

E OF BAD LEGS, AFTER

Galpin, of 70, Saint May 15, 1851.

who is now 61) enought a violent ver since that time they have been of. Her aponics were districting, prived entroly of rest and alexy-red was tried, but without effect; ato of her legs was terrible. I had advised her to try your Pills and ier every other remedy had proved commenced six weeks ago, and, th. Her legs are painters, without and undisturbed. Could you have ring the hat 45 years, and contrast alls, you would indeed field slight-ently atleviating the sufferings of a

WILLIAM GALPIN. CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF STANDING.

. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, eld, dated May 31, 1851.

irty years from a bad leg, the result at Gas Works; accompanied by so to a variety of medical advice, ras even told that the leg must be at opinion, your Fills and Ontment ort a time, that few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ABBS. e verified by Mr. W. P. England,

CURED IN ONE MONTH. rederick Turner, of Penshurst, umber 13, 1850.

ed from Bad Breasts for more than period had the best medical attend-re healed an awfill wound in my own terminerd again to use your Pills and a trial in her case, and fortunate it also a perfect cure was effected, and hes of my family have derved from w strongly recommend them to all

FREDRICK TURNER.

DANGEROUS SWELLING GF

r, an Agriculturist, residing at 1m, dated May 15, 1850.

ding on eachs ido of the leg, rather rs, which increased to a great size. urgeous here, and was an instate of fds. After vatious modes of treat-ed as incurable. rlaving heard so I determined to try thems, and in cured. What is more remarkable a the Hay Harvest, and although I tion throughout the winter, I have haint.

JOHN FORFAR. SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Francis Arnot, of Breshouse, dated April 29th, 1851.

ars my wife has been subject, from ation in the side, for which she was ; rill the pains could not be reasoned, a papers, the woode fat could efficie through the wood give differin a trial, while affects of the side of the side of the enjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT.

Fistulas	Sore throats
Gout	Skin diseases
Glandular	Scurvy
Swellings	Sore heads
Lumbago	Tumours
Piles	Ulcers
Rheumatism	Wounda
Scalds	Yawa
Sore Nipples	
and (near Temp	le Baf) London, and
or P. E. Island.	in Boxes and Pote,
is a very cus	siderable saving in
	the second second in

Kent Street.

le or to let, his Dwelling House in e occupation of Mr. John Coghlan. ood frost-proof Cellar, and 6 other r or in two parts. On £200 being l lie on mortgage for four or five

laszard's Gazette Extra.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1852.

MORNING SITTING.

A number of Petitions were presented by Messers. WIGHTMAN, HAVILAND, and DAVIES, principally relative to Roads and Bridges, all of which were received and read. Some were laid on the Thiele, others referred to the Committees appointed to report to the House.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS. The Hon. the SPEAKER laid before the House, an account of the Sale of Crown Lands, received from the Keeper of Plans, which being read,

Hon. Mr. COLES considered the papers were of that important nature, as to require the appointment of a Committee for their exa-mination, and to report thereon; as it seemed, the expenses incurred in the sale of Crown Lands, amounted to nearly half the money for

which they sold. On motion of Mr. FRASER, a Committee was thereupon appoint-ed, in conformity with the suggestion, consisting of Messrs. Fraser, Thornton, Haviland, Montgomery, and the Hon. Coles. The DIOCESAN SOCIETY INCORPORATION BILL, WAS

· STATUTE LABOR. The Bill sent down from the Council, to amend the Statute La-bour Act relative to Charlottetown and its Royalty, was, on mo-tion, read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-mor-

TUESDAY, Feb 17, 1851. MORNING SITTING. POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE. Hos. Mr. POPE called the attention of the House to the Post Office, in respect to its future prospects. From what he had ga-thered from endowhed authority, the alteration in that office, rela-tive to postage, would cause a great deficiency in its receipts. His Exoelency had, last Summer, taken great pains, in correspondence with the Home Government, to lay the question fairly and forcility before them; but, whether it was not understood, or from some other cause, he regretted to say, nothing satisfactory had resulted of the Public Service, was the grant of £600, paid for the Mails to and from Pictou, during the summer season. This was a large of the Public Service, was the grant of £600, paid for the Mails to and from Pictou, during the summer season. This was a large of the osolicit the Legislative Council to join the House of Assembly in an Address to Her Majesty on the salject: The House of Assembly in an Address to Her Majesty on the salject: The House or and Bessrs. Pope, and Coles, and Messrs. Thornton, Davies, Wightman and Clark, were appointed a Committee accordingly. EISTERT RESERVES. FISHERY RESERVES.

Wightman and Clark, were appointed a Committee accordingly. FISTERT RESERVES.
Mr. FRASER called the attention of the Hense to the long-pending question of the Fishery Reserves.
Then Mr. COLES fait that the time was arrived, when these Reserves in the second part of the second for the second part of the second for the second part of the mate right to the possesson or profit or these Reserves. It ought not to be made a party question; and therefore, no sound reason existed why it should have been brought forward rather by a mem-ber of the forvernment, than by any other membr of the House. His opinions on this subject, were well known : one of which was, that where the temants had paid reats to the proprietors, they (the temants) ought to attorn to the Government. The tenants would not be interact by the days of the temants of the theory of the temants of the temants would be the binder of the temants in a reason to the temants. has where the tenants had paid rents to the proprietors, they (the cenants) ought to attorn to the Government. The tenants would also be injury to their fences or the like. Government would look to their interests, and take care that nothing of the kind happened. Equity would not be departed from, but justice to all would be tricitly adopted and adhered to. The Government, he was happy to say, were fully determined to apportion to all parties applying or parcels of the Reserves who had a *bons fide* intention to carry on the pursuit of fishing; and to do all that in them lay to encou-case the outervision. on the pursuit of fishing; and to do all that in them lay to encou-rage the enterprise. Mr. THORN TON was aware, that the honorable member who moved on this question, was not strictly a Member of the Govern-ment, but saw very little difference; for he must be ensuidered a pillar of it. He (Mr. Thoraton) was, however; impressed with the idea, that if one measure, more than another, should be taken up by the Government, it was this very question, which, in his opinion, was of equal, if not more, importance than several others introduced by them. The question had been long pending, and he was dis-appointed, that the Government had not taken it up and relied upon the House for aid to carry it to a final adjastment. Mr. DAVIES never had a doubt, but that Proprietors held the Reserves illegally. The profit they had made of them by sale and rents paid by the Tenants, ought to have gone into the Treasury, and was nothing short of a downright robbery of the public's rights, and the least particle of doubt about the power of the Go-winmient : it was their day to use that gower, and thereby put an end to any further interforence with the Reserves ille Proprie-tors.

