

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, April 22, 1854.

New Series. No. 131.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island. Terms—Annual subscription, 1s. Discount for cash in advance.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854. In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and for the encouragement of Education, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Conception, and Georgetown and Conception:

I do hereby give public notice that I have made Proclamations, according to the terms of the said Acts, of the unimproved Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

Township No.	Acres.	Township No.	Acres.
1	457	2	232
3	3943	5	1109
4	4172	6	1090
5	5000	7	84
11	2356	8	55
12	1000	9	57
13	104	10	60
15	3839	11	60
16	3206	12	3277
17	283	13	1228
18	211	14	200
19	1067	15	300
20	528	16	150
21	456	17	35
22	726	18	66
23	292	19	45
24	1288	20	12
25	1063	21	80
26	900	22	10
27	865	23	10
28	954	24	35
29	423	25	66
30	2416	26	45
31	2915	27	12
32	850	28	4
33	1317	29	10
34	921	30	10

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, —1-2 of No. 41. Second Hundred, —1-4th of No. 55. Fourth Hundred, —No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80. Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, —1-5 of No. 72, and 1-8 of No. 238. Town Lots in Georgetown, —No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Water Lots in Georgetown, —No. 10. Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, —No. 25, 186, 188, 1-5 of 243, and 250. Town Lots in Princestown, —No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Pasture Lots in Princestown Royalty, —3-4 of No. 181, No. 240, and 1-3 of No. 407. And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the same charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 20th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

MAILS. THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverser and Cape Tomatina. They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

Georgetown Mails. THE Mails for Georgetown will, during the remainder of the Winter and until further notice, be made up and forwarded every Tuesday and Friday morning, at nine o'clock, instead of Mondays and Fridays. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Jan. 30, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854. FOR SALE BY GEO. T. HASZARD. THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Colours, gold and plated Letters and Envelopes for Librarians, and by special order.

W. G. HOBBS. Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions to the old mode.

THE WAR AND ITS EFFECTS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The late news from Europe shows that the war so long threatening, or indirectly and partially carried on, is about to commence on a scale of magnitude worthy the prowess of steam and the multifarious ingenuities of a long peace applied to works of wrath and destruction. We learn, in fact, that novel warlike means on the part of Great Britain have been brewing secretly in the hot cauldron of arsenals, and are now to be made known to the horror of an astounded enemy. Years ago a floating rocket was offered to the British Government as a means of destroying vessels beyond the hope of defence. This is a Congreve rocket, which goes in a right line on water till it strikes the vessel, when its explosion makes a hole some twelve feet in diameter, which cannot be stopped. While the British Government affected to give no attention to the author of this invention, they have secretly manufactured at Woolwich on its principles, and Sir Charles Napier is now ready to hurl them against the Russians. Additional terror is lent to this rocket from the fact that it carries much further than an ordinary gun.

There is more than one story of magnificent men who had the power of striking mute and motionless those who came within range of their charms. This magic is revived in the forces of war now to be applied to Russia. If the account be serious, there is too, among other projectiles, an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill the victims, but paralyzes them for several hours, so that they can be captured alive and whole. Generous science! What a curious sight would a deck so attacked present! The captain with his trumpet suddenly glared; the broadside arrested before it fires a half-way out of the tube—the sailors in the fierce hurry-scurry of desperate engagement paled—their stalwart chests no longer heaving with slaughterous breathings—their murder-waving hands clutched by the stronger grasp of terrible subtlety riding the air unseen,—and all becoming like a painted ship on a painted ocean. How imagination in the wild frenzy of genius appears to have prophesied reality by thousands of years—the old fairy tale of wonder at last worked into the circle of fact!

Among other death-distillers may be mentioned small steamboats carrying two enormous Paixhans guns on the fore part of the vessel. Oak, iron, cotton-mattresses, make their rhinoceros-like covering bullet-proof, while the vessel can scatter bombs, shed Grecian fire, and with ten men only, sink a fleet. To this hell on the waters must be added the aerial pandemonium of balloons, to be sent flying over Russian towns and villages, dropping inflammation on the astounded inhabitants—raising fire from the skies. The list will be completed when another invention, yet more frightful than any enumerated, shall have been made public, and added to this hot tempest of destruction brewing in England for the Northern Power.

Such agencies brought to bear in warfare may soon end it by the processes of mutual exhaustion. It is worthy of remark that the nation of Europe whose organization is the least military, or where the commercial and industrial elements are most visible, should be foremost in the work of these missiles of war. It was, so too, at the battle of Leipzig, when one or more battalions of French soldiers threw down their weapons, refusing to fight under a shower of Congreve rockets; and when the use of these novelties was made a special subject of complaint by the French Ambassador, as beyond the range of chivalry or civilization.

So, too, the Peace Society in England now are discussing whether these Titanic agents belong to legitimate warfare. It seems, however, they do. The instant the Quaker doctrine is abandoned, the means of war appear only measurable by the utmost destructive possibilities of science—destined, too, it would seem, to absorb War himself in a maelstrom of his own cruelties.

If this European war continue it will absorb much of the industrial labor of Europe. Hands now engaged in agriculture will be seized upon by governments to make soldiers of, and the American farmer will be taught to look upon the war as a blessing, as it will result in a temporary demand for his grain at high prices. But how atheistic is such a view of war! and it was so taken by the admirers of the carrying-trade during the earlier part of this century. Such a departure on our side from high principle—such a grovelling commercial view of the affairs of the world, weighing our money profits against the death agonies of nations—found its solution in our war of 1812, and the commercial disasters which followed that period. There is no more ignoble error than that this country can profit by the sufferings of Europe. So to argue presupposes a weak head and a bad heart, even though repeated by entire commercial communities.

