The hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) says he has brought forward the measure because circumstances have made it necessary; but he has made no attempt whatever to shew in what way circumstances have proved it to be necessary. It was true that the Council had, at times, opposed acts of Legislation which the Assembly had deemed wholesome and expedient; but, in doing so, they had only exercised a power with which they had been wisely invested by the Constitution; for it could not be denied that that branch of the Legislature which was directly influenced by popular clamour and importunity, was, as being directly amenable to popular judgment, more likely to be precipitate in its legislative determinations, than that body which was constituted independently of their will. Since the introduction of Responsible Government, it was, however, very worthy of notice that greater harmony had existed between the Council and the Assembly, in their legislative capacities, than had ever, perhaps, previously been observable in their proceedings. But should the Council obstinately resist any measure demanded by the people and sent up to them, for their sanction, by the Assembly, there would still be found a remedy in the Constitution. It might, perhaps, be necessary, in the first place, by repeated elections, to prove the will and determination of the people to be steadily and resolutely set upon the accomplishment of what was refused by the Connoil; and should that body still resist, an extreme, but still constitutional course might be taken to overcome their resistance. The Assembly, holding the purse strings, might stop the supplies; the Government of the Crown, as Earl Grey threatened to do, with respect to the House of Lords when they rejected the Reform Bill, might infuse into their composition so much of the popular will as would reduce them to reason; or they might be dissolved, for they were not beyond the power of the Crown or an Act of the Imperial Parliament, But, under the present responsible system, his apprehensions concerning any such emergency were but very small. He doubted not that the will of the people being clearly manifested, and steadly urged by their representatives, would here, with respect to the Council, as in England with respect to the House of Lords, in the end produce the desired effet, and the Upper House would perceive the wisdom and necessity of yielding to the wishes of the people, as constitutionally expressed through their representatives in the Lower House. Were the Council, however, to be elected by the people, as well as the Assembly, each of them, deriving their authority from the same source, the power of correction, in the event of any obstinate disagreement, would be no where to be found; and the Upper House, being the chosen representatives of the People, as well as the Lower House, might, with evident propriety, sit and vote away the public money which the Assembly alone could now do. The Hon. member (Mr. McAulay) had endeavoured to shew that the introduction of the elective system here, with respect to the Council, would be no innovation of the British Constitution, because some of the Peers in the House of Lords were elected to their seats there. His parallel, however would not hold. The majority of the House of Lords were heriditary members, and those who were elected were Scotch or Irish Peers, chosen by the Aristocracy of their own country to represent them in the Upper House of the Legislature; but they were not chosen by the People, or the Democracy, as the hon. member proposed the Legislative Council should be here. The hon. member had said that, in bringing forward his Bill, he had not been influenced by any restless desire for change; but, unless he were actuated by some such desire, he (hon Mr. Coles) could not tell by what cause he was moved. Why, after the Responsible System (wich was in fact the reality of the British Constitution) had been introduced, and after it had been found so conducive to the harmonious working of the different Branches of the Legislature, such a Bill was introduced, unless it were allowed to have had its origin, either in a restless desire for change, or in mere enmity to order and good government; it would indeed be hard for any person to tell. Since the introduction of that system, no obstacles had impeded the course of legislation; measures for the benefit of the Tenantry, which had been formerly rejected by the Council, had been acquiesced in by that body; and the great majority of the people were well satisfied, both with the course of legislation and the management of the government. In the last session, the Free Education Bill, imposing an additional tax upon Proprietors, had been acquiesced in by the Council; and, in the present session, they had agreed to the Land Purchase Bill—and, to the One-ninth Bill, which they rejected in a former session, they were now prepared to yield. Other measures also of a truly liberal and popular character would likewise, he had no doubt, find acceptance with them; and there was now abundant reason to believe that, having at length had conceded to us the reality of the British Constitution, it would here work, through the Legislature, no less advantageously for the Colony, than it did at Home for the people of the Parent State. But, grant that the Council should refuse compliance with any of the measures of the Assembly, as thinking them either extravagant or unsound; they would only be exercising their constitutional power, and interposing that check to popular or hasty legislation, which it is their especial province to apply; and it would be the duty of the Assembly quietly to submit to that check until, in another session, fortified in their demands by an expression of public sentiment in their favor, they could again urge them upon the Council for their concurrence. Indeed many cases of legislation might occur, in which it would be the bounden duty of the Council to oppose the determination of the Assembly. For instance, suppose that House had complied with the prayer of the Petition of the Sons of Temperance, and had passed a Bill for prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits, in this Colony; would it not have been right in the Council to reject it, on the grounds that it would be unconstitutional to pass so arbitrary a law, unless public opinion, with respect to it, had, first, been sufficiently tested, and there had been, throughout the length and breadth of the Island, the most unequivocal and direct demonstrations, on the part of the people, in its favor! When any great or fundamental change was to be effected in society, or in its political constitution, an appeal to the people was held to be absolutely indispensable. With respect to the introduction of Responsible Government, the wish of the people had been fully ascertained and made manifest beyond a doubt; but, as respected the fundamental change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, contemplated by the Bill of the hon. member (Mr Macaulay,) not one constituency in the Colony had declared in favor of it; nor was it supported by a single Petition to the Assembly. That such a change was necessary, the hon. member had indeed declared; but, in the course of a set and rather lengthy speech, he had not produced even one solitary argument to prove the existence of any such necessity. Responsible Government, on the most broad and ample basis had been conceded to us; and it was evidently working to the satisfaction of all parties. The party at present in opposition, should they become the majority, would not, he believed, endeavour to set aside that system; but, in all its bearings, there was, he thought, every reason to believe they would fully carry it out, as their predecessors in power had done. With respect to the constitution of the Legislative Council, under the Responsible System, the principles of that system were made to operate to the fullest extent compatible with the preservation of the British Constitution. When any vacancies occurred in that body, the Head of the Executive filled them up by the advice of his Council, who were responsible to the people for that advice and the consequences of it. Could the hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) have shewn that the appointments, recently made to the Legislative Council, were not acceptable to the people; on that fact he might have based one reason in favour of the change. But the very reverse was the case; and the hon. member had not been able to bring forward a single argument in favor of his scheme—a scheme which was not in accordance with either the Constitution of Great Britain or that of the United States of America. In Great Britain, as all knew, the Lords were not an elective body, as the hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) sought to make our Legislative Council; and neither was the Senate of the United States of America. Should he (Mr. Macaulay) succeed, in creating for us a new Constitution, according to his wish, it would certainly be one of a most anomalous and mongrel description. The hon. gentleman then concluded by moving the following Resolution.

Whereas the Bill not being compatible with the principles of Responsible Government, so recently conceded to this Island, in accordance with the British Constitution,—Therefore *Resolved*, that any attempt to unsettle the present Systemof Government would be impolitic: and that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to this day three months.

Mr. Haviland. He was sorry to have to rise to correct an assertion of the Hon. the Leader of the Government. That hon. gentleman had just said that the application of the elective principle to the constitution of the Legislative Council, would be contrary to all precedent and constitutional usage, both in Great Britain and the United States of America. Now that was a mistake; for when Massachusets, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were Colonies of Great Britain, their Councils were elected by the people—the Charters of those Colonies securing to their inhabitants the privilege of electing the members of their Legislatures, in both branches—in the upper as well as in the lower; and the Senate of the United States was, and had always been elected since the establishment of their Constitution.

Hon. Mr. Coles. He had said that the Senate of the United States was not elected—meaning that it was not chosen by the people. It was, he was well aware, composed of Senators from each State. chosen by the Legislature thereof: but that was not popular election, such as the Bill proposed to establish here with respect to the Council.

Mr. Macaulay. The speech of the hon. the Leader of the Government reminded him of the dilemma of Shakspear's starved apothecary, and the apology of that character for doing that which his conscience condemned. In his (Hon. Mr. Coles's) opposition to the Bill, it was his necessity and not his will which directed his course of action. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Coles) called upon the House to put faith in Responsible Government: and it was to be admitted that it was quite natural for him to do so: he claimed to be acknowledged the father of that system; and it it was natural for a man to support his own child. As to the objections which the hon. gentleman had made to the Bill, it appeared to him (Mr. Macaulay) that they had originated in a misconception of its provisions. He was disposed to think that the hon. gentleman had lately been studying the rejected Bill of Nova Scotia, the object of which was the same as that of the measure which he (Mr. Macaulay) had had the honor to introduce, although some of its provisions were dissimilar; and that, having confusedly associated in his mind the provisions of both, he had spoken against a principle in the one, when he fancied that he was speaking against a leading feature of the other. The Nova Scotia Bill would have given to the Legislative Council a voice, with respect to money Bills, equally potential with that of the Assembly; but such an innovation of the peculiar privilege of the Lower House was carefully guarded against in his Bill. One of his chief, if not his greatest objection to the present mode of constituting the Legislative Council, was that, almost of necessity, it was principally composed of gentlemen, resident in Charlottetown, or its immediate vicinity. Nine of the present Council were so circumstanced with respect to residence; and some of them, he believed, were entire strangers to many parts of the Island. It was impossible that such men could have a community of interests with the people in general; and, therefore, they were not duly qualified to sit as their legislators. The Bill proposed to remedy that fundamental defect in the composition of the Council. By providing that each of the three Towns and each of the Electoral Districts should elect one Legislative Councillor, and that all should be paid for their legislative services, at the same rate, and in the same manner as the members of the Assembly were paid; men would be found, in the different sections of the country having their own interests closely identified with those amongst whom they resided, who would be willing to accept of seats in the Council, and who, as their expenses would be provided for, would not think it too great a tax imposed upon them for the general good, and the protection of the particular interests of their own localities, to devote their time and abilities, for two or three months in the year, to the discharge of the important and honorable duties of legislators: and thus men in the Council would no longer be found exercising legislative functions and deciding concerning local interests of which they had little or no knowledge. The hon. the Leader of the Government had objected that public sentiment concerning the measure had not been sufficiently ascertained: but he (Mr. Macaulay) would beg leave to remind that hon. gentleman, that he had given a full year's notice of his intention to bring it forward; and that, therefore, ample time had been afforded for consulting the people at large. Again, the hon. the Leader of the Government had spoken of a dissolution of the Council, in the event of its, at any time, continuing obstinately to resist the will of the people, as expressed through the Assembly, their direct representatives. Such a proceeding would, however, not only be a violation of the Constitution, but in his (Mr. Macaulay's) opinion, it would be destructive of it. But, for so arbitrary an act, should his Bill become law, no occasion could arise; for the Council as well as the Assembly, being directly chosen by the people, both would be directly influenced by public sentiment; and the two legislative bodies could, therefore, scarcely, by any possibility; be so opposed to each other, with respect to general policy, that legislation would, thereby, be brought to a dead lock. At present, as all vacancies in the Council were filled up at the dictation of the majority in the Asembly, that majority exercised an unconstitutional control over the Upper House, and, thereby, destroyed the balance of the Constitution. So long as the Council, should continue subject to such control, they could not take independent action upon public questions, and the majority which ruled in the Assembly would, in fact, rule in the other Chamber also. To restore and preserve the just constitutional balance between the two Houses of the Legislature was the object of his Bill; and he felt persuaded that, to every reasoning and independent mind, it must be evident that, neither in this, nor in any other colonial legislature, could that balance exist independently of the application of the elective principle to the Legislative Council. The necessity of it must be quite obvious to the commonest understanding. The Council, chosen by the people, would always be open to the direct influence of popular sentiment; but, at the same time, as being chosen by a class of electors whose electoral qualifications were higher than those of electors who could vote only for members of the Assembly, they would be—as the Constitution required they should be—a distinct body, independent of the Assembly, and at all times free to take independent action upon public questions.

