

HARZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince

Edward Island, Saturday, May 7, 1853.

New Series, No. 31.

Hazard's Gazette. An experienced surgeon, would call the attention of Mrs. Winslow, to the use of her Syrup for children, relieves them from pain, allays the gout, reduces inflammation, & cures. Dependable rest to yourselves, and children.

quantities of Mrs. Winslow's past six years, several believe, it has relieved the children, either for the cure or for the cure of children, whether it arises from pain, allays the gout, reduces inflammation, & cures. Dependable rest to yourselves, and children.

GEORGE T. HARZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.

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For gas lamps, occupying the space of 4 feet, including head, 25—30 lines, 20—25 lines, 30—35 lines, 35—40 lines, 40—45 lines, 45—50 lines, 50—55 lines, 55—60 lines, 60—65 lines, 65—70 lines, 70—75 lines, 75—80 lines, 80—85 lines, 85—90 lines, 90—95 lines, 95—100 lines, 100—105 lines, 105—110 lines, 110—115 lines, 115—120 lines, 120—125 lines, 125—130 lines, 130—135 lines, 135—140 lines, 140—145 lines, 145—150 lines, 150—155 lines, 155—160 lines, 160—165 lines, 165—170 lines, 170—175 lines, 175—180 lines, 180—185 lines, 185—190 lines, 190—195 lines, 195—200 lines, 200—205 lines, 205—210 lines, 210—215 lines, 215—220 lines, 220—225 lines, 225—230 lines, 230—235 lines, 235—240 lines, 240—245 lines, 245—250 lines, 250—255 lines, 255—260 lines, 260—265 lines, 265—270 lines, 270—275 lines, 275—280 lines, 280—285 lines, 285—290 lines, 290—295 lines, 295—300 lines, 300—305 lines, 305—310 lines, 310—315 lines, 315—320 lines, 320—325 lines, 325—330 lines, 330—335 lines, 335—340 lines, 340—345 lines, 345—350 lines, 350—355 lines, 355—360 lines, 360—365 lines, 365—370 lines, 370—375 lines, 375—380 lines, 380—385 lines, 385—390 lines, 390—395 lines, 395—400 lines, 400—405 lines, 405—410 lines, 410—415 lines, 415—420 lines, 420—425 lines, 425—430 lines, 430—435 lines, 435—440 lines, 440—445 lines, 445—450 lines, 450—455 lines, 455—460 lines, 460—465 lines, 465—470 lines, 470—475 lines, 475—480 lines, 480—485 lines, 485—490 lines, 490—495 lines, 495—500 lines, 500—505 lines, 505—510 lines, 510—515 lines, 515—520 lines, 520—525 lines, 525—530 lines, 530—535 lines, 535—540 lines, 540—545 lines, 545—550 lines, 550—555 lines, 555—560 lines, 560—565 lines, 565—570 lines, 570—575 lines, 575—580 lines, 580—585 lines, 585—590 lines, 590—595 lines, 595—600 lines, 600—605 lines, 605—610 lines, 610—615 lines, 615—620 lines, 620—625 lines, 625—630 lines, 630—635 lines, 635—640 lines, 640—645 lines, 645—650 lines, 650—655 lines, 655—660 lines, 660—665 lines, 665—670 lines, 670—675 lines, 675—680 lines, 680—685 lines, 685—690 lines, 690—695 lines, 695—700 lines, 700—705 lines, 705—710 lines, 710—715 lines, 715—720 lines, 720—725 lines, 725—730 lines, 730—735 lines, 735—740 lines, 740—745 lines, 745—750 lines, 750—755 lines, 755—760 lines, 760—765 lines, 765—770 lines, 770—775 lines, 775—780 lines, 780—785 lines, 785—790 lines, 790—795 lines, 795—800 lines, 800—805 lines, 805—810 lines, 810—815 lines, 815—820 lines, 820—825 lines, 825—830 lines, 830—835 lines, 835—840 lines, 840—845 lines, 845—850 lines, 850—855 lines, 855—860 lines, 860—865 lines, 865—870 lines, 870—875 lines, 875—880 lines, 880—885 lines, 885—890 lines, 890—895 lines, 895—900 lines, 900—905 lines, 905—910 lines, 910—915 lines, 915—920 lines, 920—925 lines, 925—930 lines, 930—935 lines, 935—940 lines, 940—945 lines, 945—950 lines, 950—955 lines, 955—960 lines, 960—965 lines, 965—970 lines, 970—975 lines, 975—980 lines, 980—985 lines, 985—990 lines, 990—995 lines, 995—1000 lines.

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company are hereby notified that two-thirds of all the shares of the said Company having been subscribed, the incorporation is hereby referred to be held, at the next session of the General Assembly, the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing Directors of the said Company, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation passed the last Session of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

The public are likewise informed, that in pursuance also of the directions of the said Act, a Book of additional subscriptions has been opened at the Office of the Chairman (Mr. Brenan), and that such Book will continue open for Twenty Days from this date, for Subscriptions to the amount of not more than twenty Shares each.

Shareholders and intending Shareholders are notified, that a call of Twenty-five per cent. upon each Share has been this day ordered; and that payment of the same will be received by the said Chairman (Mr. Brenan), with whom the original Shares have been deposited, or before the 5th day of May next.

DANIEL BRENNAN,
CHARLES YOUNG,
CHARLES HENSLY.
JOSEPH POPE
GEORGE BURKE,
JAMES WALKINSHAW,
FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
HENRY HARZARD,
JAMES ANDERSON,
JAMES DOUGLAS HARZARD,
GEORGE BEER,
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS.

Committee Room, Charlottetown
Gas Light Company, April 10, 1853.

CHARLOTTETOWN Horticultural Society.

A Meeting of the Committee of Management of the above Society, was determined that there should be three Exhibitions of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables for the ensuing year, viz: on the last Wednesday in May, the last Wednesday in August, and the last Wednesday in October.

The following are the articles for which Prizes will be awarded in the Exhibition of May, viz:

Gourds, or Pumpkins, or Gourds,	2 prises.
Moss Rose, crimson,	1 do.
" pink,	1 do.
" white,	1 do.
" yellow,	1 do.
Cleome,	1 do.
Calceolaria,	1 do.
Begonia,	1 do.
Cactus, prickly,	1 do.
" smooth leaved,	1 do.
Alocasia,	1 do.
Wallflower, single,	1 do.
" double,	1 do.
For the rare Plant,	3 do.
Chinese Peacock,	1 do.
Mystis, broad leaved,	1 do.
" narrow do.	1 do.
Flax, flowering,	1 do.
" do. leaves,	1 do.
Carnations, do. do.,	1 do.
Lily in pot,	1 do.
Best Begon in pot,	1 do.
" Pansy, do.	1 do.
Bouquet of Flowers,	1 do.
" do. Moss Rose, red	2 do.
" and white,	1 do.
Pot of Mignonette,	1 do.