THE BEVERAGES WE INFUSE.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The most interesting paper in *Blackwood* for January is "The Beverages we Infuse." From it we learn that black and green tea are prepared from the same species of plant; the difference in colour and in effects are produced by the modes of handling. For green tea, the leaves are roasted almost immediately after they are gathered. They are dried off quickly after the rolling process. For black tea, they are allowed to be spread out in the air for some time after they are gathered. They are then further tossed about till they become soft and flaccid. They are now roasted for a few minutes and rolled, after which they are exposed to the air for some hours in a soft and moist state. Lastly, they are dried slowly over charcoal fires. The coloured green teas are made by mixing Prussian blue and gypsum, and reducing them to a fine powder, which is applied to the tea during the process of rolling. The Chinese never drink these teas, and are much amused with the idea that the "outside barbarians" should prefer them to those of a natural green. The best coffee grows on the driest soils. Yet the worst coffee, if kept ten or fourteen years, will acquire flavour of the finest Mocha. The principal art in preparing coffee lies in roasting; for in this process it is that its peculiar aroma is procured. The heat should never be greater than is sufficient to impart to the berry a light brown colour; for if carried beyond this point a disagreeable secondary smell mingles with the aroma. By the fashionable process of drinking coffee; that is, without the grounds, a good deal of nutritious matter is wasted. Many of the Oriental nations drink the grounds invariably. Not less than a hundred millions of the human race drink coffee, it is computed, as a daily beverage. In France, Germany, Sweden, Turkey, and a large portion of the United States, it is used by almost every body, just as tea is in England, Holland, Prussia, and China. Experience, says the writer in *Blackwood*, teaches people that tea and coffee, used moderately, prevent the waste of the tissues, afford positive happiness, and increase the nervous activity, enabling men, as the writer in question forcibly remarks, "to endure the blood and spirit in the face of difficulties."

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

(From the London Times.)

The fate of their wives and children must be an anxious thought to almost 1,000,000 of the 10,000 troops who are just starting for the seat of war. Those best acquainted with the subject, and with the condition of the Army, inform us that as nearly as may be 10 per cent. of our Soldiers are married men, with one or more children. Freely and heartily—come life, come death—are the men prepared to follow their colours; but in the case of the children in the public service, and their total forgetfulness of other interests, that we draw the strongest argument for their wives and children. We would say, however, after a few words of explanation upon the relative position of the Soldier and the sailor's wife, when the husband of either may be ordered on active service, that as many of our domestic servants, so that the soldier's wife may be made as one of the regimental schools. In the first place, the Sailor's wife is much better paid than the Soldier's; in the next place he has the power of directing that during his absence half his pay shall be paid over to his wife. To be sure the sum is not much; but it always enables the woman, if she be thrifty and industrious, to set up some small business, and so keep her head above water until her return. Not so with the Soldier: he can just manage to maintain himself decently alive upon his pay—that is to say, by some mysterious process he obtains food enough and clothing enough, in return for the pittance which the country affords him for fighting our battles; but when he goes abroad all these additional resources from which the Soldier contrived to extract a few weekly pence are dried up, and in the majority of cases his wife is thrown back upon the workhouse. Her little children are as stones round her neck when she seeks for a place as domestic servant, so that the history of a Soldier's wife, when her husband is in the field, is the struggle of a few months as a laundress, or something of that description, and then the workhouse. The case of the children is just as bad. In times of peace there are the regimental schools, in which they receive excellent instruction. War puts an end to these arrangements, save, we believe, in the case of the Guards. The schools are shut up, and the poor children turned out with their mothers upon the wide world. Surely the situation of these poor people is a very distressing one. We trust we are chary, as men should be, of giving way to sentimental expressions; yet we cannot but say that thought upon these matters must give the Soldier's heart a shrewd twinge as he is about to face the fire and steel of the enemy in the open field. A letter upon this subject, with the signature of "A Naval Officer," will be found in another portion of our columns this day. It is very creditable to the good feeling of the writer; that being a sailor himself, he comes forward so manfully to address the cause of the sister Service.

TEMPERANCE IN SWEDEN.

The temperance movement is becoming general. The slaves of Alcohol are throwing off the yoke. Those who have slept while in danger of becoming engulfed in the whirlpool of intemperance, are awakening to their danger. Sweden has opened her eyes and is making laudable efforts to save herself from ruin. Read the following:

"An English correspondent of one of our exchanges says of Sweden, that 'from the king to the meanest poor,' the entire nation, each in its own way, seems to be moved with a laudable desire to effect the suppression of intemperance. The working classes have made a remarkable demonstration against the great distillery kings near Carlskrona; they marched in immense crowds to the distilleries, and demanded that no more *self-draw* be made at present. Petitions are numerously sent to the king from all parts of the kingdom, entreating him to check the disastrous fabrication and consumption of that liquor. Drunkenness, in fact, has reached a climax in that country; the distilleries are burning up all the corn and potatoes they can lay hold of for the manufacture of the fire liquor, and the result is the want of bread, and the necessity of importations from abroad of the very product in which the country most abounds. The very wickedness of the people corrects them, and their backslidings reprove them; their country is washed by the distilleries and vendors in their work of death, and the people begin not only to see but to feel it, and to avenge themselves, as it is their perfect right to do. May the iniquity of these men in our own country prove not their ruin, but the salvation of those they are leading on to ruin."

THE NEW NOVASCOTIA CABINET.

The next great political event of the week, after the closing of the session, is the gazettement of the new Cabinet and the Railway Commissioners. We doubt very much if the changes in the Ministry are calculated to give general satisfaction to either of those two bodies of Novascotians who glory in the party names of *Liberal* and *Conservative*. The principles upon which those two parties avowedly started in opposition to each other, have long since ceased to be matters of consideration. The struggle, for many years, has been merely for place, power, and the lucre of office. It is unnecessary then to show why the new appointments must be distasteful to the "Conservative Party." The "Liberals," on the other hand, must consider themselves highly flattered, "over the left," by the implied acknowledgment, on the part of their leaders, that they as a body are too deficient in strength and talent to supply the material for carrying on a Government; and that they must consequently buy support from their opponents. Doubtless many of the Liberals consider it a very *doge*—this *coup d'état*—which has placed in the Executive Council so many of the men whom it has been the main object of their lives, for years past, to keep excluded from that Council; but it certainly appears to us that it cannot matter much as to be the result, whether the "Ship of State" changes her course by directly "speaking" or by "wearing" round. The new Speaker elected, a few days since, through Government influence, is acknowledged on all hands to have been a *deserter* or *convert*—whichever you please, reader—from the opposition Party. Two, out of the four, new Councillors occupy the same high position; and, if report speaks correctly, the newly conferred honour was all that prevented a third from becoming an opponent of the Government of which he now forms a member. As for the remaining new ministers, the leader of the Cabinet, may truly say:

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

THE PAY OF THE SOLDIER.

The pay of the Soldier is wholly inadequate to maintain his wife even without children, in his absence on foreign service, and no other proof could be given of deep and heartfelt interest in our Soldiers—of true sympathy with the one case that is weighing heavily on the hearts of many of them—than by an earnest effort upon the part of the country to ameliorate the condition of their wives and families, who will be left in general, in want and suffering.

