

Harvard's Gazette

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1852. NO. 1147.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Victoria, entitled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amendment thereof, and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land and the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give public notice, that I have issued a Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and virtue of the first mentioned Act.

Township No. 1	ACRES.	Township No. 39	ACRES.
1	4538	39	500
2	1143	40	800
3	1287	41	800
4	5000	42	600
5	6000	43	2074
6	371	44	2863
7	2397	45	85
8	862	46	70
9	5012	47	4970
10	1291	48	775
11	2305	49	440
12	2700	50	281
13	1441	51	1578
14	1803	52	1270
15	4877	53	1260
16	365	54	1241
17	21	55	1723
18	3064	56	1175
19	468	57	100
20	264	58	1100
21	469	59	1100
22	469	60	1100

Charlotteville, 24 do. of No. 97, 4 of No. 98.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown, No. 197, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

ROAD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Road District No. 4 Queen's County.

I hereby give Notice, that I will on THURSDAY the 18th instant at the hour of 12 o'clock, forenoon, expend by Public Auction the sum of £25, in extending the Wharf at Melville's Shore, also, the same day, at 2 o'clock, the building of a Bridge on the Staffin Road, near Wallace Duck's, provided the bill cannot be avoided by law of road.

PATRICK BEARNEY, Commissioner.

Road District No. 5 Queen's County.

ON Monday the 15th March next, the sum of £50 will be expended at Public Auction, towards building a new Wharf at Crapaud. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The day following, at 12 o'clock, £7 will be expended to complete a Bridge near Felix McGehee's land, immediately following the latter date, the sum of £5 for a Bridge on Sawyer's Brook; and on Wednesday, the 17th March, at 10 o'clock, the sum of £6 for a Bridge on Whiskey's Mill Stream.

JOSEPH TROUSDALE, Commissioner.

Road District No. 6 Queen's County.

ON FRIDAY the 19th day of March instant, the sum of £25 to be expended at Public Auction, towards repairing the Corran Ban Bridge. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. On Monday the 23rd day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, will be expended £25 on Graham's Bridge, Malpique Road. Security will be required for each Contract.

JOHN McKEIG, Commissioner.

Road District No. 7 Queen's County.

ON Monday the 15th March next, the sum of £20 will be expended at Public Auction, towards repairing the Corran Ban Bridge. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. On Wednesday the 17th March, at 10 o'clock, will be expended £10 to repair the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN MOONEY, Commissioner.

Road District No. 8 Queen's County.

ON Monday the 15th March next, the sum of £15 will be expended at Public Auction, towards building a Bridge at Macdonald's Mill Dam. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. On Wednesday the 17th March, the sum of £10 will be expended on the Paquet Bridge.

JAMES DUFFY, Commissioner.

Road District No. 9 Prince County.

I hereby give notice, that I will on Tuesday, the 16th March next, set up and sell to the lowest bidder, the repairing Kildare Bridge, set up and sell to the lowest bidder, the repairing Kildare Bridge, set up and sell to the lowest bidder, the repairing Kildare Bridge.

THOMAS G. RUGGLES, Commissioner.

Road District No. 7 Prince County.

THE Subscriber will on Tuesday, the 16th March next, at additional Block and Arch to the Precincts Wharf. Also, at 12 o'clock, same day, the procuring Timber for the Darley Bridge. Sale at the said Bridge. And at 2 o'clock, at Flag Pond Bridge, the repairing and ballasting said Bridge.

Good security will be required for the due performance of each Contract.

ROBERT MCVITT, Commissioner.

Road District No. 2 King's County.

THE Subscriber will expend the sum of £15 to build a T Block to the Wharf, North Side St. Peter's Bay, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon; and at 1 o'clock, same day, the sum of £20 will be expended for extending the Wharf at Charles Duguid's, South Side Saint Peter's Bay. Good Security will be required for the performance of the Contracts.

JAMES McKAY, Commissioner.

Road District No. 3 King's County.

THE sum of £50 will be expended at Public Auction, on Day Fortunate Bridge, on Tuesday the 16th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MINTOSH, Commissioner.

Road District No. 4 King's County.

THE sum of £20 will be expended at Public Auction, on South Wharf, West Side, on Monday, the 15th March next, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN MACGOWAN, Commissioner.

Road District No. 7 King's County.

THE Subscriber will on Saturday, the 12th March next, sell at Public Auction, the following works: Extension of Caenwick River Wharf; extension of Launching Place Wharf. Sale to commence at the latter Wharf at 10 o'clock.

PETER WALKER, Commissioner.

Road District No. 9 King's County.

THE Subscriber will on Saturday, the 12th March next, at 10 o'clock, sell at Public Auction, the building two additional Blocks to the new Wharf in St. Mary's Bay, at Dixon's Shore.

E. THORNTON, Commissioner.

Road District No. 10 King's County.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th March next, at 10 o'clock, the building an additional Block to the Wharf at Charley's shore; and same day at 2 o'clock, the repairs of the South River Bridge.

THOMAS CLOW, Commissioner.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1852.

THE Act of the present Session, for the encouragement of the intercourse between this Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from those persons who are desirous of placing a Packet, of not less than 20 tons, old measurement, on the St. John's and Belvedere stations; and a Packet, of not less than 20 tons, old measurement, on the Georgetown and Pictou stations. Tenders to state the lowest rate at which Passengers, Cattle, &c., will be taken; also, to contain a description of each vessel, setting forth particulars as to accommodation, &c.

The Packet advertised for Belvedere will receive a grant annually of £30, and that selected for Georgetown, will receive a grant annually of £50.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

REPORT

OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

The Committee of the P. E. Island Association for promoting Christianity among the Jews, present their sixth Report. They will endeavor to furnish a brief abstract of the operations of the London Society during the past year. The annual meeting held in May last, appears to have been of great interest: Exeter Hall was densely crowded, and the Report and subsequent proceedings, were replete with information. The funds were in a flourishing state: £20,000 had been subscribed for general purposes, and £1781 for special, making the total of £21,781 as the income for the year ending May, 1851; the expenditure had been £29,000. This unusually large increase in the amount of annual income was principally due to the munificent bequest of the late benevolent Miss Cook. This lady's name has so often occurred in the reports of this Society, that unless mentioned here, it might not be generally known, that her zeal for the conversion of the Jews, led her to devote to that purpose nearly the whole of her property, amounting to £50,000 sterling. The Society has now 12 more missionaries employed, making in all 84 agents, who are stationed in the following manner:—13 in England, 54 on the continent of Europe, 15 in Asia, and 2 in Africa, 47 of whom are laboring in Jerusalem.