not then take it up with propriety, and so the go-by might be given to it. The consequence would be, that it would lie over till any-ther Session, and be no further advanced than it was. Let the peo-ple, said the honorable member, at length have their rights so long withheld from them. ithheld from them. Hon. Mr. WARBURTON could assure the House, that the

withheid from them. Hon, Mr. WARBURTON could assure the House, that the question—one of paramount importance, as compared with many others—would not be shirked by the Government. If he might be allowed to use the expression, the right of the Government. If he might be allowed to use the expression, the right of the Government to the soil would not be lost sight of : they would not fail to take care that the interests of the public therein should be looked aftor with just regard and nuwavering determination. There was now, he was pleased and proud to say, every prospect that the Fisheries would be carried on to an extent hitherto anattempted. That pros-pect afforded a strong inducement to render the Reserves available for the parposes connected with their prosecution. He (Mr. War-barton) was most sangeine that it would take place, deriving, as he did, his information from undoubted authority. Of one thing, he must remind the House : the Civil List Bill of this Session, requir-ed to be assented to at home : when this was done, as he had no doabt it would, then the Government would see their way quite clearly.

dad, his information from anomotical authority. Or one tung, no must remind the House : the Civil List Bill of this Sesion, requir-de to be assented to at home : when this was done, as he had no doubt it would, then the Government would see their way quite clarity. Mr. PALMER dial not see, that it was of much consequence how the question was bringht before the House. It had always been a difficult one to get over. Had it been taken up by the Govern-ment, he could not precive, that it would have rendered it less dif-field to deal with the many interests which were mixed ap in the question. There were no less than three distinct rights claimed : in the first place, those of the Fishermon; in the second, these of the Proprietors; and in the third, those of the Tennets. Hundreds of the latter had been in possession for a long time ; and, perhaps, the Reserves were the best parts of their farms; and many of them in situations, which made it very improbable that they would ever be wanted for the parposes of the Fishermen. He fund would ever having heard some one say, that the Fishermen might make a pro-fit by marsh-hay. Surely, Sir, the Tenastry had more right to that than Fishermen. He (Mr. Palmer) though the usual way of proceeding ought to be followed, that of going into Committee, then Resolations could be framed, submitted and discussed. Mr. WIGHTMIAN. He would go with the Government as far as the situations were adapted for Fishing Stations; but some were of opinon, that the Reserves extended even up the Baye, and a storng advocate for its introduction, and he was as ready as then to support it, if introduced, in their should we as an reem-should not be the gride in determining their extent. When the question of Fishery Reserve was introduced, when he was a mem-ber of a former House, some ten or twelve years ago, he was a strong advocate for its introduction, and he was as ready as then to support it, if introduced in this way, that the present occupiers should not be distrabel, or mat they should be suff

billion. Mr. THORNTON wished that something should be determined; for, from what was going on, it might be supposed the House had resolved itself into a Committee, and were debating on the whole question, instead of being only engaged in considering what action should be taken. One said one thing and another another.

Hon. Mr. POPE observed, that as there were so many conflic Hon. Mr. POPE observed, that as there were so many conflict-ing opinions concerning the question, he would propose, that the subject should be discussed in a Committee of the whole House. If it was the wish of the House, that the Government should take up the question, he would introduce a Bill is the the thought, he could perceive, that some honorable members were for driving them into extreme measures. If such were the fact, he could, however, assure them, that the attempt would fail. Mr. FRASER would not oppose the wishes of the House. He was anxious that every one should have a chance of expressing his opinion.

TUESDAY 17. AFTERROON SITTING. HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO REPORT ON EDUCATION. Mr. HAVILAND in the Chair.

The Report, as follows, was read by the Chairma (Report.)

<text><text><text><text><text> (Signed,)

GEORGE COLES, JOSEPH POPE, JOHN JARDINE, DONALD BEATON, W. E. CLARK, F. TUGENTON E. THORNTON, T. HEATH HAVILAND, Allan Fraser.

The first paragraph was agreed to without opposition. The second paragraph having been read, — Mr. DOUSE ross and said, he could not see, that the pro-posed means would be alrequate to effecting the object in contem-plation; and, even if that were other wise, if the necessary means

plation; and even if that were otherwise, if the necessary means could be raised by the taxation scheme, that scheme was objec-tionable in principle. He could not see, that it would be fair to levy a greater tax upon uncultivated than cultivated lands for the purpose of education: the improved should be placed on the same footing with the wilderness. He could not see, how-ever, that by the means adverted to in the Report, the necess-ary number of schools could be provided. The prople, he be-lieved, expected, that the new scheme would give them as many schools as they have at present; but, by no calculation which he could make, could not see that any such number could be provided for by that contemplated means: in fact, it appeared to him, that they could not afford more than one to each Township. But independently of any consideration of the insufficiency of the means, he was not satisfied with the manner in which it appeared the scheme was to be carried into effect. The Hoose was required to authorize the Government to take whatever sum they might please out of the Public Purse, and to what is other grouter to achieve a means in the the scheme was to be carried to be a scheme with the meanser in which it appeared the scheme was to be carried into effect.

Tow uship, the arrangement would effect a great amount-of production of the action of the second of and addited to accurge the protective positions in society, but the example of such teachers much thereas are an effective quillefactor, to attigg and much thereas are an effective quillefactor, to attigg and much thereas are an effective quillefactor, the strength of the second of the second of the second of the second of the protect the scheme of free education; and unless they could carry it out, it would be but the protect and the second protect the scheme of free education; and unless they could an effect the scheme of the second of the second of the protect the scheme of the scheme of the scheme will sever any expression of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme protect the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme any expression of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme any expression of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme any expression of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme any expression of the scheme of the scheme

JOHN BREEN.