"This is a subject which deserves our warmest support, and let a well devised scheme appear in your columns, and the people of England will not be backward to prove that their hearts feel what their lips so unanimously proclaim—viz., a deep interest in the noble fellows who are going forth from amongst us to devote their best blood to the service of their country."

THE NEW NOVASCOTIA CABINET.

The next great political event of the week, after the closing of the session, is the gazettement of the new Cabinet and the Railway Commissioners. We doubt very much if the changes in the Ministry are calculated to give general satisfaction to either of those two bodies of Novascotians who glory in the party names of *Liberal* and *Conservative*. The principles upon which those two parties avowedly started in opposition to each other, have long since ceased to be matters of consideration. The struggle, for many years, has been merely for place, power, and the lucre of office. It is unnecessary then to show why the new appointments must be distasteful to the "Conservative Party." The "Liberals," on the other hand, must consider themselves highly flattered, "over the left," by the implied acknowledgment, on the part of their leaders, that they as a body are too deficient in strength and talent to supply the material for carrying on a Government; and that they must consequently buy support from their opponents. Doubtless many of the Liberals consider it a very *doge*—this *coup d'état*—which has placed in the Executive Council so many of the men whom it has been the main object of their lives, for years past, to keep excluded from that Council; but it certainly appears to us that it cannot matter much as to be the result, whether the "Ship of State" changes her course by directly "speaking" or by "wearing" round. The new Speaker elected, a few days since, through Government influence, is acknowledged on all hands to have been a *deserter* or *convert*—whichever you please, reader—from the opposition Party. Two, out of the four, new Councillors occupy the same high position; and, if report speaks correctly, the newly conferred honour was all that prevented a third from becoming an opponent of the Government of which he now forms a member. As for the remaining new ministers, the leader of the Cabinet, may truly say:

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unwavering, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unwavering and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should these men receive the changes in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again afterwards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," equal over these changes

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gentleman*."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the contrivance of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced downright dishonesty. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party; the principles of that party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been perniculous. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country; party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party

as a great triumph to their "Party." When will poor Bluenose learn to judge of men by their acts, and not by the party to which they profess to belong? It is useless to attempt to predict the fate of the present administration. It will scarcely be denied that it possesses more talent than the last, or Uniacke administration; but it may not be any the stronger on that account. We do not understand how the great body of "Liberals" can give their support to the new government. For several years that "Party" has supported a government which openly and strenuously combated the principles by the advocacy of which it first became a government. But although the men which composed that government had turned recreant to their principles, the men themselves were the same; therefore, there was some ground for the "Liberal Party" giving them their support. But now both the men and the principles are changed—essentially changed in all save the name, a mere arbitrary assumption. The present government, its men, principles, and conduct are all of that system which so many of us once indignantly warring against as "Toryism." Thus since the "memorable year 1857," "Reform" in Nova Scotia, has been moving in a circle, and has now reached the point from which it started. Again notwithstanding the present apparent brotherly affection which exists between the ex-Provincial Secretary and the ex-Speaker and his coteries, we can scarcely expect them cordially to agree very long. Most of us Nova Scotians know how much relief there is in that apparent brotherly affection between the present, and the late, premier. We know the extreme pressure, the scheming, the open dictation which the ex-Provincial Secretary had to submit to at the hands of some leading members of the new Cabinet; and although he has succeeded at last in securing a triumphant retreat before these, his ostensible friends, we have no reason to suppose either that they will ever be disposed to accord many favors to him; or he, to give a very hearty support to them. It would be no matter of surprise to us to see Mr. Howe, before very long, leading up an opposition to the present Government. If we believed there was any sincerity in the "liberal professions" which he once made, we should have no doubt of his taking such a step. We shall deal with this Government, as with the last, according to its acts, without regard to the previous party complexion, or private character, of its members. Should they bring forward good measures, whatever may be the motives of the movers, or however inconsistent their conduct in doing so, such measures shall have our hearty support. But we have but little faith in a Government formed in such a manner, and of such materials.—Acadian Recorder.

Mr. Howe, before very long, leading up an opposition to the present Government. If we believed there was any sincerity in the "liberal professions" which he once made, we should have no doubt of his taking such a step. We shall deal with this Government, as with the last, according to its acts, without regard to the previous party complexion, or private character, of its members. Should they bring forward good measures, whatever may be the motives of the movers, or however inconsistent their conduct in doing so, such measures shall have our hearty support. But we have but little faith in a Government formed in such a manner, and of such materials.—Acadian Recorder.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Tuesday, April 11. PRINCETOWN ROYALTY CHURCH. The following Resolution, reported by the Chairman of the House when in Committee on a Report of the Committee on Expiring Laws, was agreed to: Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee that the Act 14th Vic. cap. 15, intitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons Trustees of Princetown Royalty Church," be continued and amended. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill pursuant to the said Resolution. Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Haviland, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Clark do compose the said Committee.

TEMPERANCE.

Seven Petitions of inhabitants of the following places, viz: Point Prim, Newtown, Townships 48, 49, 50, 57, 58 and vicinity, Orwell and Orwell Head, and Murray Harbour Road were presented to the House by Mr. Douse, and the same were severally received and read—all praying the abandonment of the Revenue on all Intoxicating Liquors, and the prohibition by Law, of their importation, manufacture and sale.

BILL FOR ESTABLISHING A POLICE FORCE IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Bill for establishing a Police Force in Charlottetown, and to prevent Desertions from Her Majesty's Troops stationed at the said Town, was read a second time. The Hon. the Attorney General having moved that the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow: The Hon. Mr. Whelan moved, in amendment to the motion, that the Bill be read this day three months.

PRINCETOWN ROYALTY CHURCH.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill, to continue and amend the Princetown Royalty Church Incorporation Act, presented to the House a Bill as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

PRINCETOWN ROYALTY CHURCH.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill, to continue and amend the Princetown Royalty Church Incorporation Act, presented to the House a Bill as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A. RANSOMAN, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor is desirous that the House of Assembly, at its rising to-morrow, should adjourn until Monday next, the 17th instant. Government House, 17th April, 1854. Resolved, accordingly.

WHARF AT CRAPAUD.

The House sat some time in Committee of Supply; and the Hon. the Speaker having resumed the Chair, the following Resolution, reported by the Chairman of the Committee, was agreed to by the House: Resolved, That a sum of Seventy-four Pounds Ten Shillings be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to defray the amount of Contracts due for the work performed last summer, on the Wharf at the West side of Crapaud Harbour.

