

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, January 20.

Morning Sitting.

The House in Committee on Bill to amend Civil List Bill of last year—Mr. Wightman in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. COLES rose and said, that as it had appeared that the first Bill submitted for the purpose of appearing the omission in the Civil List Bill of last year, with respect to Her Majesty's Title to Crown Lands of the Colony, was not quite satisfactory to the House, the Law Clerk had been instructed to draft another, which he begged leave to submit, as an amendment to the first.

and fully ceded to the people of the Colony in virtue of that compact. An idea possessed some, that the demand for such recognition of Her Majesty's title had originated with the Proprietors at home, who sought, thereby, to circumvent the Assembly, and defeat all their measures with respect to the lands of the Colony in general.

joyed under the license, where existed the necessity for its adoption? The law would protect competitors in the shipping and landing of any thing they might be inclined to convey from one place to another, in the face of which, he (Mr. Coles) thought any individual enjoying the license, would be nothing short of a fool to attempt to prevent competition.

Bill also provided that, if a debtor should, at once, pay the debt for which a summons had been issued against him, he should not be subjected to any expense beyond the Constable's fee for the issuing of the summons, and the Constable's fee of service; he should not, as at present, be required to pay either Commissioner's fees, or a per centage on the debt, to the constable, unless he had made a seizure and sale.

It was quite clear by the only possible interpretation of the amendment, that it would most effectually provide for the retention by the Legislature of full title and power to use or dispose of the Crown Lands, in whatever way should be deemed most conducive to the public good.

By the Chairman of the effect here given in an Abstract of it, and the Civil List Bill of last year it is enacted, that all the Rights of Her Majesty, whether in reversion or otherwise, or reserved in, and to all singular, the Lands, mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Coal, and other things therein enumerated, within this Island of which the Title was then in Her Majesty, should be assigned, transferred, and surrendered to the disposal of the General Assembly of this Island; and whereas in compact between the Crown and Colonial Assembly, such as that contemplated in the said Bill or Act, whilst the right to dispose of the Revenues and profits arising from the public Lands, and the sale and rent thereof, and the regulation of the expense of managing the same, has been conceded to the Local Legislature, it has nevertheless been deemed essential to continue and maintain the Right and Title of the Crown over the soil itself for the purpose of giving valid Deeds and Grants, and thereof, and for the purpose of various legal proceedings, and such as accordingly the course pursued in the Act of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia, providing for the payment of the Civil List thereof, but was not provided in the said Bill or Act, which therefore requires amendment.

The following is an Abstract of the Bill. Tenders to be called for to run Packet Vessels between Georgetown and Pictou, and between Bedouque and Shediac—for Bedouque of the burthen of not less than Seventy Tons; for Georgetown, of not less than Fifty Tons—both old measurement; and to be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council out of the Tenders sent in for the above purposes, to select and accept such as shall appear to be the best and most advantageous for the public interest; and to be bound, as well to the Government as to the owners of the vessels offered, and to the owners of the cargo, to be laden on board of the vessels accepted, and to the owners of the cargo, to be laden on board of the vessels accepted, and to the owners of the cargo, to be laden on board of the vessels accepted.

When the Clause, which is intended to empower the Commissioners to administer an Oath both to the plaintiff and the defendant, came to be considered, the Hon. Mr. COLES observed, that the Clause was intended to be in accordance with the new law of Evidence in England.

And he it enacted, that nothing in this or the said Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the grant, sale, lease, or disposal of any of the ungranted lands, or of any other interest or reversion in the Island, by or on behalf of the Executive Government thereof, and in the name of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, but that such grants, leases, sales, or disposal of such ungranted lands, debts, interests, and reversion, and the management and control thereof shall remain and be invested in the Government of this Island, or in such officers as shall be directed by any Act of the General Assembly of this Island hereafter to be passed, and the net proceeds of such grants, sales, leases, or disposal of such ungranted Lands, debts, interests, and reversion, shall after deducting the expenses attendant upon the management thereof, be paid into the Treasury of this Island; and an account of such expenses shall be annually laid before the General Assembly of this Island, and the said expenses shall be subject to the control and regulation of the said General Assembly, and no other or greater allowance, salary, or expenses shall, on any account, be taken or increased, than such as shall be found and allowed or sanctioned by the said General Assembly.

Monday, February 2. MORNING SITTING. On motion, by Mr. CLARK, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to regulate the sale of Leasehold interest taken in Execution—Dr. Jardine in the Chair. The Bill reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. FLYNN in the Chair. Hon. Mr. COLES rose and explained the chief alterations contemplated and provided for by the Bill. The first, he said, was respecting the jurisdiction of the Small Debts Courts. The Bill proposed to give, to King's and Prince Counties, six each; and to Queen's County seven—that was an extra Court for Charlottetown. The next was, that it proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts, which was now limited to £8, to something like £20. The Courts to adjudicate on sums of £8 and upwards, it was proposed by the Bill, should be held quarterly; and the Courts to be held on smaller sums, monthly, by the Justices of the Peace. The next alteration proposed by the Bill affected the mode of proceeding in the Small Debts Courts. It frequently happened, observed the hon. member, that a defendant's set-off exceeded the amount on which the Court could adjudicate; and, in every such case, the plaintiff was non-suited, without its having been determined, by any investigation, whether the set-off was a just one or not.

NOTICES UPON THE ORDER BOOK. MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1852. Mr. DAVIES will, during the Session, present a petition from the inhabitants of Murray Harbour Road, praying a grant of money towards erecting a bridge on a new line of road, between Newtown and Port Belkirk; also a petition from inhabitants of Newtown, for a grant of money to aid the amount of assessment as compensation to parties through whose lands the new line of road is to pass: amount required, £39 10s. only; and also three petitions in favour of the Free Education Scheme.

And he it enacted, that this Act shall not go into operation, or be of any effect or force, until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified, and notification thereof shall have been published in the Royal Gazette Newspaper of this Island.

Hon. Mr. COLES was fully of opinion that there was no necessity whatever to add to the Bill, any such clause, as moved by the honorable and learned Member for Charlottetown, whose fears, if really felt, must be totally unfounded. He (Mr. Coles) agreed with the honorable member for the Third District of Prince County, that it was harmless; but as no exclusive privilege was to be enjoyed

under the license, where existed the necessity for its adoption? The law would protect competitors in the shipping and landing of any thing they might be inclined to convey from one place to another, in the face of which, he (Mr. Coles) thought any individual enjoying the license, would be nothing short of a fool to attempt to prevent competition.

When the Clause, which is intended to empower the Commissioners to administer an Oath both to the plaintiff and the defendant, came to be considered, the Hon. Mr. COLES observed, that the Clause was intended to be in accordance with the new law of Evidence in England.

UNCURED! INTMENT. SCROFULA OR KING'S... J. H. ALIDAY. 31 OF FOUR YEARS'... JOHN PITT. 5 THAN SIXTY YEARS'...

Medicine advertisement for 'Liver Oil Candy' and other ailments.

Advertisement for 'Wm. R. WATSON' and other services.

Advertisement for 'Wm. R. WATSON' and other services.

was willing to engage it. And, at any rate, the Commissioner would be obliged to consult lawyers if they thought proper to do so.

Hon. Mr. POPE observed, that if lawyers were to be admitted as pleaders into the Small Debts Courts, it would be much the same as extending a Term of the Supreme Court to the whole year. Lawyers were very rarely excluded from intermeddling in such Courts, with the petty affairs usually brought before them; and, in fact, were it otherwise, it would, at once be derogatory to the profession and insulting to the Commissioners. Even amongst such of the Commissioners as were least conversant with the law, through a patient hearing of both parties, in the most intricate and complicated cases, a fair determination was generally arrived at; but, if a Commissioner was on such an occasion, to be bothered completely bewildered, and rendered as incapable of giving a reasonable and equitable judgment concerning the matter at issue, as if he had never heard a single word about it. The Small Debts Courts were had enough as they were; but should lawyers be allowed to plead before them, they would become a positive curse to the country.