For the best group of Gourds, in bloom, not less than 4 plants,

Bouquet of Roses, do. 1 do.

Na. Plant having taken a 1st Prize, will be allowed to compete except as belonging to a group.

THE STABES:

Best Box of Letters,

" Radios,

" Crocus and Mustard,

" Hundred of Cuttings Plants, raised under glass,

" Small Asparagus, not less than 25,

" Rhubarb,

" 100 hundred of Cutting Plants, raised in the open air.

There will also be Prizes given for the first dish of Green Peas, not less than a pint; first set of French Beans, not less than 60; first set of Spinach, pease, &c. Corn, &c. &c. Asparagus, &c. — brought into Market fair, &c. &c. &c. Certificate of Merit will be given to the best article in each class.

By Order of JOHN LAWSON, Secy.

St. John, March 1853. Sixty.

BOATS.

At this time, the Hon. Mr. St. Clare, established in the Bay of Fundy, engaged to

undertake the building of Fishery, & other

Boats, &c. of all kinds, less than 20 ft. long, &c.

At this time, he is making preparations for a larger

and more extended business, and that, for the purpose

of commanding a passage who may desire him with

Ordnance, &c. following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for him: —

Captain WATERFORD, of the Steamer "Reed,"

Mr. G. V. HARZARD, Charlottetown, &c. &c.

Mr. W. M. McLEWIS, Linkester, Summerside,

Nicholas, & Co., Charlottetown, &c. &c.

Boats of any description, dimensions or load (less than 20 ft. long) will be delivered in Charlottetown, or elsewhere, by prompt & judicious Workmen, and materials will be supplied for the same.

It is now one of these infinitely golden moments which kindles the whole landscape into one blaze of glory, and makes the winter sparkle like the fire in robes of golden sunlight, where whirring winged vessels glided through the gloom, and shone like so many spirits, and little golden stars studded through the gloom, and rolled down like diamonds as they travelled in the sun.

CHARLES MCQUARRIE.

De Sale, April 19, 1853.

At nearly 100 ft. of water, 14 or 15 years ago, my father employed by Captain McQuarie, & Co.,

then Master of the "Reed,"

John St. John, distance 3 miles from

John St. John, distance 3 miles from</

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, MAY 7.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 1858.
Mr. COLIN's EXPLANATION of the conduct
of GOVERNMENT Members of Assembly
in reference to certain matters which had
occurred in the House, in the course of the Session,
a consideration of which affected the
character of the Attorney General.

HON. CHARLES YOUNG.
[This explanation was made on Friday, 18th April, the day after Mr. Young had delivered a speech, in the Legislative Council, in defence of his official conduct in connection with the said matter; and on which occasion the Hon. Mr. COLBECK and several other members of the Assembly were present in the Legislative Council Chamber.]

Legislative Council Chamber.]
Hon. Mr. COLES—Mr Speaker, as I may not

How, Mr. COLLEGE.—Mr Speaker, as I may not again before the close of the session, have an opportunity of taking notice of some insinuations and charges, made by the Hon. Charles Young, in the Legislative Council, concerning the debate, in this House, on the Salaries Bill, I crave the indulgence of the House, for a short time, for that purpose. In noticing the remarks of that gentleman, in reference to the members of the Government, I am quite free from all ill-feeling towards him on account of any allusion which he made to me, personally, in the course of his remarks; and, I hope, I shall readily obtain credit with you, sir, and the House generally, for this declaration, when it is remembered how earnestly, I defended him when his official conduct was impugned before this House. I, indeed, feel that, in vindicating him, I could not have gone farther, had he been my brother; and over any intemperate or unjustifiable remark, to which, in his excited state of mind, he may have given utterance, I am very willing to throw the mantle of charity. But I am very far from being inclined to subscribe to

am very far from being prepared to subscribe to the truth of all the doctrines, laid down by that gentleman, as to the principles which he professes to think ought to govern the members of the Executive Council, under Responsible Government. In the first place, I cannot agree with him when he says that, let a member of the Executive Council do right or wrong, it is the bounden duty of the rest to support and defend him. Now, sir, this is a new version of Responsible Government; and, so far as I am concerned, I wish it to be distinctly understood that, in accepting the Leadership of the Government, I entered into no such compact; and that neither will I subscribe, nor lend my support to any such doctrine. Of the three deadly shafts which that gentleman says were let fly against him, the first, he says, was the judgment of this House concerning his proceedings under the Land Assessment Act, for the non-payment of the tax. Now, Sir, as I was of opinion that he was sustained, in his proceedings, by the Act, I conceived it to be my duty to vindicate his conduct. I accordingly did so; and, I will take the liberty to add, I think more effectually than he has since done himself; and, at the very time, when, as he says, the members of the Government in this House had forsaken him, I was here contending against two learned members of the Bar, for the construction which he had put upon the Act. Besides, no member of the Government accused him of improper proceedings in that case. It was merely said by them that it would be much better to amend the Act, so as to remove all doubt, for the future, as to the construction which ought to be put upon it, and the course of legal proceedings to be taken, under it, by the Attorney General; and a Bill for that purpose was accordingly introduced, and passed with the unanimous consent of the House. With reference to the passing of that Bill, he says he expected better things from the members of the Government in this House. I suppose he means, sir, that we ought to have allowed him to proceed under the old Act, and to pocket, annually, the amount of something like one hundred pounds, taken out of the pockets of poor men, instead of six or seven, as charged and received by his predecessor in office. But it strikes me, sir, that if he were really as independent of, and regardless, as he professes to be of the pounds, shillings, and pence, to which his official practice entitles him, he would himself have been the first to seek an amendment of the Act; for, I contend, Sir, that, although the Act may have borne him out in his proceedings, yet his conduct has brought, and was calculated to bring, obloge upon the Government;—not indeed because the Government could justly be held responsible for those proceedings; for, if according to law, it was not in the power of the Government to interfere concerning them. With respect to a word in the preamble of the Bill at which he has taken offence, as considering himself unhandsomely reflected upon by it, I am very sure it was not inserted with any intention to wound his feelings; but I will say that I think that if he had done his duty as the principal Crown Law Officer, he would have drafted the Bill himself; and, had he done so, he might have consulted his own taste and feelings, as to its language, and made it as gentle and pleasant as he pleased. As a proof, however, that the objectionable expression in the preamble does not reflect upon him, I will read it.