In London the Society's schools have been well attended, and the labors of its missionaries signally blessed; and from all the stations, more or less gratifying intelligence has reached the Parent Committee; whilst the independent testimony of other Christian bodies, to the zeal and faithfulness of this Society's missionaries, afford great and just encouragement to its friends and subscribers. Naturally in connection with the conversion of the Jews, the Christian's attention is especially directed to Jerusalem. Judea is still trodden under foot of the Gentiles. There is so much unfulfilled prophecy associated with its future history, that it naturally awakens in our minds, an interest far exceeding that due to its present degraded position amongst the nations, or its apparent political importance. We rejoice to find, that this Society is bearing witness continually in Jerusalem itself to the power and purity of the Gospel. In the church erected at Mount Zion, Divine Service is conducted in Hebrew, German and English; and the Jews now see the worship of the Supreme Jehovah conducted in a manner both solemn and impressive, forming a marked contrast with the images, pictures, and decorated altars they had been accustomed to observe in the Eastern and Romish Churches. Now the Jews know, what true Christianity is, and what the worship of God is, as we speak within bounds when we say, that of the 14,000 or 15,000 Jews living in the Holy Land, all have heard the Gospel, and to every Jew that has been baptized, the Old Testament is given.

Bishop Gobat, with right earnest zeal, is settling by all means, the enlightenment of both Jew and Gentile. The colporteur and the Evangelist have gone through the land, and strive to save one soul in Nazareth the light which has shined upon the Jews, and to the Jews, who, as we speak within bounds when we say, that of the 14,000 or 15,000 Jews living in the Holy Land, all have heard the Gospel, and to every Jew that has been baptized, the Old Testament is given.

The good Bishop sympathizes deeply with the degradation of the poor Jews, and tries every means to awaken their conscience and inform their understandings. In Jerusalem there are now 20 schools, an hospital, a work-house, a house of refuge, and a literary society. It is strange, that in Jerusalem where the Jews appear to be the most degraded and degraded, alike by Turk and Christian; they are, at the same time, the most obstinately attached to their old belief, but even in Jerusalem, many have been added to the church. In a late letter, the Bishop writes to some of his friends, whom he has God would make instruments of good to their brethren, according to the flesh.

Another important sphere of labor occupied by agents of this Society, is Turkey in Europe. This vast country is now open to the efforts of this Society for introducing the Gospel amongst the 500,000 Jews now sojourning there. Seven missionaries are laboring in Salonica, in Bucharest and Adrianople. An enlightened toleration distinguishes the present Sultan, and no persecution or interference being permitted to the hindrance of those who desire to be Protestants, the missionaries are greatly encouraged, and expect great results they have been well received of the Jews, and the establishment of 20 schools at Bucharest has met with their approbation and thankfulness. One of the missionaries, Mr. Davies, himself a Jew, writes in Oct. last—

"The Lord hath so far set his seal to our imperfect endeavors, that two of the House of Israel were anxiously expecting baptism: the one a shopkeeper of a highly cultivated mind, the other a female from Ouzon, of about 30 years of age. May the Lord give them grace to persevere, and comprehend the wonders of man's redemption." Another Jew he called upon, he found anxious to hear about Christianity; he had before heard one of our missionaries and his prejudices had all disappeared, and he was really desirous to know more of the way so much spoken against, and thankfully accepted copies of the Bible which he had with me. The Jews in those parts show little reverence in their worship of the Almighty, and generally are either formalists, or indifferent and careless. Proceeding westward, we come to Holland, where Mr. Pauli, with some what of his great namesake's zeal, labors with daily increasing success, amongst the twenty-five thousand Jews living in Amsterdam. A letter, dated in November last, informs us, ten Jews were under instruction, being convinced that Jesus is the Messiah. Mr. Pauli also says, that the future prospects of the society are very cheering, for the generation now rising up are well educated generally, and well acquainted with the Old and New Testaments, and are free from their parent's prejudices against Christianity. He concludes by saying, "we will continue by removing all obstacles out of the way, so that the coming heralds may find a people prepared to receive the Heavenly Messenger."

In London the activity of Mr. Ewald, who had long been stationed in the Holy Land, is likely to produce great results. His exact knowledge of the way of thinking and feeling among his brethren the Jews, joined with much love and faithfulness admirably adapt him for the important station he now occupies amongst the London Jews. He visits from house to house and in the month of September last, made known the Gospel to 63 Jews, and of them 8 have been led by the power of the Holy Ghost to seek for more instruction, and they now attend Mr. Ewald's Bible Class, and the services in Palestine Place. The late trouble on the Continent of Europe have thrown open the shores of England, to large numbers of Jews in a state of great destitution, and there are in London, unusual openings for preaching the Gospel to them, and of making them acquainted with the word of God. The total annual distribution of Bibles amongst the Jews amounted in May last to 60,000.

As we fear further detail would be wearisome we will only mention, that the sum subscribed by our friends in this Island, was duly acknowledged by the London Society, and received a kindly notice in their report. At a later day, we became the channel of communication for a contribution from a Christian brother and friend in California, one who although far from us, is a partner of the like blessed hope with ourselves. The first remittance our friend sent to his wife and family after an absence of 19 months from the Island, was £150, and with a faith, as rare as remarkable, he desired that £15 of this hard-earned fruit-gift, should be devoted as

a thank-offering to God, five of which was to be given to this Society. He did not wish his name to be known, and so only placed this circumstance before you as a beautiful trait by Christian faith and love, and with the hope some may be stirred up to go and do likewise.

And now, Brethren, amongst the many and various claims upon you for sympathy and support, may we not hope you will afford something for the Jew. It is without significance, that of all the meetings held in this Town, the Jew's meeting is generally one of the best attended and most interesting. Be sure of this, the conversion of the Jew hath no ordinary claim upon the Christian church, and we see with great satisfaction, that the Lord is daily increasing the number of Israel's friends here and elsewhere. We have been again privileged to receive a donation from Mr. Kirk's congregation at Malpique amounting to £5.

Shall we remind you that the Jew is one of a people who have been the world's boldest benefactors and God's most faithful witnesses and though they are still in darkness and tribulation, they cherish the recollection of their ancestors as deeply as any nation;—and all the more strongly perhaps, because there is nothing left to them but the name and memory of their past glory.