LET, tuated one Mile from Charlottetown, nto six acre fields and fenced with I hand is in the highest state of cul-in 12 acre lots to suit occupants.—

G. R. GOODMAN.

ty in Charlottetown. nle his Premises, situated in Grafton John McNeill, Esq., School Visitor, et No. 47, third hundred, with two hubbe, Workshop, &c. For further

1852. WILLIAM CUTCLIFF.

Found. the New London Capes, a Boat 12 part codar buit. The owner may paying expenses. JOHN ADAMS. , 1852.

B REMOVED. ed his Office from Desbrisay's Build-ULDINGS, Prince Street, near the

JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney-at-Law

tical Farmers. b, from 50 to 100 Acres and appears ments thereon, are offered to ind ith moderate capital, on reasons ith means year must be prepaid. WILLIAM DOUBE, Last A

ZARD, at his Office, Queen Sq

The dot on the data that we will be determined on the same views as the honorable memory for the interformed with the Reserves by the Proprietion.
The for Marray Harbour (Mr. Thornton), and would further remind for Marray Harbour (Mr. Thornton), and would further remind the Government, that the Country had long looked for an adjustment of the question. He hardly knew, what could be done that the country had long looked for an adjustment of the question. He hardly knew, what could be done the second be done to the Government taken up the question themselves, he would at the Government taken up the question themselves, he would at the Government taken up the question themselves, he would at the Government taken up the question themselves, he would at the Government taken up the question themselves, he would at the Government taken up the question themselves, he would at the Government taken up the question themselves, he would at the Government taken up the question themselves that the taken the tas the second of the taken taken the taken the taken the taken taken the taken taken the taken t

Mr. DAVIES was really vexed and disappointed at the pretence put forth, that the Civil List Bill stood in the way of a final adjust-ment of the question. What more power it would give the Government than they possessed, he was at a loss to understand. Itad not the Crown given them ample power already?

Crown given them ample power already . It all not the Crown given them ample power already ? Mr. DOUSE could plainly see that the Government vanted to throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of others. If they were serious, why did they not come forward in an undirguised and man-ful way. He approved of what that fallen from his hon. colleague. It was the Government alone, that ought to grapple with the ques-tion; instead of endeavouring by a side wind to throw the saus upon others. They talked about throwing open the Reservet, and, if they did, they could not interfore with the Tenant. He (Mr. Douse) verily believed, if they could do this, the Proprietors would not care much about it; but they would like to see a good use made of the property. Now, that Responsible Government was esta-bliehed, he should like to see what was to come from the Responsi-ble Party. Any thing they had already done, the promises on the question, was not worth a penny at present. It was nothing less thas a farce, and much resembled the tale of the Irishman who wished to make large bequests in his Will, when in reality he had nothing to kaye.

nothing to leave. Hon. Mr. COLES itonically observed, that if the honorable mem-ber thought, Lord Selkirk again wanted to revive the agitation of the Eschest Question, he had better come forward. Hints, not to be mistaken, had been thrown out, that (he Mr. Coles) and his friends had promised the Tenantry free lawles; but he defield the honorable member to produce a single living witness, who could verify his assertion.

Mr. DOUSE had never said, that Escheat was now shaght : Mr. DOUSE had never said, that Escheat was now mach: on the other hand, has beisred, they know it was all snok. But he would say, that free land had hene promised (Yes, remarked Mr. Coles but it was upon the condition of purchase.) Well then, let them conie forward and purchase. He (Mr. Douse) winth enter into a treaty to sail 20,600 acres; but he could pretty well perceive that there was something behind the scenes; and he regretide to any, that the Temantry had been so far deceived, that buy were keeping back their rents; and in consequence, might has to less their farms.

Mr. DAVIES said, if the honorable member pointed at having promised free lands to his supporters in the Distet, which he had the honor to represent, he must deny the accession in toto.

toto. Several honorable members offered a few other remars, when Mr. FRASER moved. That the House go into a Committee of the whole, on the Fishery Reserves Question, on Fridaynait; and this motion having been agreed to, the boorsable member further moved. That there he a call of the House for that day; which was also agreed to.

also agreed to. During the morning divers Politicass were presented, h Mr. Colus; Messra. Clark, Mooney, and Beston; whit received and rend, and referred to the several Committe ed to report on the matters to which they referred,) the Hon. were all

*

AND A DESCRIPTION

in which it appeared the scheme was no calorade with the manner, in which it appeared the scheme was to be carried into effect. The House was required to authorize the Gov-rnment to take whatever sum they might please out of the Public Porse, and to apply it as they might please, by sending into the country, as teachers, whomsocver they might choose, and placing them just as they might think fit. He should at all times be glad to see talents well employed and well rewarded, and particularly as regarded the educators of youth: but the available means contemplated by the Report would be found quite insufficient to provide suitable salaries for a proper number of duly qualified and truly respectable teachers. And, were the generality of the present teachers to be retained under the operation of the new system, whatever amount of provision might be made for them, whether more or less, it would be an imposition upon the country. In the District which he represented, there were on-ly two or three schoolmasters worthy of the name. He would gladly see a superir class of teachers given to the country, and an adequate and respectable provision made for their sup-port. But to talk of making such a provision by taxation of the Movernment, by the people, thousands of pounds which they were anable to pay; and that, besides, they could not pay their rents, or even the present land-tax. How then could they be expected to pay an additional tag for education! But besides the inability of the people, there would net pay their rents, or even the present land-tax. How then could thay be expected to pay an additional tag for ducation! But besides the inshifty of the people, there would step in, and en-deavor to prevent its going into operation. The scheme was eatendated inisriousity to affect their intervers. They would lature agree to give effect to the proposed scheme, he strongly inclined to believe, that the Properietors would step in, and en-deavor to prevent its going into operation. The scheme was calculated injoriously to affect their interests. They would regard it is an infringement of the rights of their property; and would, therefore have a good right to interfere. He certainly would like to see good teachers given to the country, even al-though its should be only one to each Township; but, unless they could provide larger salaries than £00 a year, men of trally respectable characters and suitable attainments would not consent to accept of the appointments. How could it be ex-pected, that a man could support himself a wife, and family, in any degree of confort and respectability uppe-£60 a year? The position of a Schoolmaster should be next to that of a clergyman, and his influence, in his district, should be in character and extent, simil; to that of a minister of the goapel; but, where sufficiently liberal sala-ries were not provided, that could never be the case; for men, traly would not take upon them the duties of schoolmasters. The easiny of an efficient. Schoolmaster should be at less £100 a year: and if one such is schoolmaster.