tered up against

tered up against him for ten times the amount he owed. And, Sir, although it may be mortifying to the feelings of the Attorney General to have his professional conduct censured by this House, I cannot agree with him that the members of the Government having seats in it ought to vindicate or defend him, right or wrong. But, Sir, had he confined his remarks to this case, he should not have thought it necessary to notice him as I have done; for, in my opinion, he was not perfect liberty to vindicate his own professional conduct, if he could, even although it should be at the expense of his brother members of the Government. He boasts of his disregard for the pounds, shillings, and pence, derived from the Government; but yet the limitation of his official income, which he denominates Shaft No. 3, appears to have been that which pierced him most deeply. If in truth, however, he does not value the Government money, and can live without it, the prospect of losing it ought not, in any way, to annoy him. It might indeed be almost beneath notice, if it amounted to no more than the amount of fees which was received by the Solicitor General; for it was very well known to Mr. Young that that amount was not a sufficient inducement to cause an attorney to give up his chance of private business; and he, himself, was obliged to bring over, from Nova Scotia, a young lawyer to assist him with the Crown prosecutions, because there was not to be found a member of our Bar so deeply imbued with liberal principles as to stand against the shafts of toryism, and accept of the Solicitorship. That the amount of fees paid to the Solicitor General, by the Government, was a mere trifle, all would admit, particularly when it was considered that owing to the multiplicity of affairs, not official, in which Mr. Young was engaged, the Government had frequently been obliged to call in and consult the Solicitor General, in his stead; and that, on all such occasions his attendance and advice had been given without extravagant fees. That, in his charges to the Government, he had been most moderate, was evident from what had been stated, with reference to them, by the Attorney General in his defence, and advanced by him, as a reason for his opposing the Salaries Bill, when he said the fees of the Solicitor General amounted to no more than £20 last year. But it ought to be remembered that the Salaries Bill was not a Government measure, but was simply a Bill introduced by a member of the House, on his own mere motion; and I cannot see either that there was any necessity for making it a Government measure by calling a Council to consult the Attorney General about it. And, in its result, I cannot see that that gentleman had much cause of complaint. He stated, to some members of the Government, that he would be satisfied if he got £400, per annum, in lieu of all fees. Now the House has agreed to fix his Salary at £350 a year, and, besides to allow him to retain the land-tax fees, and all fees received by him in the Vice-Admiralty Court, the last of which, I believe, alone amounted to £150 last year. As to the labor performed by that gentleman, in the Government, to which he has alluded, I can safely say that there are other members of the Government who give up ten times as much of their time, as he does of his, for the furtherance of public business, and yet receive nothing for it. I do not, however, wish that every member of the Government should work for nothing; but I think that, if the Attorney General be allowed £350, and the Solicitor General £100 a-year, the work will be better done; and that, of such an arrangement, neither gentleman ought to complain. Mr. Young having declared that he has tendered his resignation, the operation of the Bill will, in all probability, affect not him, but the new Attorney General, who, consequently will know, from the first, what he has to depend upon; and I am persuaded that the Clerk of Crown can have no reason to complain of the allowance which the Bill provides for him. As, in consequence of his own declaration, the Attorney General can no longer be accounted a member of the Executive Council, I shall refrain from taking any further notice of his onslaught on the Government; but yet I can scarcely help saying that he will be very fortunate if all his friends act as faithfully by him, as his brother members of the Government have done. Not many members of it, I can assure him, would have met with as much indulgence as he has received; and, had he only been as mindful of his own interests, as his brother members were desirous of promoting them, he would never have had occasion to make such an exhibition of mortified feelings in the Legislative Council as he has done. It is with much regret, I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I have had to make this explanation; for I am convinced that no Government, in any country, ever worked more harmoniously than the present Government of Prince Edward Island did, from the time of its formation, up to the commencement of this Session. The only disagreeable occurrence which has arisen to interrupt the harmony of its operations, is that to which it has just been my painful duty to advert: and I trust it will be the last.

and the conversation turning upon the proposition of allowing a fixed salary to the Queen's Printer, he declared that no person who knew anything about the business would ever dream of such a thing: it was, he said, perfectly ridiculous, and could never be carried out with any thing like even-handed justice to the printer and the public; certainly, however, admit that the establishing of an equitable salary, in lieu of fees, for the services of the Attorney General, is quite a feasible project; although I am not satisfied that it will enable us to effect any saving of the public money. If, therefore, the Committee are disposed to agree to the clause for establishing a salary for that office, I shall not oppose it. When it is agreed to with a blank, we may then, by a reference to the sentiments expressed against the Government by that officer, be enabled to determine at what amount his salary ought to be fixed. If, on examination of those accounts, however, it shall be found that any of the charges are excessive or unwarranted; it will be our duty so to deal with them that they shall not be allowed unduly to swell the average amount of his fees, on which the salary is to be fixed. Some charges which ought not to have been made will be found in the statement of his accounts for his first year; but in that year only I believe. The examination having been carefully made, it will then be easy for us to say whether we can, with due regard to justice, fix the salary at such an amount as will ensure a saving of the public money; and we may decide accordingly. I may state, for the information of the Committee, that I had a conversation with the Attorney General this morning, in the course of which he told me that he would much rather have a salary,—the amount of which should be fairly determined by the average amount of his fees,—than have his accounts taken up, every session, by the House, and commented upon by every member at his pleasure.