Hon. Mr. COLES remarked, that if lawyers were admitted to plead in these Courts, every litigant in them, who had ten shillings to spare, would spend them in finding an attorney. If the Commissioners, however, should find any suit before them to be so involved in legal ambiguity, that it was difficult for them to decide thereon, to their own satisfaction; they might, he thought, be allowed to consult the Crown Law Officers on the subject of such legal difficulties.

Mr. THORNTON. He would be very glad to find that Commissioners in the Small Debts Courts, and other individuals, having public duties to discharge, were permitted to apply to the Crown Law Officers for advice, gratis. He had, however, found that it was not the case; for having himself, on one such occasion, applied for such advice, he was told that he was not entitled to it, any more than any private individual, without a fee. The fact was, that when any one applied to a public officer, interested thereon, it was taken for granted, that he conceived himself duly qualified to discharge the duties thereof, and the laws made no provision for his assistance in case of incapacity. With respect to the evils which would arise from the admission of lawyers, as pleaders, in the Small Debts Courts, they had, in his neighbourhood, sufficient evidence of them, in the cases of Poor and Insolvent Debtors, who fancying themselves very learned in the law, frequently contrived to worm or intrude themselves into the Small Debts Court, as witnesses or otherwise, greatly to the obstruction of the business thereof. If lawyers were admitted to plead, the Commissioners would, frequently, be more at a loss to decide, after having heard them, than they were before; and the Court, instead of being able to get through their business in a day, would scarcely accomplish it in six.

The Clause was then agreed to without amendment.

TUESDAY, Feb 3, 1851.

NOTICES UPON THE ORDER BOOK.

Hon. G. COLES will, at a future day, move for leave to bring in a Bill to secure to tenants ejected from their lands, compensation for their improvements.

WEDNESDAY 4th.

MORNING SITTING.

The Bill to regulate the Sale of Landed Interest taken in Execution, on motion of Mr. Clark, was read a third time, and passed. Divers petitions were presented by the Hon. Messrs. Pope and Warburton, and Mr. Laird, in favour of Free Education, which were referred to the Committee on that subject.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON, pursuant to notice, introduced a Bill to regulate the publishing of Government Notices and Advertisements, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. His Honor briefly explained the principle of the Bill, which was a mere transcript of the former one, the object contemplated being a saving of expense, by providing that no advertisements, &c., shall be published in any other paper than the Royal Gazette, except in pursuance of special orders from Government.

Hon. Mr. POPE, pursuant to notice, moved that a supply be granted for His Majesty.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN presented a petition from Jeremiah O'Brien, praying remuneration for the running of a Ferry Boat at Midgell, during a whole summer, for which service he had received no Government aid.

Hon. Mr. POPE said, if his memory did not fail him, the petitioner had previously applied to Government and received remuneration.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON observed, that the hon. member was perfectly correct; the petitioner had received from Government, what was thought full compensation for his services.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN explained, that what was awarded by Government was for other services, and on account of other considerations, quite distinct from those for which the petitioner prayed to be remunerated.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Thornton and Clark, the petition was laid on the table, with an understanding that enquiry should be made.

Mr. THORNTON, pursuant to notice, presented a petition from Henry Moorey, praying relief for the services of his wife and daughter in extinguishing a fire on a bridge, at Pineside Road, Township 22, in the summer of the year 1848. The hon. member satisfactorily explained the reasons why no previous application had been made to the House, and said that the case had been strongly recommended by the Commissioner to the favourable consideration of the late Government, and his late Excellency had partly promised what the petition now prayed for.

Mr. FRASER had known similar praiseworthy conduct under similar circumstances, unwarded.

Mr. YEO expressed himself in favour of the petitioner, and considered all such cases should meet with the favourable consideration of the House, as an inducement to others to act in the same way; as instances were not of singular occurrence, in which persons, instead of using their endeavours to extinguish fire, stood calmly looking on.

Hon. Mr. POPE said, in his opinion, but little consideration ought to be felt for such unprincipled rascals, had they been burnt themselves.

House in Committee on the Market House Bill.

Hon. Mr. JARDINE in the Chair.

No debate took place on any clause excepting the one intended to give the Government the power to appoint the Clerk. On this clause being read, Mr. Palmer moved the following amendment:

"And be it enacted, That as often as the office of Market Clerk shall become vacant, by reason of death, resignation, incapacity to serve, or dismissal for misconduct, it shall be the duty of the Government, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Council to fill up the said office by new appointment."

The hon. member said he was induced to offer the amendment, because when the Bill was introduced, he fully understood nothing new, as regarded the Market Clerk, was to be introduced, and as no fault was found with him, he took it for granted he was not to be dismissed; he could see no reason for the introduction of the clause into the Bill.

Hon. Mr. COLES said, neither could he see any necessity for the amendment. As no law was in existence relative to the appointment of Market Clerk, it was highly requisite that one of Parliament should pass to remedy the defect. Sufficient had been seen in the conduct of the late Fire Wardens to show how necessary it was that such questions should be made plain. They, (the late Fire Wardens,) because they found themselves in possession of the Old Court House, although without any lawful right,—the building having been erected at the expense of the public,—annoyed, and almost defied the Government, to get possession of it, for the very convenient purposes to which it has since been applied, those of the Post Office and Meat Market. The Government have no fault to find with the present Clerk, nor any idea of dismissing him; the clause had not been introduced with any such intention.

Mr. PALMER did not consider that the allusion made by the hon. member who had just spoken, to the conduct of the Fire Wardens, bore any analogy to the present question. It was all very well to say, "oh, the present Market Clerk has been and still is in it and proper person, and the clause has not been introduced with any intention of turning him out of his situation;" but, continued the honorable member, many such professions and assurances have been broken—he had known several to be violated—under some pretext or another; and he should not be surprised, if no more forcible means could be found than that the officer's fees might be found fault with, it should be made a reason for his removal. He (Mr. Palmer) wished to see things plainly stated, and so loopholes left; and therefore, did he move the amendment.

Hon. Mr. COLES was at a loss to understand why or wherefore the honorable member was so anxious about the amendment, unless indeed, as would seem to be the case, that the Government were to be compelled to continue the clerk, happen what might. A dozen things might happen, unconnected with misconduct, to ally the suspicious fears of the honorable member and to show they were entirely groundless. He would now inform him, that the Law Clerk had presented the Bill, without the (to him) objectionable clause, but it was subsequently discovered, that there was not any law in existence, placing power in any party relative to the appointment of the Clerk in question, and the clause was introduced for no other reason than to supply the defect.

Mr. PALMER said, notwithstanding what had fallen from the honorable member, his opinion remained unshaken, that the Clerk was to be trusted; and he was, he thought, borne out in this opinion.

remains by the fact, that other officers had been so seized without any rhyme or reason.

Hon. Mr. POPE remarked, that if any thing hereafter arose to show that it would be for the public benefit or convenience, that the Clerk of the Market should be removed: he ought to be dismissed; but it would seem according to the ideas of the honorable member for Charlotte-town, that as it was, so it should be from generation to generation. He (Mr. Pope) was well aware of the calamities that had been industriously circulated: such, for instance, as that Her Majesty's servants were, not capable of carrying on the Government, and that corruption would follow in our wake. Such calumnies can be well and easily sustained, so long as it is a fact, that we carry with us the good opinion of the public. Let the honorable member look to the actions of the Government with respect to the changes which they have made in public offices, and then say, whether he has not reason to be surprised at the moderation of the Government on that score. Although it could not be evident to the honorable member for Charlotte-town, how much trouble had been unnecessarily given to the Government, by the continuance of the late Fire Wardens, it seemed nothing less would satisfy him than placing the Market Clerk in a position to offer similar resistance to the Government, should they ever think it would be for the public benefit or convenience to remove him; and his reason for pursuing such a course he would have it to be understood was that in his opinion, no confidence was to be placed in the Government. But, whether that were the opinion of the honorable member or not, he (Mr. Pope) believed the present Government were quite as trustworthy as their immediate predecessors; and, when they failed to do their duty to the public, doubtless the public would not fail to bring them to account.