2,900 500 50 \$0 George wn, 6,097 3,000 From the General Revenue, £9,007

From the General Rovenue, 2,000 19,007They might very well afford to take the sure of £3,000 annually from the Rovenue for so great and important an object. They very paratively very little moment, but les them, in fourse, with regard to such, hold their hands, whilst having that great object to provide for. There was at less 10,000 children in the Island, who cought to be attending school; but, according to the reports of the School Visiors, there wars net more than 4,000 doing so; and since 1844, the namber attending school, notwithstanding the increase in pope-ation, had been diminishing. This was lamentable to think of. The present system of assessment, refused to sent their chil-drem to the school for which it was levied. The assessment in many places amounted to 20s, or 40s, upon individuals who were much to be fair to levy a heavier tax upon uncultivated than originate to be fair to levy a heavier tax upon uncultivated. Somo proprisers appeared to think, that it would eventually be interess of shap and mode cultivated to think was intended to be the sub-strated bar to levy a heavier tax upon uncultivated than originate lands. But no such thing was cumulated. Somo proprisers appeared to think, that it would eventually my them the moments due school for think that it would eventually my them the moments and under cultivation and. If for each hand sche pagi the tax that was paid for cultivated hands, it was not heave them double the tax that was paid for cultivated hands, it was not heave them present there eather the tax up proposed, no difference of the moment pade. At three-pence per pound on the annual value of the moment and mode to cultivation in the Towns and Kogstaties were the tax down and the cultivation in the Towns and Kogstaties were the stand was contempleted: it was intended to be the annual value of the moment to £500; and this would be on the in-

Now one of the state of the trans the weak the imposed upon George is the state of the 2d an acre, and it was not contemplated to inform the trans where the state of the 2d an acre, and it was not contemplated to inform the trans where the state of the 2d and acre, and it was not contemplated to inform the trans where the state of acre of land were not attached the trans where the state of acres of land were not attached their inhibits to par for the destates of their children. Were the years of the state of the stat

	the annual expense of his scheme:	
	S0 Masters, at £45 each per annum, -	£3,600
	30 highest class Teachers, at £50 per annum,	1,500
	Extra allowance for pupils in the higher branches and the	
	learned languages-on an average. say 10 in each	
	school-10s. per pupil per annum,	150
	20 Famale Teachers, at £30	600
è.,	2 Masters for Charlottetown, at £75 each, 1 .r annum,	150
	2 Angistants for do., at £45 each,	90
	2 Tomale Teachers for Charlottetown, at £40 each,	80
,	2 Agsistant do. for do., at £30 each,	60
/	1 Master for Georgetown, at £70,	70
)	1 Female Teacher for do., at £35,	35
	1 do., for Charlottetown, for the higher	
	branches, £50,	50
	Primary Teachers,	200
	1 School Visiter,	200
	I School America	
		6,785
	141 Teachers, And allowing for 50 additional schools,	
	40 Masters at £45 each, per annum,	1,800
	All Masters at 245 each, per annou,	300
	10 Female Teachers at £30,	
	The second secon	8,893
	191 Teachers,	0,000
	With about £5 each, to 20 Districts, in aid of building	100
	school-houses,	100
		8,985
	Total, -	
	To meet which expenditure, the hon, member said, there w	rould be

To meet which expenditure, the hon, member said, there would be upwards of £9,000, to be raised as he had previously stated. His reason, he farther observed, for proposing higher salaries to the teachers for Charlottetown were, that house-rent, fuel and pro-visions, were dener in the town than in the country. He also ex-plained that the extra allowance, proposed to be made for pupils whe might study the higher branches of education, was meant to operate for the benefit of such young men as should be ambitious of extending their sphere of knowledge beyond the limits of what was generally termed common-school education, by making it for the interest of teachers to encourage such laudable ambition among their spuils.

CARE AND MAINTERANCE OF LUNATICS.

A Bill passed by the Legislative Council, entitled "A Bill to rovide for the fature care and maintenance of Lanatics, Idiots and person of unsoand mind," came down from the Council by mea-age, to which the éoncurrence of the House was desired. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Coles, the Bill was read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-morrow.

HASZABDIS	GAZETTI	INTRA.
THURSDAY.	FEBRUARY.	26, 1852.

The prerogative of extending mercy and forgiveness to the unfortunate victims of the law, is justly consider-ed one of the most precious attributes of sovereignty; in the words of the poet, "Becomes the monarch better than his crown," and for this very reason, requires the greatest caution and discrimination in its exercise. It is at all times in derogation of, and opposed to justice; but as justice may sometimes, in following the strict path of its duty, trench so near upon that of injustice, it is absolutely necessary that there should exist a power somewhere of mitigation or remission. It should, however, neare be lost sight of, that in the arbitrary or unnecessary use of the privilege of pardon-ing, it may, and too often does happen, that greater evils are inflicted, than those professed to be cured; and it has been well remarked, that mercy extended to the guilty may often prove to be the infliction of punish-

and it has been well remarked, that mercy extended to the guilty may often prove to be the infliction of punish-ment upon the innocent. The legitimate object of punishment is not so much the reformation of the offen-der as the prevention of like offences; but how is this to be effected, if when those to whom the law has given the power of adjudication, find that though they have pated in strict accordance with their duty, the criminal acted in strict accordance with their duty, the criminal acted in strict accordance with their duty, the criminal who has been justly sentenced is permitted, after a few days, to re-enter the bosom of (society, assoiled of guilt, and the reproach transferred from his shoulders to that of the judge who tried him. And that this must to that of the judge who tried him. And that this must necessarily be the consequence, is self-evident. Either the punishment awarded has been commensurate with the magnitude of the offence, or it has not. If the former be the case, the condonation of the offence or tormer be the case, the condonation of the orence or mitigation of the punishment is an improper and unjust exercise of the prerogative; and if the latter, it conveys the keenest and most cutting censure of the conduct of the magistrate. And as the public have a right to conclude, that no criminal justly sentenced would be considered α fit object of mercy, it must therefore follow, that those who inflicted the punishment have been to