Hon. Mr. Forn. To deliberate concerning the amount of salary which it would be proper to allow the Attorney General, in lieu of fees, would, as to any beneficial result for the country, be labor lost, unless the salary established should be for and on account of all the public services to be rendered by him. Unless it should be so fixed, the country would gain nothing at all by the change. The hon. member for the second District of King's County (Hon. Mr. Whelan) had surprised him, by stating that the Attorney General's services concerning Bonds given to secure the payment of dues were gratuitous. On that point, the hon. gentleman (Mr. W.) surely labored under a very strange mistake; for he could assure him that the Attorney General's services in that line were not, in any way gratuitous. The Attorney General, in fact, rendered no gratuitous services: so far, was he from doing so, that he never even wrote a letter, in his official capacity, without taking care to charge for it. As to the state of the office of the Attorney General, and the variety of unofficial business transacted in it, he (Hon. Mr. Pope) was by no means satisfied with it: and he would, he thought, be little mindful of his duty, either as a member of the Government, or of the Assembly, if he could express any more favorable opinion concerning it. The hon. member for the Second District of Queen's County (Hon. Mr. Whelan) had strongly insisted upon the propriety of allowing the Attorney General a liberal salary, (in the event of his fees being commuted for a fixed annual allowance,) in order that he might have sufficient means to maintain the dignity of his office, by his style of living. He the Hon. Mr. Pope) was also of opinion that a certain dignity ought to attach to so high and important an office, as that of the Attorney General; but he thought, the preservation of that dignity was little regarded, when the incumbent thereof was actually engaged in prosecuting, in the very same office as that in which he transacted his official duties, a multiplicity of other avocations. If the official income of the Attorney General was not sufficient to maintain him, in such a degree of respectability as comported with the dignity of his office, without his being obliged to eke out that income by engaging in a variety of other non-professional pursuits, it certainly ought to be made sufficient; for it could not be denied that the necessity of embarking in other concerns, in no way connected with his official or professional business, and the transacting of the affairs of such concerns in the office of the Attorney General was a positive degradation of the office. It was true, as the Hon. the Speaker had observed, that the appointment to the office of Attorney General was the direct stepping-stone to that of Chief Justice; and, therefore, a due regard to the dignity of the office would induce the House, in the event of their annexing it to a fixed salary to make the established allowance so liberal that the incumbent should not feel himself under any necessity of having recourse to such unprofessional avocations as those to which he had adverted. But, if the fees of the Attorney General should be commuted for a fixed Salary, it would, he thought, be necessary to add a clause to the Bill to compel that officer, either to go on all the circuits himself, or to pay the Solicitor General for doing so, in his stead; and, if at any time, in the event of such a provision being made, the Attorney General should feel himself obliged to devote any part of his own especial duties upon the Solicitor, it ought to be provided that, for the performance of such services, the Solicitor General should be suitably remunerated. If the Attorney General were allowed a sufficient Salary, the claims of the country and the Government upon him for his official services would be much stronger than they were at present; so much so, that it would be the express duty of the Government, with respect to that Officer, to take care and allow no shuffling, or undue postponement, on his part, in the performance of any of his official duties; and, therefore, under such an arrangement, the greatest punctuality and efficiency, in his department, might reasonably be expected. As to the establishing of a Salary for the Queen's Printer, to be in lieu of charges for all work required at his hands, by the Government, for the public service, he (Hon. Mr. Pope) did not think that it was likely they could effect the proposed commutation upon an equitable basis; they could, it appeared to him, have no sure and direct guidance to the attainment of such an object. The only reference, with a view to just data in the matter, which they could make, was, he thought, to the accounts of the Queen's Printers in the other Provinces: the comparison therof with those of the late and of the present Queen's Printer here, might, perhaps, throw some light upon the question; but still he thought it would be insufficient to enable them to see so clearly as to determine, upon strictly equitable basis, what ought to be the amount of remuneration for work of an indeterminate extent, involving a great, but uncertain outlay of labor and money. He had lately read a very lengthy Report of certain members of Council in Quebec, being the result of enquires which had been made by them, with a view to the effecting of a reduction in the expenditure of the several governmental departments. He had examined the statement, in that Report, concerning the charges of the Queen's Printer, and compared them with those of the late and the present Queen's Printing Office; and had found that the

charges here were lower than similar ones in the other Provinces. The result of his investigation, a fact, almost convinced him of the correctness of the opinion which he had, long before, been more than half inclined to entertain, that the very raised against the amount of the charges made by the Queen's Printer was not a reasonable one. Influenced, perhaps, in some measure by that outcry, he had himself often said, concerning the emoluments of the late Queen's Printer, Mr. Hazard—often indeed, he felt certain, to himself than to others—that he had done good office. But he was now convinced that in saying as he had intended to convey more by the simple expression, "a good office," concerning the profits of that office, those facts, had they been known to him, would have warranted. Of those facts, however, a hasty glance at what had been effected, by that gentleman, for himself, during his long tenure of office, would, he thought, be quite sufficient to give the House something like an accurate conception. The office of Queen's Printer had been held by Mr. Hazard for the long period of nearly thirty years; and, in connection with it, he had also carried on, throughout the whole of that period, the business of a bookseller and stationer. Mr. Hazard, it was very well known, was not a man who had ever been slothful in business. He was, on the contrary, a man who had sedulously devoted himself to the discharge of all the duties of his official and private business; and, out of both, he had, no doubt fairly realized as much as efficient management, diligence, and economy, could have enabled any man to derive from them. Besides the profits arising from his unsuccessful prosecution of his official and private business, he had also been fortunate enough to make a few good speculations in the purchasing of lands. But, on his now retiring from business, after having held the office of Queen's Printer for nearly thirty years, and having also had the advantage of carrying on his business, for the greater part of that time, unexposed to, and undamaged by, competition in the trade, what is the great fortune which he has realised! It may, indeed, be said that he is rich—comparatively rich; but so far is his wealth from abounding undeniably evidence of the facilities which the office of Queen's Printer afforded him to amass property, that I feel pretty confident any tailor or shoemaker, in any country town in England, having a fair run of business for the same number of years, if, like him a prudent man would be able to retire from business a wealthier man than he has done. In endeavoring to take a fair and impartial view of the question concerning the establishing of a salary for the Queen's Printer, it ought also to be borne in mind that, on coming into the office, the incumbent was subjected to a very heavy outlay, in providing presses, types, and other necessary materials for carrying on the business of it, whilst all that any other public officer had to do, on his induction, was simply to take possession of the furnished office-room assigned him; and that, therefore, nothing short of a monopoly for some years and handsome profits could sustain and reimburse him for the expenditure of capital at the outset. If any arrangement concerning the charges of the Queen's Printer should be determined upon by the House, either in the way of establishing a scale of charges, or in fixing a salary in lieu of charges, he hoped the scale would not be lower than that of the other Colonies, or the average beneath that afforded by the aggregate of their general charges. Living might be a little cheaper here than in the other Provinces, but it was not so much cheaper as to afford the House a reason for taking a lower scale of charges than theirs. No just consideration, as he had often said, required that public servants should, with respect to their salaries or other mode of remuneration for their services, be brought down to the lowest farthing. It would certainly be very proper strictly to revise the charges or fees of any public officer whose emoluments of office it was, in any way, purposed to regulate anew; and if it should be found, that, in their accounts any improper or excessive charges had been made, care should be taken that from such improprieties they should reap no future benefit. The hon. gentleman then concluded by saying, as he had done at the commencement of his speech, that, although he was of opinion that the proposition for establishing a certain salary, in lieu of charges, for the Queen's Printer, would be found impracticable, yet he thought the fees of office of the Attorney General might, very easily, and with due regard to justice, be commuted for a fixed salary.