POLICE FORCE IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

The House sat in Committee on the Bill for the establishment of a Police Force in Charlottetown, Mr. Fraser in the Chair, and several clauses of the Bill, which is a very long one, were agreed to therein.

MONDAY, April 17. ONE-NINTH BILL.

The amendment made by the Council, to Monetary Obligations (One-ninth) Bill, was agreed to by the House.

PRINCETOWN ROYALTY CHURCH.

The Princetown Royalty Church (amendment) Act, was read a third time, and passed.

METHODIST INCORPORATION ACT.

A Message was received from the Council intimating that their Honors had passed the Wesleyan Methodist Church Incorporation Act.

PETITIONS.

The following Petitions were severally presented to the House, and laid on the Table, viz: By Mr. Fraser,—A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township 19, complaining of the removal of their District School to an inconvenient distance, and praying redress. A Petition of James Edwards, late Jailer, at St. Eleanor's, praying to be reimbursed certain expenses, incurred in defending an Action at Law for the escape of a prisoner, owing to the insufficiency of the Jail Yard Fence.

POST OFFICE.

The Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, of the 21st ult., transmitting a communication from the Postmaster General, Mr. Owen, pointing out the inadequacy of his salary, was referred to the Special Committee appointed to report on all matters relating to Post Office Service, to examine the same and report thereon.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Wrightman presented to the House, a Bill in further amendment of, and in addition to the Free Education Act, as prepared by the Special Committee, appointed for that purpose. The said Bill was read a first and second time, committed to a Committee of the whole; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, progress was reported and leave obtained to sit again.

TUESDAY, April 18. CALL OF THE HOUSE.

According to Order, there was a Call of the House, this morning—all the members being present.

The hon. the Colonial Secretary presented to the House the following Papers, viz: 1. Extracts of the Minutes of the Executive Council, including correspondence with the Board of Education on the subject of the registration of the Dunstaffnage School District.

2. Report of Commissioners appointed by order of the Lieut. Governor in Council on the 29th November last, to examine the Land Assessment Books in the Colonial Treasurer's Office.

Mr. Beer reported from the Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying for the opening of new lines of Road—to be taken into consideration, in Committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

The hon. Mr. Haviland presented to the House the following Report:—The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Townships Nos. 57, 26, and 25, setting forth, that the sum of Forty Pounds, or thereabouts, had been granted towards extending and completing the line of Road along the County Line dividing the above-named Townships; and that no part of the said sum, so granted, had yet been expended towards the above purpose, and praying that the said sum of Forty Pounds may be applied to the object for which it was intended, have to report: That from information which has been adduced before them, it appears, that at a particular point of the County Line adverted to by the Petitioners, the course of the Road has been made to deviate from Twenty-five to Thirty Chains to the Eastward of the said County Line; and that a portion of the said sum of Forty Pounds has been expended in extending the Road in that direction. The Committee recommend, that previously to any further expenditure being made on either of the two Lines of Road, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to appoint Commissioners to examine the said two lines of Road, and to state which of the two lines, in their opinion, it would be most advisable to adopt; and further, to procure Estimates of the expense of completing each line respectively.

FREE EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) ACT.

The Bill to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education, was again committed to a Committee of the whole House—reported agreed to with amendments.

The hon. Mr. Warburton moved that the Bill be referred back, for the purpose of striking out the whole of the clause that relates to an Assistant Visitor, and substituting the following:—"It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the time being, to appoint a competent person, under the control of the present Visitor, to conduct a Normal School, and who may, if the Visitor shall see fit, inspect Schools established under this Act."

The hon. Mr. Whelan moved, in amendment to the motion, that all after the words "Normal School" be struck out, and the following substituted: "when the establishment of such shall be deemed necessary."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:—Yeas—Honbles. Messrs. Whelan, Warburton, Lord, Messrs. McGill, Mooney, and Davies—6. Nays—Messrs. Goff, Yeo, Douse, McGowan, H. Haviland, Beer, Wightman, Fraser, Clark, McLeod, hon. Mr. MacEwen, Honble. Messrs.

Montgomery, Colonial Secretary, Conroy, Attorney General, Haviland, and Macsally—17. So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Mooney moved, that all that relates to an Assistant Visitor and a Normal School be struck out. The House divided on the motion of amendment:—Yeas—Mr. Mooney. Nays—92. The Bill, as reported from the Committee was then agreed to. To be engrossed.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the consideration of the various Petitions, presented to the House during the present Session, praying the Legislature to abandon the Revenue on all Intoxicating Liquors, and to prohibit by Law, their importation, manufacture, and sale, being read—the House resolved itself into the said Committee, the hon. T. H. Haviland in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the House resumed—progress was reported and leave obtained to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, April 19. REPORTER.

Mr. J. B. Cooper, Clerk Assistant, was appointed Reporter to the House for the remainder of the Session.

NEW ROADS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the various Petitions presented to the House during the present Session, praying for the opening of new lines of Road,—Mr. Goff in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the House resumed, and the Report of the Committee was agreed to as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying for the opening of new Roads, presented to the House of Assembly during the present Session, beg to submit the following Report.

1. With reference to the Road prayed for from Fifteen Point to Miscouche Harbour, and the Report made thereon by the Commissioner of the District, your Committee find that compensation will be claimed by two individuals; but the Commissioner's Report does not specify the amount of such claims. Your Committee therefore, recommend, that the said Commissioner be authorized to ascertain the amount of compensation that will be required by the said individuals, and report the same to the Government.

2. With respect to the application of the Inhabitants of Margate, Lot 19, your Committee recommend, that the Government be requested to order a survey of the line of Road to be made forthwith.

3. The Petition of Farmers and others in the vicinity of Mill Vale, prays for an alteration in the line of Road leading from Rottenbury's Mill to Haslam's, and Mill Vale Road, and for the building of a Bridge over Trout River. Your Committee recommend that the Government be requested to authorize the Commissioner of the District to open the said line of Road, as prayed for,—the said Bridge to be provided for by the Road Appropriations for the present year.

4. The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Millborough Road Settlement and its vicinity, prays for a grant to complete the Road, partly opened, leading from Wheatley River Bridge, towards the Malpeque Road; and

5. The Petition of John Matheson and others of Township 21, prays for pecuniary compensation, in case the line of Road prayed for in the last preceding Petition be adopted.

Your Committee recommend, that the Government be requested to order a survey of the said Road to be made, prior to any Public Money being expended thereon.

6. With reference to the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township 30, praying for the opening of a Road from Argyle Rear Settlement to the Shore Road, your Committee recommend, that the Government be requested to cause a Commissioner to be appointed for opening said Road.