These reflections have been elicited from us on hearing that Robert Hutchinson, Esq., had tendered his resignation of his office of Justice of the Peace for Queen's County, and that it had been accepted. The circumstances that, induced Mr. Hutchinson to

take this so decisive step, are said to be briefly these: A woman of the name of Barry, was summoned by Mr. Hutchinson to answer to a charge of assault. A trial took place before him and Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq., when the defendant was convicted and sentenced Esq., when the delendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 30s., or suffer two months' imprison-ment The fine was not paid, and after the lapse of 9 days, Mr. Hutchinson issued his warrant, and the woman Barry was lodged in jail. An application hav-ing been made on the behalf of the prisoner to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the matter was sub-mitted to Mr. Hutchinson for his remost who in anywer mitted to Mr. Hutchinson for his report, who, in answer stated, that there were no extenuating circumstances connected with the assault; yet inasmuch as the defen-dant was a woman, with two or three small helpless chil-dren who would suffer more than the mother, he thought it might be advisable to shorten the duration of impriit might be advisable to shorten the duration of impri-sonment one-half. The Lt. Governor coinciding in opinion, an other to this effect, use mole dated the 2d of February. This, however, did not satisfy Mrsf. Barry or her friends, and the Lieut. Governor was pre-vailed upon to order her to be discharged before the month was ended, 18th Feb., and that too without Mr. Hutchingen being consulted or any word of explana-Hutchinson being consulted, or any word of explana-tion afforded for this additional and somewhat uncon-stitutional interference. We regret this the more, because we cannot but think, that His Excellency has been misled or has suffered himself to be over-persuaded in the matter, for we will not suppose that he would willingly deprive the Town of the services of so active, energetic and determined a magistrate as Mr. Hut-chinson has proved himself to be, whose secession creates a vacancy that will not easily be so satisfac-torily filled up. There are those who think that the power of the Executive is in this respect boundless, and legally speaking, so it is; but in this, as in all other cases where the law or the constitution gives discretionary power, it presumes, that it will be used with a sound, legal and constitutional discretion; and not in or to gratify the feelings of individuals; and hence we

we are right in laying it down as an axiom.-That think the crown cannot constitutionally extend its mercy to cases where the punishment is according to law, unless it can be shewn, that by withholding it, a greater measure will be suffered than originally contemplated, as in the case of a person of tender frame or constituas in the case of a person of ten tion, if in the opinion of medical men, imprisonment would endanger life or be productive of some ulterior disease; then, indeed, the Crown or its Representative would be justified in remitting or commuting the pun-ishment. In all cases, the grounds and reasons for in-tervention should be given, so that the public might be enabled to see that rights of public justice had not been compromised, and that the arms of its ministers had not been rendered nerveless, in consequence of their decisions being made the objects of contempt, and their sentences being causelessly set aside.

Nontham, Lor 13, February 7, 1852.

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Norman, Lor 13, February 7, 1852. Sata The forenees to the anteneest made by Mr. Warburtan, star define that, I cannot help expressing any any any angle of any of the card of the startement and the synthesis of the stad for the card of the startement, but the synthesis of the stad the card of the startement, but the startement, but the started it forth. James Craswell, Esquire, of Lot 13, in ad-definition of the startement, but the startement, but the started it forth. James Craswell, Esquire, of Lot 13, in ad-definition of the startement, but the started of the start is of the started started of the startement, but the started of the started it forth. James Craswell, Esquire, of Lot 13, in ad-definition of the startement, but the started of the started started be startisticed. Free Lands were sure to follow on which yea, Sir, observed: "That such an Act might pos-started be startisticed. Free Lands were sure to follow on which yea, Sir, observed: "That such an Act might pos-started be startisticed. Free Lands were sure to follow the started be startisticed. Free Lands were sure to follow on which yea, Sir, observed: "That such an Act might pos-started be startisticed. Free Lands were sure started be startistic-the started be startisticed. Free Lands were started be startistic-the started be started started be started b

pect this declaration of it, to make wast used and which can be amply verified upon eath. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant NELL. MACLEAN

NEIL MACLEAN. J. Yeo, Esq., M. P. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, P. E. ISLAND, September 12, 1851. (Copy,) (No. 37.) MY LORD,-

MY LORD,— 1. I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's perusal the Decuments marked I and 2, the latter accompanied by pap-ers A., B., C. and D. I regret having to trouble your Lordship on the subject to which they refer, but I do so in the fulfilment of a promive I made to the Assembly, by Message, during the protrasted discussion which took place between that Branch of the Legislature and me, when, in accordance with my instruc-tions, I was endeavoring to arrange the provisions in the Civil List Bill when your Lordship considered indispensable before the new System of Government was to be conceded to this Colony. 2. One of these startions are to be a set of conce.