Hon. Mr. Speaker referred to the statement of the Attorney General's Accounts, in the Journal of 1852, to show that he (the Attorney General) had regularly charged for his services respecting Treasury Bonds; and read some items of charges on account thereof.

Hon. Mr. Whelan explained that the Attorney General had told him that, although he was in the habit of receiving and paying over sums of money, to the Treasurer, on account of Treasury Bonds, he made no charge for such services. He (Hon. Mr. Whelan) had not meant that the Attorney General made no charges for his professional services, when he had to sue parties on such Bonds.

Hon. Mr. Thornton. He was very glad that the proposition for paying the Attorney General for his professional services, by a fixed Salary, in lieu of Fees, had been brought forward. In order to lay a foundation for the Committee to work upon, he would state what amount of fees had been paid, by the Government, to the Attorney General last year. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to show, by reference to the Attorney General's accounts, that there had been paid to him, out of the Treasury, on account of his official services for the year 1852, to the amount of £457; of which £150 was his salary, the rest being fees. Besides this amount, it was however to be remembered, said the hon. gentleman, that the Attorney General had pocketed £160 by his proceedings for the recovery of land assessment arrears. He (Hon. Mr. Thornton) had never been an advocate of that mistaken economy which dictated the tying down of public servants to the discharge of their duties for the very lowest amount of remuneration, in consideration of which any person would engage for their performance. The adoption of so niggardly a policy was never productive of any public good; but, on the contrary, it was frequently attended by great detriment, in different ways, to the public service. Though, however, he thought, had been brought to light, in the present Session, to shew the necessity of prescribing a just limitation to the disbursements, from the public treasury, on account of the official services of the Attorney General; and he trusted the opportunity of doing so which was afforded, to the House, by the bringing in of the Bill before the Committee, would not be allowed to pass away without the positive enacting of such a limitation. There were, besides, much, he thought, connected with the management of the Attorney General's office which required amendment or correction; and he had listened with considerable satisfaction to the masterly exposure of the glaring impe-

riety of the Attorney General's attending to a multiplicity of private avocations, in the offices assigned to him for the transaction of business in his official capacities only. That gentleman was in possession of two splendid offices, but, on entering the one or the other, you would always find him engaged therein, either as the Attorney General, or as the Judge of Probate. On the contrary, it was very likely that, at the time of your entrance to see him in the one or the other of his official capacities, he might be shut up in his inner office, engaged in the transaction of particular business, as a private banker. Now could or would any one say that openly carrying on of the business of a private banker, or money-lender, in his public offices, was not highly improper, and derogatory to that official dignity with which it was held? He ought to be invested? His emoluments of office, in his capacity of Attorney General and Judge of Probate, were not so insignificant or limited in their amounts, that he could urge necessity as a plea for so glaring an impropriety. On the contrary, if the gross amount of his official income, as derived from different sources, were to be compared with that of either the Chief Justice or the Assistant Judge, it would be found that, in a pecuniary point of view, his own appointments were the best and most desirable. In position, he was the third Law Officer in the Colony; with respect to income, he was the first: and it would surely not be looking for too much self-denial at his hands, to expect him to pay so much regard to official propriety and decency, as to refrain from converting his official apartments into a private banker's counting-room. He (Hon. Mr. Thornton) had already stated the amount of the official income of the Attorney General for the last year; but that amount ought not to be taken as a criterion of what it ought to be, by the Committee, in establishing a salary for that officer in lieu of fees; for it was in fact much greater than it ought to have been, and the amount had been swelled, not only by an overstrained interpretation of the Land, Assessment Act, but by items which ought never to have been inserted in his accounts. In taking the average amount of the fees of office of the Attorney General, with a view to making it a guide in their endeavours equitably to commute those fees for a salaries, he trusted the Committee would perceive the propriety of well considering whether it would not be right, in taking that average, to make considerable allowances on the score of questionable items. It was, perhaps, not so well known to some hon. members, as to himself, at the expense of how little breath, on the part of a lawyer, particularly when engaged in conducting public prosecutions, very considerable additions were made to their Bills of Costs; for, having held the office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown in King's County for some years, he had acquired some little insight into the mysteries of the Law. He would just instance the making of a "motion" in the Supreme Court, for which a lawyer charged 10s. sterling. If hon. members would take the trouble to refer to the statements of the Attorney General's accounts, in the Journal, they would perceive that, in Crown Prosecutions, a third or a fourth part consisted almost invariably of "Motions." Now such "motions" were, he believed, much more easy and agreeable to lawyers, than some hon. members were aware of. On referring to one of the Bills of Costs of the Attorney General, then before him, he found that there were four motions in it; and for each of them he had charged the Government 10s. sterling. Now not one of those "motions" cost the Attorney General any more exertion, or any greater expenditure of breath, than he (Hon. Mr. Thornton) subjected himself to in making any ordinary motion in that House, such as "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now go into the Order of the day;" and yet he was paid £2 sterling, by the Government, for having made them. The frequency of such items in the Bills of Costs of the Attorney General ought not, he thought, to be allowed to weigh, equally with charges for more laborious professional services, in his favor, as respected the amount of salary for which his services should be commuted. The hon. gentleman then concluded by saying, that he thought it would be well, after having disposed of that clause of the Bill which affected the Attorney General, to add another for the purpose of giving a fixed salary, in lieu of fees, to the Solicitor General also. This was then the Law officer of the House, and he would take the liberty to hint that the making of that office, *as office*, the Law officer of the House always, might be a very good arrangement.

[The remainder of this Debate will be given, in a summary manner, in the next issue of *Heward's Gazette*; the Reporter having been admonished that unless he can contrive to curtail his reports, the columns of this paper which have hitherto so freely kept open for their publications, must be closed against them.]

R. B. INVIRE, Reporter.

KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CASTING WORK by Harriet Beecher Stowe presents "original facts which the story is founded, relative statements verifying work," has just been published. The author has read the exceedingly interesting book.

FRANCE.—A letter from standing the material transaction, it is impossible not to be connected with her foreign of any moment have transpired East. The same mysterious signs of Russia. You hear complaints of Russia and A matter with a high hand expressed of a design on powers to shut out France in European affairs, and to of the world. On to such people as the French, it that if such a feeling be upon their minds, it would much irritation.

COPPER COINAGE FOR
John Wilson, the member
of the Secretaries of the T
House of Commons that
was preparing for the issue
coins for the Colonies.