Mr. CLARK declared the vote of the Hon. Mr. Coles, relative to the discovery, that no law existed, authorizing the appointment of a Market Clerk.

Mr. FRASER could not see any reason why an omission was not to be remedied in this Bill, an omission frequently had been with great propriety in others. The opposition to it carried suspicion with it.

On the question being put, the amendment was rejected. Bill reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. COLES presented the School Visitors' Reports for Queen's and King's Counties, transmitted from the Board of Education.

Ordered, That the said Reports be referred to the Special Committee appointed to enquire into and report on Free Education.

Mr. DAVIES presented a Petition from Hugh Ross, contractor for the repair of the Wharf at Finette River, (South Side), praying remuneration for the completion of the said Bridge.

Mr. DAVIES also presented a Petition from Richard Gill, Patrick Stephens and divers others, praying for the amount of certain arrears due to them, on a proposed new line of Road between Newtown and Port Schirik, surveyed by order of the Executive Government.

On motion by the Hon. Mr. POPE, the following Committee of Enquiry was appointed:—Mr. POPE, Mr. COLES, Mr. Thornton, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. Laird, Hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Beaton, Hon. Mr. Jardine, Hon. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Yeo.

Hon. Mr. COLES presented a Petition from Malcolm McKeown, setting forth, that about Eight years since, he was induced, by the advice of friends, to place the principal part of his money in the hands of the late Treasurer, thinking it was invested in Government Security, but which he had since had reason to believe, went into the pocket of the Treasurer: that the petitioner is Eighty-nine years old, and in delicate circumstances; and praying relief.

Ordered, To be referred to the Committee appointed to consider all cases of Pauperism.

After the Petition had been read, a short discussion ensued, as to whether it should lie on the table or be referred to the Committee on Pauperism. Messrs. Coles, Mr. Coles, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Maitland, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Thornton, and the Hon. Mr. Pope, each bore a part.

Hon. Mr. COLES scarcely knew which course to recommend. The case of the Petitioner was a very hard one; and the less which he had heard, the more he was inclined to refer it to the Committee on Pauperism, and to the consideration of the late Treasurer, certainly entitled him to the sympathy of the House. If it were ordered to be laid on the table, an idea might get abroad that it was to be taken up, and especially dealt with, by the House, with a view to reimbursing the Petitioner in the amount of his loss; and this erroneous idea might cause others (for, he believed, there were many), who had been defrauded in a similar way, to petition the House for redress. It would therefore, perhaps, be the best way to include the petition amongst those of Pauperism; although, from the peculiar nature of the circumstances, it might be thought proper to give it a special consideration. His opinion, however, was that the Petitioner had a claim upon the Surities of the late Treasurer, for the amount of which he had been defrauded; for it was under the pretence of giving Government security for the money obtained by him from the late Treasurer, that the money was so disposed of; and he was convinced, and there was reason to believe that the late Government and his friends were cognizant of the manner in which he was dealing with such individuals as the Petitioner.

Mr. MONTGOMERY thought the only way in which the House could do justice to the petitioner, was by referring it to the Committee on Pauper Petitions.

Mr. DAVIES was of opinion, that from the peculiar circumstances of the Petitioner's case—particularly as the late Government had obtained the late Treasurer in his place—that he (the Petitioner) had a claim upon the Surities of the late Treasurer, and might just as well be thrown under the table at once as to be referred to the Committee on Pauper Petitions.

Mr. FRASER was of opinion that the Petition should be laid upon the table.

Mr. THORNTON and Hon. Mr. POPE concurred in the opinion that to order the Petition to be laid upon the table might be, and ever erroneously, construed into a recognition of the Petitioner's claim to indemnification by the House. They both, therefore, advised that it should be referred to the Committee on Pauper Petitions, and that the discussion thereon should be discontinued.

House in Committee on the Hon. Mr. WHELAN'S Bill to regulate the Sale of Arsenic and other Poisons.—Mr. FLYNN in the Chair.

The Bill, as submitted to the Committee, contemplated the regulation of the Sale of Strychnine (Fox-Poison), Corrosive Sublimates, Oxalic Acid, Opium and Laudanum; but, on the showing of the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Hon. the Speaker, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Thornton, that Opium, Laudanum, Corrosive Sublimates, and Oxalic Acid, were in daily and necessary use, either medicinally or in aid of the arts, and that the restriction of the sale of such articles, proposed by the Bill, would occasion much trouble and inconvenience to both buyers and sellers, without producing any general benefit, it was unanimously agreed by the Committee, that they should be struck out of the Bill, and their sale be permitted as hitherto.

Mr. CLARK, Mr. DAVIES, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Palmer, and the Hon. Mr. WHELAN, severally set forth the serious losses which have been and continue to be sustained, throughout the country, by the general use of Strychnine, (a most subtle poison) for the destruction of vermin. Many valuable dogs and cattle have been destroyed by it; and the use of it is because so common, that it was stated by Mr. Clark, that in his neighbourhood, almost every boy carried a quantity of it in his pocket.

Mr. HAVLAND suggested the necessity of prohibiting the sale of it by a penal clause in the Bill; and all concurred in the propriety of the proposal.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN according prepared a short clause for that purpose; which, having been submitted, was unanimously adopted by the Committee.

The House being resumed, the Bill was reported agreed to in Committee. The Report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill provides, that on every sale of Arsenic, or Prussic Acid, the particulars of the sale shall be entered in a Book, by the seller, in this form set forth in a Schedule to the Act; and it altogether prohibits the sale and use of Strychnine (Fox-Poison) under a penalty of £5.

A Bill for the Extension of the Elective Franchise was introduced by the Hon. Mr. WHELAN, and read a first time. The principle and details of this Bill will be duly noticed in the Report of its consideration in Committee.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

THURSDAY, 5th.

GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

A short time having been spent in presenting and receiving Petitions, the House then resolved into a Committee of the whole on Privileges.—Mr. DAVIES in the Chair, when

Hon. Mr. COLES rose as a candidate for the House in Committee on Privileges and Elections, with a view to the examination of the gentleman who acted as Returning Officer at the late Georgetown Election, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had any reason to assign for his having filled to make the affidavit required by the Election Law, owing to which the Hon. Mr. McCallum was then in waiting; and he therefore moved that he be called to the Bar of the House.

Mr. DOUBE insisted, that before the Returning Officer should be called to the Bar of the House for examination, it was due to him that he should be furnished with a copy of the charges which had been preferred against him.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON observed, that the honorable member for Belfast (Mr. Doube) was the fittest person in the House to explain to the Returning Officer the nature of the charges preferred against him, and to make him aware of the position in which he would stand before the Committee; for it was chiefly owing to the portentiousness of that honorable member in insisting upon the necessity of that Officer's being examined by the House, that the Hon. Speaker's Summons had been issued for his appearance.

Mr. SPEAKER. It had always appeared to him, that when an individual was about to be examined, involving any matter of consequence, out of his connection with which, a prosecution might possibly arise against himself, he ought to be cautioned, that he was not bound to answer any questions, his answers to which, might tend to a crimination of himself; but that he might answer or not, as should appear to himself to be most for his own interest. The House was the best tribunal to which all courts of law, with regard to the examination of an individual, liable to be prosecuted, on account of the charges, teaching which he was to be examined.