2. One of these provisions was to be a sum of £200 Currency, he haid annually to the late Colonial Secretary, whose to be paid annually to the late Colonial Secretary, whose length of servicy, your Lordship thought, entitled him to se-muneration; and my instructions were peremptory, that such must be granted before Her Majesty's Revenues be surrendered to the Co o the Colony. 3. The Assembly objected to these remunerations, and with

great perimacity, sating, among other reasons in regard to Mr. Haviland, that he had appropriated to his own use certain Fees which he was not entitled to, and that an investigation was then pedding, by a Committee of the House, appointed for that

4. I answered, that until the accusations against Mr. Havi-4. I answered, that until the accusations against Mr. Havi-land were proved, I could not entertain them and must abide by my instructions; but if the late Colonial Secretary had appropriated any sum or sums of money, illegally, to his own use, they must be refunded, and with that view. I would, on being furnished with the proper information, refer the whole case fog-your Lordship's decision, and on this assurance, the discussions on Mr. Haviland's case terminated; and with a like remneration to the late Attorney General, the Civil List Bill paced

remuneration to the late Attorney General, the Civil List Bill passed. 5. At the conclusion of the Session, the Assembly moved an Address to me and sent me the report of the Committee to which I have alluded. I furnished Copies of these Documents, No. 1, to Mr. Haviland, on the 27th ult. I received that gentleman's answer. No. 9. 6. Under these circumstances, I have to request that your Lotdship will favor me with your instructions. There is no such Official in this Colony as Private Secretary, and the state-ments about the practice of former ones are so conflicting and confused that I am induced to ask for the weight of your Lord-ship's authority. There appears to me, on perusing the Docu-ments, the as remody for obtaining Justice to the accuser and accused in this case. 1 only regret such a one should have arisen to furthely your Lordship, but your decision cannot fail to prove more satisfactory than any of mine.

[No. 33] Dawking STREET, 21st November, 1851.
Sig.—
I have to acknowledge your Despitch. No 37, of September 19th last, enclosing a Raport of a Committee of the House of Assembly of Princ: Edward Island, on the subject of certain Fees alleged to have been illed ly taken by Mr. Haviland as Private Secretary to the Lieutening Governor; and his answer to the allegations of the committee.
2. I understand the question submitted by you for my decision to b', whether or not the period which has been awarded to Mr. Haviland under the Civil List actuary upt to be made subject to any deduction on account of these Feet, if illegally taken.
3. I must observe that the question at issue is one, which woold have been more properly submitted for the decision of the Courts of Law, than that of the Secretary of State; since both the Committee and Mr. Haviland rest their respective claims on the law of the Island, as contained in its Statutes interproted by usage, and it is for the Courts, not the Secretary of State, to determine whether or not certain Fees have been illegally taken.
4. What I have to say on this subject must, therefore, be on-ly taken as an expression of opinion, which I give in the hope that as the matter to keen this referred to me, the norties most

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Roved by Rev. Ant. Fitzueraid, seconded by Mr. George Beer, senior: 2. Resolved, That this meeting derives much encouragement from the success attending this Bociety, and from the assurances given in the Scriptures, of the ultimate advation of the Jews; and would urge upon all Christians the duty of labouring for their conversion. Moved by Rev, James Narroway, seconded by Rev. Dr. Kier: 3. Resolved, That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the goodness of God in permitting this humble effort for the good of his ancient people, to engage the attention, and to be assisted by the contributions of the churches of this Island; and prays that Chris-tian love and union may abound yot more and more. The collection in aid of the Parent Society's funds, amounted to £8 4s.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House of Mr. Thomas Metherell, at Cas-cumpee, was totally destroyed by Fire at an early Hour on the mor-ning of Sunday, the 15th inst. We cannot state positively, how the fire originated, but ramour attributes it to the saving of hot ashes.— rel

A meeting was held on Thursday, the 19th inst., at the Old Court House, parsuant to advertisement, for the purpose of organizing a HORTICULTURL SOCIETY in Charlottelows. J. Lawson, Eq., being called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved:---That Mesers. Haviland, Lawson, J. Hensley, E. Grubh and A. Benzeley, be appointed a Committee (with power to add to their number,) for preparing a make of Rules and Regulations for the Society, to be submitted to a future general specting, to be called by the Commit-tee for that purpose. ee for that purpose.

As intelligent Subscriber wishes us to state, that Surger Oil and Salt, rubbed in at the fire, and a Plaster made of the same articles, and applied to the part affected, is an effectual remedy for a bruike or strain.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Feb. 19, 1852. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to ac-cept the resignation of Robert Hutchinson, Esquire, as Justice of the Peace for Queen's County, as Visiting Magistrate, and Com-missioner for Prison Discipline, and for adding Hard Labour to the sentence of Imprisonment, for Queen's County.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

COUNCIL OFFICE, Feb. 21, 1852. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council. has been pleased to appoint William M Gill, and Peter Macgowana, Equirea, Commissioners for Prison Discipling and for adding Hard Labour to the Sentence of Imprisonment, for Queen's County. CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

Cusrom House, Prince Edward Island, 23d Jan., 1851.

Prince Edward Island, 200 san., soon. Sin; I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that I have this day received an Order from the Honorable the Commissioners of Her Majosty's Castoms, dated 20th December, 1853, authorizing Mr. James Pope, Con-troller at Bedeque, to perform the daties of Admensarer of Shipping in Prince County; and Mr. William Macgowan, Controller at Bos-tis to perform such duties in King's County. I beg to say, that the necessary instructions, Forms, and Instru-ments, will be forwarded to those officers, as soon as they are re-ceived by ma.

ceived by me.

(Copy.)

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, &c , &c.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 23, 1852. WARRANTS from Number 117, of the 5th of June, 1851, to Number 203, of the 5th June, 1851, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereou.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer,

Alarried.

fllatried. On the 5th instant, at St. Eleanor's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Read, Mr. Alexander Crossman, of Lot 16, to Miss Sarah Rayner, of St. Eleanor's. On the 12th instant, by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. John MacKenzie, to Miss Eughemia Stewart, both of Belfast. At Lot 7, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. John C. Sinclair, Mr. Donald M'Pherson, Lot 8, to Miss Mary M'Pherson, Lot 7, to Miss Catherine Waldon, Lot 12: At St. Firsbeth's Church Stringfold of the 18th interime he the

ly taken as an expression of opinion, which I give in the hope that, as the matter h is been thus referred to me, the parties may be willing to abide by it. 5. If I anderstand the allegations of the Committee rightly, they charge Mr. Haviland in the first place with having taken certain Seeretary, and which he, therefore, ought to have paid over to the Treasury of the Island; in the second place, with having taken certain ofther Foes to which he had no right in either character. 6. But I do not find that ths Report of the Committee dis-tinguiables so plainly between these two classes of Fees, as to

VOL. 22.