Hon. Mr. Pope. The hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macaulay) had introduced his Bill with a speech—a sort of homily, long and dull enough to have set them all to sleep. It was indeed a most uninteresting and barren affair, imparting no information and destitute of every thing like argument. Such an innovation as the Bill proposed should have been sustained by some reasons on the part of the introducer; but he had not adduced even one reason why it should be entertained by the House. The discussion which had arisen out of its introduction was, however, irregular; for the details of the measure could not properly come under consideration before its principle had been admitted: the sooner, therefore, the House should get out of the irregularity into which they had allowed themselves to fall, the better. He was at a loss to tell in what lay the objections of the hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) to the Legislative Council as it was at present constituted. Did he disapprove of it, as being too democratic; or did he object to it, because it was too aristocratic! If he condemned it on the former account he had certainly mistaken the means by which a remedy could be effected; for making it elective would undoubtedly have a tendency rather to increase than diminish what he regarded as a defect in its composition. But if he (Hon. Mr. Pope) understood the hon. member aright, he objected to the Council because he thought it was only as an echo to the Assembly. That gentlemen who had lately been appointed to vacant seats in the Councils, were, by the Government, thought to entertain political views and sentiments in harmony with their own, he was quite free to admit. The hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) would surely not have expected the Government to place men in the Council whom they knew to be hostile to their policy. No: in filling up the vacancies in the Council, the Government had only acted with a due regard to the furtherance of the political principles by which they were themselves governed; and as, in such cases, every government would act, who sincerely desired the success of such public measures as their policy led them to propound. The course which the Government had pursued here with respect to such appointments, was precisely similar to that pursued by every British Administration in similar cases; who, on no occasion, sought to confer the privilege of seats in the House of Lords on any but their political friends, unless as a reward for distinguished public services. Nay, indeed so careful were they to guard against the exercise of any adverse influence in quarters where it might have a tendency to obstruct the progress of their policy, that, on the Government's passing from the hands of one of the two great parties in the State, into those of the other, it was a fact well known that Her Majesty had been required to dismiss her maids of honor merely because they were relations and connexions of some of the leading members of the party that had just retired from power. What was done here was no more than what was done by successive British Administrations, who sought every fair and legitimate means to strengthen their position and secure the triumph of their principles. Two or three vacancies in the Legislative Council were, for instance, to be filled up, and the Governor paid deference tot he recommendation of his constitutional advisers. His Excellency laid before them the names of certain individuals whom he might think eligible to the appointments; or the reverse was the case, and the recommendations proceeded at once from his Government. If the Government objected to the appointments which His Excellencey felt disposed to make, others were substituted for them, having the approbation of his Council; if His Excellency insisted upon appointing men with whom his Government were not satisfied, they resigned.—The hon. gentleman then proceeded to say, that, if the Council were not sufficiently independent as at present constituted, he could not see how their being made elective could render them more so. If the two Houses of the Legislature should be chosen by the people, they would constitute two bodies to do the same work; and the one would have to carry out the measures of the other; or, otherwise, they would be found obstructing that course of legislation which they had been chosen to advance. For his own part, he certainly would not like that the Legislative Council should be a mere reflex or echo of the Assembly. If so they could serve no useful end in legislation. It was very well known that individual members of the Assembly were often coerced by their constituencies into an acquiescence with or support of measures of which they themselves disapproved. With the Council it was different. They lay under no obligation to abandon their own sentiments, out of deference to those of others; and, in nine cases out of ten, in which the Council were so opposed to popular dictation, their resistance to it was for the general good. But if on the contrary, they should be found to be influenced, in their opposition to the views of the Assembly, by nothing but the spirit of factious opposition; it would either be found, by themselves, that, for their own preservation, as a legislative body, it would be necessary for them to give way to the power of public opinion; or, should they continue blindly and obstinately to oppose it, that the sovereign would dismiss them, or an Act of the Imperial Parliment remove them, by a suspension of our Constitution, as had been done in other colonies. The Hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) was altogether mistaken in supposing that, in the provisions of his Bill, there was any thing at all analagous to the partial election of members of the House of Lords. The election of Peers, had its origin in the Union of the three countries; and the object of it was to prevent the Peers of England from being swamped by those of Scotland and Ireland; whilst, at the same, it should provide for such a representation of the Aristocracy of the annexed kingdoms, as should have due reference to the national influence assigned to each kingdom in the Lower House of the Legislature. The Scotch and Irish Peers served in rotation, because it was not convenient that they should all have seats in the House of Lords at once; but their service in the Legislature was not upon the elective principle. The condition of this Colony was very different from that of Great Britain; and a perfect resemblance between their Legislatures could not, therefore, exist. The Government of this conutry was now however carried on by the people, through their representatives in the Assembly, a majority of whom regulated the composition of the Executive Council; and the Executive Council, so constituted, very properly filled up all vacancies in the Legislative Council; and, thus, the Assembly and the Legislative Council were as closely assimilated to the House of Commons and House of Lords of Great Britain, in their separate characters and independent functions, as the circumstances of the country would permit. The operation of such a Bill as that of the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macaulay), so far from completing the assimilation, would, by rendering the Legislative Council elective, completely destroy one feature in the resemblance—there would then be no similarity whatever between the constitution of the Council and that of the House of Peers. And as little, indeed, would it be a counterpart of the Senate of the United States of America. That body was not the direct creation of popular election. It was, on the contrary, chosen much in the same manner as gentlemen were here chosen at the present time, to fill the vacancies in the Legislative Council. The people of the States directly choose the Representatives; but the Legislature, whose votes are variously compounded, and whose mode of election is different in different States, directly choose the Senators. The object of the peculiar mode in which they are chosen, is to establish a body in the Legislature, by select appointment, who may act as a corrective to the propensity of popular assemblies to yield to the sudden impulse of violent passions, or to be seduced, by factious leaders within, or driven, by the force of popular influences from without, into intemperate and pernicious resolutions; and experience has fully proved the efficiency of such a body,—composed, as it is, of men eminent for their talents and distinguished for their wisdom and integrity,—to afford the necessary check upon popular legislation. Legislative bodies so composed would, almost invariably, be found opposed to all unjustifiable and ultra measures; and, on such occasions, they would be enabled to act with more decorum and dignity, than could be looked for in a popular assembly, directly acted upon by popular ferment or extravagance. There had been, he would confess, a time when he himself was favourable to the project of making the Council elective; and also of affording that body a remuneration for their legislative services, equal to that received by the Assembly. But, at the time when he thought it desirable that the Council should be elected, it was a notorious fact that the individual members of that body were closely banded together, not for the furtherance of the public well-being, but for the advancement of their own private interests, how much soever they might be opposed to those of the community at large. The necessity for such a change however, now happily no longer existed; but he was still of opinion that the members of the Council should receive the same compensation for their time and services as was bestowed upon the members of the Assembly; for, otherwise, there could be no proper representation of the local interests of those districts of the Island which were remote from Charlottetown; and the Council would still continue to be composed of gentlemen, residing in and around the seat of Government, who could have no personal or positive knowledge of the local wants and requirements of other and distant sections of the country. Under the Responsible System, the Council and the Assembly had, hitherto, worked together with as much harmony as the Constitution contemplated; and it would, in his opinion be very unwise to deny that system of a fair trial, by effecting such a fundamental innovation of the mode of composing the Council as that which was now proposed. The adoption of the plan proposed by the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macaulay) appeared to him (the Hon. Mr. Pope) much more likely to produce confusion than to secure unity of action, between the two Houses of the Legislature; but, as he was always open to conviction, he would advise that hon. member to try his experiment first upon a smaller scale, in the municipality of Georgetown; and then, if he should find that the authorities in that town could be best sustained and supported by choosing from the party politically opposed to them, another body, and investing them with equal power in the management of their public concerns, he would be able to bring forward his measure, supported by the evidence of experience in favour of its wholesome and beneficial tendencies. He (Hon. Mr. Pope) could not, however, help thinking that the Bill originated in a desire to ape the obstructive proceedings of the opposition party in Nova Scotia. But, if so, he would beg leave to remind the hon. member (Mr. Macaulay) that, although the opposition in that Province was composed of men of great abilities and untiring energies, they had not been able to convince the people of the propriety of the change which they proposed. But he (Hon. Mr. Pope) conceived himself to be fully justified, on other grounds than those on which he had argued against the innovation, in viewing the movement with suspicion. In the Provinces, as well as in this Colony, the scheme was advocated by none but men who, to the very last, had opposed the extension of popular privileges, and resisted the admission of the people to a full and fair share in the management of their own affairs. How could it, then, be believed that such men would bring forward or advocate any measure which they were persuaded would still further extend that power—the power of the people—which they had, to the very last, opposed with uncompromising hate and determination! It was impossible to believe that there was any sincerity in their declarations of a desire to extend the popular privileges, or any honesty in their intentions with respect to that form of Government which had excluded them, as opposed to popular rule, from all participation in executive power. No: their design was certainly not to confer additional privileges upon the people, or still more securely to establish their rights; for the real objections of such men to the present order of things in the Legislature and the Government, were based upon their belief that the popular will had already too much influence over the deliberations of the one and the administrative acts of the other. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying he would oppose the motion for the House going into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Montgomery. That the Legislative Council were now elective could not be denied; for they were chosen by the majority of the Assembly. But that such an election was a constitutional one, or one which—although it might smooth the course of legislation for a time—would either continue to secure unity of action between the two legislative chambers, or, in its working, tend to the promotion of the general interests, or secure the approbation of the people, he did not believe. At present it might be the means of ensuring harmony, with respect to acts of general policy, between the two bodies; because they who had been selected, by the Government, as representing the majority in the Assembly, to fill up vacancies in the Council had been so selected, chiefly, if not soley on account of their being of the same political creed with that majority. So long, indeed, as the party at present in the majority in the Assembly should continue in the ascendant there, nothing, perhaps, might occur to occasion any serious interruption to the good understanding subsisting between the two Houses; but suppose the result of a general election were to be adverse to the views and interests of the party now in power, what security could then be found for harmony of action between the two bodies! Would not the policy of the Council be in all likelihood, directly opposed to that of the Assembly! Something should be done now to prevent such a collision—a collision which could not fail to operate most injuriously, for a time, to the general interests of the Colony. It would, in his opinion, be wise to anticipate such a change in public opinion as would give a new political complexion to the majority in the Assembly; and to provide a remedy against any serious misunderstanding which might otherwise arise out of that change, between the two Houses of the Legislature. Such a Bill as that which had just been introduced by the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macaulay) appeared to him to be the only means by which a final collision between the two Houses could be effectually guarded against. By means of it, such a gradual change might be effected in the composition of the Council, as—even if it did not wholly keep pace with that wrought by the influence of public opinion in the composition of the Assembly—would secure the regular transaction of public business, and afford a sufficient guarantee that the general interests would always be duly protected and promoted. Such a Bill, with the sanction of the Home Government, had been introduced into, and carried through the House of Assembly of New Brunswick; but it had been rejected by the Council. The necessity of some such measure here was, he thought, quite evident; but, if any other means could be found to ward off such a collision as would, in the end, arise out of the present mode of constituting the Council, should it be adhered to, he would not object to it. The only other mode, however, which could be had recourse to, independently of an abrogation or suspension of the Constitution, whenever, and as often as such an emergency should arise would be, as had been done both in Canada and in Nova Scotia, to add to the Council such a number of new members, chosen with regard to their political sentiments, as would turn the scale in the Council in favor of the views of the Assembly. But that, he thought, would be an awkward and endless, as well as an unconstitutional mode of reconciling the adverse principles in the two Houses. On another account also, and that a most important one too, a change in the mode of constituting the Legislative Council was called for. As at present constituted, the country at large was not represented by it; and neither would it be, until such time as its members should be remunerated for their services equally with those of the House of Assembly; but it was quite as certain that the people would never consent to allow such remunerations to the members of the Council, unless they were elected by them. At present, there were only two members in the Legislative Council who resided at a distance from Charlottetown; and these, he had been informed, would not consent to hold their seats, for any length of time, unless, with respect to pay, they should be put upon the same footing as members of the Assembly.