Hon. Mr. POPE denied that any such course as that prescribed to the Committee for their observation by the honorable Speaker was ever pursued by the House of Commons. Were an individual under examination before a Committee of that body to refuse to answer such questions as might be put to him, relative to the subject matter of enquiry, he would be committed to prison for contempt. That the Returning Officer had done wrong, the House declared the Election void. The Presiding Officer, it was to be called before them, not that he might criminate himself, and so render himself obnoxious to a prosecution; but that he might explain the reason or cause of the omission in his Return, by which the Place was left vacant, and the Committee were enabled to see the reason sufficient to incline the House to a favourable consideration of his neglect of duty, he might escape prosecution for the recovery of the penalty to which he was liable.

Mr. SPEAKER sustained his opinion, and in support of it, cited a number of instances from the Journals of the House of Lords; that of an individual who had criminated himself, by his admissions, in the course of his examination by their Lordships; when it was held, that it would be contrary to all rules and sense of law and justice, to direct a prosecution of the individual, to be sustained by the admissions he had made himself.

Hon. Mr. POPE argued, that if the Committee should admit the propriety of the course insisted upon by the honorable Speaker, it would be useless to summon any individual to the Bar of the House for the purpose of eliciting from him, by examination, any admission of which they might deem it requisite that they should be possessed; for, in that case, such individual might refuse to answer almost every question put to him, alleging that it would tend to implicate or criminate himself.

Mr. WIGHTMAN observed, that the House had, unanimously, concurred in the propriety of summoning the Returning Officer to the Bar of the House, after the late Election, and the evidence of the Poll Book; the declared object of the House being, not to ascertain whether the Returning Officer had, or had not, been guilty of any neglect of duty,—for they were convinced that he had—but to show that his offence was one of a very serious character, and such as ought to draw down an infliction of the penalty to which he had made himself liable, unless he could satisfy the House, by explanation of his conduct, or apology for it, that his offence might receive a lenient consideration. There was, therefore, he thought, little occasion for the quoting of precedents with reference to the procedure. The Officer had been sent for; he was there; and the Committee were sitting to examine him; he would, therefore, determine what course they should pursue; and he would, therefore, advise that Mr. McCallum be immediately placed at the Bar, as moved by the Hon. Mr. Coles, and that his examination be then proceeded with.

Mr. DOUBE having again insisted, that it would be unfair to subject the Returning Officer to an examination until after he had been furnished with a copy of the papers containing the allegations against him.

Hon. Mr. COLES replied, that there could be no necessity for his being furnished with a copy of the Poll Book, for that had been supplied to him by the House, and he had seen the evidence against him. All that was now sought to be ascertained, was, whether he could offer any satisfactory explanation of his conduct as concerned the omission of the affidavit.

Mr. PALMER then rose and said, he was not present when the order was made for the summoning of the Returning Officer, or he would have objected to it. He should like to know why he had been summoned. It appeared to him, that there could be no just reason for it. All that could be ascertained by his examination, would be, that he either had or had not done his duty. If he had done his duty, he would say so. If he had not, he was not bound to answer. But it was needless to seek to conceal the object of the examination. It was to ascertain, whether or not he was guilty of neglect of duty, to an extent that would subject him to the payment of the legal penalty of £200. The honorable member then proceeded to denounce the language of the House, and to say that he intended to be the design of the examination, the exposing of an individual into the condemnation of himself, out of his own mouth. Such a proceeding, he said, would be contrary to common sense and common justice, and could not be struck with abhorrence every man who was capable of daily appreciating the protection which they bestow. By the terror inspired by a reference to the Sergeant-at-Arms, perhaps to a dungeon, it was expected that the individual to be examined, would be so far intimidated, as to furnish a proof of his guilt, the penalty of £200, as would enable the Crown Law Officers to proceed in law for the recovery of it. Honorable members knew, they said that the Returning Officer had been guilty of a most serious neglect of duty. But that did not satisfy them. They desired to arrive at the easiest and shortest way of winning the Returning Officer completely in the power of the Crown Law Officers; and they desired to see the Returning Officer privileged to break the law, and to be exempt from the consequences of that honorable member, that the country's being put to the expense of a new Election, through the Returning Officer's neglect of duty, was an occurrence of no consequence. It might, in no way, concern him, that both the late candidates had been seriously inconvenienced, and subjected to much expense through the misconduct of that officer. It might be, to him, no cause of regret, that the Electors of Georgetown had, for a time, been deprived of due representation in the Legislature, by the fault of that individual. The House, serious as they are, may now appear trifling or unimportant to him; but happily there was no prospect of his being called to his full powers of mystification, to elude the perceptions of the Committee, and induce them to take the law from him, and trust to his guidance. If the House had, as they might have done, proceeded on the evidence of the Poll Book, to order the Returning Officer to be committed to jail, the honorable member (Mr. Palmer) might have had good grounds for charging them with arbitrary and tyrannical conduct; but no reasonable man would say, that they had forgotten to be discreet in adopting the very mild course of allowing the Returning Officer to offer the best apology in his power for his misconduct. With respect to the course which the honorable member for Charlotte-town proposed to recommend the Returning Officer to pursue, he (Mr. Pope) did not hesitate to say, that should the Returning Officer refuse to answer such questions as might be put to him, he would immediately move for his commitment.

Mr. THORNTON said, with the Petition against the Return they had no objection to make. The question arising out of that, had been determined. The object of calling the Returning Officer to the Bar to allow him an opportunity to justify himself, if he could. It was to allow him to give reasons, if he had any, for his not having done his duty. He might be able to make it appear, that he had done his duty, and that he was not bound to answer; and in that case, the House would incline to deal leniently with him. There was no desire to find or prove him guilty beyond the extent to which they already knew he had offended.

Hon. Mr. COLES denied, that he might have brought up the question of himself. There was no necessity for that. The Poll Book established his offence. But if he showed that it was owing to any misapprehension of the law, or he had any other valid excuse to offer in extenuation of his misconduct, the House would be disposed to be lenient to him. The misconduct, however, was one of too serious a character to be passed by without proper investigation. If such omissions or neglect of duty should altogether escape notice and censure; it might, perhaps, at a general election, happen that through party prejudice and bad feeling on the part of Returning Officers, half the elections would have been declared void, in consequence of similar omissions purposely made.

Mr. PALMER. He maintained that the Returning Officer was not amenable by the law of Parliament, or any other law known to the British Constitution, to reply to such questions as he could not truly answer without criminating himself. It had been said by some hon. members, that it was not the wish of the House to deal rigorously with him. But, admitting that to be true, it ought to be remembered that, if made to criminate himself, by his answers, in the course of his examination, these answers might be laid hold of, by the late candidate, and urged in a Court of Law, in support of proceedings instituted against him for the recovery of their expenses. It had been said, to justify the contemplated examination, that Returning Officers had been examined by the House of Assembly in Scotland. It was true they had; but for an object very different from that then entertained; not to cause them to criminate themselves, but to give evidence teaching matters affecting the candidates only.

The question was then put on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Coles, and the same having been agreed to, the Sergeant at Arms withdrew, and, returning with Mr. McCallum, placed him at the Bar of the House. Mr. McCallum's examination then commenced, and was prosecuted by a series of questions, which were proposed according to the usual parliamentary mode, and to all which, he unhesitatingly gave clear and direct answers.

The course of the examination, which occupied but a short space of time, it was admitted by Mr. McCallum, that he did not take the affidavit required to be taken by the 29th section of the Election Law, because he conceived that his acting as Sheriff, and not Presiding Officer, rendered it unnecessary for him to take that affidavit.