Shall we remind you, the Jew is never found so bold, so abrupt or degraded, but that his heart will leap for joy, when he is reminded that Israel shall yet be gathered, and yet will take her place amongst the nations, and be forever in all that can make a nation great. With the missionaries of this Society, the predictions of scripture referring to the restoration of the Jew and the second Advent are real and literal, and they speak as they feel, warmly and earnestly of the future glory of Jacob's race and family. Many of them are of Abraham's seed after the flesh and this faith of the church is, with them essentially and a lively hope, as the wandering Jew, or the everlasting Jew as the legend has it, is to find no rest till the Lord shall come. So this Society's Agents in their efforts for the conversion of the Jew look for no exemption from their labors till the second Advent of Christ.

Indeed, we have been used for years, to look for a movement among the Hebrew people, at the greatest and most signal token of God's speedy intention, to interfere for the glorification of His Church, and the salvation of the World. We anticipate their awakening as the bright, beautiful, the conspicuous dawn of the coming day. Wherever that dawn is, it is the morning star, the day cannot be far off. Perhaps these events, which have so lately agitated society throughout Europe, and which are likely to be reproduced, with such terrible results, may be the early streak of morning light. We know not the day, or the hour, but we are surely employed by the cause of God, in directing our efforts to the conversion of His out-cast people, and it is with joy and gratitude, that we see the efforts of this Society, a remnant, a small body, a few of Hebrew race and name, striving, silently, and patiently to the feet of the cross of Him, whom their forefathers crucified and slew. Yes, we are persuaded, the day is quickly coming when the looked-for Saviour, will again return and set his redeemed feet; may you and we cherish that hope, and may we in obedience to the Lord's command cast in our mite towards the abundance, God has blessed us with, so that this work may not be hindered but be done more effectually. In conclusion, we commend the cause to our God and Father in Heaven, and we earnestly pray that He will bless our feeble efforts to sustain amongst the Christian Churches of this Island, their interest in the work of this kindred Society; and that He would by His Spirit direct their hearts to divine liberalities. And to Him be all the glory thro' Christ Jesus. Amen.

FOR HARVARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. HARVARD.

Sir—I am convinced that the subject of Education is engaging the attention of the Legislature, together with other important matters. I have seriously considered the subject, and see that it is time for the country to arouse from their lethargy to a sense of their necessities; and a sound system of education cannot in any way be dispensed with, for all mankind must admit, that a sound system of education most precede non-political, sound farming, and, in fact, every thing that is sound and substantial. But the way to raise the means is the notable question; whatever judicious scheme is proposed, meets in every direction a board of opposers. It is an undeniable fact, that the state of affairs at present, threatens a depopulation of this fair Colony. The mind appears open for the reception of every thing that is prejudicial to the well-being of the community, and nothing less than an efficient system of education can counteract the impending evil.

It is proposed to sell an additional tax on land, property, &c. I am aware of the difficulty of imposing a tax on property; to ascertain the value of property will be a difficult matter—men must be paid to levy a tax on the same—and men must be paid to collect the tax. Property in P. E. Island is not so lucrative as many imagine. I would propose, that each individual should pay a sum of eight or ten shillings. Whoever these is property, the owners of such have men employed in working it; every male person above twenty-one years should be liable to pay the same; which sum should be paid into the Treasury. And should the amount proposed be insufficient to defray the whole amount of the teachers' salaries, the inhabitants of each district should make up the remainder. I think this scheme would suit the Island remarkably well at present, and let it progress by degrees, and at some future period, we may aim at something handsome. I abhor extreme measures, they have brought the Island to what it really is at present.

In connection with the cause of education, is a matter of nearly as great importance, that is, the cause of the Catholic. In all probability, the House has received a number of petitions praying for aid for indigent persons from every nook and corner of the Island. Every person who takes the trouble of relieving such a catalogue of petitions, must be convinced of the propriety of adopting some other system, knowing the sum annually granted is far deficient to supply the wants of the destitute. The gross misapprehension of the same—many receive grants who are not objects of compassion, and those who really are destitute, do not get any thing appropriated to them.—I am thoroughly convinced, that if there were Poor Officers appointed for every township, and that each township should be compelled to support its own poor, which would amount to a mere trifle; the same should be paid in provisions, clothing, &c., and to be given to those who are really destitute, which would not take the one-fourth of what is given by the House; and the necessities of the indigent properly supplied.

You must be aware, that wherever there are Benevolent Societies or any charitable institutions, they are surrounded with a host of pretensions for aid. However good the intentions of those who have formed such institutions are, I believe they have been the means of doing much more injury than good. Hundreds have sought for and obtained relief from those who were endowed with sufficient strength to provide for themselves. I believe the time has arrived for devising a more equitable and efficient system for providing for the necessities of the absolutely destitute, which will not be effected by the introduction of a poor law. Not a poor law for Charlottetown, but for the whole Island. That such law should be compelled to support its own poor; that the sustenance of the indigent should not be devoured by imprudent and indolent persons, wandering from the one end of the Island to

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the other. When a man meets a beggar, or a person rhyming over a catalogue of misfortunes, he at a loss what to do, withhold from the needy he would hold himself culpable, to give to the person who would give the next moment to the grog shop, and sport over having spent a man by fabrication, he would conclude, that he was encouraging vice of every colour and character. Under such circumstances, I think it is the duty of the Legislature, to interfere, and to grant the people of this Island the privilege of a poor law, as in the neighbouring Colonies.

Legislative proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Pope, informing the Council, that the Assembly had resolved on sending an Address to Her Majesty on matters relating to the Post Office Department; that it had appointed a Committee to draw up said Address, and desired the Council to concur in the object of the resolution presented, and the appointment of a Committee to aid in preparing a joint Address.

On reading the resolution at the previous sitting, Mr. HENSLEY would like to know on what ground the joint Address was required? The matter came before this House "in such a questionable shape," that he should like to ascertain its nature, otherwise it would be assenting to the appointment of a Committee without a definite object.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, on the part of the Council, retired to ascertain the requisition of the proposed address, and on returning reported—that Her Majesty's Government had been pleased to allow the Governors of Bermuda and Newfoundland, equivalents for the expense they had incurred in conveying the British mails to and from Halifax—that the Government of this Island were at the cost of the British Mails to and from Nova Scotia and the object of the proposed joint address was, to pray Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct, that an equivalent be allowed to this Colony, similar to that enjoyed by the aforesaid Colonies, for similar services performed.

The report being read, Hon. Attorney General moved, that a Committee be appointed to join the Committee of the Assembly in preparing said joint Address; and Committee consisting of the Hon. Attorney General, and the Hon. Messrs. Hensley and Haythorne, was thereupon selected.

MONDAY, March 1.

Hon. Mr. HOLL moved the third reading of Bill relating to incorporate bodies; this accomplished, his Honor moved that said Bill do pass, which was agreed to.