Mr. Mooney. He could tell the hon. member for Prince Town (Mr. Montgomery) that the people would not consent to pay the members of the Legislative Council, if the provisions of that Bill should be carried out. The hon. member who had introduced the Bill had said his object was to effect reform. The change which it proposed, however, seemed to him (Mr. Mooney) calculated to effect any thing but a reform in the constitution of the Legislature; but it was just such a measure as might have been expected from the hon. member who had brought it forward. His object was not to enlarge, but to counteract the real elective privileges of the people. Bad however as the measure was, it seemed to accord very well with the views of the hon. member for Prince Town (Mr. Montgomery); and, indeed, had it been much worse, he verily believed it would have found a supporter in t
man. It was really very amusin
gentlemen talk of reform: for qu
had of it. If the Bill, should beco
effect a reform with a vengeanc
ture had passed a Bill, having for
universal suffrage; but, should th
member for Georgetown (Mr. M
law at the same, it would, in a ma
other. Through the operation
people—the unshackled, indepe
people—might return two thirds o
and their representatives, so el
willing and anxious to ameliorate
the Tenantry; still so full and fair
of the people in the House would
when the operation of the other w
body to defeat their measures in
was surprising that any hon. mem
the hardihood to propose such an
liberties of the people, and should
it amongst sane men. That th
have a voice in the affairs of the
as they continued true to themsel
deny; but the only means by w
preserve it would be to discar
sought to make away with the el
as that Bill undoubtedly did. S
Election were called, and that the
twenty-four members to repres
Lower House of the Legislature;
same time, none but a few great
fied to vote in the election of Leg
lors, and they should choose non
perior wealth and talent, like Mr.
then be a *Lord*, and the hon. mem
in the Bill, and, perhaps Mr. M
would then be *Lords* also; the co
be that a few individuals, whose
not in common with those of the
people would either have it in the
trol the whole public affairs of t
least, would have it in their pow
obstruct such measures as migh
vised for the public good. Such
would not pay—at least he w
would never vote that they sh
There might as well be no Assem
should be eligible to serve as a Le
lors, except men of such high st
as land-agents, proprietors of
and merchants, and that the Le
should be returned by freeholde
could swear their farms were he
To sum up the whole in one wo
posed, by the Bill, that the Le
should be chosen by a class of e
as to wealth and station, to thos
turn the members of the Assemb
pose the Bill; and he was sat
measure would never find favor
nor would they ever consent to p
in the Legislature to obstruct th
their legitimate servants. Wh
have as free a voice in the electi
tive Council, as they had in th
Assembly, they would consent
not till then he believed. He
prepared to pay the present Leg
lors. He would not consent tha
be paid in 1848; and he did
were now better entiled to pay
people have no confidence in the
they can place confidence in the
pay them. R. B. Ir

## LEGISLATIVE SU

House of Assembly, Sa

REPORT ON THE SUBJECT O
LANDS AND CROWN FISHI

Your Committee appointed
subject of the Crown Lands in
certain Petitions referred to th
Submit—

That by the Return furnishe
and Keeper of Plans, there stil
posed of the Crown Lands as
of which have been granted du
Session of the Legislature:

2340 acres on Lot 55
4743 " " Lot 15
130 Town Lots in George
92 Pasture Lots in Geor
458 Town Lots in Prince
37 Pasture Lots in Princ

With respect to the Lands
Committee recommend that th
authorized to dispose of them,
or Private Sale, and that the m
not higher than £30 per hundr
in the event of a Public Sale
Lot 55, it is probable the p
such Sale will be those in th
Lands, and, in order to save pa
expense in travelling to and
your Committee consider it
should be held in Georgetown

Your Committee also reco
Lands in the Town and Royalt
be classified in accordance wi
the House in its last Session, a
directions of the Government.

With reference to the Peti
Campbell of Georgetown Royalt
in 1842, he bought the posse
Pasture Lots in said Royalty
Macaulay, held under Lease or
Mrs. Fanning, and one of which
but which proved to be in the
Campbell being led, by Miss
lieve, for some time, they ha
Lot, he offered to take a Lea
the Grant was produced; but
been done up to 1852, and, in
himself from Mrs. Fanning's
Rent of the Lot, he attended
Sale, last year, to purchase a
was opposed by an authori
part of Mrs. Fanning, to bid
consequence of which was tha
the Lot for the sum of £20, b
beyond a fair apest price; an
Committee, under these circu
mend that the Government a
said Campbell to pay beyond
price of such Lots in a wilder

As the Imperial Control ov
serves of this Colony, which
Crown, has been transferred
vernment by her Majesty's p
to the Civil List Bill, passed
Colony assumed the payment
an ces hitherto chargeable on
sury; and, as the limit and
serves were clearly and equ
Her Majesty's Crown Law
when the original Grants
Lands in this Island were re
their decision, with the view o
extent of the Reserves then
pedient and essential to the
Colony, that the rights of the
those Reserves should now
that they should be made a
the encouragement of the
otherwise promoting the publ

Your Committee, therefore
the Government take such
deemed necessary for exerci
recently held by the Crown o

of Georgetown; and
the authorities in that
red and supported by
politically opposed to
investing them with
ement of their public
to bring forward his
evidence of experience
and beneficial tenden-
) could not, however,
originated in a desire
edings of the opposition
ut, if so, he would beg
ember (Mr. Macaulay)
n in that Province was
abilities and untiring
n able to convince the
the change which they
Mr. Pope) conceived
, on other grounds than
ed against the innova-
ment with suspicion.
n in this Colony, the
none but men who, to
the extension of popu-
the admission of the
are in the management
could it, then, be be-
uld bring forward or
h they were persuaded
that power—the power
y had, to the very last,
sing hate and determi-
to believe that there
declarations of a desire
vileges, or any honesty
espect to that form of
excluded them, as op-
m all participation in
ir design was certainly
vileges upon the people,
tablish their rights; for
h men to the present
slature and the Govern-
heir belief that the po-
o much influence over
and the administrative
n. gentleman concluded
ose the motion for the
ee on the Bill.
t the Legislative Coun-
uld not be denied; for
e majority of the As-
an election was a con-
ich—although it might
islation for a time—
secure unity of action
e chambers, or, in its
motion of the general
pprobation of the peo-
At present it might be
rmony, with respect to
tween the two bodies;
n selected, by the Go-
g the majority in the
ancies in the Council
iefly, if not solely on
the same political creed
long, indeed, as the
ajority in the Assembly
endant there, nothing,
occasion any serious
d understanding sub-
Houses; but suppose
lection were to be ad-
interests of the party
ity could then be found
tween the two bodies?
of the Council be in
pposed to that of the
hould be done now to
n—a collision which
ate most injuriously,
l interests of the Colo-
opinion, be wise to
in public opinion as
cal complexion to the
ly; and to provide a
ous misunderstanding
rise out of that change,
s of the Legislature.
h had just been intro-
r for Georgetown (Mr.
m to be the only means
ion between the two
ally guarded against.
radual change might be
on of the Council, as
ly keep pace with that
e of public opinion in
ssembly—would secure
f public business, and
ntee that the general
be duly protected and
with the sanction of
had been introduced
the House of Assembly
it had been rejected by
sity of some such mea-
t, quite evident; but,
d be found to ward off
l, in the end, arise out
nstituting the Council,
, he would not object
mode, however, which
o, independently of an
n of the Constitution,
as such an emergency
as had been done both
Scotia, to add to the
f new members, chosen
ical sentiments, as would
neil in favor of the views
that, he thought, would
m, as well as an uncon-
ciling the adverse prin-
. On another account
ortant one too, a change
g the Legislative Council
present constituted, the
represented by it; and
such time as its members
r their services equally
of Assembly; but it was
people would never con-
nerations to the members
ey were elected by them.
nly two members in the
resided at a distance from
e, he had been informed,
hold their seats, for any
with respect to pay, they
same footing as members
ld tell the hon. member
Montgomery) that the
nt to pay the members of
if the provisions of that
out. The hon. member
Bill had said his object
he change which it pro-
d to him (Mr. Mooney)
hing but a reform in the
slature; but it was just
have been expected from
had brought it forward,
large, but to counteract
ages of the people. But
was, it seemed to accord
of the hon. member for
ntgomery); and, indeed,
se, he verily believed it