TEMPE

THE VOICE OF 133,519 P "MAINE LAW" IN

In compliance with an official Temperance "Central Execution Great Mass Temperance Con Temple in Boston on Wednesd to the Legislature the "Manne izens of Massachusetts, for the to the Legislature the "Mann izens of Massachusetts, for the and tippling shops" within the called to order at ten o'clock, A Chairman of said "Board." A very appropriate and impl fered by that venerable picofice Lyman Beecher, Mr. Hunting Chair, addressed the Convent vindizating the nimelike acd.

vindicating the principles, and and commending the speedy e and commending the speedy en Massachusetts, as a measure al less rum traffic, and for the prot the countless and costly assault District Attorney of a portion said, the many defects of the of

of the proposed new law. (G The "Mammouth Petition," police, who, as tectotalers a Honor, volunteered their servic brought into the Temple, and brought into the Temple, and the greeting of three spontan whole assembly. It was rollee wooden frame, as to rotate free diameter, bearing the names of 57,067 were those of legal vote although about one third of the set is in the setting.

sent in their returns. After a short, but stirring ad Brunswick, Me., in which he Drusswick, Me., in which he is the broad diameter of the "M assured the people that the "b beautifully and perfectly in Mi not be repealed, the procession of Col. R. Cowden, as Chief N

began to move on its " wendin The procession was heade sleigh, drawn by four spirited i and the presentation committee announcing in large capitals—

"THE VOICE OF MASS PETITIONERS FOR

Then followed Bond's Corne harsh discord to the runseller utive Board,"-Grand Division dinate Divisions, of which St bore off the palm in regalia ban peracee organizations.--memb bure off the pain in regenses on perance organizations,—membe other citizens, making in all a breast, of about 5000 petitioner as it moved along in front of th more sober, and blue, than t habit of making their customer

habit of making their costomer The procession, in passing th Charles, and Beavon streets, 1 the State House, arrived in fro 13, when the Potition, accomp greeted by the cheers of the the conies, porches, and spacious y horag through the dense multit Hall, and placed in the open a Desk. "Monster" as it was, it ly, noither an unexpected, nou-House. It contensoly suspens ously granted leave for the imu-tition, which was very handson Smith, a member of the House address, viz:

address, viz : Mr. Speaker .- Leave has be duce a petition, —may I not say tion of the inhabitants of the make at least a brief statement ers, and the nature of their prathat the petition is one of no o that in point of numbers, it ha country, and I confidently affir

country, and I confidently affir and respectability, it has never It enruls the names of more th and inhabitants of the Common than 57,000 are known to be leg

han any o. I have, &c., A. BANNER MAN. (No. 33) Down No STREET, Slat November, 1851. Sin.-

WEDNESDAY 18th. MORNING SITTING.

MORNING SITTING. Numerous petitions were presented on a variety of subjects, which were received and read. Some of them were ordered to be laid on the table; others were referred to the Committees appointed to re-port of the different matters to which they related. To the Hon. Mr. POPE'S presenting one from Tryon, numerous-by signed, the begged to observe, he presented it with extreme re-presenting generation the blossing of a sound education, at a more the rising generation the blossing of a sound education, at a more strilling expanse to their parents. As he before stated, on a similar organize to their parents. As he before stated, on a similar organize to their parents. As he before stated, on a similar outworthy design in view, had precisioned the mafarious preced-ing that part of the Island by misrepresentation. Hitherto he had not best successful in discovering the author of the mafarious preced-ing that did not despir of yet being able to do so. The tax would be from it. It was simply an extra for shillings and two-panes on hundred acres of land. He doubted not that, if the matter had been parenty sominal, when compared with the advantages to be derived from it. It was simply an extra for shillings and two-panes on hundred acres of land. He doubted not that, if the matter had been parenty explained to the patience, and two-panes on a hundred acres of land. He doubted not that, if the matter had been parenty explained to the patience, and two-panes on a hundred acres of land.

SOCIETY OF BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

Mr. FRASER, as Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills, to when had been referred a Bill to incorporate the Society of Bible Christians, reported in its favor; and recommended that the nami face of private Bills be foregone. The Report was agreed to. On motion of the Hon. Mr. COLES, the Bill to incorporate the Boolety of Bible Christians was read a second time, and then subble Christians was read a second time, and then sub-formittee of the whole House. The Bill was subse-ted, agreed to without any amendment and/ordered to Society of Bible

SCHOOL VISITORS' REPORTS.

m. Mr. COLES having presented the Report of the Scho King's County, moved the appointment of a Committe the Reports of the School Visitors, with a view to the

notion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed accord The

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

BALB OF CROWN LANDS. Mr. FRASER, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to report or the subject of the future management of the Sale, of Crown Lands, presented a report, which was read. The House then wont into Committee thereon. Mr. MOONEY in the Chair. A brief discussion encoded, confined principally to a consideration of what should be the future made of conducting the sales, the quality of the land, Re. After some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported programs, and wated for, and chained encode the site and a sector of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the land, Re. After some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported programs, and wated for, and chained encode the site and the sale of t

The Reporter of the Legislative Council has furnished us with a report of the proceedings of that body, but as we are hard pressed for room, we are unable to publish it.