His examination having been concluded, Mr. McCallum was ordered to withdraw. After a short discussion, touching the propriety or impropriety of certain questions, contemplated to be put, which it was finally agreed should be withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Pope moved that the witness be called in, and that he be informed, that he is at liberty to make any statement, which it may seem good to him to offer to the Committee, with reference to the omission of the affidavit. This motion having been agreed to, Mr. McCallum was called in, and, it having been intimated to him, by the Chairman, Mr. Davies, that he was at liberty to address the Committee, with reference to the subject of his examination, he spoke to the following effect:

"He had nothing to say further than that he had been desirous to discharge his duty legally and constitutionally, without partiality. If he had done wrong, he had done so through an error in judgment. Willingly to have committed an error could have done him no service; and he could have had no motive whatever for doing so. With both candidates he was on a friendly footing. He had never had any dispute or misunderstanding with either of them; and even had it been otherwise, he would not when on oath to discharge his duty impartially, and according to the best of his knowledge and ability, have improperly done any thing to the injury of either. If he had done wrong, he was sorry for it; but he had done so only from an error in judgment. He thought that as he was presiding at the election as Deputy Sheriff, and not acting as Returning Officer, in virtue of a precept from the Sheriff, the law did not require that he should make the affidavit. The error was purely unintentional; and as a proof of the fair and impartial manner in which he had presided at the election, the parties complimented him by a vote of thanks, and cheered him."

On motion by the Hon. Mr. Pope, it was then agreed, that the Returning Officer be excused from further attendance.

The House was then resumed; and the Chairman of the Committee asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The House was then adjourned.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852.

Had we not, from the beginning, been satisfied that the leaders of the present majority in the House of Assembly were both unaware of the extent of the duties which they were so ready to undertake, and incapable of performing them when undertaken; their first measures in this their first session, would have convinced us of both these facts. We were told, and the tale was repeated ad nauseam in every form of anticipatory triumph, that the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament were to be in exact accordance with that of the Parent State; that as self-government, Responsible Government had been conceded to us; the Representatives of the people would have to look to the ministry chosen from out of themselves, for the manner in which their deliberations were to be conducted, and the ends to which they were to be directed. Now, as the speech from the throne is, in England, always considered and treated as that of the ministry; we did not for a moment doubt that such would be the case here; and we were, we honestly confess, not a little anxious for the forthcoming of a document, upon which the credit of the Administration, as to the fulfilment of the promises so liberally made upon the hustings, must materially depend. It was expected to be, or rather it ought to have been, a comprehensive and compact epitome of what they intended to do for a people who had been suffering under an accumulation of ills and grievances, engendered by upwards of half a century of the most infamous misrule that had ever been inflicted upon a colony, now brought to the very verge of destruction, from which nothing could have saved it but the interposition of the varied brilliant and elevated talent of those who, in a fortunate hour rushed forward and rescued the helm of the all but submerged vessel of the State from the gripe of the ignorant crew, which however incapable, still affected to direct her course. For ourselves, we looked for a "Declaration of Rights," printed, or at least worthy to be printed in letters of gold, to which the eyes not only of the present but of future ages would be directed as the Magna Charta, the Palladium of the liberty of Prince Edward Island. But it was not to be. The Speech, in the first place, is not that of the Administration, but that of the Governor. The Hon. Mr. Whelan repudiates the notion, "that the speech of the Governor, like that of the Sovereign in Great Britain, was an act of the Government;" so that we are still under the old regime as far as that goes, and the Governor is the Governor still, aye, and has a will of his own; and one would think, that he had made Mr. Whelan morbidly sensible that such was the fact. But beside all this, Mr. Whelan tells us "that in a young colony like this (not twenty years younger than Nova Scotia, but ten years older than New Brunswick, and in possession of a Legislature before the United States had a Congress) where Responsible Government had only been just established, it was not to be expected that the Governor's Speech should specify all the measures of which his Government contemplated the introduction. Their ideas with respect to many questions might not be yet clearly developed!" We believe not: this is a more candid admission of their inferiority than we had any reason to look for; we sincerely, however, believe it to be true; they have no ideas to be developed; they have not been able to agree upon any thing in the slightest degree resembling a system of government, and they never will. The Speech, however, is delivered, and the address in answer to it is moved, when strange to relate, the only opposition to it is from Mr. Davies, one of their own supporters; and he and some others beside, the majority, we think, of their own constituents, are dissatisfied because that most important of all questions—the settlement of which was the inducement with all, or nearly all of the voters to elect them—has been unnoticed, viz: The resumption of the townships lands by the Government, a measure which, as Mr. Davies says, and very truly, "the public were led to expect on the introduction of self-government." But as we have no right to intermeddle in domestic differences, and as Sir Lucius O'Trigger says, "the quarrel is a very petty quarrel as it stands, and any explanation might make it worse," we will leave them to settle it between them.

With respect to the Georgetown election, nothing could be more completely farcical than the attempt on

the part of Messrs. Coles to agree to a scrutiny. It was evident that the Hon. Mr. Pope followed, and singularly ambiguous words would observe "that the elective franchise safeguard of the mere legal do they consist? Does it mean by the foregoing extract from his printed sense of it. What does interpretation of a statute, or the truth is, the the privileges of the House, is monomaniac, else looking to the equitable not being guided by what and much to the like effect pose thought, was as well trash in meant for the gall worthy of a man of talent, he confines himself to who best of the joke is, that after had shown that there but that the duty of the Sheriff, and that if it were true, the negligently omitted to take poll book, the election was examined in was declared void and a was not satisfied with having send for the Presiding Officer Now, what right had the Sheriff and un-called-for steered aside; Mr. McCallum good, as they were very present why send for him? suggest it, that having done he had been guilty of a vice they had sent for him either or hear his defence, a effort and try afterwards. McCallum in the first instance, certain whether the on why it was not attached to have been some show of what was perfectly correct and tried it by that test, duty was over. Now, the Presiding Officer to right to remit it; the first Court, and the other the To what purpose then action, to use one of their upon it? They will find it they are powerless in the lun has been taken from town upon a fool's errand" would not have act of tact and judgment. Their Sergeant-at-Arms to bring a person before unable to exercise the least could only dismiss from the while being forced to play—for that is beautiful childish men.

Arrival of LATEST FROM THE Halifax C

The Royal Mail Steamship, at 11 o'clock, having weather and adverse winds, ed voyage of nearly 141 days. A comprehensive summary in our column of an impending disaster; so imminent was the event, that morning journal had already ended; but later accounts give affirm that although the position whatever may be its subsequent character. As the British troops had suffered officers had fallen. The cost to our troops, some of whose rags, The Horse Guards of change in the system of a regimented upon for the Govern Constitution was hoped, that the themselves, these conflicts disappear.

A heart-rendering account of Steamer by fire—attended elsewhere.

Active preparations were protection of the country in be more than feared.

The belief was entertained would declare himself Emperor. The steamer Great Brit between-Liverpool and New

Scarcely had the excitement French Presidential election fresh cause for anxiety over the Russell Ministry, the moment of Lord Palmerston their respective views and a course of the Premier and the rumours afloat have taken the positive disagreement Cabinet, that the depressing mercantile and monetary operation, as within the last sufficiently numerous causes, some of the communally-grounded belief that Emperor in a very day of money, which the Bank, on every very terms, these operated seriously upon whether funded, landed, or sin abroad, and tolerably of the low price that are will not be equal in the the average requirements of must arise from a fallacious ist, whatever may be the country or on the continent, continue to exercise constant every branch of its ramifications at the state of the var intelligent man of business, any strong party predilection, influence of the existing hands, the undoubted influence of the present abundance of the

Poetry.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST!

James Shirley, was the author of the following beautiful lines, descended from a family of good name, who possessed ancient manors in Essex and Warwickshire. He was born in 1595 in the parish of St. Mary, Woolsthorpe, Leicestershire, was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and from thence went to St. John's College, Oxford, and having removed to Cambridge, graduated there, entered into orders, and obtained a living in, or near St. Alban's. In the literary world he is considered the "last minstrel" of the early English stage, for in him expired, what may be properly termed the school of Shakespeare. As a dramatist, Shirley bears evident indications of being the derisive rejection "of a great but almost exhausted line of writers. It is the decline, though still the serene and beautiful decline, of a glorious day. The royal rans submit with tranquil dignity to its deposition, but the sceptre is passing into other hands. It is next to impossible to doubt that it was by the fall, if not by the death of Charles the First, that the mind of the royal poet was solemnized to the creation of those imperishable stanzas, which first appeared in his "consolation of Ajax and Ulysses." Oliver Cromwell is said on the recital of them, to have been seized with great terror, and agitation of mind, as stated by Touch in his notes on Walton's Lives.