would have found a supporter in that hon. gentleman. It was really very amusing to hear those gentlemen talk of reform: for queer notions they had of it. If the Bill, should become law, it would effect a reform with a vengeance. The Legislature had passed a Bill, having for its object almost universal suffrage; but, should the Bill of the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macaulay) become law at the same, it would, in a manner, nullify the other. Through the operation of the first, the people—the unshackled, independent body of the people—might return two thirds of the Assembly; and their representatives, so elected, might be willing and anxious to ameliorate the condition of the Tenantry; still as full and fair a representation of the people in the House would be as nothing, when the operation of the other would raise up a body to defeat their measures in the Council. It was surprising that any hon. member should have the hardihood to propose such an inroad upon the liberties of the people, and should venture to moot it amongst sane men. That the people would have a voice in the affairs of the Colony, so long as they continued true to themselves, none would deny; but the only means by which they could preserve it would be to discard any man who sought to make away with the elective franchise, as that Bill undoubtedly did. Suppose that an Election were called, and that the electors returned twenty-four members to represent them in the Lower House of the Legislature; and that, at the same time, none but a few great *Macs* were qualified to vote in the election of Legislative Councillors, and they should choose none but men of superior wealth and talent, like Mr. Yeo, who would then be a *Lord*, and the hon. member who brought in the Bill, and, perhaps Mr. Montgomery, who would then be *Lords* also; the consequence would be that a few individuals, whose interests were not in common with those of the great body of the people would either have it in their power to control the whole public affairs of the Island, or, at least, would have it in their power effectually to obstruct such measures as might honestly be devised for the public good. Such men the people would not pay—at least he was certain that he would never vote that they should pay them. There might as well be no Assembly, if no persons should be eligible to serve as a Legislative Councillors, except men of such high standing in society as land-agents, proprietors of Township Lands, and merchants, and that the Legislative Council should be returned by freeholders and men who could swear their farms were held in fee-simple. To sum up the whole in one word, as it was proposed, by the Bill, that the Legislative Council should be chosen by a class of electors, superior, as to wealth and station, to those who would return the members of the Assembly, he would oppose the Bill; and he was satisfied that such a measure would never find favor with the people; nor would they ever consent to pay men for sitting in the Legislature to obstruct the proceedings of their legitimate servants. When they should have as free a voice in the election of the Legislative Council, as they had in the election of the Assembly, they would consent to pay them; but not till then he believed. He was certainly not prepared to pay the present Legislative Councillors. He would not consent that that body should be paid in 1848; and he did not see that they were now better entiled to pay than then. The people have no confidence in them yet; and, until they can place confidence in them, they will not pay them.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

House of Assembly, Saturday, April 8.

### REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CROWN LANDS AND CROWN FISHERY RESERVES.

Your Committee appointed to report on the subject of the Crown Lands in the Colony and certain Petitions referred to them—

Submit—

That by the Return furnished by the Register and Keeper of Plans, there still remain undisposed of the Crown Lands as follow, 100 acres of which have been granted during the present Session of the Legislature:

2340 acres on Lot 55
4743 " " Lot 15
130 Town Lots in Georgetown
92 Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty
458 Town Lots in Prince Town
37 Pasture Lots in Prince Town Royalty.

With respect to the Lands on Lot 55, your Committee recommend that the Government be authorized to dispose of them, either at Public or Private Sale, and that the maximum price be not higher than £30 per hundred acres; and, as in the event of a Public Sale of the Lands on Lot 55, it is probable the persons attending such Sale will be those in the vicinity of the Lands, and, in order to save parties unnecessary expense in travelling to and attending Sales, your Committee consider it advisable they should be held in Georgetown as formely.

Your Committee also recommend that the Lands in the Town and Royalty of Georgetown be classified in accordance with the Report of the House in its last Session, and be under the directions of the Government.

With reference to the Petition of Roderick Campbell of Georgetown Royalty, it appears that, in 1842, he bought the possession of several Pasture Lots in said Royalty from one James Macaulay, held under Lease or Agreement from Mrs. Fanning, and one of which was Lot No. 37, but which proved to be in the Crown. That R. Campbell being led, by Miss Fanning, to believe, for some time, they had a grant of the Lot, he offered to take a Lease of it, provided the Grant was produced; but such not having been done up to 1852, and, in order to relieve himself from Mrs. Fanning's claim for future Rent of the Lot, he attended the Government Sale, last year, to purchase said Lot, when he was opposed by an authorised person, on the part of Mrs. Fanning, to bid against him, the consequence of which was that he had to buy in the Lot for the sum of £20, being considerably beyond a fair upset price; and, therefore, your Committee, under these circumstances, recommend that the Government should not call on said Campbell to pay beyond the usual upset price of such Lots in a wilderness state.

As the Imperial Control over the Fishery Reserves of this Colony, which were vested in the Crown, has been transferred to the Local Government by her Majesty's gracious allowance to the Civil List Bill, passed in 1851, when the Colony assumed the payment of certain allowances hitherto chargeable on the Imperial Treasury; and, as the limit and extent of these Reserves were clearly and equitably defined, by Her Majesty's Crown Law Officers, in 1843, when the original Grants of the Township Lands in this Island were referred to them for their decision, with the view of ascertaining the extent of the Reserves then in question, it is expedient and essential to the well-being of the Colony, that the rights of the Government to all those Reserves should now be asserted; and that they should be made available, either for the encouragement of the Fisheries, or for otherwise promoting the public interests.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government take such steps as may be deemed necessary for exercising all the rights recently held by the Crown over those Reserves, and transferred by the enactment of the Civil List Bill to the Colonial Government, taking for their guidance the opinion of Her Majesty's Crown Law Officers, in 1843, as to the extent of the Reserves, and in accordance with which opinion, the Fishery Reserves have been delineated upon the Map of this Island lately published—copies of which have been presented to the Legislature, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, at the opening of the present Session. In the exercise of such rights, your Committee are of opinion, that the Government should adopt such proceedings as the circumstances of the case may require, to repel the encroachments of any person or persons who may occupy the said Fishery Reserves for any other purpose than that of carrying on a Fishery, which they are only authorised to do when a Licence is obtained therefore—or who may have sold, leased, or demised, or may yet sell, lease, or demise, any portion of the said Fishery Reserves, under an assumed or imaginary right to the same: And the Fishery Reserves being thus secured and placed under the protection of the Local Government, your Committee are of opinion that they should be licenced for carrying on a Fishery or otherwise, at such rates as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council may consider equivalents for such Reserves, due regard being had to their situation and extent in determining the rent.

With respect to those persons—tenants and small freeholders—now in the occupation of Fishery Reserves, who have leased or purchased the Lands on which Reserves are situated, from the Proprietors or their Agents, under the belief that the latter had as good right to dispose of the Reserves as of the adjoining lands, your Committee believe that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the community generally, as well as at variance with every principle of equity and justice, if those persons who, for years, contributed their labour, their industry, and their capital to the improvement of the soil, were disturbed in, or dispossessed of their holdings; but that the Government should confirm and defend them in the quiet possession of their property; in consideration of which, persons under Lease should enter into Covenants, with the Government, to pay the sum of *Six-pence* per acre, exclusive of any other rates or tax as fixed by law, for such portions of their farms as have been reserved in the Crown for Fishery purposes: and, should there be any Reserves rented at a lower rate than Six-pence per acre, the holders thereof shall not be called on to pay more than they have hitherto paid: and the small freeholders should be at liberty to occupy the Reserves fronting on their farms, without any further charge therefor, saving and excepting in all cases, such taxes as are now, or may hereafter be imposed by law. But it is the opinion of your Committee that whether tenants or freeholders, they should be allowed to occupy the Reserves now in their possession only so long as they may not be required for fishing purposes, proper and timely notice being given before they would be required to surrender their claims; and, if tenants, that they should receive from the Government reasonable compensation for the sacrifices they would be thus called upon to endure.

Your Committee further recommend that the House of Assembly should declare its readiness to assume the payment of any expenses that may be incurred by the Government in carrying out the views herein set forth, and for taking every proceeding that may be deemed necessary for enforcing the rights of the Government to the Fishery Reserves.

William Lord, Chairman.
Benjamin Davies,
Robert Mooney.

Wm. E. Clark, signs with the proviso that he believes that cases may arise where no amount of compensation that might be awarded would be sufficient to remunerate either the Small Freeholder or the Leaseholder for the loss he would sustain.

### PETITION OF NEIL DARRACH, AND REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SAME.

(Petition.)

*To the Honorable the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened.*

The Petition of Neil Darrach, of Lot or Township No. Sixty-five (65), Farmer—

Humbly Sheweth:

That Petitioner begs leave to obtrude himself on the notice of your honorable House, under the following circumstances:—That on the 28th day of January, 1852, Petitioner was committed to the Common Jail of Queen's County, under an Execution from the Supreme Court, against Petitioner, at the suit of Bentinck Harry Cumberland, Esq., and Wife, whereon the Sheriff was directed to levy the sum of £44 12s. 6d.; and on the 20th day of February following, a second Execution, at the suit of the same plaintiffs, was lodged against Petitioner, on which the Sheriff was directed to levy the sum of £37 12s. 6d., making in the aggregate £82 5s. That at the time of Petitioner's being first served with Process in the suit first referred to, as he was wholly illiterate, not understanding a word of English, he directed one of his sons to take the proper steps to defend the said Action, when he retained, as Petitioner's Attorney and Counsel, the Hon. Charles Young, to whom was entrusted Petitioner's Lease, together with certain Receipts, from which it was apparent that whatever Rent had accrued under the Lease was fully discharged before the commencement of the said Action; it being to be understood that it was, in technical language, an Action of Covenant, for the recovery of Rent alleged to have accrued under the Lease from the said Plaintiff, which will be found to bear date in November, 1846. That in the face of these documents, the said Plaintiffs, by their Attorney, nevertheless succeeded, by some extraordinary management, in obtaining a Judgment against Petitioner in the said Action in which he had been arrested and committed to Jail, under which they issued the Execution first mentioned. How, or in what manner the second Execution issued, Petitioner is at a loss to comprehend. That his farm consisted of 50 acres of Land, at 1s. 6d. sterling per acre; and he had had no dealings or transactions with the said plaintiffs, other than what arose from his relation as Tenant. That though the relationship of Landlord and Tenant had, previous to the date of the Lease, subsisted between the said Plaintiffs and Petitioner, Petitioner denies the existence of any such debt as that sought and claimed from him by the said Plaintiffs; and in order to demonstrate the utter untenableness of any such debt, petitioner respectfully solicits the attention of your honorable House to a Receipt of the said Plaintiff (which is only one of a series of others in keeping therewith) bearing date the 28th January, 1842, of which the following is a correct transcript:—

"£5 1s. 4½d. "Ringwood, 28th Jan., 1842.

"Received from Archibald Darrach, the sum of Five pounds One shilling and Four pence halfpenny, being the amount of One year's Rent, and part of last year's. "B. H. CUMBERLAND."