Your Committee recommend, that with respect to the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Dog River, praying for the opening of a Road through their Settlement, the Government be requested to appoint a Commissioner to report on the merits of said Petition, and to ascertain whether the present Road is an established one or otherwise.

8. Your Committee, having carefully examined the various allegations set forth in the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships 35, 36, 37, and 48, on the South-side of the Hillsborough, and praying for a grant to defray the expense of a survey of a new line of Road from Port Augustus to Charlottetown Ferry, decline recommending the House to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.

9. With respect to the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships 51 and 52, praying for the opening of a Road in a straight line from the Georgetown Road to Montague Bridge, in lieu of the present Road leading from Finlay's on Township 52, your Committee recommend, that the Government be requested to direct a survey of the contemplated line of Road to be made forthwith, and that a Commission be also appointed to ascertain the amount of compensation that will be required therefor.

10. The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the South-side Murray River, Township 64, praying a grant in aid of the opening of a Road through their Settlement, has also been examined by your Committee, and they are of opinion, that it is desirable, previous to any further steps being taken in the premises, that the Commissioner for the District should report on the propriety or otherwise, of opening the said new line of Road.

Your Committee further recommend—

1. That the Commissioner for the First District of King's County be instructed to ascertain the amount of compensation demanded by the parties withholding their assent to the Road leading past John

Douglas's to Savage Harbour becoming a public Road.

2. That the Road leading from the Dock Road, Lot 4, in Prince County, through the Widow Kinch's Farm, to the contemplated site of the new Bridge at Meggison's be opened under the Road Compensation Act.

3. That an Inquisition be held, under the 16th Section of the Act, 14 Vic. cap. 1, on a proposed line of Road commencing at or near Wallace's Bridge, on the Division Line between the farm of Abram Clark, and William Bearisto, and terminating on the Princetown Road—a distance of about a mile, and also, that an Inquisition be held on the line of Road, partially opened, from the Freetown Road towards Barrett's Cross.

The Committee who prepared the Report was thereupon appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to the Lieut. Governor, calling His Excellency's attention to the various suggestions and recommendations contained in the said Report, and requesting that immediate effect may be given thereto.

On motion of Mr. Douse, the following Address was agreed to:—

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. May it please your Excellency:

The House of Assembly having had under consideration a Petition of Inhabitants of Townships Nos. 48, 49, and 50, praying for the improving of the Highway leading from the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, over Tea Hill, on Township No. 49, most respectfully request that your Excellency in Council, will be pleased to direct, that a survey for a new line of Road be made from the Post Road fronting the farm of Mr. James Robertson, towards the Division Line of Townships 48 and 49, Northwardly, and thence intersecting the said Division Line, to run through Township No. 48, so as to avoid the present Hill agreeable to a Plan herewith annexed; and also, to appoint a Committee of Three persons residing in that locality (including the Road Commissioner of the District), to report to your Excellency in Council, as to the practicability of such a route, together with the Surveyor's remarks on the nature and condition of the land along the proposed line, as compared with the present line of Road, and if satisfactory, also to direct that the line be opened under the Road Compensation Act; and this House will make provision for the expense thereof; but if found impracticable, then the sum so appropriated to be expended in reducing the Hill alluded to with as little delay as possible.

The following address was also, on motion, of hon. T. H. Haviland, agreed to by the House:—

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, &c. &c. &c. May it please your Excellency:

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Townships Nos. 67, 26 and 25, respecting a line of Road along the County Line, dividing the above-named Townships, which, at a particular point of the said Road, has been made to deviate to the extent of from 25 to 30 Chains to the Eastward of the said County Line, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to appoint Commissioners to examine the said two lines of Road, and to state which, in their opinion, it would be most advisable to adopt, and that they be further instructed to procure estimates of the expense of completing each of the said lines respectively.

A message was ordered to be sent to His Excellency, asking for the usual Custom House Returns for the past year.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

The whole of the evening Session was occupied in Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the various Petitions before the House praying for a prohibitory Liquor Law—the Hon. Mr. Haviland in the chair. After a very lengthy and protracted discussion, the Committee rose, and the chairman reported the following Resolution: That it is expedient to prohibit by Law, to take effect from the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six—the manufacture, importation and sale of Spirituous and all other Intoxicating Liquors, except for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes, and the sacred Ordinance of Religion; also to prohibit the keeping of such Liquors for sale, except for the purposes aforesaid.

The Hon. Mr. Warburton moved that the word "six" be struck out, and the word "five" inserted.

The House divided on the motion. Yeas—Messrs. Beer, Palmer, Heath Haviland, McGowan, M'Aulay, Goff, Yeo, T. H. Haviland, Fraser, Warburton, McGill, Davies—12. Nays—Messrs. Douse, Conroy, Montgomery, Longworth, Wightman, McEwen, McLeod, Whelan, Lord, Mooney, Clark—11. So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. HEATH HAVILAND then moved, that in lieu of the words "1st January," the words "31st December" be substituted, which was carried on the following division:—Yeas—Messrs. Heath Haviland, Beer, Palmer, McGowan, M'Aulay, Goff, Yeo, T. H. Haviland, Davies, Douse, Conroy, Montgomery, Longworth, Wightman, McEwen, McLeod, Whelan, Lord, Mooney, Clark—20. Nays—Messrs. Warburton, Fraser, McGill—3. So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the resolution, as amended, was carried on the following division:—Yeas—Honbles. Messrs. Attorney General, Haviland, Colonial Secretary, Macsally, Lord, Messrs. Douse, Yeo, H. Haviland, McGowan, Goff, Beer, McLeod, Clark, Davies, McGill—15. Nays—Hon. Mr. MacEwen, Conroy, Montgomery, Warburton, Whelan; Messrs. Mooney, Wightman, Fraser—8. So it passed in the affirmative.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill in conformity with the foregoing Resolution, viz:—Messrs. Palmer, H. Haviland, McLeod, Beer, Clark, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 20, 1854. ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, this forenoon, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharfs—Mr. Heath Haviland in the Chair. On the House resuming, the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to two Resolutions, which he was directed to report to the House. And the said Resolution being again read by the Clerk, and the question separately put thereon, were agreed to by the House, and are as follows, viz:—

Resolved, That the Moneys appropriated for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs be expended agreeably to the following Scale, viz:—

PRINCE COUNTY.