Message from House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Coles, announcing that that body had passed the following Bills—To authorize the Royal Agricultural Society to export the Blood Horse Saladin—to secure Compensation to Tenants in P. E. Island and to prevent Accidents by Fire; to all of which the concurrence of the Council is desired—these Bills were severally read.

Hon. Mr. HOLL, then moved, that the Bill to incorporate the people in P. E. Island, called Bible Christians, be committed to a Committee of the whole House; which was agreed to, and his Honor called to the chair; after some little progress was made, a Message was announced from the House of Assembly, when the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Message by Mr. M'Anley intimating that the Assembly had passed a Bill, to prohibit Swine and Geese from running at all seasons; and Horses at certain seasons of the year, in the squares and streets of Georgetown, in which the Council was requested to concur. Bill read.

The bill to incorporate the Bible Christians, was again taken up by the whole House, and progressed in with little comment till the clause authorizing the trustees of that body, to elect persons, to fill vacancies in the trusteeship required by the act of incorporation, when

Hon. Mr. SWABEY demurred to the passing of the clause in its present shape, stating if the House pass this clause it will be in opposition to all the modern improvements in legislation; the clause brought in by England, but as it well known, long since been exploded; yet the power sought by this clause, was similar to that in the old system, and appeared designed to make a family perpetuation of the office of trustee; the House, therefore, in his opinion, would be going out of its way, if the clause were sanctioned; acts of incorporation, were designed to confer benefits on the parties requesting them; consequently, should contain no powers that might be used to cause injury.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY thought, as it was considered necessary when roads were about to be shut, that notice thereof should be properly published, so that all parties concerned therein should have a knowledge of what was sought, it would therefore be equally advisable that all requests made for Acts of incorporation should be published, so that all the members of the House, should be enabled to know the powers sought for in these Acts, he could not believe that one half the persons for whom they were now legislating, knew what power was asked for in this clause, on which he looked with considerable suspicion in the absence of all information from the great portion of the body of Bible Christians, as to whether they desired this clause.

It was here announced that a petition had accompanied the Bill which on being brought to the table presented only six names, five of which were those inserted in the Act, as the leading men of the Society; he was not inclined to sanction the clause, without having more information on it; as it stood before the House, the clause ought to be amended.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY considered the remarks of his hon. friend very judicious, especially with respect to publishing the contents of Acts of incorporation, the mass of any society seeking such a measure, should be apprised of all the powers of that measure before they get into operation.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL wished to give this rect as a very much encouragement as possible, as he believed that, with a very few exceptions, they were a very worthy people, yet he thought the power of selecting trustees should be vested in the members of the society.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL stated, that the clause was in accordance with the working of the system of this body of christians and what was intended to him to have passed; if it was their Honors pleasure to amend the clause, of course, he must submit, but it ought to be borne in mind, that as the society was scattered very much over the Island, any amendment sought to be made, should be such as would inconvenience the members of that Society as little as possible.

His Honor the PRESIDENT then suggested, the following that vacancies in the trusteeship of the society of people called Bible Christians, shall be filled from among the male members of said Society, not under the age of 21 years; by voting either in person or by proxy, in writing, as may be deemed advisable by any bye-law of the Act of incorporation.

This and two or three other amendments, were adopted, the House resumed, and the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved that the Bill to establish a Savings Bank be read a second time, this being done, his Honor then moved that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House, which was agreed to, with his Honor in the chair. On the clause, to appoint certain Directors to the Bank, of whom the Treasurer for the time being shall be one—being read.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY thought that part of the clause should be struck out, for if the Executive was to have the Bank under its immediate inspection and control, there would be no necessity for Directors, and it would be next to absurd to appoint men to office, when there was nothing for them to do.

After a little conversation on the matter, it was thought proper to have the Colonial Treasurer named as the Director, when the bank relating to the interest to be allowed to depositors, came under discussion.

Hon. Mr. HOLL felt satisfied that the highest, if not a higher, than the usual rate of interest, should be offered in the outset, to induce persons to deposit their savings, and as the institution was designed to be a public benefit, the Government should not be afraid to be a little out of pocket by it, for the sake of getting it established, and passed in proportion, so as to have its benefits felt, then if it should be deemed necessary to reduce the rate of interest, he thought it might easily be done, because the Government of the Bank, was intended to be a public benefit, and the Treasurer to employ another clerk, he conceived this would be a good and sufficient reason to ask for a reduction of the interest.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY remarked, that when it was borne in mind, that a power depositing so small a sum as twenty shillings, should be able to get a higher rate of interest, than a sum of £1000, he thought it would be a great inducement to the poor, and as the Government should not be afraid to be a little out of pocket by it, for the sake of getting it established, and passed in proportion, so as to have its benefits felt, then if it should be deemed necessary to reduce the rate of interest, he thought it might easily be done, because the Government of the Bank, was intended to be a public benefit, and the Treasurer to employ another clerk, he conceived this would be a good and sufficient reason to ask for a reduction of the interest.

ings, commenced draining interest which could not be done any where else; it was a great consideration why a smaller than the ordinary interest should be paid by the Bank, and he thought the bank might be filled with 4 1/2 per cent.

Hon. Mr. HOLL thought, as the Government was paying 5 per cent. on accounts of the debt, it would not be fair to offer depositors in the Bank a less rate than this, and he should therefore move the bank be filled with the word five, which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY moved the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Royal Agricultural Society to export the horse Saladin from this island.

Hon. Mr. RICE, I have no objection to the Bill being read, but cannot see any necessity that the Society had to ask for the Bill, and now they have obtained it, I do not know how they will be able to export the horse without first complying with my proposition, which was this—The Society should give me 750 currency for the horse, and receive up their money by certain times; if they did not do so by the specified time they could not blame me, I should alter my price for the horse; now, instead of agreeing to my proposal, they have obtained this Bill authorizing them to export the horse.

The Bill was then read, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY 17.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO REPORT ON EDUCATION.

(Continued.)

Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair.