Frequently as this noble dirge has been quoted it will bear repetition, and last as long as English poetry is known and valued—

The glories of our mortal state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his icy hand on Kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with words may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they will;
But their strong nerves at last must yield,
They tame but do not master their still:
Early or late
They stop to fate!
And must give up their marring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garbuds winter on your brow!
Then least no more your mighty deeds;
Upon their purple altar now,
Where the victor victim bleeds:
Your heads must come
To the cold tomb,
Only the just
Shall sweet and blossom in their dust!"

Few poets have moralized more beautifully on death than Shirley, his own was a tragic termination to a life of vicissitude. He and his second wife, Frances, were burnt out of their dwelling in the memorable fire of London. They fled to St. Giles' in the field, and broken down with fright, exposure, and distress at their losses, the unhappy old couple died in one day, and were buried in one grave in the church-yard of that parish.

W. W.—a, M. D.
Quebec.

Varieties.

A WORD TO OLD MAIDS AND BACHELORS.

"Men should not marry," it is commonly said, "unless they can, not only maintain for themselves a social position to which they have been accustomed, but also the benefits of that position to their wives and children. A woman who marries is entitled to be kept in the same rank and comfort in which she was reared." We entirely disavow these doctrines. It should be the aim of every married couple to make their own fortune. No son and daughter who become men and wife, are entitled to the patrimony, but should willingly commence life at a lower step in the social ladder than that occupied by their parents, so that they may have the merit and happiness of rising, if possible, to the top. Imagine the case of an aged couple, who by great perseverance acquired possession of immense wealth, in a style of ease and splendour, and their dear which is no more than the reward of their long life of industry. Will any body say, that the children of such "old folk" should live in the same grandeur as their parents? The idea is preposterous. They have no right to such luxury, they have done nothing to deserve it, and if their parents are honest in dividing their property among them, they can have no means of supporting it. Yet marriages are contracted on the principle, that the married couple shall be able to keep up the rank to which they have been accustomed under the paternal roof. It is such notions as this—engendered by Mahometan philosophy, and fostered by lazy pride—that are filling our country with "poor old maids," with coquetish young ladies with nice, cigar-smoking, good-for-nothing young men.—North British Mail.

SNOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—The good people of New Orleans were visited on the 18th December by the rare novelty of a fall of snow, which is thus noted in the Picayune of that city: "We actually had a light fall of snow yesterday afternoon about a quarter of four o'clock. It was like a dream—almond as quickly gone as come; but it served as a topic for wonder and chit-chat throughout the city. Some of the children down town, black and white, who had never before seen the article, were frightened half out of their wits by its appearance."

THE GREAT POLAR OCEAN.

At the last meeting of the Geographical Society, Lieut. Osborne, a member of one of the British Arctic expeditions, argued, at some length in favour of the support of the existence of a great Polar Ocean. He said that in Wellington channel, he had observed immense numbers of whales running out from under the ice, a proof that they had been to water and come to water. He further said that there were almost constant flights of albatrosses from the northward, another proof of water in that direction, since these birds found their food only in such water. He added that it was his deliberate opinion, from observations made on the spot, that whales passed up Wellington Channel into a northern sea. In reference to the abundance of animal life, in the latitude of this supposed Polar Sea, he remarked that while on the southern side of Lancaster Sound, he never saw game enough to keep his dog, Melville Island, one hundred and fifty miles to the northward, abounded in deer and musk oxen. It was thus clear, he continued that animal life did not depend on latitude, but increased, if any thing, after passing the arctic circle. Moreover, while in Belle's Bay, the tide made for the southward, coming from the Atlantic, in Barrow's Straits it made for the northward, which could only be explained on the hypothesis of a sea in that direction. All this seems to us proof of a great Polar Ocean.

A German paper speaks of a plan which we have not seen elsewhere announced, of a house which is about to be built in England for the benefit of persons suffering under complaints of the lungs. Mr. Paxton, the architect of the Crystal Palace, it states, has formed the following plan: A large space of ground is to be covered after the manner of the Crystal Palace in which a temperature is to be maintained by artificial means, similar to that of Southern climates, such as Nice, Madeira, Egypt and the like. In this space Southern plants will be placed, and the illusion of heat kept up by artificial means, perspective, &c. The great open part will furnish walks, places of amusement, baths, reading rooms, and similar establishments, which will be connected with small chambers, in which the same temperature will be kept up. These will be used as lodging rooms by the patients.

A couple of young men who attended a cock fight at Hartford Con., on Saturday evening, got into a fight themselves after the fowls had done their best, and one of them had his ear and the other his thumb bitten off.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Efforts are being made in New York, with a good prospect of success, to enlist the sympathy of capitalists and merchants in the project of connecting Newfoundland with Nova Scotia and the United States, by extending the line of telegraph from St. John's to Cape Ray, and thence 45 miles across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the same process recently adopted in crossing the Straits between England and France. It is said that the Newfoundland government is willing to extend large pecuniary aid and afford every necessary facility for the accomplishment of this great enterprise.

The English government has sent a large military force to Connaught, Ireland, for the purpose of preventing the converts to Fenianism, who were severely treated by the Catholics.

They have a line-pany in California one hundred and fifty feet long in which forty bar-keepers are employed eight hours out of the twenty-four, in relating liquor, at twenty-five cents a glass.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS OF MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, during the Winter, will be made up at this Office, every FRIDAY at One o'clock, to be forwarded via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine commencing on FRIDAY the 6th of February instant, and the Mails for England will be forwarded on Friday 13th February, and " 27th February.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 1, 1852.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Thursday, January 22, 1852.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public: "That no Bill, Resolution or other proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C.L.C.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Thursday, January 22, 1852.

RESOLVED, That no petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges, or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after FRIDAY, the Twentieth day of February next.

Ordered, That the above Resolution be inserted in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN MACNEILL, C. H. A.

New Temperance Hall.

THE Committee appointed by the Sons of Temperance for Renting the NEW HALL, have the honor to inform you that on no occasion shall the Hall be let, unless a full statement of the intended proceedings of the meeting be first given to the Secretary in writing.

WM. HEARD, Secretary. Committee Room, 17th Jan. 1852. (All the papers 1 month.)

To Practical Farmers.

A NUMBER OF FARMS, from 50 to 100 Acres and upwards, with extensive improvements thereon, are offered to industrious practical Farmers, with moderate capital, on reasonable terms. None other need apply.

All Applications by letter must be prepaid. WILLIAM DOUSE, Land Agent. Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1851.

R. B. IRVING, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, And Public Accountant.

Office,—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings, DORCHESTER STREET.

Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estates, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Amalgamation Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges. Charlottetown, 9th December, 1851.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends keeping good Horses, Sleighs, Carriages, &c., which he offers to the Public for hire on low terms, for Cash.

Also, good Stabling, and the greatest care taken with those Horses committed to his charge. Residence near the Temperance Hall, Grand Street. WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Mr. JAKEMAN, would take the opportunity of informing his numerous Customers, whose Debts have been some time standing, that he would feel obliged by their making an early settlement; and those having accounts against him will please forward them as soon as possible. January 5, 1852.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER has now in Store and offers for Sale 300 Bbls. Superior Canada FLOUR, Nov. inspection. 10 Bbls. choice Porto Rico MOLASSES, 15 do. bright Cuba do. 10 Hbls. prime Porto Rico SUGAR, 10 do. bright Cuba do. 11 Bags Green COFFEE, 30 Barrels No. 1. Fat HERRINGS, 3 Boxes SOAP, 50 do. 10 x 12 GLASS.