That it will doubtless appear to your Honorable House as manifest and deducible from this receipt that whatever the arrears of rent may have been, if there were any, they must have been considered as discharged. That notwithstanding such inevitable conclusion, Petitioner was detained in Prison a period of Nine months, when, after an unsuccessful application for his discharge had been made to the Supreme Court, and though he could not but feel that his interests had been strangely compromised in the matter of the two judgments referred to, he, at length, seeing no other method or prospect of regaining his liberty, was obliged to acquiesce in the terms upon which the agent of the said plaintiff gave out that that object could alone be effected, which was, that he should surrender his lease, and all his interest therein, for and on account of the said two respective Judgments; the said plaintiff agreeing at the same time to re-let the said farm to a son of Petitioner's at an increased rent, so as to admit of the said Judgments being thus gradually extinguished, which being effected, the said Farm, it was stated, would revert to its previous existing rent. That the said plaintiff did accordingly at the time of the execution by Petitioner, of the surrender of his lease, execute a lease to his son Archibald, of the said Farm, at the rent of £7 per annum, for the term of 999 years, but no endorsement of the nature and effect mentioned, or other memorandum in writing was made on the subject, and nothing appears but what is set out in the body of the lease, purporting to be a lease for 999 years at £7 per annum

That in this manner and under these circumstances, without any equivalent therefor, and under color of law, has Petitioner, at the advanced age of 73 years, been stripped of the fruits of 30 years' hard earnings, of himself and family, and he himself and his aged partner left as beggars on the face of the earth.

That being advised to make his case known to your Honorable House he supplicate the intervention of your Honorable House in his behalf.

May it therefore please your Honorable House to take his case into your very favorable consideration and throw around him your protection, by adopting such measures as will tend to the restoration of his own proper lease, and to his meeting with some partial recompense for the grievous injury inflicted on Petitioner at the trials of the said plaintiff, by his unjust imprisonment and its concomitant evils, all of which he will be prepared to lay before your Honorable House if afforded an opportunity of so doing.

And Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

his
Neil ✠ Darrach
mark.

Township, No. 65, March, 1853.

(Report.)

Your Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Neil Darrach, complaining of unjust proceedings in an Action at Law, at the suit of Harry Bentinck Cumberland, have to report, that, having examined several witnesses (the minutes of evidences are herewith submitted), and likewise Petititioner's Lease, Receipts, and Vouchers for Rent, &c.—They find that Harry Bentinck Cumberland's Attorney issued two Writs, at different periods, for Rent and Arrears of Rent, against Petitioner, obtained judgments and levied two executions, respectively for the sums of £44 12s. 6d. and £37 12s. 6d.; and your Committee on examining the Lease and Vouchers, and the periods for which the Rent was claimed under the first Writ: Find that the sum of £3 18s. 2d. only was due and owing to the said H. B. Cumberland, as will appear more fully by the Account hereunto annexed, as made up by the Committee from the evidence before them. His Agent and Attorney having made an Affidavit to the sum of £34 and upwards being due under the Covenant of the Lease; and for which sum, together with costs, a Levy was made in the first instance for £44 12s. 6d; and the Petitioner, Neil Darrach, not being able to pay the amount of Levy, was arrested and imprisoned; and while so imprisoned, was served with a second Writ for Arrears of Rent,—which last suit, in the opinion of your Committee, was unjust and oppressive; and they are clearly of opinion that, if properly defended, it could not have been supported either in law or equity;—the said Petitioner, when so imprisoned (being an illiterate man, and not understanding any English) made no defence, and, in consequence, judgment was allowed to be recorded by default.

Your Committee would further remark, that the Petitioner retained an Attorney in the first suit, who, in the opinion of your Committee, neglected his interest, in confessing judgment for the sum of £50 (while the sum apparently did not exceed the one-fourteenth part thereof) without the consent of Petitioner, or his son, who was acting for him.

On reviewing the whole case, your Committee are of opinion that the Petitioner, who is upwards of seventy years of age, has been most hardly dealt with; that he was incarcerated for a period of nine months; and, at the expiration of that period, was under the necessity, in order to gain his liberty, to agree to surrender his Lease.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that Fifty (50) acres of Land, on Lot 55, be given to Petitioner, and that an application be made to the Lieutenant Governor to that effect.

Benjamin Davies.
Alexander Laird.
Allan Fraser.
Francis Longworth.

Committee Room, April 8, 1853.

(Copy of Affidavit.)

*Prince Edward Island.*

In the Supreme Court of Judicature.—William Henry Pope, of Charlottetown, in said Island, Attorney for Bentinck Harry Cumberland, and Margaret William Tryon Cumberland, his Wife, maketh Oath and saith, that Neil Darrach is justly and truly indebted to the said Bentinck Harry Cumberland, and Margaret William Tryon Cumberland, his Wife, in the sum of Thirty-four Pounds and upwards, for the arrears of a certain yearly Rent of Four Pounds three shillings and four pence, due and payable by the said Neil Darrach to the said Bentinck Harry Cumberland, and Margaret William Tryon Cumberland, his Wife, upon and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and made between the said Bentinck Harry Cumberland, and Margaret William Tryon Cumberland, his Wife, of the one part, and the said Neil Darrach of the other part.

W. H. POPE.

Sworn at my Chambers, this 22d day of May, 1853, before me, } D. Hodgson, Com.

*Neil Darrach in Acct. with Harry B. Cumberland.*

Dr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Jan. 1847—To 1 Year's Rent, due per Lease, | £4 | 3 | 4 |
| 1st Jan. 1848— " 1 year's Rent, do., | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 1st Jan. 1849— " 1 year's Rent, do., | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 1st Jan. 1850— " 1 year's Rent, do., | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 1st Jan. 1851— " 1 year's Rent, do., | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | £20 | 16 | 8 |

Cr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th Feb., 1847—By amt. paid, as per Receipt, | £4 | 4 | 4 |
| 16th Mar., 1848— " amt. paid, do., | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| March, 1849— " amt. paid, do., | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 8th May, 1850— " amt. paid, do., | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| 1849, 1850, and 1851—Acct. of Labor, | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| Balance, | 3 | 18 | 2 |
| | £20 | 16 | 8 |

Dr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance due H. B. Cumberland, before the first claim commenced, in 1851, | £3 | 18 | 2 |

Examined.

Benj. Davies, Chairman.

Committee Room, April, 1853.

Note.—In a Committee of the whole House on the above Report, a long and interesting discussion took place, in the course of which almost every hon. member present expressed his sentiments concerning the subject matter of the Report, &c. Of this discussion a full Report will be prepared for the Press, by the Reporter; but, as the Report of the Special Committee, as above given, sets forth only the opinions of the majority of the House concerning the whole matter, so far as it has been brought under their consideration; the Reporter has conceived it to be his duty to give, in this summary, the following condensed statement of what was advanced in opposition to the Report of the Special Committee and the views entertained concerning it by the majority of the House.

Partly by the Hon. Mr. Pope, but principally by the Hon. Mr. Palmer—who, not long ago, was the Law Agent of Capt. Cumberland, and who was consequently well acquainted with his mode of transacting business, and also with the state of his books at the time of their passing from his hands—it was stated, in explanation, and in direct opposition to the views of the Petitioner's case, entertained by the Committee who reported thereon, and the Majority of the House,

That the Petitioner Neil Darrach had been, for many years, a tenant of the Misses Fanning and Capt. Cumberland, holding a farm of 50 acres, situate on Lot 65, in this Island: That, in October, 1846, there was due to the Landlord for Rent, the sum of £50, and upwards: That, in October, 1846, a Lease of the premises to the tenant Darrach was executed by Captain and Mrs. Cumberland: That no security was taken for the balance: That the first year's rent, under the Lease, became due on 1st January, 1847, when the Tenant was charged in the Account—the debit side of which shewed the balance of £50 and upwards—with one year's rent and land-tax: That up to January, 1851, debits were entered as the rent became due in the same manner: that the Tenant was credited generally with the amounts paid by him by placing them not to the credit of a particular year, but to the credit of the account as it stood in Captain Cumberland's Ledger: that in 1851 an action of Covenant was brought, on the Lease, against Darrach: that it was alleged by Darrach in defence that he held receipts for rent equivalent in the whole to the rent for the number of the years which had transpired from the date of the Lease; that four of these receipts were dated respectively in 1847—'48-'49-'49 there being two receipts apparently for '49, and each receipt expressed to be for a year's rent and Land-tax, also a receipt for a portion of a year's rent and expressed to be on account of rent, dated 1850. There was also a claim for labor, which, added to the last mentioned receipt, would cover one year's rent. The action was for the rent of the years ending January, 1847—'48-'49-'50 and '51, which were sought to be satisfied by the receipts dated 1847—'48-'49-'49, the receipt on account of rent dated in 1850, and the account for labor, &c. After a defence was put in to the action, a disposition was shewn by the Plaintiff to compromise the suit, which led to the inspection of the receipts. The Plaintiff's Attorney at once denied that two years' rent had been paid in 1849, and alleged that had such been the case, the second payment must have been on account of arrears of rent, and asserted that one of the receipts was either a forgery or had been altered. The case came on for trial in January, 1852; and on the day on which the action was to have been tried, the Defendant's Attorney had reason to believe, that one of the receipts, importing to be for 1849, had been granted in 1843, there being in the Plaintiff's books, an entry corresponding in date and amount, and that his client was aware of the fact. The Attorney at once questioned his client, and, finding his answers very unsatisfactory, he told him his opinion, and declined being made the instrument of fraud, stated to the party that he could not but lose his case, and advised him to confess, to which he assented, whereupon, in open Court, judgment was entered by the consent of the Counsel for the Defendant. The Plaintiff, throughout, denied that the receipts were for rent sought to be recovered under the Covenant in the Lease; but, were in fact, receipts merely for a year's rent, and had been placed to the credit of the balance due for rent of previous years. The judgment, in this action was entered on 21st January, 1852, and on the 5th January, the process commencing a second action was served upon the Defendant—this action being for a year's rent, from January '51 to January '52, and on an account stated. In this action judgment passed by default and executions issued for the amount of both judgments, in all £80 or upwards: credit was given for every payment.

When the House was resumed, the Hon. Mr. Palmer moved that the Report be disagreed to, the remedy being elsewhere.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes—Hons. Messrs. Palmer and Pope, and Mr. Haviland—3.

Nays—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Lord, Whelan, Jardine, and Warburton; Messrs. Yeo, Davies, Longworth, Laird, Macneill, Montgomery, Fraser, Mooney—13.

Mr. Longworth moved that the Report be amended, by striking out all that related to a Grant of Land, and inserting a recommendation of the case of the Petitioner to the favorable consideration of the House, for the grant of a sum of money to enable him to bring the matter fully before the Supreme Court, or otherwise.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes—Messrs. Longworth, Montgomery, Fraser, Yeo, Hon. Mr. Whelan—5.