District No. 1, comprising Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Bridge at Bain's Mill, 13 0 0. Road from Sea Cow Pond to North Cape, 5 0 0. From Nail Pond to do, 5 0 0. Bridge at Hilaire's, 10 0 0. Bridge at Skinner's Pond, 12 10 0. Main Western Road, Lots 1, 2 and 3, 17 0 0. From St. Felix to Western Road, 5 0 0. Kildare Bridge, 10 0 0. From Kildare Bridge to Western Road, 4 0 0. From Kildare Bridge to St. Felix, 5 0 0. From Miminagash to Tignish, 22 0 0. From Kelley's Road to David Murphy's, 2 10 0. Bridge at Pig Brook, 5 0 0. Road from Mansfield's to Fee's, 2 0 0. Bourke's Road, 2 0 0. Bridge at Lot 2, (St. Felix), 22 0 0. 145 0 0.

District No. 2, comprising Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6. Bridge at Louis Arsenaux's, for work done, 3 0 0. Do, 4 0 0. Road at do, 2 0 0. Road from Meggison's to Weeks's, 4 0 0. From Fortune Cove to Mill Road, 4 0 0. Western Road to Holloran's, 20 0 0. Western Road Lots 4, 5 and 6, 21 0 0. Cascumpec to Yeo's Mills, 5 0 0. Do to Lot 10, on Lot 6, 4 0 0. O'Leary's Road, 10 0 0. Bridge at Thos. Meggison's Ferryman at Louis's Ferry, 3 0 0. Road to Kildare Bridge, 10 0 0. M'Phee for Scow, 6 0 0. Road to Kildare Bridge, 5 0 0. From Holloran's to Miminagash, 15 0 0. Bridge at Gordon's Mills, 4 0 0. 130 0 0.

District No. 3, comprising Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9. Road from Betts's Mill to the Brae, 50 0 0. From the Brae to Western Road, 6 0 0. O'Leary Road, 12 0 0. Road from Holloran's to West Point, 20 0 0. Raising Bridge at McKenzies, 10 0 0. Road from West Point to Betts's Mill, 8 0 0. Road from the Brae to Grand Digue, 2 0 0. 118 0 0.

District No. 4, comprising Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12. Western Road, Lots 10, 11 and 12, 47 0 0. Ferryman at Large's Ferry, 3 0 0. From Line of Lot 12 to M'Phee's, Lot 11, 15 0 0. Canadian River Bridge, 15 0 0. Bridge at A. McDonald's, 15 0 0. From Lot 11 Mills to A. McDonald's, 5 0 0. From Barlow's to the Line of Lot 11, 12 0 0. From Barlow's Road to W. Ellis's, 4 0 0. From Dubois Smith's to Barlow's Road, 2 0 0. From Gregg's to Bideford yard, 2 0 0. Bridge at Michael Ramsay's, 10 0 0. 130 0 0.

District No. 5, comprising Lots No. 15 and 16. Road and Bridges from Abraham's Village to Higgins's, Ferry, 11 0 0. Towards completing Road from Remo Arneaux's to the Cape, 20 0 0. Road from Fifteen Point to Abraham's Village and Dutchman's Creek, 5 0 0. Charles Leshour, Amount due him for right of way to Dutchman's Creek, 1 10 0. Back Settlements, Roads and Bridges from M'Nelly's Mills, 5 0 0. For opening a New Road and making a Bridge from Sylvain Arneaux's to the Back Settlements, on condition that the rights of way will be given up, 6 0 0. Cutting down a Hill and Repairing Road from J. Leuge's Village to the shore, 4 0 0. Towards completing Road, from Back Settlement, Fifteen Point, to Campbell's Mills, 12 0 0. Road from Kent's to Egmont Bay, 5 0 0. Francis Arneaux, Egmont Bay, due him on Contract performed last summer, on Causeway, Dutchman's Creek, 4 2 0. Main Western Road and Bridges to Kent's and Wm. McLean's for widening and repairing, and the Balance of last year's appropriation remaining to be paid to the Contractors of last year, when the work is completed, 12 10 0. Paul Ferry due him per Contract for repairing Bridge, 1 18 0. Roads and Bridges from the Line of Lot 17, to the Southwest, and Ellis River Ferry, 8 0 0. Darby's Road from Ellis's to the shore, 5 0 0. New Road on the Division line between J. Adam's and Allan McDougall's to John McGregor's—should the right of way be conceded, 6 0 0. Roads and Bridges in Lower Sixteen, 5 0 0. Amount to be placed in Road Commissioner's hands for building a New Scow for Ellis River Ferry, 12 0 0. Archibald McArthur due him for repairing Scow, last Summer, 2 0 0. Towards erecting the Causeway at Ellis River Bridge, and for payment of Contracts entered into when the same are completed, 80 0 0. 208 0 0.

District No. 6, comprising Lots 17 and 19, &c. Main Western Road from Miscouche to the Division Line of Lot 16, 7 0 0. Road and Bridges from Miscouche, to St. Nicholas, 17 0 0. Road from St. Nicholas to Main Western Road, 6 0 0. Bridges and Road from Mr. Hope's Lot 17, to Farrell's Bridge on the Division Line of Lot 16, 7 0 0. Old Road from Benjamin Darby's to Line of Lot 19, 4 0 0.

New Road from Fox opening a Main Fifteen coming out the opinion will be met way being said Line m Lot 15 Town Road Se Road from L Irishtown Ro For covering baru Weit For raising Br Old Town Ro Road from B Mill Road through Main Road th New Road fr when survey New Road on Road between For covering the Wharf District No. 1 Prince Town Daruley Brid Daniel Gillis Indian River Slip at M'Le Road to Geor Irish Town R Bridge at Jon Road and Bri Prince Town (Lot 19) Road between farms, Bridge and R Bridge at J Royalty, Bridge at N 25 voted in Amount due Fernoy Road Bridge by Mat Where most Amounts vot to be expen District No. 1 Dunk River Causeway at Bridge at B Bridge at C Hill cut do Bridge and Wright's Bridge near Bridge near Creek County Line Township R Line toward Road from Wright's B Bridge built not provid Road leading James Rath Road, South Evan Thos most requ Road from A Road by H Repairing R Mills, From Free where mos Road from Shanke to where mos Prince Town Road leading Evan Thos Road and V cluding cu For general For general Special Gra Bridge in last year, Amount un wards cont toward E when the by order District J Bridge near Do. Do. and wallin Road leading McInnis's Road past mill, Road past N Road, Bridge near Do. near Do. near The Aborter Bridge at M Do. at Shore Do. at J Bridge at M Swamp at W Road from C The County Road, Lo Road from Anderson Do. to W Do. from Tryon road Grant to r quired on Grant to be on the Ar Block and side Crapaud