Mr. THORNTON. He knew that the additional land-tax would fall heavily upon many the first year; and, with respect to any general tax, it was, perhaps, impossible to legislate, at any time, that it should not be oppressively felt by some individuals. That consideration, however, ought not to be allowed to weigh so far with the House, as to induce them to abandon the imposition of a tax, when it was quite evident, to every reasoning mind, that the benefits which would result from the application of it, would be such, as, beyond all proportion, to overbalance, even with respect to those who were the least able to pay it, any hardship or inconvenience which the levying of it might, at first, occasion to them. Where an individual was now compelled to pay 30s. a year for the schooling of one child, or 30s. for that of one and a half—for in such a way were they now often obliged to subscribe to raise a salary for a teacher—he might, under the operation of the contemplated scheme, have four, five, or even ten children, if he had some, educated for the payment of 9s. 6d. or 10s. a year. He knew very well that the benefits to be derived from the increase of the Government allowance to the class of the tenantry, actually dreaded the imposition of an additional land tax, however laudable the intention which it might be imposed. But, with respect to that at present contemplated for the purposes of education, he was persuaded that, if God should so far favor them, with respect to their crops, as that they should be able to pay it, without difficulty, the first year, they would generally prove in after-life, as well as beyond their present amount, in order that the services of truly efficient and estimable men, in that most honorable, but most laborious vocation, might be secured to the country, could the means necessary for the increase be provided; for, in his estimation of the character and services of well educated, and, in other respects, duly qualified and respectable teachers, he was beyond the bounds of exaggeration, when he said, that no member had said, that such teachers, ought to rank no higher than to clergymen; but, (Mr. Thornton) thought they ought to rank before them; for, to them, in an especial manner, belonged the all-important duty of forming the manners, regulating the dispositions, moulding the will, and cultivating the minds of the young; and—as the boy was father to the man—just such men would they generally prove in after-life, as their early training had qualified them to become. The services of the best teachers could not easily be overvalued, and not only should they be treated with respectful consideration, but, wherever it could be accomplished, they ought to be liberally remunerated.

The Hon. the SPEAKER, in reply to the observations of one or two hon. members, relative to the suggestions, respecting an increase of the duties on certain articles of luxury, with a view to the increase of the Government allowance to the teachers, contained in a Petition from Lot 18, remarked that the petitioners had not, as had been erroneously supposed, made those suggestions, because they made no use of the articles of luxury on which they had indicated that they thought the duties might be increased for the furtherance of education. On the contrary, there were two or three distilleries within the township; and, as to broad cloth, he believed, it was an article worn by the inhabitants of that township; by those of any other in the island. The petitioners proposed, that the sum of £30 should be the Government annual allowance to a common school teacher; and he could not see why that proposal should be considered as a thing impracticable, by those who had it in contemplation to pay such a teacher a salary of £45 a year out of the Treasury. Attempts had been made to throw ridicule upon the petitioners and their suggestions; but such attempts were unjustifiable. The petitioners had come forward respectfully to state their views to the House, concerning a most important public question, as they had a right to do; and they were justly entitled to a hearing. They were satisfied—he did not say he was so—that the amount necessary for the support of the contemplated system of education could not be raised in the way proposed; and being of opinion, that they had discovered a more feasible mode of attaining the same end, they had respectfully submitted it for the consideration of the House. He was pretty well acquainted with the state of education in the Colony; and how far the people were able to contribute for its support. He knew that, in some School Districts, some individuals paid each £4 or £5 a year for the support of the schools; where others, deriving some advantages from them, paid only 30s. each. He wished to see the Proprietors taxed, not only for the opening and making of new roads, but for the maintaining of them in good repair. That was a burden which ought legitimately to fall upon the Proprietors. Let Lord Selkirk reside in London or in France; so long as he had large estates in this Island, from which he derived an income, he ought to be taxed for such a purpose, and not for that only, but every other for which a tax was generally levied. He would rather see £2000 raised in that way, than that the same amount should be taken out of the general revenues. He would have no objections to a Rent-Roll Tax; but he could not think that it would be altogether fair to impose a tax upon the gentlemen lands of the Proprietors, from which they derived no profit, and especially for a purpose from which there were none upon such lands to derive benefit. The hon. member then dwelt, for some time, upon the disagreeable and difficult nature of the duties of School Trustees; and, after having expressed his doubts, as to the feasibility of

the taxation scheme, concluded by saying, that he could not go against the opinions of his constituents.

The House was then resumed, and progress reported.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26th.

MORNING SITTING.

CROWN LANDS—ACADIAN FRENCH—INDIANS.
House in Committee on the Report concerning Sales of Crown Lands—Mr. MOONEY in the Chair.

A pretty long debate ensued, confined chiefly to the points discussed when the Committee heretofore debated, the merits and demerits of which were previously reported in a summary. The Hon. Speaker repeated his arguments in favor of the Acadian French, and moved the following resolutions:—"That the Lands on Lot 15, be put up at 4s. per acre, any Acadian French inhabitant not less than any other land in the Colony, nor having previously received any deed or grant of Crown Land, having a right preferable to those of any other race, to a Deed of 50 acres of said Township, at the spot price; the same not to be transferable for five years after the date of the Deed from the Government of this Colony to such individual."

Hon. Mr. POPE opposed the principle as too grasping a nature. He had no objection to the Acadian French or their descendants obtaining possession of portions of the land at the spot price, if for the purpose of settling on the land; but he thought that Mr. COLES did not see that the Acadian French had more—if so much—claim as the Indians, who, it was well known, were driven about from pillar to post, and have no place to call their own.

Hon. Mr. POPE approved of this proposition, and said there were many situations, on which the Indians could be settled without encroaching upon private property.

Mr. THORNTON fully approved of a provision for the Indians, and set forth the reasons, why former attempts had failed.

Mr. DAVIES also approved of providing a home for the Indians; which he thought might be allotted them. He hoped that both the Indians and the Acadians would, at length, find that they were not forgotten.

Mr. PALMER did not altogether approve of the hon. Speaker's proposition in favor of the Acadian French. He thought many others had equal claims, particularly the Indians; in fact, he thought it a reproach to the country, that they had been so long neglected.

Hon. Mr. POPE said, it would not be a matter of great difficulty to give 500 acres of land for the Indians, as there were lands not taken up, now the property of the Government.

Mr. GLARK observed, that it should be borne in mind, that the Acadians had been the first to clear the land from which they were afterwards driven. It should also be remembered, that they were a people fond of locating together. He would be glad also to see the Indians and the Acadians, who, it was well known, were driven about from pillar to post, and have no place to call their own.

Mr. FRASER, advocated the setting a price upon the land at which it would be likely to be taken up.

After considerable discussion relative to the future spot prices, the report of the Committee was agreed to, and is as follows:—"Your Committee to whom was referred the Account Sales of Crown Lands, have to report, that the following is the quantity of land vested in the Government of this Island, on the 31st day of January, 1855.—Township No. 15, 5,845 acres, No. 16, 2,540 acres, Total, 7,785. Princesburg Pasture Lots 50, do. Town Lots 407; Georgetown Pasture Lots 92, Town Lots 132.