Nays—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Pope, Warburton, Palmer, Lord, Jardine; Messrs. Laird, Macneill, Mooney, Haviland, Davies—11.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 13, 1853.

The Mails.—The Couriers arrived yesterday afternoon with the Colonial and United States Mails.

In Nova Scotia the Railway Bills had passed the Council and were sent to England for Her Majesty's Assent. Our readers will understand that they allow, six months for the organization of a company and if no company be formed within that time, the Government is to go on with the work.

The Legislative Council agreed to the Members' pay. A proposition in the Assembly by the Provincial Secretary to appropriate £500 to pay the Country Members of the Legislative Council, was lost by a majority of one.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on Monday the 4th inst.

The Debate.—The Reporters of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly have furnished us with a plentiful supply of Legislative proceedings. We have crowded into our paper of to-day as much as we possibly could.

In looking over our files we find that we have printed nearly twice as much Report as ever was done before in the same space of time, and we believe quite as much as the generality of our readers have cared to read.

The Tavern License (amendment) Bill is now before the Legislature, the following is the substance of the amendment:—

"No Tavern License shall be granted or renewed to any person until he or she shall be first recommended therefor by the Jury of the County wherein the applicant for any such Licence shall reside—[the said applicant having produced a Certificate attesting to his or her moral character, and to the necessity of such a House of public accommodation, signed by the nearest Magistrate, and by six of his neighbours.]" The part within brackets is an amendment which has been suggested by the Council. It has not yet been agreed to by the Assembly; but is still a matter in conference between the two Houses.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Rev. Mr. Narraway will, by particular request, repeat his Lecture on "Self-tuition" to-morrow evening, when the doors of the Institute will be thrown open to the public, who are respectfully invited to attend.

### Ship News.

April 11—Arrived Schr. Harmony, Picton.

12—Sea Star, Margaret Ann, Charlotte and Mary, from Arichat, report the Gulf clear of Ice below Wood Islands.

### Association for Mutual Improvement.

On Friday last Mr. John Williams delivered the first portion of a lecture on "Divine Government" confining his remarks particularly to that attribute of Deity, Omnipotence, as displayed in the works of creation, and deducing therefrom his eminent qualification for universal Governor—The numerous audience appeared highly pleased with the able manner in which the lecturer treated his subject.

On Friday evening next 15th inst., a lecture will be delivered by Mr. John Beer, on "the History of the manner and customs from the period of the Norman conquest down to the death of King John in the usual place of meeting, the New Wesleyan School room Grafton Street—to commence at eight o'clock, when the public generally are invited to attend.

### Married,

At Ozendyke House, De Sable, on Wednesday the 6th inst., by the Rev. R. Roach, E. C., W. Donald Palmer, Esq., of Recess, Crapaud, to Jane, second daughter of William Marshall, Esq., of Ozendyke, De Sable.

### Died,

At South West, Bedeque, on the 5th instant, Alice, wife of Mr. Charles Hyde, aged 28 years.

Yesterday morning, of Whooping Cough, Fanny Rosinia, third daughter and only child of Mr. James Cantelo of this Town, aged 1 year and 8 months. Funeral to take place to-morrow, 4 o'clock, p. m.

### Summary of Government Advertisements.

Warrants from No. 564, of the date of the 15th of July, 1852, to No. 559, of the date of the 19th of August, 1852 (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Education, appointed under the 15th Vic., cap. 13, will be held at the Central Academy, on Thursday the 28th April, 1853, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

To District Teachers and others.—Having received within the last few days a great many communications from various parts of the country, connected with and referring to the late change in the Educational Department, I take this opportunity of informing the writers that all Documents received by me on that subject will be laid by me before the Board of Education, at the first Quarterly Meeting, advertised to be held on the 28th instant.—W. Cundall.

### To be Sold at Auction,

*On Monday the 25th inst., on the Premises of the late Conrad Younker.*

THE following STOCK, viz:—

1 Ox, 3 Cows, 2 two-year old Heifers, 2 Yearlings, 11 Sheep, 1 Lamb, 1 Mare, 1 Pig, 1 Truck, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Plough, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Cow Bell, some Harness, &c.

—ALSO—

TO LET, for the term of One Year, 80 Acres of Land, about 40 of which is clear and under cultivation. There is a Dwelling House, Barn, and Outhouses on the Premises, with a good Well of Water.

☞ For further particulars, enquire of the Subscribers.

JOHN MOORE, ROBERT HOOPER, } Executors.

York River, April 2, 1853. 3wlsx

### TO BE LET.

THAT beautifully situated Cottage known by the the name of *Newport Cottage*, one mile from the Colonial Building, on the Princetown Road. This Cottage is 36 by 25 feet; has a back and front Porch, a Kitchen, Pantry, 2 Parlors, and 4 Bedrooms; all of which are in good repair. There will be let with the House a good Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and 6 or 14 acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation, together with Barn, Stable, and Out Offices,—for any term of years, as may be agreed on. For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor.

W. H. GARDINER.

Pownal Street, Charlottetown, 12th May, 1853. }

### Provincial Marine Insurance Company,

TORONTO, C. W.—Agent for Prince Edward Island,

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Charlottetown, April 11, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by Gilbert Henderson, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and Arthur Henderson, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Lawrence 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.

### TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

A MEETING for the formation of a Temperance League in this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Tuesday the 19th inst.,—when the friends of Temperance generally are respectfully invited to attend. Doors open at Eight o'clock.

By Order,
W. C. TROWAN,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

April 11, 1853.

DIVINE SERVICE may be expected (D. V.) on Sabbath the 17th inst., in the Masonic Hall, at the hours of eleven, three, and half past six o'clock p. m.

Also,—It was resolved by the adherents of the Free Church in Charlottetown, that a Public Meeting shall be held on Monday the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Mason Hall, with the view of organizing, in Charlottetown, a regular Free Church Preaching Station—applying to the Free Presbytery of Pictou for their sanction and a regular supply of ordinances—and to make preparations for a suitable place of worship.

And the presence of all who are attached, or may be inclined to attach themselves to the Free Church, is very earnestly requested, both from Town and surrounding country.

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND,
Free Church Missionary.

New London, April 4th, 1853.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of *SHIP CARPENTERS*, to proceed to Bend of Petitcodiac.—For Wages, and other particulars, please apply to J. Weatherbe, Esq., Charlottetown, or Mr. J. L. Holman, St. Eleanor's.

MICHAEL HARRIS.

April 12, 1853. 1m

WANTED, an active young man in a respectable Mercantile Establishment. None need apply without unquestionable character. Apply at this Office or by letter addressed to "W."

April 12, 1853.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INFLUENCE OF LITTLE THINGS.—It is remarkable how little is required to excite a love of horticultural pursuits, even in situations supposed to deaden the higher class of emotions. A story is told of a whole village in the Highlands being stimulated to enter on a course of improvement, from the simple circumstance of a lady one day expressing her admiration of a single marigold, which grew in the neglected garden of one of the cottagers. "Is it possible," thought the proprietor of this little flower, "that anything I have in my poor garden is worthy of the approval of a lady? If so, I will endeavour to make things better; I will try my hand at a few more flowers." Thus reasoning, the cottager began to occupy himself in his garden; neighbours followed his example; a spirit of rivalry was begun, and lo! in a short time, the whole village, interior and exterior, assumed quite an improved aspect—clean doorways, walls nicely decorated with flowers, and a general advancement in all matters of taste. Now, this anecdote, which rests on authority, affords a pretty fair specimen of what may be done by a little judiciously administered approbation acting upon a spirit of honourable competition. —*Philadelphia Post.*

DANGER OF SLEEPING IN MEETING.—In one of our churches, an old gentleman, a worthy gentleman of the Christian persuasion fell asleep and began dreaming that he was on a hunting excursion. All of a sudden and to the astonishment of everybody, he bellowed out,—"Fetch him, Dash! a glorious shot—three woodcocks with one barrel! hurrah for me;" and he rose up from his seat and cheered lustily. He woke himself by his hallooing, and immediately seized his hat and walked out, blushing like a red pepper.—*Cincinnati paper*

PORT JACKSON.—The anecdote told of Cook having overlooked this harbour is worth relating. One day whilst the great navigator was at dinner in his cabin, a seaman of the name of Jackson happened to have the look-out at the masthead, and seeing the narrow opening now termed "Sydney Heads," forthwith announced a harbour on the larboard beam.—The intelligence was duly conveyed to Captain Cook, who was in no great hurry to quit his dinner, and when he did so the entrance to the harbour, from the speed with which the ship was going through the water, was nearly shut in. Being unable to see any of the indications which would have led him to suspect the presence of a harbour of any magnitude, Captain Cook is said to have soundly rated the seaman at the masthead for his false report, whilst the man as firmly adhered to his statement. "Well," said the commander with a sneer, "we will call the harbour by your name, Port Jackson;' and as port Jackson it was marked down in the ships's log, with the additional appellation of "boat harbour. The vigilance of the seaman was thus unconsciously rewarded by his name becoming immortalized.—*Gold Colonies of Australia*

NATURAL GAS.—The *Holmes County* (Ohio) *Farmer* states that a wonderful natural curiosity has been discovered in that county, in the shape of natural gas The discovery was made on the farm of a Mr. Purdy, some eight or ten rods south of the house, in a curious kind of earth resembling dark sawdust. The owner, for years, has been aware of the existence of some wonderful phenomena. The place on which the discovery has been made, has been cultivated for a number of years, and it has been observed that in a number of places every thing planted or sown, and all kinds of vegetation, would dwindle and die, and seemingly turn up. After the late rains, the water was discovered to be agitated, and to bubble up in a number of places, which led Mr. Purdy and others to experiment, by collecting a bottle of this gas and setting it on fire. When the instant a lighted match was touched to it, the vapour ignited, and sent the bottle whizzing through the house.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN MEDALS.—Recently, as a young girl was digging in the garden of a farm at St. Paul de Varax, (Ain,) in France, she turned up a Roman tile, under which was a vase full of medals, but so corroded and stuck together, that it was necessary to break the vessel to get them out. The medals were found to be four hundred in number, nineteen of them in bronze, and the rest in silver. Twenty-five of them, on being cleaned, were found to were the effigy and name of the Roman Emperors Alexander Severus, Maximus, Gordian, Philip, Decius, and Gallien, who succeeded each other from the commencement to the middle of the third century, (from 222 to 268 after Christ.) The same vase contained jewels, two chains, and seven rings in gold, in a perfect state of preservation. There were also two necklaces. One, formed of fine rings, is in perfect preservation. It is terminated by a small ornament like a wheel, the centre of which is formed of an emerald, with a gold clasp, similar to those now in use. The other, which is incomplete, is ornamented with small stones, or pieces of glass. The rings found are large but not very massive. They are ornamented with agates, engraved with various devices, which are very finely executed.—*London Galignani*

STITCHING SHOES BY MACHINERY.—A Bridgewater correspondent of the "Plymouth Memorial" states that the introduc- of sewing machines for stitching shoes becoming quite common. One establish- in Abington uses no less than six. It d that an operator with the machine, stitch in a day more than ten times the usually accomplished by a "stitch- nd that the cost is very materially d,


### J. GILLIGAN,
Great George Street.

HAS now open a full and complete assortment of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c. Toilet Sets—Bohemian, cut and blown glass; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes—buffalo horn and transparent handles; Hair and Infant Brushes—mirrored and pearl inlaid; Combs, Back and Side—tortoise, buffalo, and German shell; Lubin's, Deleroix, Pattey's, and Rigg's Perfumery; gent's. Pocket Mirrors; JEWELRY—gold and silver Rings and Brooches, gold Pens and Cases, ladies' and gent's. silver and pearl inlaid Port-monnoies; India Rubber Toys, for children; gold, silver and pearl Beads; fancy Paper Weights, and Polka Bells, Perfume Satchels and Cushions. &c., &c.