New Road from Netus Darby's to the Shore, For opening a new Line of Road from the Main Fifteen point Road, to the Shore, coming out at or near W. Strang's, or in the opinion of the Commissioner where it will be most beneficial, upon the right of way being given up, notwithstanding the said Line may run upon the confines of Lot 15... 2 0 0

Special Grant to Crapaud Wharf, District No 10, comprising Lots Nos. 13 & 14, From Fort Hill to Western Road, Bridge at Platted's Mill, Northern Road, Cooper's Wharf, From Allis McLean's to Platted's, Western Road Lots 13 and 14, From Cross River to Western Road, From School House to Ellis River Bridge, Wharf at Grand River Chapel, Cacouquet Wharf, (special grant) Bridge at Louis Arnesen's, 254 0 0

FRIDAY, April 21, 1854. TEACHERS' CLAIMS. Mr. Mooney presented to the House the Report of the Committee on Teachers' claims, which report was thereupon committed to a Committee of the whole House, and finally adopted as follows:—

- 1. Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council 2. Justice of the Peace for Queen's County 3. Chairman of the Board of Road Justices 4. Visiting Justice of Queen's County Jail 5. Commissioner of Prison Discipline 6. Trustee and Governor of Lunatic Asylum 7. Registrar of Court of Vice Admiralty 8. Commissioner of Small Debts Court 9. Member of the Board of Education 10. Trustee and Governor of Central Academy 11. Governor of Royal Agricultural Society 12. Adjutant General and Inspector of Militia 13. Lieut. Colonel of a Regiment of Militia 14. Trustee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel 15. Chairman of Assault and Battery Court 16. President of Cricket Club 17. Treasurer of the Society for the Protection of Property 18. Co-Editor, with Andrew Mitchell, of the Advertiser Newspaper, &c., &c., &c.

ROAD APPROPRIATIONS. The House next went into Committee on the further consideration of all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharfs; and after some time spent therein, the Scales for King's and Queen's Counties were reported and agreed to by the House, they will appear in our next.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Saturday, April 23, 1854.

EASTER SHOW, 1854.

We promised to give some further remarks on the state of the Market on Saturday evening, and in order to make our description as correct as possible, the writer went to every stall in the Market, and requested the occupiers to leave a note at the Office, on the Monday, stating the kinds of meat exhibited by them, and the weight of each respectively, two only, however, Messrs. Beer and Holman, have responded to our invitation; we shall, nevertheless, give the results, as far as we are able, from information afforded by the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society. In the first place, it becomes our duty to protest against the want of room and accommodation in the present Market House. The display of meat, would have been much more effective, had it not been so huddled up—more we could find no better term—and placed of necessity, in situations where there was no getting a view of the articles on all sides, in a proper light. We say if a joint of meat that is a perfect picture, and when it is fine, well-fatted, juicy and plump, the lean delicately melted, and finely streaked with fat, as if there had been a generous combat as to which should obtain the superiority, and the fat itself of intermediate shades between dazzling whiteness or rich yellow, it does form a picture which few are averse from contemplating, and which all are desirous of possessing, and is, therefore, worthy of a suitable exhibition room. The greatest connoisseurs, and the most skillful critics, would have found much to admire, and little to censure in the Easter Exhibition. There is always a diversity of opinion in matters, which depend solely on the peculiar taste of the individual, and, therefore, we shall not obtrude our private judgment as to which was the finest beef exhibited. We heard the opinions of a great many, competent to form a just estimate of the respective merits of each, and were not a little amused at finding the opinions almost as various as the articles to be adjudicated upon; in fact, it greatly depended on fancy, all were so excellent in their kind—or, to speak more technically, so prima. There were people from all parts of the Mother Country, from the other Colonies, and who had been in the United States, and other parts of the world, present; and all unanimously agreed that they had never seen better articles, of their size and kind, exhibited in any market. We are particular in mentioning this, for we do not pretend to vie with the over-fatted mammoth specimens of the bullock tribe, as shown in Britain and elsewhere. Without incurring the suspicion of partiality, we think we should not do our duty if we did not point out the specimen exhibited by Mr. Holmes, 1st prize, 2d class, which was remarkable from being only one year and eleven months old, and weighed when killed 617 lbs. Our market has of late years become famous for its show of mutton; but we think that the carcass of the wether exhibited at the Show by John Lyall, Esq., and purchased and shown by Holman, was the fattest, and altogether the finest we have ever seen. We are gratified that a bunch of this animal, judiciously kept for about a month or six weeks, and enveloped in a coarse paste and cooked as venison, would have done honor to the festive board of the most generous Amphitryon among us. There was other mutton, however, that did credit to their feeders and exhibitors. There was not much poultry, though there

were a few turkeys, geese and geans. Some wild geese were there. We were disappointed at seeing no veal on that day; though we have seen some previously, and of a superior quality. On the whole, however, no person present could fail to remark the great improvement that has taken place within these few years, in stock of all kinds. We gladly record this state of the market; for it more than anything else shows the increasing prosperity of the Colony, and will tend to induce people with limited incomes, in other and more expensive countries, to remove to Prince Edward Island, secure of having all the necessities and comforts, and most of the luxuries of life, within their reach and at moderate rates.

The following is a list of the prize animals, with the weights alive and when slaughtered— 1st prize Ox, fed on Government Farm, 1st class, 1530 925 2d do., not killed. 1st do., 2d class, Holman, 1055 917 2d do., do., Dodd, 1550 930 Best Cow, Beer, 1265 775 2d do., McLean, 1055 600 1st prize Mutton, Holman, 108 lbs. 1st do., Beer, 100 lbs.

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM SWARTZ, 1. Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council 2. Justice of the Peace for Queen's County 3. Chairman of the Board of Road Justices 4. Visiting Justice of Queen's County Jail 5. Commissioner of Prison Discipline 6. Trustee and Governor of Lunatic Asylum 7. Registrar of Court of Vice Admiralty 8. Commissioner of Small Debts Court 9. Member of the Board of Education 10. Trustee and Governor of Central Academy 11. Governor of Royal Agricultural Society 12. Adjutant General and Inspector of Militia 13. Lieut. Colonel of a Regiment of Militia 14. Trustee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel 15. Chairman of Assault and Battery Court 16. President of Cricket Club 17. Treasurer of the Society for the Protection of Property 18. Co-Editor, with Andrew Mitchell, of the Advertiser Newspaper, &c., &c., &c.