Your Committee submit, that the lands which were sold in 1851, amounted in value to £119 9s. 7d. of which amount only £11 8s. were paid, and the remaining sum of £107 10s. 1d. became due and is now due on the one-half on the 31st day of January, 1855, and the other half will be due on the 31st day of January, 1856; and the amount of expenses attending the said sales after being taxed, was £21 17s.—Your Committee submit, that the mode in which Crown Lands are disposed of at present, seems too expensive and inconvenient, and, therefore, recommend that the Crown Lands on Lot 15, be disposed of at the spot price of four shillings per acre, and that the Government be authorized to dispose of the same, on application to any of the Acadian French, for actual settlement, in tracts of 50 acres, at such spot prices as may be offered, and that the balance due to the Government, and the expenses attending the same, the residue, if any, to be paid to the person who first applied for the land, and paid part of such purchase money.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the mode in which the lands on Lot 15, are disposed of at present, is a fair and equitable mode of conveying, viz:—Township No. 15, 4s. per acre. do. do. 16, 7s. 6d. per acre. Princesburg Pasture Lots, £4 per Lot. do. Pasture £3. Georgetown Pasture " first class, £10, second, £7. Georgetown Pasture " " £8, " £6 10s.—3d., £5.

Your Committee recommend, that both on Lot 15 and 16, certain lands should be laid off, and reserved for ever to the use of the Indians of this Colony, and also certain portions of other Crown Lands, where uncultivated, as the Government may consider advisable.

Your Committee on referring to the Petition of the members of the Free Church of Scotland and other in Georgetown, beg to submit, that 2 Town Lots were granted to two other denominations in Georgetown, for the purposes of Religion, viz: the Established Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic, your Committee recommend, that said denomination be put upon an equality with others, and that they receive grants in Georgetown, of Town Lots Nos. 3 & 4, first range, letter F, as prayed for."

AFTERNOON SITTING.

LUNATICS, &c.

Mr. CLARK moved, that the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, relative to the provision for Lunatics, Idiots, &c., be read a third time. The Bill was accordingly read a third time, and passed without amendment.

STATUTE LABOR, IN ELECTORAL DISTRICT, PRINCE GEORGE.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relative to Statute Labor, so far as regards the 1st Electoral District, Prince George.

Hon. Mr. POPE opposed the motion, on the ground that the whole Bill concerning Statute Labor had been fully gone into by the House in its last Session. The District, observed the hon. member, it is true, seems to the eyes to be disproportionately large, but the roads are good. In one township, there is only one road. The loss of the Bill, he (Mr. P.) did not think, would weigh very heavily on the mind of the hon. mover; he would, therefore, move that it be read a second time this day month.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON was not inclined to give up the Bill so lightly, as to consent to the motion of the hon. Treasurer. It must be clear to all, that as in this District, there are fourteen Townships, while others contain from two only up to nine, the division is not a fair one, particularly if the distance from one extremity to the other, and the having to cross rivers, be taken into consideration. Under those circumstances, it would be only just to agree to the Bill.

Mr. MOONEY hoped the Hon. Treasurer would withdraw his motion. It was a long journey to go over, and if the district were divided into two, it would be at an extra cost of only £10 a year to the Government.

Mr. CLARK considered the district large, and awkward to travel over; but, taking all things into consideration, did not feel inclined to give up for any interference with the question this Session.

Mr. THORNTON hoped the House would not forget the district including the Registry of Georgetown, if this Bill were entertained. That district was double the extent of the one in question; but he thought the Bill should not be gone into this Session, as there was much to be done by the House.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON reminded hon. members, that it was a very short Bill, and, consequently, would consume but very little time; and, if hon. members would be more present in their attendance, and attend to the business of the country, as they ought to do, the time it would occupy would be of little moment. Some might put it off till another session, but it might not be sooner passing than this one, if the same urgency for delay might be used.

Mr. DAVIES saw no necessity for the alteration contemplated by the Bill, particularly when he remembered that when the appointment of the Districts took place, the House were almost unanimous. He should, therefore, second the motion of the Hon. the Treasurer.

After a few remarks from Mr. LAIRD, in opposition, the House divided on the amendment.

BYE-LAW.

Mr. HAVILAND'S Bill on the Evidence was read a third time and passed.

BLOOD HORSE 'SALADIN.'

Hon. Mr. COLES begged leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the exchange of the Blood Horse 'Saladin,' for another Horse in

New Brunswick. The Bill was read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-morrow.

BILL TO PREVENT THE RUNNING AT LARGE OF SWINE AND GEES.

Mr. HAVILAND'S Bill to prevent the running at large of Swine and Geese, at all times, and Horses, at certain times, in the streets and squares of Georgetown, was read a second time, and then submitted to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. FLYNN in the Chair.

On the first clause being read, the Hon. Mr. POPE moved an amendment for the extension of the provisions of the Bill to other parts, by leaving out the words "Georgetown," and substituting "the whole Island." The Hon. Treasurer supported his motion by a very cogent argument, concluding that the frequent disagreements between neighbours, the watching to keep the pigs from injuring the crops; the improved fences required, and the necessity for being continually on the watch; at a time of year, too, the most precious of all in this country; not forgetting either that, if the cost of them is kept during the winter were taken into account, it would be found to be a certain loss.

Mr. PALMER seconded the motion. He had no practical knowledge respecting the subject; but he had been told by those who had; that it was more for the interest of the farmer, in many ways, to confine swine than to allow them to run at large. He was glad to see, that the agriculturists themselves were becoming daily more sensible on the question; for many of them had expressed their wish that he would support a measure of this kind. When the question was last mooted, several hon. members said, the prevention would be a great injury to the settlers in the green hills, and particularly that, it was not necessary. On a former occasion, when the subject was discussed, it was urged that when the country was only partially settled, the pigs did no harm in running at large; but received such sustenance, particularly from beech-nuts. But, it should be remembered that the latter was not an every year crop, and that, if the motion of the hon. Treasurer should be successful, it was not likely that the law would be strictly enforced in unsettled parts.

Mr. YEO felt bound to oppose the motion of amendment. It might be very well in town; but it was very different to the country. In the latter, such a restriction would be ruinous to many poor settlers.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON said, that to the westward a great number of pigs were kept, which, in the summer and fall, were dependent for food upon the fish along the shores, and particularly in the fall, upon the mast or beech-nuts in the woods; and, if they were to be prevented from so running at large, and seeking their own subsistence, it would be quite impossible for the generality of the settlers in that quarter, and indeed in many other quarters of the island, to keep pigs at all; and the restriction would consequently operate very injuriously to the interests of all such settlers.