English Pickles, Sauces and Mustard; PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, sold to the trade at costs and charges. CAMPHENE, OIL, and BURNING FLUID.

CRACKERS—wine, soda, butter, water and sugar; CHEESE, English and American; Cake Ornaments and Flavoring—Venilla, lemon, nutmeg, cloves, and cinnamon; Spices and Confectionary, Digby Herrings, &c., &c.

Select *GROCERIES*, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, and Stoughton's Bitters;

PORTER, ALE & LIME JUICE.

☞ J. G. having carefully selected the above personally, challenges the market for a cheaper and better Stock in the above line.

*N. B.—See Advertisement of Fruit, &c., &c., equally low.*

Dec. 21, 1852.

### Cheap! Cheap! Cheap for Cash!
At the GENERAL REPOSITORY of
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE!!!

THE Subscribers have pleasure in announcing to their numerous Friends, and the Public, the arrival of their Fall and Winter

STOCK OF GOODS,

comprising almost every article in the Trade; which are now open for inspection, and having been selected on very favorable terms, will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

☞ An early call will be to the advantage of present Purchasers.

A. & J. DUNCAN & Co.

Dorchester-st., Oct. 26, 1852.

### JUST RECEIVED,
### A further Supply of New Goods,
AT THE LONDON HOUSE,
*per Steamship Canada* via *Halifax*

THE latest styles in Mantles and Dress Materials, viz.:—Norwich glacee Velonas, satin-stripe crape Lustres, Robes in new styles; Lyonese Cloth in varied colours; Gents. fancy winter Vesting; Ladies' white and black satin Slippers; do. French, Morocco and patent leather Slippers; white Kid Gloves; extra French white satin Ribbons; Ladies' mohair Nets; purse, Barbers' and Tailors' coloured Twists.

*A large variety of Articles suitable for Christmas Boxes and New Year's Gifts.*

2000 Pieces of English and American ROOM PAPERING, from 6d. per piece upwards; Paper window Curtains, very handsome.

ALSO,

A choice lot of TEAS, very cheap; moist and London Loaf SUGAR, Puncheons Molasses, superior Currants, Raisins, Candied Citron, Spices of all kinds, Starch, Soap, Candles, Mustard, Fig Blue, Indigo, Logwood, Redwood, Alum, Sole Leather, &c. &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber at his usual low rates, for PROMPT PAYMENT.

HENRY HASZARD.

Great George-street, Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1852.

### Mrs. Forsyth

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Charlottetown and its vicinity, and of the Island in general, that she has just received a

FALL SUPPLY

of all articles in her line. Some very handsome Embroidered Dresses, Artificial Flowers, and Patterns Berlin Work, will be found to merit inspection; Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, Alpacas, and a variety of other articles in the Millinery line, of the best fabric and finest quality, cheap for Cash.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1852.

### FALL SUPPLY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, MILLINERY, &c. &c.

Just arrived per Barque *Sir Alexander*, from England.

WM. HEARD.

Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1852.

### WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM ELLIOT & Co., of BOSTON, United States, Merchants, have constantly on hand at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, a large supply of the following articles which will be disposed of as low as they can possibly be imported for viz:—

Tea, Chocolate, Cocoa, Crushed Sugar, Coffee, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Navy Bread, Cheese, Spirits, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Resin, Pitch, Tar, Buckets and Tubs, &c.

Please apply to their Agent,

HENRY PALMER.

September 28, 1852.

### Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at the Premises, Corner of Pownal and Water Streets, opposite the Establishment of the Hon. W. W. Lord:

Puns. choice Retailing MOLASSES
Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR
Bbls. do. do., bright
Bbls. superfine Canada FLOUR
Boxes Liverpool SOAP
Boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO
Bags Jamaica and Cuba COFFEE
Bags steam-wrought NAILS, very superior
Chests Congou TEA
Half-do. Souchong do.
Boxes Cast Steel AXES and HATCHETS
Canada square STOVES, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30 inches
Boxes "Whitemore's" WOOL CARDS

With the usual variety of other articles.

ALSO,

25,000 Havanna SEGARS, } will be sold a
1 Case Bay State SHAWLS } bargain.

WILLIAM T. PAW.

Charlottetown, Jan. 11. 3m

### Glasgow and Manchester House.

DAVID WILSON, No. 2, RICHMOND STREET, has JUST RECEIVED, per Brig *Alexander*, from Liverpool, pool, and other arrivals from Halifax, a large addition to hisvery extensive STOCK of

BRITISH, EAST INDIA, AMERICAN, and WEST INDIA GOODS.

Among which he begs particularly to recommend to notice, a very choice selection of articles suitable for the Season, consisting of Woollen Shawls, Tweeds, Orleans, Scotch Tartans, Ermine Cloaking, Black Lace Flouncing, Lady Mayoress and Duchess Shawls, Cashmere Dresses, Woollen Broad Cloths, of all colours, Flannels, Bed Quilts, Great Coats, Blankets, Carpeting, Marseilles Counterpanes, &c., &c.

ALSO.

A general assortment of Teas, Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Snuff, Drugs, Oils, Window Glass, Crockeryware, Glassware, Fancy Soaps, Confectionery, &c., &c., all of which he offers at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.

No. 2, Richmond Street, Nov. 10, 1852.

### THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—22 *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

*Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island*—

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. P. Sawers.

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.

Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.

St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

### NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE AND Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London

*Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island. *T. H. Haviland, Esq., Hon. Charles Hensley, F. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at considerably reduced premium.

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

### Fire! Fire! Fire!!

*Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.*

THIS can only be done by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only Office where claims for loss can be met, without reference to a foreign Company.

Blank forms of application, and any other information can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Kent Street.

April 6, 1852.

### ALLIANCE
*LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.*

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
*Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.*

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

### CASH.

CASH PAID for good *OATS, BARLEY, WOOL, SHEEP-SKINS, OATMEAL.*

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, March, 26th 1853. 3wn19

### Winter Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for transmission to the neighbouring Provinces, Newfoundland, and the United States, during the ensuing Winter, will be made up every FRIDAY at noon, commencing on Friday, the 16th December; and the Mails for England will be made up on that day and on the days following:—

Friday, March 26. Friday, April 8.
Friday, April 22.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

Letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, will require to be forwarded on the 18th January and 11th March.

General Post Office, Nov. 29, 1852.

### BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells, with the *best* description of Hangings.

These Bells are made from the *best* stock, and the small sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many *recent* improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, in extraordinary vibration.

Nearly 9,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have fifteen Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the "best Bells for sonorousness and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to the getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old Copper. Old Clocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

A. MENEELY'S SONS.

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1853.

☞ Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Haszard's Book and Stationery Store. 10m

ALL Persons indebted either by Mortgage, Judgment, Bond, Promissory Note or otherwise, to THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of this Island, are desired forthwith to make payment of the respective sums due by them as aforesaid to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney, to receive and give the necessary discharges for the same. And all Persons to whom the said Thomas Heath Haviland is indebted, are requested to furnish their Accounts for payment.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

### MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown.

February 1, 1853.

### BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. James's Congregation intend holding a BAZAAR on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JULY next, in aid of the funds of the Church—the chief object being to liquidate the debt upon it. The Temperance Hall has been secured for the purpose. Contributions in Materials, Work, &c. will be thankfully received by the following Ladies who form the Committee:—

MRS. ANDERSON, MRS. FORGAN,
— LYDIARD, — MCINTOSH,
— MACKIESON, — PURDIE,
— SNODGRASS, — WALKINSHAW.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

### WILLIAM STRAIGHT,
*HATTER,*

BEGS to inform his friends that he still continues the re-fitting, cleaning, and stiffening of Beaver and Silk Hats.

Gentlemen's Clothes cleaned and made equal to new. JIM CROWS made from the Island wool; old ones done up. Prices low. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Miles from Town, and at James Reid's tailor, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

### J. S. DEALEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Ship Broker,
*No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.*

☞ Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe; the British Provinces, West Indies, Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places.

### COTTAGE TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st June next, that very convenient and pleasantly situated Cottage near the Head of Prince Street, now in the occupation of JOHN BRECKEN, Esq. Apply to

G. R. GOODMAN.

April 2, 1853.

### For Sale, or to Let,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-house, and Premises, and Lot of LAND, in Georgetown, No. 8, Third Range, Letter B. Application to be made to D. WILSON, Charlottetown, or to WILLIAM SANDERSON, Esq., Georgetown.

Nov. 16, 1852.

### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE, Out House and premises, situate in Cumberland Street, near the residence of Dr. Jenkins. Enquire of JAMES CURTIS on the premises, or of

March 9. F. W. HALES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that in order to dispose of his valuable Stock of Woolen, Cotton, Silk and Linen *Goods*, Hats, Furs, Carpetings, Glass, Earthenware and China, &c.,—he will until the 1st of MAY next, allow 5 *per cent.*, on all purchases, for *CASH* on delivery.

WILLIAM HEARD.

On Hand—A few Tons of Anthracite Culm, Figure Heads, Coal Tar, Bath Brick.

200 TONS of *HEMLOCK TIMBER* wanted, for a Breastwork, to be delivered by the 1st JUNE next, apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

☞ Those Persons whose Accounts are twelve months overdue, are hereby notified, that legal steps will be resorted to, if required, unless settled at once.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to leave the Island for a short period, particularly requests all persons that are indebted to him, to make early payment of their respective amounts to Mr. W. B. WELLNER who is duly empowered to receive and give discharges for the same.