UNITED S
The R. M. Steamer Nine
from Boston on Friday
She had 110 passengers &
Halifax.
New York dates of Tue
native of the loss of the St
by wreck and fire on the p
del Sud to San Francisco.
The Steamer Albatross
Vera Cruz, was wrecked &
The passengers and crew

Dates from California,
been received at New Yo
account of the loss of the

account or the loss of the
on her passage from San
attended with fearful sa-
The Independence wa-
ruary, having run ashore
garetta Island, where a
Five hundred passengers
all of whom leaped into
reach the shore. At lea-
garetta Island is upon, to
form. After striking, to
off, but finding eight feet
Captain Sampson ordered
ashore on the beach, at
land; there the ship took
heat of the furnaces—thick
pidly, and creating the
nation among the passengers
running at the time.
swamped in trying to make
To add to the horrors,
reached the powder magazine
scattering the fragments.
Many of the passengers
sea, and others jumped
ly carried off by the strong
sweeping from the shore,
vously reached the shore
any assistance, and were
ive spectators of the de-
children. The ship finally
side to the beach, when
and she was totally des-
who were saved found the
bited island without
mained for forty-six hours
sufficing. Finally, they
whaling vessels lying
miles distant.

Heavy rains had fallen almost a month, during which time business was entirely stopped. The men of merchandize were at a standstill. Australia, while the de-

The steamer Page, bound for Sacramento, while the destination was very limited, seriously injuring a number of miners, as it was believed to be driven by many of them.

country.
From Lower Califor-
from cheering, as anar-
a great extent.
An extensive mine o

A severe fight had taken place between the Loaf Mountain Shasta River Indians and a party

The number of persons panning gold in California is 300,000. During the most port of gold from California is 113, which gives a mean each man engaged in it.

The effect of these con-
sists have been consid-
erable. The waters of the Ne-
vada and other points of
the range have made their appear-
ance since 1849, and have now
placed volumes of sul-
phuriferous water in
the mountains.

Hazard

Saturday,
The Mails.—The
the Colonial Mails on
cipient items of news
so

The Rose brought an additional News of interest.

ANOTHER STRANGE
James Witney, Esq., o-
ty with the Governor
the warmer Fairy Qu-
and Plotin, and Be-
Witney left for St.
intention of bringing
possible. She may

It is stated that C has been accepted, & Birnie has been appointed Keeper of Plans.

General's attending to a
the transaction of business
only. That gentleman
or the other you would
have been, either of the
Judge of Probate.
It was very likely that,
in view of his official
capacity, he might
have been engaged in
the regular business, as a private
or would any one say that
on the business of a
lawyer-leader, in his public
improper, and derogatory
way which it was held
to? His emoluments of
Attorney General and
were not so insignificant or
small; that he could urge
for so glaring an impropriety,
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derived from different sources
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name of this paper which have
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against them.]

FROM LATE PAPERS.

overturn events resolved to
spend, as much as it can,
against machinations of Austria
says that the federal frontier on
the Tunis territory, near
Lake Lagoon, an Aus-
suming of two soldiers, two
un-commissioned officers. After
stated, that the territory was
the party were set to liber-
leisurely affairs are of constant
Austria seems to provoke the
means in their power, as to
which shall serve as a protection
of Tunis. But whilst the
give out, that Austria and
made an agreement, the one to
is, and the other upon Neufchâtel
leave to remain our contem-
measures would be in the
dangerous to France, and are not
led into effect, unless those
Germans made up their minds to go to
certainly have not.

FAMILY.—Important Documents.
An authentic source, says the St.
John, that some recent documents,
letters, and genealogical data,
found at Amiens Royal
will establish the claims of
in Nova Scotia and to this
large Hyde Estate in England,
a long time for want of proper
to several millions of pounds
for these heirs have
in the American and English
fifty years without success.
The person believed to be the
man from England in 1710, and
where he was buried 100 years
ago, calling on the government to
the design of Louis and
numerously stabled.

KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—This very interesting work by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and which presents "original fictions and downy fables upon which the story is founded, together with comparative statements verifying the truth of the whole work," has just been published. To those who have read the exceedingly popular tale of the author, the present book will be indispensable.

France.—A letter from Paris says—Notwithstanding the material tranquillity which exists in France, it is impossible not to remark the disquietude occasioned by the unsettled state of questions connected with her foreign policy. No new facts of any moment have transpired with respect to the East. The same mystery still envelopes the designs of Russia. You hear in general society complaints of Russia and Austria wishing to carry matters with a high hand; and the conviction is expressed of a design on the part of the great powers to effect a French alliance from their European allies, and to humble her in the eyes of the world. On no conceivable, or conceivable a people as the French, it is unnecessary to say that if such a feeling be thoroughly impressed upon their minds, it would produce a state of much irritation.

COPPER COINAGE FOR THE COLONIES.—Mr. John Wilson, the member for Westbury, and one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, stated in the House of Commons that the British Government was preparing for the issue of 500 tons of copper coins for the Colonies.

UNITED STATES.

The R. M. Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax, from Boston on Friday morning, in 40 hours. She had 110 passengers for Liverpool, and 9 for Halifax.

New York dates of Tuesday furnish a long narrative of the loss of the Steamship Independence, by wreck and fire on the passage from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco, on the 16th February.

The Steamer Albatross, from New York for Vera Cruz, was wrecked on the night of the 16th. The passengers and crew were saved, but the boat is a total loss.

CALIFORNIA.

Dates from California to the 1st of April have been received at New York. The papers give an account of the loss of the steamer Independence, on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco, attended with fearful sacrifice of life.

The Independence was lost on the 16th February, having run ashore on the shoals of Margaret Island, where she took fire and burnt. Five hundred passengers were on board, almost all of whom leaped into the water, and tried to reach the shore. At least 125 were lost. Margaret Island is upon the coast of Lower California. After striking, the Independence backed off, but finding eight feet of water in her hold, Captain Sampson ordered the pilot to run her ashore on the beach, at a spot 300 yards from land; there the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnaces—the flames spreading rapidly, and creating the most frightful consternation among the passengers—heavy surf running at the time. All the boats were swamped in trying to make the first trip ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. Most of the passengers were blown into the sea, and others jumped in, and were immediately carried off by the strong current that was sweeping from the shore. Many who had previously reached the shore were unable to render any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators of the death of men, women, and children. The ship finally swam round broadside to the beach, when her coal also took fire, and she was totally destroyed. The passengers who were saved found themselves on an uninhabited island without water, where they remained for forty-six hours in a state of intense suffering. Finally they were taken off by some whaling vessels lying in Magdalene Bay, a few miles distant.