Mr. N'NEILL allowed, that to many it would be a benefit if it could be carried out; but expressed his fears that it would not be so to all. Some few, he said, do not doubt that it would not be so to all. Mr. LAIRD argued to the contrary. Even the few alluded to by the hon. member, he (Mr. Laird) did not doubt, would find it to be an advantage in many respects, if they were compelled to shut up their swine. They might then live in peace with their neighbours, and have more time at their disposal for more profitable employment than looking after their stray swine.

Mr. MOONEY was for waiting a few years longer. Let it first be seen, said the hon. member, whether or not the potato crop could be depended upon. If the time should arrive when they could again depend upon them, there would no longer be occasion to say anything about beech-nuts, though he admitted he had seen much potato produced from that source. At present he did not feel inclined to encroach further on the liberty of the pigs. Should the potatoes again flourish, he would not say but his opinion might change, for the poor brutes might not then graze at being shut up.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the time was come to put an end to the nuisance. Some contended that the pigs did no harm if confined on the public roads; but let them visit some parts where the roads were all alive with them, and see the damage they did, and then their opinion would be changed. Besides, there was just as much danger of their breaking through the fences from the roads, as from other places. Hon. members might talk about beech-nuts in the woods, and fish upon the shores, as a reason for their opposition; but let the farmers each lay down half an acre or so of land with a fence, and pen their pigs thereon, and they would find the benefits in many ways.

[We are unable to give the remainder of this debate, the Reporter's manuscript being in another office.]—E. G. A.

FISH BOUNTIES AND PREMIUMS.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to report on Petitions for Tonnage Bounties, and Premiums, submitted the following Report which, after a long discussion, was agreed to.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the claims of the different persons who petitioned the House for Tonnage Bounties and for Premiums on the catch of Mackerel, beg leave to report, as follows:—

That the prayer of John Robinson be rejected, as he is not entitled to the highest premium for the catch of Mackerel he paid to Michael Campion, he being the only person who complied with the Fish Bounty act.

That Martin Collins be paid the second premium, Donald Morrison the third premium, and William Hogg the fourth premium.—And that Benjamin Allen of Bangston Island be paid the Tonnage Bounty according to the provisions of the Act.

Your Committee in conclusion recommend to the House that no application for the Bounty or premium under the Fish Bounty Act, be in future entertained unless the several provisions and conditions of the Act be fully complied with.

(Signed) J. WARBURTON—Chairman.

ERRATUM.—In a speech of the Hon. Mr. Pope, on the Report concerning Education, published in our last—Owing to an accidental omission of a line or two, by the compositor, the sense of the first sentence of the speech was left incomplete. With the omission supplied, the sentence will read:—"Hon. Mr. Pope commenced his observations by making some distinctive allusions to the petitions which had been presented to the House, with reference to the question of Free or State Education; and concluded his remarks concerning such petitions by saying, that he believed the people were in favor of the educational scheme of the Government, so far as they had been correctly informed concerning it."

(From the Newfoundland, March 4.)

Important News!!

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

RECALL OF THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR FROM PARIS!—WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE!!—DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND!!!

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship Franklin, with five days later news from England, arrived at New York last Tuesday morning.

The London Times hints, that some great movement may be expected on the 23d February, and that orders had been given to the various Generals to be prepared.

The alarm created by the threatening attitude of France, was becoming very great.

Recruiting was going on throughout Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 16th ult., Lord John Russell, brought forward his measure to provide for the national defence. It is proposed to add to the Army about as many men as have been sent to the Cape, which is about 5000, and for the Militia, to call by ballot, one-fifth of all the men in Great Britain, between the ages of 20 and 25. They are to be liable to only 14 to 18 days' service in the first year, and 14 days in the three succeeding years. Except in case of invasion, they cannot be called to serve, beyond the limits of their respective counties. In large towns, the Police are to be armed and organized as militia. The proposed measure is not to apply to Ireland.

Lord Palmerston supported the measure, while Mr. Home opposed it; and it is not likely to pass, without strong opposition and much delay very great.

The Government have commenced prosecuting the Irish Press for publishing wicked and malicious libels against the Government.

The Overland mail with dates from Hong Kong to December 20th, and Bombay to January 17, arrived on the 16th February. The Barrow has exceeded the demands of the British Government. About 500 houses Hong Kong had been destroyed by fire; and two officers of Artillery, blown up by Gunpowder during the conflagration. The Commercial affairs are considered more favourable than any previous for several months.

The War in South China still continues. The reports with the Barrow had dated by the Governor, General of India, obtaining complete redress and satisfaction.

Firm of D. C. Mackay & Co., of Calcutta, had filled—obtaining £200,000, raised valued £20,000.

Accounts from the Australian gold-diggings to November last, had been received, and state, that the action had very much increased. The yield of gold was immense.

Trade in Paris was in a more depressed condition, and decreasing rapidly swelling. The order from St. Petersburg in the various Princes required to act at the approaching election, is a

FRANCE.

The British experience had left the Tugs, having these ships will form the Channel.

LATEST REVOLUTION AT GEORGETOWN.

The steamship Franklin, from London, had arrived at Georgetown, bringing \$323,000 in gold. A rumor had reached that had occurred among the shareholders, and had put which they had asserted for themselves.

A gentleman just returned, affirms that he has by a decree their hatred of ingreess to oppose.

The miners on St. Helena.

A lodge of marble and marble City.

The difficulty at Caracas miners had almost ceased.

English & RESIGNA.

It will be seen, by a re-Commence, last night, that also on their Militia Bill, of the measure, estimated in the working of the act that it is, you confined to Government measures, they are not confining it to Ireland, or indeed to any slight warrant. This

unexpectedly defers Premier what course he is to take in the future, but he felt it his duty to resign, and his resignation, he will probably be.

It is needless to speculate on the night's division must be, for several days past, little singular, that the fall of the ministry, is not, naturally, attributable to the recently from his Cabinet. cabinet must have been at the growing unpopularity shown, for several days past, inevitably has been ship by a resignation on his own.

Who will succeed them? In the present position of the Palmerston assuming the John Russell, is out of the retiring Minister made obscure and higher of the feelings on this point. The Sir James Graham, nobles and the member now presents itself for making "consisting of fence, and in the case of the British, and in the interregnum "dog's" who in the early part of last anxiety which must follow.

UNIVERSITY ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL.

Major-General Gage's arrival at Georgetown, on the 14th.

The Georgia brings 80 of the steamer Philadelphia a Havana on the 14th, and a of the Ohio from New York.