J. WEATHERBIE.

Charlottetown, March 17th. 1852, 1m

### NOTICE.

THE *TENANTS* of THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., on Townships Numbers 43 and 56 and other Lands in this Island, are requested to make immediate payment of the amount of Rent due by them to the Subscriber; who is duly authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN DAVIS, the Elder, of Charlottetown, Baker, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same for adjustment duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

CAROLINE GREEN, Executrix.

Ch. Town, 7th March, 1853. 6wn15

### ADMINISTRATION.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late CONRAD YOUNKER, of York River, Farmer, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the Subscribers for settlement; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. They also caution all persons from transacting any business relative to the said Estate through any other party than themselves.

JOHN MOORE, } Executors.
ROBERT HOOPER, }

March 30. 3m20x

### MARE FOR SALE.

A MARE, in foal, four years old, will be sold, or exchanged for a heavy Horse. Enquire at this Office. March 30. tfn20

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has commenced the business of

*COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,*

in the Store lately occupied by F. P. NORTON, Esq., Queen Street, and trusts by promptness and punctuality to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their support.

JAMES MORRIS.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1853.

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late LAWRENCE WILLIAM GALL, Esq. of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the subscriber for settlement—and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

LOUISA GALL, Administratrix.

Charlottetown, March 21st, 1853.

### Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853. (All the papers)

FOUND, on the night of the 3d inst., between Boughaw Inn and De Sable, a *LEATHER HAT BOX* with a Brass Lock thereon. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, on application at the De Sable Post Office.

GEORGE MABEY.

Sable, March 25, 1853.

### The Old Established Hat and Clothes Renovating Business,

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favours, intimates, that he continues to work at the above, in cleaning Gentleman's Clothes of every description; also, re-stiffening and cleaning Beaver, Silk, and Felt Hats, in his usual satisfactory style.

J. HOBBS, Hatter, &c.

Orders left at Mr. J. Williams's, or at the Subscriber's, will be promptly attended to.

April 2, 1853. 3m

WANTED immediately, by the Subscriber, a FARMING MAN who thoroughly understands the routine of farming labour.

Wm. SWABEY, Mount Stewart.

### GOOD BARLEY.

GOOD BARLEY bought at BRIGHTON BREWERY.

March 10, 1853.

*JUST RECEIVED,*
### Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion,
*PUBLISHED IN BOSTON, MASS.,*

WILL commence on the 1st of January, 1853, a new Volume—being Volume IV—of this elegant Illuminated Journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the price is to be greatly reduced. The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and, therefore, offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvement in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of prices, will vastly improve his already splendidly illustrated journal. Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department, as well as in the literary character of the paper; so that the Pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also as to challenge increased respect, for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short, the whole paper will be far superior to anything ever yet offered to the public by the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Alice B. Neal, Miss Phœbe Carey, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. S. P. Daughty. Mrs. C. A. Hayden, Mrs. R. T. Eldridge, Mrs. E. R. B. Waldo, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Hon. Wm. Herbert, T. B. Read, T. S. Arthur, A. J. H. Duganne, Epes Sargent, George W. Dewey, Francis A. Durivage, Park Benjamin, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Benj. Perley Poore, &c., &c.

The following are the terms of the paper:—One Subscriber, one year, $3.00; two subscribers, $5.00; four subscribers, $9.00; eight subscribers, $16.00. The paper will be for sale at all the periodical depots throughout the country, after the 1st of January, at 6 cents per copy.

☞ Any paper inserting the above editorially, with this paragraph, shall receive the Pictorial one year.

Subscriptions received at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore.

### 1853.
### New York Illustrated News.
*$3 per year.*

P. T. BARNUM, Special Partner; H. D. & A. E. BEACH, General Partners.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published weekly, and contains sixteen large pages, filled with a great variety of interesting reading matter and numerous larges and handsome engravings. It is intended that this paper shall be a FAITHFUL and BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD, in which scenes and events in this and other countries, sketches and views in all parts of the Globe, Portraits of Public Men, Scenes in our National Capitol, Autographs and Biographies of Eminent Characters, and all matters of general interest to the Community, will be found PROMPTLY ILLUSTRATED. Due attention will be paid to the RELIGIOUS, SCIENTIFIC, and AGRICULTURAL interests of the Country.

A large and handsome engravings, of national interest, is now in course of preparation by the eminent artist F. O. Darley, and will be presented to subscribers.

At the conclusion of each volume, a handsome title page and index will be gratuitously furnished by the publishers. The publishers will procure, at low rates, the uniform binding of the volumes, when desired.

The "Illustrated News and Home Journal," will be supplied to mail subscribers one year for four dollars.

On receipt of orders for back numbers which are on hand will be imediately sent, and missing numbers supplied as soon thereafter as possible. The back numbers of the first volume will be supplied

G. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

HISTORY of the Mission of the Secession Church in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, only 1s. 6d. for sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S, Book Store.

### REMOVAL.
### Mrs. SELDON.

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the liberal patronage received from her friends, and begs to inform them, that she has removed to that commodious house opposite the NEW TEMPERANCE HALL, where she trusts, by keeping on hand a supply of the best *GINGER BEER, LEMON SYRUP, &c.*, to merit a continuance of their favors. Families, Picnic Parties, &c., supplied with any quantity. A few respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated.

June 1, 1852.

### The Old Clydesdale Columbus,

WILL stand for the Season at Cape Traverse, (once a fortnight, commencing on the 1st day of May, and ending the 20th July,) at Mr. Thomas Hooper's, Bedeque, at Townsend's Corner, at M'Dougall's, Malpeque, at Gillespie's, New London, at Henry Simpson's, Cavendish, at Halloran's, Malpeque, at Widow Todd's, Scotch settlement, at McCallum's, Crapaud, at Hockin's, Tryon.

CALEB POOLEY, Groom.

Cape Traverse, March 6, 1853. 2m2ia

### STATESMAN.

THE handsome and well-known Horse STATESMAN will serve for the season, commencing on the 2d of May, through New Glasgow, Cavendish, New London, Malpeque, New Annan, Bedeque, Tryon, Crapaud, and De Sable; and return home through Long Creek and West River; and in Charlottetown once a fortnight, at Mr. Geo. Foster's; and alternately once a fortnight at the above-named places, for the season. This Horse is of a handsome Bay colour, with remarkably good action, and his Stock is much admired throughout the Island. Residence Old York River Road, distance 5 miles from Charlottetown.

JOHN STOCKMAN.

March 26, 1853. 5w1in

### Young Saladin for Sale.

THIS very superior Entire Horse five years old is offered for sale. He stands 15 hands 1 inch high, is of a beautiful black colour and has strong bone and sinew; he is remarkably good tempered, very gentle either in harness or saddle. His sire is the celebrated Blood Horse SALADIN imported in the year 1846 by the Royal Agricultural Society—his mother was a strong and valuable animal of the Greenwich breed and produced excellent stock. A prize was awarded to him at the Royal Agricultural Society's show in 1849, for the class of Blood horses of the Saladin Breed.

Half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain on security until the close of the next season, on approved security.—Apply at Hazard's Gazette Office. March 16, 1853.

WANTED to CHARTER, a VESSEL of about Fifty Tons burthen, for ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, at the opening of the navigation. An early application will secure a Charter. Apply to R. BELL.

Queen Square, March 24. 4w19

### For Freight or Charter.

THE substantial and well built Brigantine *Jane*, burthen 118 tons, old measurement GEORGE CRAWFORD master, will take Charter for any Port in the United States, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, will be ready for sea on the opening of the Navigation.—Apply to EDWARD CRAWFORD, Tryon.

March 14th 1853. 1m



# HAS

Established 1823.

Haszard's Gaze
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprie
Published every Wednesday and S
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. I
TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s.
in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISI
For the first insertion, occupying th
including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 l
3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d
30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d.
line. One fourth of the above for each
Advertisements sent without limitatio
until forbid.


## UNCLE TOM'S CA

CHAP. XVII.—(*Conclu*

The Pursuit.—Phineas Fletcher —The Attack.—What is Hero ture of Tom Loker.—The Nature.

A LITTLE while after supper a lar on drew up before the door; the starlight, and Phineas jumped from his seat to arrange George walked out of the door on one arm and his wife on the was firm, his face settled and re and Simeon came out after them

"You get out a moment," those inside, "and let me fix wagon, there, for the women-folk

"Here are the two buffaloes "Make the seats as comfortable hard riding all night."

Jim came out first, and carefu his old mother, who clung to his anxiously about, as if she expec every moment.

"Jim, are your pistols all George, in a low, firm voice.

"Yes, indeed," said Jim.

"And you're no doubt what they come!"

"I rather think I haven't," ing open his broad chest, and breath. "Do you think, I'll ther again!"

During this brief colloquy taking her leave of her kind fri was handed into the carriage creeping into the back part w down among the buffalo-skins, muh was next handed in and sea and Jim placed on a rough-boa them, and Phineas mounted in

"Farewell, my friends!" sai without.

"God bless you!" answered And the wagon drove off, rat over the frozen road.

There was no opportunity f on account of the roughness of noise of the wheels. The ve rumbled on, through long, da woodland, over wide dreary and down valleys, and on, on, hour after hour. The child s and lay heavily in his mother's frightened old woman at last f and even Eliza, as the night w her anxieties insufficient to kee closing. Phineas seemed, on briskest of the company, and drive with whistling certain like songs as he went on.

But about three o'clock, Geo the hasty and decided click o coming behind them at some dist Phineas by the elbow. Phinea horses and listened.

"That must be Michael," he I know the sound of his gallop;" and stretched his head anxious road.

A man riding in hot haste descried at the top of a distant

"There he is, I do believe! George and Jim both sprang before they knew what they stood intensely silent, with th towards the expected messenge Now he went down into a val could not see him; but they h hasty tramp, rising nearer and they saw him emerge on the nence, within hail.

"Yes, that's Michael!" said raising his voice, "Hallo, th

"Phineas! is that thee!"

"Yes: what news!—are the

"Right on behind, eight or with brandy, swearing and many wolves!"

And just as he spoke, a bre faint sound of galloping horseme

"In with you—quick, h Phineas. "If you must fight, a piece a-head." And, with th jumped in, and Phineas lashed the horseman keeping close be wagon rattled, jumped, almos frozen ground; but plainer, came the noise of pursuing h The women heard it, and, loo out, saw, far in the rear, on t tant hill, a party of men loo the red-streaked sky of early hill, and their pursuers had sight of their wagon, whos covered top made it conspicuo tance, and a loud yell of brut forward on the wind. Eliz strained her child closer to he woman prayed and groaned, Jim clenched their pistols wi despair. The pursuers gaine the carriage made a sudden t them near a ledge of a steep that rose in an isolated ridge large lot, which was, all arou and smooth. This isolated rocks, rose up black and brightening sky, and seemed and concealment. It was a to Phineas, who had been fami in his hunting days; and it was he had been racing his horses.

"Now, for it!" said he, s