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			Maj	ority	1.1.1		16	
A STAR GALL		1.1		11.1	and a	.585		

[We are requested to give insersion to the following letter to James Yeo, Esq., referring to assertions made by that Gen leman in the Debates in the Assembly.]

generia.	(Endedaries)	resta	1 may 1 2 h	Lot	13, 6th	Februar	y, 1852.	•
DEAR	SIR;	Turn	1249, 81,	1(4)(1	Sec. 20	la Stratific 1	i digemente	

Dass Sin; In perusing the dobates in the House of Assambly, published in Hasard's Gagetic, of the 37th of last month, I perceived where Mr. Warburton had stated that you had demanded from the Tesants of Sir George Seymour, on his Township, Britsh Sterling money in payment of Reat. Thus, state that I have been a Tenant on the said Estate for the jast Eighteen years and I percer beam of the your dot and having been made upon any of the Tesants; neither du I believe that you ever did, or had any lotenties of doing so since you faid the Agency. I remain ways, So.

and a particular h. . I. tomain, yours, &c. To Jamon Yoo, Eeg., M.P.P., Charlottetown.

inguishes so plainly between these two classes of Fees, as to intimate which in their opinion, Mr. Haviland ought to refund to the Treasury, and which have been illegally taken from individuals. I must, therefore, exercise my own judgment of

11 Arrivations is investigated in the same of the subject,
7. The Fees on Marriage Licences, according to the best opinion that I am able to form on the materials before mfs, are rightly olaimed by Mr. Havihand, as belonging to him in his character of Private Secretary.
8. The Fees on Marriage Bonds, which Mr. Havihand has been been been to be at all, were taken in the same second seco

character of Private Socretary.
8. The Fees on Marriage Bonds, which Mr. Havihad has now abadoned, if jusily taken at all, were taken in the same pright as those on Marriage Licenses, that is, as Private Secretary, and could not under any circumstances have been claimed for the Public Treasury. The question, therefore, whether Mr. Haviland had any right to take such Fees, is one between himself and the Public Treasury. It was for the parties themselves to of payments which they have stready made. But in my judgment the question as to the payment of Mr. Haviland's Feesion as to the payment of Mr. Haviland's Feesion, as the they have stready made. But in my judgment the question as to the payment of Mr. Haviland's Feesion, as late Colonial Sceretary, ogth not to be affected by the algorithm in the duestion against the legality of the Fees, it would be private Sceretary from individuals; at all ovents in the absence of a judicial decision against the legality of the Fees, it would be premion assigned to thim for his past earlies.
9. There remain the Fees on Tavern, Pedlars, and Ferry take them, and in which right to took may not set the book them, may be subject to more oubt, than as regards Marriage Licenses. But inasunch as it was notorious that he did take them as Private Scereal yous at to take any steps to bring his right to the more duest, than as regards Marriage Licenses. But inasunch as it was notorious that be did take them as Private Scereal yous into to be pay to bring his right to the mito question before, a Court of Law, (where alone it could be determined) in order, a fuel of the face set the out the set of the scense the future, to what they regard as an ahase. The hould, therefore, strongly recommend the Assembly to allow he subject to drop, and to rest astalished with having put the future, to what they regard as an ahase. They when how to be, Sir.
Your future to be different.

(Signed)

2**8**

At Charlottetown, on Monday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P.P., Mr. William Daggan, to Catherine, third daughter of Mr. John Kennedý, all of Charlottetown.

Dicd,

At the residence of her Son, the Hon. John Jardine, at St. Pe-ter's, on Sunday, the 22d inst., Margaret Jardine, widew, in the 80th year of her age, a native of Dunnfrieshire, Scotland, At San Francisco, California, of small pox, os the 20th December hist, Mr. William Howard, formerly of Charlottetown, trader. Mr. Howard left Charlottetown for the above place, on the first of Oc-ucher last.

Howard teft Charlottetown for the above place, on the first of Oc-tober last. At Cavendish, on Sunday the 22d instant, in the 85th year of her age, Mary, reliet of the late William Simpson, Cavendish. The deceased was one of the earliest emigrants to this country, having emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, in the year 1770. At Cavendish, on Mooday the 23d inst. Helen Simpson, reliet of the late William Clark, Cavendish, aged 65 years and 8 montha. The deceased was a native of Rothes, Murrayshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1772.

Passenger.

In the Mail Boat from Cape Tormentin at. John Brecken, Esq., from England. ne, on Thursday, the 19th

Chairs, Cheese, Raisins, &c. RECEIVED by the Subscriber, ex Euphemia, from Bos for Sale at the lowest market ratesand said at the revent market rule—
200 Bandles assorted CHAIRS,
20 Casia best American CHEESE,
20 Barrobs superior CIDER VINEGAR,
20 dozon (each) PAILS and BROOMS,
20 Casia RAJENS,
60 Bozes Bloom do., (new fruit.) S. C. HOLMAN, Decr. 10. Store Head of Pownal Wharf.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebied to JAMES PURDIE wh counts should have been paid last Palliti grain or mo informed unleasthey settle their respective Accounts before day of March test, the mans will be handed over to as Atte collect without further market February 3, 1852. (Isl. 3 w.)

also, that many more of the sig also, that many more of the sig owing to various circumstances ing at the head of all the names N. Briggs, and following his a sea, all professions, all trades in also is represented, and rightly to the sympathy and protection the subject of laws in whose en more as the provider subject of the subject of laws in whose en more as the peculiar subject of in intoxicating drinks has bre-right, therefore, that her voice Fine politioners ask for no el poration, no protection for com

tures, but for protection to man learning, our temples of legisla above all to our domestic altars above all-to-our demestic altars in ardent-apitits has peopled ou our loastic säylämis, öne grave-bers of premitare victims.—T Legislature has the power, to re power, il ought to exercise it. Sub one, and this petition of the of the grant heart of the Comm may be permitted to express th find a response here. I prese George N. Briggs, and 133,511 the traffic in intoxicating liqu other petitions of the male and loyan Academy in Wilbraham; Ambered Academy; of the off Collings; of the town officers of Joyan Academy in Wilbraham; Amheret 'Academy; of the off College; of the town officers of officers of the 'Normal' Schoo Norful County Jail; of 28 pris ion at Dedham—all for the sa reference to a Joint Special Co This motion was unanime Special Committee," has an pliance with it. The postion having returned themselves in the "Jenny Lies turned directly to Tremont Te ported to the reasonabled convincer in which the postion at the

net in which the petition at the ed; and received. Short and made, Thus has been set in me of the Courty and Be

alth, from