Heavy rains had fallen at San Francisco, for almost a month, during the prevalence of which business was entirely suspended, and consignments of merchandise continued to be made to Australia, while the demand for goods from the interior was very limited.

The steamer Page, running between Sacramento and San Francisco, exploded her boiler on the Sacramento River, killing four persons, and seriously injuring a number of others.

The passage of the foreign miners' tax bill had been received with great rejoicing by the native miners, as it was believed that its effect would be to drive many of the foreigners from the country.

From Lower California the accounts are far from cheering, as anarchy and rebellion reign to a great extent.

An extensive mine of native sulphur had been discovered near Diamond spring, Sacramento.

A severe fight had taken place at the Sugar Loaf Mountain, Shasta Valley, between the Pitt River Indians and a party of packers under Mr. Brum. Several of the packers were killed.

The number of persons actually engaged in panning gold in California, does not exceed 100,000. During the month of January last, the export of gold from California amounted to \$4,577,112, which gives a monthly yield of \$45,777 to each man engaged in mining.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—Since November 1st, 1852, there have been thirty-two shocks of earthquakes within the limits of California. The effects of these continued shocks on the debris have been considerable; so much so, that the waters of the New River, the Big Lagoon, and other points of obtaining water, which made their appearance on the surface in 1848 and 1849, have now disappeared, and in their places volumes of sulphurous and effervescent sulphur have appeared.

Two attempts to set fire to the city of San Francisco were made on the night of the 20th ult.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 7, 1853.

The Mart.—The steamer Rose arrived with the Colonial Mail on Thursday last. The principal items of news will be found in another column.

The Rose brought another mail to-day, but no additional news of importance.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—We understand that James W. Atkinson, Esq., of St. John, N.B., is in treaty with the Government of this Island to run the steamer Fairy Queen between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Bedeque and Shadie. Mr. Atkinson left for St. John, yesterday with the intention of bringing round his boat as soon as possible. He may be expected here in ten or twelve days.

It is stated that Capt. Scriven's resignation has been accepted, and that the Hon. George Birnie has been appointed Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans.

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with that of either of the Assistant Judge, it
at, in a pecuniary point of
view were the best and
position, he was the third
Colonel; with respect to in-
rest: and it would surely not
such self-denial at his hands,
as to refrain from con-
apartments into a private
room. He (Hon. Mr. Thorne)
stated the amount of the official
fees for last year;
not to be taken as an
evidence to the propriety
of the office in New
York, in fact much greater than it
was, and the amount had been
an overstrained interpretation
of the Assessment Act, but by items
to have been inserted in his
Statement of the Attorney General, with a
it a guide in their endeavours
to commute those fees for a
the Committee would per-
haps well consider whether
it, in taking that average, to
allowances on the score of life.
It was, perhaps, not so
so hon. members, as to him-
self of how little breath, on
water, particularly when en-
gaging public prosecutions, very
allowances were made to their
or, having held the office of
the Crown in King's County for
acquired some little insight
of the law. He would just
of a "motion" in the Su-
which a lawyer charged 10s.
members would take the
statements of the Attorneys
in the Journal, they
in Crown Prosecutions, a
part consisted almost invari-
ably. Now such "motions" were
more easy and agreeable to
so hon. members were aware
one of the Bills of Costs
General, that before him,
there were four sessions in
them had chosen the
order. Now not one of the
Attorneys General any
any greater expenditure of
(Hon. Mr. Thornton) subjected
any ordinary motion in
Mr. Speaker, I move that
go into the Order of the day;"
aid 2s sterling, by the Govern-
ment made them. The frequency
the Bills of Costs of the At-
torney, not he, thought, to be
equally with charges for more
dental services, in his favor, as
amount of salary for which his
remitted. The hon. gentleman
by saying, that he thought it
after having disposed of that
which affected the Attorney
another for the purpose of
salary, in lieu of fees, to the
also. The Solicitor General
also of the House, and he
liberty to hint that the making
ex officio, the Law officer of
ays, might be a very good
e of this Debate will be given,
in the next issue of this
Reporter having been com-
as we can strive to curtail his
name of this paper which have
kept open for their publication
against them.]

General's attending to a
the transaction of business
only. That gentleman
or the other you would
have been, either of the
Judge of Probate.

It was very likely that,
in view of his official
capacity, he might
have been engaged in
the regular business, as a private
or would any one say that
on the business of a
lawyer-leader, in his public
improper, and derogatory
way which it was held
to? His emoluments of
Attorney General and
were not so insignificant or
small; that he could urge
for so glaring an impropriety,
if the gross amount of his
derived from different sources
with that of either of the Assistant Judge, it
at, in a pecuniary point of
view were the best and
position, he was the third
Colonel; with respect to in-
rest: and it would

FADELESS IS A LOVING HEART.

Many eyes may lose their brightness;
Nimble feet forget their lightness;
Pearly teeth may know decay;
Cheeks may turn to grey;
Chords may grow too dim;
Faint the voice, and weak the limb;
But through youth and strength depart,
Fadeless is a loving heart.

Like the little mountain-flower,
Peeping forth in wintery hour,
When the summer's breath is fled,
And the gaudy leaves are dead;
So when toward death we groan,
Brighter still doth blossom our
Divine Time's destroying dart,
The gentle, kindly living heart.

In a worldly wisdom old—
Ye who have the knee to gold,
Doth the earth ever seem so low
As to die in life's long dream,
She who had croon'd o'er,
Feeling good and pure before—
She ye sold at Mammon's mart
The last yearnings of the heart?

Grant me, Heaven, my earnest prayer—
Whether life or ease were more
Blessed, or death my friend.
The next coming year may find
Loving thoughts and gentle words
Twined within my bosom's chords,
And that age may but impart
Riper freshness to the heart!

TEMPERANCE.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MAINE LAW.

Mr. T. S. Brown, in seconding the Rev. Mr. McLeod's Resolution, at the Anniversary of the Montreal Temperance Society, remarked:—

To hear some people's remarks upon interfering with the liquor trade, one would suppose alcohol a delicate thing that had never been touched by the authorities. Why it had been like a street vagabond, always in the hands of the police, from the beginning. There had been already more acts of Parliament passed for regulating the traffic, than would shingle the largest church of the continent, and yet it was all botch-work, standing like the roof of a drunkard's barn only half finished. A roof is good for nothing, unless you put a ridge-board along the top, to hold all tight and close; and this ridge-board was the "Maine Law."