Married, At Bedouque, by the Rev. K. S. Patterson, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Mr. Jacob Schurman, to Miss Mary Schurman, daughter of Lot 25. By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. William Reeves, to Miss Jane Rix, both of Lot 25. On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, Mr. Archibald MacArthur, of Lot 14, to Miss Catherine Maclean, of Lot 15. At Bedouque, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. George Mabey Price, of Lot 25, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Cairns, Summerside. On 6th inst., at Vernon River, by Rev. J. W. Butcher, Mr. Alexander Hayden, of Lot 60, to Mary Harris, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Harris, of Cornwall, England. By the same, on the 11th inst., Mr. Samuel Clark, of Point St. Charles, to Miss Jane, daughter of Mr. James Macpherson, of Murray Harbour Road.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, 25th April, instant, at 11 o'clock, at the store lately occupied by James Gilligan, Great George Street— Five Grey Wools and Finesst Cottons, Black, Blue, and Green Broad Cloths, Satinets, Deanskins, Tars, Coatings, Orleans, Coburgs, Ginghams, Striped Shirtings, Deans, Blue and White Warps, Bed Ticks, &c., &c. Also, Hbds. and Bbls. Sugar, Chests Tea, Boxes Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Saleratus, Indigo, Pepper, Starch, Saddle Combs, Hairpins, Buttons, Razors, Hoops, Whips, Whip Lashes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Cloth, Buckles, &c., &c. Terms at Sale. April 10, 1854.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., the 25th day of APRIL, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. FRANK'S Red Store, one CLINKER BUILT BOAT, Twenty-four feet keel, copper fastened, with two Masts and Sails. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 19, 1854.

Cottage, Field and Furniture, BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, on the premises, a neat little COTTAGE, and FIELD about four acres, the property of Mr. William Sampson, on the Prince Edward Road, adjoining Crabbe, about eight miles from Town, (Freehold Property), immediately after, all his Household FURNITURE and EFFECTS; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts and Sheets, Table Cloths, Towels, Toilettes, Set Washstand, Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Clock, Set China, Set Dinner Service, Glass, Earthenware, and Kitchen Utensils, with various other articles. Terms at the time of Sale. JAMES N. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 12, 1854.

New York, 25th May, 1853. To whom it may concern, THIS is to certify that Mr. SAMUEL STORY, jun., is authorized by us to collect all Moneys due us, settle our outstanding Accounts, make sales, and appoint Agents for the sale of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, throughout the British Provinces, and the Canadas. NOSTRAND & BACH, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, will be held in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY, the 2d May, at 11 o'clock, forenoon. By order of the Board, ROBERT RENNIE, Secy. April 19th, 1854. 31

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC: Ought it to be protected, or to be prohibited by Law? THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before the Members of both Houses of Legislature, and others, by the Rev. J. B. NARRAWAY, just Published and for sale by Mr. G. T. Haszard and Mr. Stumper. Price 25 cents; considerable reduction if sold by the dozen.

A Hooded Wagon for Sale. T. M. RICHARD HEARTZ will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGON for Sale. Price \$245 at three months, on approved note. Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

BALT BEEF. A FEW BARRELS of the above for Sale. GEORGE BEER, Jun. Charlottetown, April 18, 1854. 3d121

GRAND DIVISION. NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, 2 of T., of this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April instant, at 4 p. m. By order, F. DESBRISAY, G. S. April 1st, 1854.

\$20 REWARD. WHEREAS on the night of Saturday last, the Mill of the Subscriber was forcibly entered by breaking the Window Casings, and wrenching the iron bars on the inside, and feloniously taking therefrom four bags Flour, 1 bag Corn Meal, (one of the bags being marked with a large D in black Paint.) The Depositor also forced the door of the Mill and took therefrom 12 Hams, and two bags of Oats. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the Offender, or Offenders will be paid the said Reward. BENJAMIN WRIGHT. Belmont Mills, April 17, 1854. A rusty Hatchet left behind by the robbers, will be exhibited at the Market House on Market days with the view of affording a clue to the detection of the thieves.

WILLIAM SNEESTON, sail maker. DEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty one years at the Trade in England, during which time he believes he gave full satisfaction to those who employed him. REFERENCE—Henry Haszard, Esq. Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. 6m

Schoolmaster Wanted. FOR the North Rustico School. Enquire of Wm. S. McNEIL, One of the Trustees. March 7th, 1854. 7v

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings. February 24, 1854. GEORGE BEER, Jun.

Brick Yard and 18 Acres of Land. TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the above Premises, consisting of 14 Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Registry, fronting 9 chains on the Princestown Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn.—The Stream of water on which the Cloth Mill is situated, (the Three Mile Creek) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to sow, and the remainder covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on it. It will be let altogether, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to JAMES D. HASZARD. Charlottetown, April 16, 1854.

OFFICE REMOVED. THE Subscriber has removed his Office to his Dwelling House, lately occupied by Andrew Duncan, Esquire, at the corner of Prince and Water Streets. JOSEPH HENSBLEY. Charlottetown, 2d March, 1854. 6v

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of J. Millner & Co. are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to C. F. Harris, and all persons having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present their Accounts to the same, for adjustment. JAMES MILLNER, CHAS. F. HARRIS, Charlottetown, April 12, 4i

The famous Boat "Hotspur." THE Subscriber offers for Sale a first-rate clipper sailing Boat, of the very best build, fit for fishing or any other kind of work; long beam, about 24 feet keel, fitted up with two masts, and 100 yards Sails, in three Sails of the very best American Duck. The Subscriber has taken great pains to fit her out, and warrants her to be the best of her kind in the Island. JOHN CAMPBELL. West River, March 14, 1854.

STRAYED. FROM the Premises of Mrs. McNeal, Charlottetown, a Midding size BROWN HORSE, about five years of age, having a star on his face. Whoever will give information at Mr. David Stewart's, or Mrs. McNeal's, so as to lead to his recovery, will be rewarded for their trouble. JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c. Orders left at Mr. J. Williams', Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-weekly. Charlottetown Registry, April 1st, 1854. 5m

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trustees. JOHN LONGWORTH. Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853. 100 2

WANTED TO PURCHASE— 20 tons old Wrought Iron Copper, Brass, and Lead Fetters, in any quantity 4000 bushels Oats 1000 bushels Barley 20 tons Outmeal. Cash payment, and the highest price. JAMES N. HARRIS. March 26, 5v