The propeller Pioneer, New York, with 40 passengers, sixteen hundred men, including 160 mechanics, on her last trip. The road station, by the return of it will be thirty days of the mouth of the Congo.

The lastness is still crossing to California. It is Republic, would, it was who had through-tickets.

The weather at Havana in consequence of which the Hon. Mr. May's ships Cuba, were to leave for Ber General Council has resigned Cuba.

LATEST THE U. S. STEAMSHIP.

The U. S. Steamship Albatross, 11th ult., arrived at New York. The most interesting account of the Albatross, and its arrival in England from the Bank of England have Lord John Russell introduced of Commerce, on 9th ult. The Albatross brought in, from £20 to £10. In reduced from £25 to £25.

The Lords Commissioners advised the admission of Col's of women in England, and service.

The President visited Venezuela addressing the officers of the extremely diminished. It is a half-pay on account of the Or. The confederation decree is in. It is stated that the Senate as the Civil List for the President. There are rumors of a motion and French Government.

The Criminal, who made the executed on the afternoon of 11th ult.

The powder magazine at St. Louis 2500 kegs of powder.

CAPE OF THE BARQUE.

The Barque Ocean Wave arrived from Cape Town.

was read a first time, and its second...

RUNNING AT LARGE OF SWINE... THE REMAINING AT LARGE OF SWINE...

read the Hon. Mr. Pope moved an... of the provisions of the Bill to other...

in motion. He had no practical know... but he had been told by those who...

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ment alongside of which a Russian... Edict would appear as an honest and dignified...

General Anstett is about to place... in Africa. It is still affirmed that...

PORTUGAL. The British experimental... under Commodore Martin, had left...

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. REVOLUTION AT GREAT SALT LAKE... MORMON DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!

The steamship Prometheus arrived... at New York on Saturday last, from San Francisco, bringing California dates to February 21.

A gentleman just returned to Portland, Oregon, for Salt Lake, says, affairs there were of a threatening aspect.

A large quantity of marble and limestone has been discovered near Sacramento City.

English Mail of February 21. (From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Feb. 21.)

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS. It will be seen, by a reference to the proceedings in the House of Commons, last night, that the Ministry sustained a defeat in a division on their Militia Bill.

It is needless to speculate here on the important events to which last night's division must, of necessity, give rise.

Who will succeed them? is a question easily asked, but difficult, in the present position of parties, to answer.

UNITED STATES. ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA, NEW YORK, Feb. 19. The U.S. mail steamship Georgia arrived at this port this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Georgia brings 86 passengers, having transported 160 on the steamer Philadelphia at Havana.

THE PROPELLER Pioneer sailed from Chagres on the 6th of New York, with 40 passengers.

SIXTEEN hundred men are at work on the Panama Railroad, including 160 mechanics, who were taken out by the Georgia on her last trip.

THE weather at Havana has been very cold for the last month, in consequence of which much sickness has been experienced.

General Cancha has resigned his office of Captain general of Cuba.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The U.S. Steamship Atlantic, with dates from Liverpool to the 11th ult., arrived at New York on the 26th.

The most flattering accounts have been received from the "Gold Digger" in Australia, and large supplies were shortly expected to arrive in England from that quarter.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of Gold to the standard. Lord John Russell introduced the new Reform Bill, in the House of Commons, on 9th ult.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorized the admission of Col's fire arms, intended for the instruction of workmen in England, and for sale to officers in Her Majesty's service.

FRANCE. The President visited Versailles on the 6th, for the purpose of addressing the officers of the Garde Nationale, who were said to be extremely discontented.

SPAIN. The Criminal, who made the attempt on the life of the Queen, was executed on the afternoon of the 7th February.

SWEDEN. The powder magazine at Londen exploded on 24th ult. It contained 2500 kegs of powder.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The Barque Ocean Wave arrived at Boston on the 25th inst., bringing dates from Cape Town to the 1st January.

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accounts from the interior bring but little news—but it is discouraging. The British Forces at the Kei, about four thousand men, had suffered much. The enemy were acting with increased audacity near the border.

THE Steamer Vulcan had arrived from England with the 4th regiment, 600 strong. Broadstuffs at the Cape reported, as having a downward tendency.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1852.

By the arrival of the Courier last night, we have an English and California Mail, adding to our stock of European news, received via New York.

WE have a quantity of the Reports of the Debates of the House of Assembly and Council in type, but the arrival of the English Mail has crowded them out. For the same reason we have been obliged to omit several Communications.

SIR: I observe that in your paper, you do not publish all that is spoken by the Members in the House of Assembly. One evening I was in the House, and heard a debate on the Shediac and Bedeque Packet Grant.

By the arrival of the Courier last night, we have an English and California Mail, adding to our stock of European news, received via New York.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. For the week ending March 6, 1852.

Table with columns: BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, Highest (4th), Lowest (29th), Mean, Highest (29th), Lowest (6th, 7th), Daily Mean.

WIND AT 9 A.M. WEATHER. Feb. 29 S.W. fresh gale. Rain, till 9 a.m.; cloudy; occasionally overcast, with rain and sleet; wind blew a strong gale all night.

March. Mo. 1 W.N.W. mod. dr. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Tu. 2 W. gentle breeze. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

We. 3 N.W. fresh dr. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Th. 4 N.W. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Fr. 5 N.W. light do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Sat. 6 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Sun. 7 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Mon. 8 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Tue. 9 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Wed. 10 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Thu. 11 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Fri. 12 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Sat. 13 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Sun. 14 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Mon. 15 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Tue. 16 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Wed. 17 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Thu. 18 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Fri. 19 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Sat. 20 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Sun. 21 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Mon. 22 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Tue. 23 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Wed. 24 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Thu. 25 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Fri. 26 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

Sat. 27 N. do. do. Blue sky. Overcast; blue sky, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., then slightly overcast.

AUCTIONS. By H. W. LOBBAN.

THE SALE OF GOODS at the Store of JOHN ANDREW M'DONALD, Queen Street, will be continued on THURSDAY next, the 18th MARCH, instant, at 11 o'clock, when they will be sold without reserve.

ON THURSDAY the 18th day of MARCH, at 12 o'clock, at the Store of Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, in Kent Street, and next door to Mr. James Watts, Baker, all his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting as follows—

one Silver Small-bell, lined with gold, large size; one pair green one Silver Small-bell, lined with gold, large size; one pair green one Silver Small-bell, lined with gold, large size; one pair green

one Silver Small-bell, lined with gold, large size; one pair green one Silver Small-bell, lined with gold, large size; one pair green one Silver Small-bell, lined with gold, large size; one pair green

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