But some ery out, that this is a terrible invasion of private, or individual liberty. Really if men considered but a moment, they would never give utterance to such nonsense. What else is civilization, but the restriction of private liberty? Is not this the price we pay for the great blessing? In savage life, man is at liberty to kill, to waste, and destroy; but in civilized life, especially in cities like ours, we cannot enjoy perfect liberty outside of our own houses; for we find "private liberty" restricted in hundreds of ways; and instead of finding these restrictions too many, people are continually crying out for more—for every city bye-laws, and more police, to prevent people from doing innocently what they please.

The whole question is covered by a principle of English law, as old as the days of Alfred—or so old that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, which says that nuisance, may be abated. Let anything be declared a nuisance, by the public voice, and down it must go—private liberty weighs not one straw in the balance. A few days ago, every owner of ground in the suburbs could build as he pleased, but what has become of this "private liberty," when the corporation has declared that no man shall build, or cover with wood? If society, speaking through constituted authorities, can thus dictate how a man owning land, shall build a house on it with his own money, may it not also dictate what trade shall be carried on in the house, after it is built? If any one has doubt on this point, let him attempt to set up a steam-engine, or commence any trade offensive to the neighborhood. Society has only to declare the liquor trade a nuisance, and like every other nuisance, it must be abolished.—"Private" liberty has no voice against public liberty.

But we are not with another outcry, "You cannot interfere with the freedom of trade." Without attending to hundreds of existing interferences, I would ask those objectors to think of that now comparatively innocent article Gunpowder—which creates a baneful interference with the freedom of trade. If a ship from sea, however valuable her cargo, or however much wanted, is known to have gunpowder on board, she must anchor at the foot of the current, till all is discharged, and then it must be carted clear away from the town, and lodged in magazines, far away in the fields, separate from everything, like a small pox hospital. Then no dealer is allowed by law to have more than twenty-five pounds upon his premises, and Insurance companies refuse to allow steamboats in many cases to carry it, so that the trade is nothing but trouble and vexation. Then if we can enforce all these "restrictions" on the freedom of trade in gunpowder, which has only killed one man in *Moulard* in THIRTY years, may we not impose restrictions on the trade in alcohol which kills *DOZENS* every week?

Self protection is, we all have heard, the first law of nature, it is the natural right of Society, as well as of individuals, and where life and property are at stake, neither gin nor gunpowder can impinge harder to legislative efforts for the general good.

I am asked, "Do you expect to stop liquor selling, and prevent people from getting drunk, by law?"—Another question of the stupid. "The law of Moses, promulgated nearly 4000 years ago, declared thou shall not steal, thou shalt not kill, thou shall not bear false witness." Human legislation has added its penalties, and yet all these crimes continue to be committed. We have revenue laws, but do they prevent smuggling? No, but more goods pay twelve, and a half percent duty than if there was no legal competition. Law whether Divine or human, does

not prevent offences—it only imposes barriers, by which they may be diminished, or remedied. This we expect from the "Maine law," and this is all.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.—Hon. OXFORD—22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

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

Hon. M. B. ALMON, Baker.

Hon. WILSON 4. BLACK, Baker.

LEWIS BLISS, Esq., Charter Surveyor, Esq., Barrister.

JOHN BOYCE, Esq., Merchant.

HON. ALFRED KEITH, Merchant.

JAMES STEWART, Esq., Solicitor.

MEDICAL ADVISER—A. F. CLAWSON.

AGENTS & SECRETARY—MATTHEW H. RICHIE, Solicitor.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be present to furnish information to the principal agents of the Company and the offices of Assurance.

CHARLOTTETOWN—MEDICAL ADVISER—H. A. JOHNSTON.

HON. M. AGENT—E. L. LYDARD.

GEOVANNI—MEDICAL ADVISER—DAVID KAYE, M.

D. AGENT—WILLIAM STANNETT.

S. BLENNER—MEDICAL ADVISER—JOSEPH BELL, M.

D. AGENT—THOMAS HAST.

MATTHEW H. RICHIE.

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, King 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.

PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO, C. W.—Agent for Prince Edward Island, BENJAMIN DAVIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 11, 1852.

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

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FIRE INSURANCE FOR P. E. ISLAND, T. H. HARVEY, Esq., Hon. CHARLES HENLEY, 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 Subscribers, at the Office of G. W. DEBLIS, Esq., Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL, Agent pro tem.

APRIL 27, 1852.

TWELVETREES Brothers' Soap Powder,

(entire new invention.)

IS the cheapest, safest, best, and most effective article for all washing purposes, a packet of which is equal to ten Pennyworth of Soap!

The saving of Time and Labour is an astonishingly great, than a WEEKS' WASH can be accomplished BEFORE BREAKFAST—no rubbing being required.

This wonderful Article is MORE SERVICEABLE THAN SOAP, as it produces a better and much quicker lather, and is adapted for purposes for which Soap cannot be safely or effectively used.

It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate material; but whilst it is incomparable for permanently whitening Linens, &c., after they have become discoloured by age, or injured by bad washing, it is also unsurpassable for improving the colors of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, WOOLENS, COLORED PRINTS, MUSLINS and LACE.

For Sale by GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

CHARLOTTETOWN, September 28, 1852.

WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM ELIOT & Co., of BOSTON, United States, have just arrived, and are now established in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, a large supply of the following articles which will be disposed of as low as they can possibly be offered for vice—

Tea, Chocolate, Cocoa, Crashed Sugar, Coffee, Sugar, Macaroon, Sago, Molasses, Flour, Navy Bread, Cheese, Spirits, Vinegar, Candies, Soap, Tobacco, Raisins, Pitch, Tar, Buckets and Tubs, &c.

Please apply to their Agent, HENRY PALMER.

September 28, 1852.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOT AND CLOTHES REVAMPING BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers, grateful for past favours, intitiate, that he continues to work at the above, in cleaning Gentlemen's Clothes of every description; also, re-stiffening and cleaning Hats, Silk, and Felt hats, in the usual satisfactory style.

H. HOGG, Master, &c.

Held, Wholesale and Retail, by

GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 1, 1852.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT, BOSTON,

BEGS to inform his friends that he will continue his business, and will be at the same place, as now.

JIM CROWNS made from the Island wool; old ones down up. Price low. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Miles from Town, and at James Reid's tailor, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly empowered by

GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esq., and ARTHUR HENDERSON, Esq., Liverpool, Esq., to conduct, manage, and superintend the business of the late WILL and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Arthur Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to the Estate in the manner directed. All persons who are 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.

JAMES MORRIS,

Charlottetown, April 1, 1852.

MONEY TO LEND.

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

February 1, 1852.

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