A PATENT WINDLASS, new, suitable for a Vessel of about 250 Tons. And a variety of other articles. WM. T. PAW, At the office of A. H. Yates. January 1, 1852.

Money to Lend.

MONEY to lend on Mortgage or other good Security on Land in Charlottetown or Royalty in Sums of £50 and upwards. Apply at the Office of the Subscriber. JOSEPH HENSLEY. Office, Desbrisay's Buildings, Charlottetown, 7th January, 1851.

Valuable Business Stand to Let.

THE Subscriber offers to Rent the DWELLING HOUSE, STORE, and other Premises now occupied by him, and situated on the corner of Water and Queen-street, comprising one of the most eligible situations for business in Charlottetown. Also offers to Rent the Wharf connected with the same property. THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Esq. January 26, 1852.

NOTICE.

HALF Lot Number 26, the property of Messrs. THOMPSON'S, of Belfast, Ireland. Notice is hereby given, that any person found trespassing in any way upon the unleased property of the above Gentlemen, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law, without distinction. J. R. BOURKE, Agent. January 13, 1852.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 5th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Laurence Sullivan Esq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same. JAMES YEO. Fort Hill, April 9, 1851.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA AND A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF GLASS.

Is now offered for Sale Wholesale or Retail. WILLIAM HEARD. Great George Street, Dec. 16, 1851.

William R. Watson

RESPECTFULLY announces, that his WINTER SELECTION OF GOODS, of every description, is now ready for inspection. Shoppers from the Country, intending to visit W. R. W.'s Establishment, will do well to see the Address—No. 9, Queen Street, Reddin's New Building. The want of this precaution having, in some instances, led to mistakes and disappointments. January 6, 1852.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Extensive importation of FALL GOODS, No. 3.

QUEEN STREET, NEAR THE QUEEN'S WHARF. J. W. C. DECHMAN.

HAS received his large and extensive supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which are arranged in the Public for inspection. The Store is fully selected expressly for this market, and adapted to the season. The attention of purchasers is respectfully invited to the following staple Goods:—Blue, black, brown, invisible green and mixed Cloths; Beavers; White and Buffalo, a new article for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Tweeds, Boscias, Cashmeres, and Satinets; Printed Delaines, Cashmeres, Colours and Ornaments; Gala and Tweed Cloakings; black and colored Silk, Flannel and Velvets; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Laces, Edgings and Broad Quillings; Chemisettes, Sleeves and worked Collars; Crochet Caps; Children's Hoods, Gaiters, &c.; Lamb's wool Vests and Panties; Woolens and Cotton Hosiery; Silk, cloth, cashmere and French Kid Gloves; a large assortment of printed Cambrics; Carpets, printed Cotton and woolen Druggies; Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, in great variety; white and grey Cottons; Moleskins; striped and Regatta Shirtings; Linens; Hollands and Grass Cloths; watered Brocades; worsted Table Cloths; white and brown Linen do.; printed Oil Cloth do.; white and colored Stays; Silk and Beaver Bonnets; trimmed and plain Bonnet Shapes; Silk Neck Ties; Veils; Flowers; Linings; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs; do. Neckkerchiefs; Opera and Ariel Ties; Scarfs, Cashmere Mufflers and worsted Carpets; long and square Woolen Shawls in great variety.

Tent Dresses, Carpet Bags, colored Rail Road Wrappers; Flannels; Kerseys, Cassimeres, Patchworks; German Woaks; black and white spotted Nett and Muslins; white and colored Shirts and Shirt Collars; worsted, cotton and India Rubber Braces; Satin, Spanish and Military Stocks; Elastic Sandalling; Trowelling; Furniture and Venetian Cotton; Dress Buttons and Trimmings; Coat and Vest Buttons; Tailors' Trimmings, &c.; Cotton Warp, Wadding, Batting, Threads, Cotton Reels, Tapes, Worsteds, Fringes, Furniture Bindings, &c. &c.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR DEPARTMENT. A great variety of FUR CAPS, in South Sea Seal, Otter, Neutra, Hair, Seal, &c. &c. Men's and Youth's Cloth, Sateete, Plush and Silk Glaze Caps; covered Hats, Sea' Westers, Wool Threshers, Glenargry, Scotch Bonnets, &c. &c. Gent's fashionable Paris and New York Silk Hats; a splendid assortment of Furs, Fitch, Stone Marten, Grey Squirrel, Sable, Musquash & Raccoon Muffs, Cuffs and Victories. Buffalo Coats and Robes, Seal Skin Coats and Foot Warmers. A good article of Tea, Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco, &c. &c. TERMS, CASH. N.B.—The highest prices paid for all kinds of FURS, such as FOXES, MARTEN'S, MINK'S, &c. &c. Nov. 18, 1851.

Tea, Tobacco, Apples, &c.

THE Subscriber has received from the United States, and offers for sale (WHOLESALE), at the lowest Market rates, at the Store Head of Pownall Wharf, the following

GOODS:

TEA, TOBACCO, RAISINS, Rum, Soap, Sugar, and Molasses, Apples, Quinces, Onions, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds, Leather, Biscuits, Lemons, Pickles, Buffalo Robes, Pails and Brooms, Wool Cards, Sleigh Bells, Soda, Sugar, Wine, Butter and Water Crackers, Pepper Sauce, Spiced Caviar, Syrup, Ground Pepper, Cassia, Pineapple, Ginger, Coffee, Chocolate, Sardines, Ground Logwood, and Redwood, Salerates, Steel Grain Scoops, Rice, Oatmeal, Bright Yam, Spirit Turpentine, Resin, Fitch, Tar, &c. &c. &c. S. C. HOLMAN. November 14, 1851.

Old Iron, Junk, &c.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest rates for OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, JUNK, RAGS, and BORNES, deliverable in quantities of not less than 25 lbs. S. C. HOLMAN. November 28.

NEW GOODS.

Per "Walton," from Halifax. AT NO. 3 QUEEN STREET.

J. W. C. DECHMAN

HAS received per above, a further supply of Fancy DRY GOODS, FURS, &c., consisting of:—Black, Watered and Damask Silks, Rich colored Ribbons, Black and colored Bonnet Satins, Velvets, Persian, &c., Bonnet Ribbons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., Habit-shirts, Muslin Sleeves, and Worked Collars, A few Bay State Long Shirts, a very heavy article, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Mitts & Gauntlets, Muffs, Cuffs, & Victories, Paris, New York, & Boston Silk Hats, & Fur Caps, Railway Wrappers, Blankets, Carpets, &c. &c. The whole of which, with his former stock, will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices. Charlottetown, Dec. 23, 1851.

J. N. HARRIS, HAS ON HAND FOR SALE.

CANADA Flour, superior quality. CANADIAN Flour, No. 1, prime article, barrels and half bbls. Mackay's No. 1, in barrels and half barrels. Holland's No. 1, in barrels and half barrels. Pictou No. 1 Soap, Hats, Hams, Vinegar, Glass, Fustic, Logwood, Mineral black Paint, Copperas, Tobacco, Cabin Biscuit, Salt, Bricks. FURNITURE in variety—Sideboards, Dressers, Cupboards, French and other Bedsteads, Stretchers, Child's Cots, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Mattresses, Pembroke, Kitchen and Bedroom Table, set Dining Tables, Commodes, Shower Baths, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Servers, Liquor Cases, Looking Glasses, Rocking, Nursing, Arm, Child's and other Chairs; Office Desks & Settees, Portable Mahogany Desks, Flower Stand, Room Paper, Clocks, Argand and other Lamps, Glass, Buckets, Tubs, Decanters, Bottle Baskets, preserve Jars, Clothes Hooses, Brooms, Whisks, &c. Kitchen Ranges, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Kitchen Fire Irons, Frying Pans, Fenders, Fire Pots, Roasting Spits, Dutch Oven, Dog Irons. Shingles, Laths, Hardwood and other Lumber, Shingle making Machines, Threshing Machine, Razor Grinding Machine, Iron Ploughs, Horse Rakes, new and second hand Window Sashes and Frames, Shop Doors, large Shop Windows, large Beam and Scales, patent Jack Screws, Ladies' Side Saddle, Lot, Empty Bottles, &c. A schooner's Mainmast, Jib, Anchor, and some standing and running Rigging. Charlottetown, January 24, 1852. Sw.

LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED, at the LONDON HOUSE, FIVE CASES OF FANCY DRY GOODS, from London, consisting—Ladies' Mantles, in the newest styles; Cloth embroidered Dresses; Alpha Cloths, Poplin de Loire, Moaic Crossovers, Glacia Pomilla, and other Dresses; Habit Shirts and Chemisettes in great variety; sewn and crocheted Collars; Ladies' Cuffs and Sleeves; Ribbons in the latest fashions; very cheap; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, and Crowns; a large assortment of kid and worsted Gloves; Berlin Wool, in every shade; shaded do.; black, shot, pink, white, glacia, and colored Gros de Naples; black Satinets; watered Silk; black and colored Silk Velvets; fancy Cloakings; Hair Nets; Ladies' and Children's Bays, in variety; worsted Hoods and Cuffs; Gents' Stockings; blue, black, white, & colored; Veils; hosiery, cambric, swiss, mail, and other Hosiery; plain, sprigged, and fancy Bohemian; thread and cotton Edgings; Laces and Insertions; whisker Blonde, in variety; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Ladies' and Children's Feather, very cheap; Cloak and Dress Trimmings and Buttons, in great variety, together with numerous other articles. H. HASZARD. Great George Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1851.

Greatest improvement in Daguerreotype Art.

Mr. HOBBS

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, wishing to procure a Miniature of themselves or family, that they can obtain the most perfect that can be produced by this wonderful art, in a new and improved style, practiced by no other Artists in North America, inserted in a most Marocco Case, or Frame, for the extremely low price of \$1 to \$5, by calling at his Rooms at the old stand, opposite to Messrs. Milner's, where he will remain for a few weeks only, before going to the Country. Pictures taken from Busts, Portraits, Daguerreotypes, &c., as well as from life, and warranted true to the original. Pictures taken from 8, a. m., to 5, p. m., and set in every variety of Lockets, Pins, Frames, or common Cases. Visitors are particularly requested to embrace the morning light. Delay not, then, an opportunity shall present, to secure these miniatures of life, which, under the trying circumstances of a final separation of friends, no price can purchase. As his stay here will be short, all will do well to avail themselves of an early opportunity to secure their Miniatures. Satisfaction given, or no Charge! P. S.—On hand, a variety of handsome Frames in Mahogany, Rosewood, and imitation Papier Machie and Crystal. January 6, 1852.

W. R. WATSON, Cheapside, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HAS received per "Prince Edward," from London, his usual supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, English Pomatins, Hair Oils, Preparations for the Hair, Soap, in packets, Shaving Cream, Fancy Soap, Oriental Soap Tablets, Shaving Soap, Sand Ball Soap, Sand Tablets, Hair Powder.

ENGLISH PERFUMERY.

Essence, Essences, Extracts, and Eau de Cologne, Court Perfumes, Lavender Water, Hair Brushes, Distilled Water, Eau de Cologne, Smelling Salts, Tooth Powders, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, Genuine Essential Oils, Powders for removing Superfluous Hair, Fancy Brushes, in Bone and Ivory, of every variety of pattern and quality.

COMBS of every quality and description, in Tortoise-shell, Ivory, Horn, Boxwood and German Silver, at all prices.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES.

Agent for Delacroix's Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, and all the long established and much admired Select Articles for the Toilet; at reduced prices. Es. Bouquet and Spermatic Tablets, made only by Bayley & Co., 17, Cockspur St., London. July, 1851.

FALL SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

M. W. SKINNER has received a large SUPPLY OF BRITISH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Including all the Patent Remedies now in use, French and English Perfumery of the most fashionable kinds, and Pomatins, in every variety, Hair Oil of all kinds, Cosmetic, Freckle Wash, &c., Honey Pomatins, a new article for the nursery, much admired; Buffalo Oil, Ox and Bear's Marrow, remarkably good for the hair; Castor Oil Pomade and French Depilatory, for removing superfluous hair; a large assortment of Toilet Bottles with every requisite for the Toilet; one portable case, containing a rare lot of curiosities in Perfumery, Fancy Soap, &c. And besides his stock of Drugs and Medicines, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth BRUSHES; Lazenby's mixed Pickles in pint and half gallon Jars; Onions, Gherkins, Cauliflowers, &c.; Worcestershire Sauce, Sauces of every description, fresh Fruit, Raisins, Currants, Figs and Prunes, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, very fresh and cheap; cake ornaments in Gum Paste, Animals, something new; Vanilla, the much approved flavouring; Confectionary, Nuts and nut crackers; Sperm Candles, very cheap; a prime lot Annapolis Cheese, cheap by the loaf; Dried Herrings, very good, &c., &c.

And a large and varied assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous articles, among which are Ladies' Ornamented Head Dresses; Gold Lockets, Brooches for putting in hair, Gold Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs in great variety, Furs Sets in steel, gilt and Gold; Musical Instruments, Flutes, Accordions, Pipes, &c., with Books of Instructions, &c.; a lot of good Toys, with every thing in the shape of Presents for the approaching New Year.

The whole of his Large Supply forms a Stock which cannot be surpassed for variety or cheapness by any in town. MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, Dalrymple's Corner, Nov. 27, 1851.

One Case superior FRESH PRUNES for Sale by the pound, or otherwise.

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on reasonable terms, a large and varied assortment of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, Lubin's, Delacroix's and Rigg's English and French PERFUMERY; PICKLES & SAUCES; PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS; besides a general Stock of Fancy Articles, Confectionary, Spices, Cake flavouring, and all the Toilet requisites in use. S. F. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SANSAPARILLA, (for Sale to Dealers at the New York prices.) JAMES GILLIGAN. January 26, 1852.

Butler's Tous-les-mois, Ovis' Correna, Hecker's Farina,

MANUFACTURED expressly for Culinary and Dietetic purposes; very extensively used and highly esteemed by FAMILIES, HOTELS, STEAMERS, &c., in the preparation of PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, CAKES, CUSTARDS, PIES, and for DIET FOR INVALIDS. For sale by W. R. WATSON. No. 9, Queen Street, Reddin's New Building. January 6, 1852.



THIS COMPANY has now been in operation for three years and so far fortunate as to have met with no loss, its Capital is therefore rapidly increasing. Each Person insuring becomes a Shareholder. Policy holders will please take Notice, that all Policies expire on the 31st December, 1851. DANIEL BRENNAN, President. HENRY PALMER, Sec'y, & Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, January 3, 1852.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for F. E. Island. Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Hasland, Esq., Daniel Hodgson, Esq., F. H. Longworth, Esq. Forms of Application, and all other Informations, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown. L. W. GALL, Agent.

Printed by JAMES D. HASZARD, at his Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. FRASER presented the Bill for the Education of the Poor in the House of Commons on Friday the 27th inst. The Bill is entitled "An Act to amend the Statute in relation to the Education of the Poor." It is a Bill for the Education of the Poor, and is a Bill for the Education of the Poor. It is a Bill for the Education of the Poor, and is a Bill for the Education of the Poor.

ATTENTION

Address to Her Majesty, proposed to be presented to the House of Commons on Friday the 27th inst. The Bill is entitled "An Act to amend the Statute in relation to the Education of the Poor." It is a Bill for the Education of the Poor, and is a Bill for the Education of the Poor.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Notice is hereby given, that the Commission of the General Land Office, have received from the Hon. Secretary of State, a list of the names of the persons who are entitled to the benefit of the Act in relation to the Education of the Poor.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the Commission of the General Land Office, have received from the Hon. Secretary of State, a list of the names of the persons who are entitled to the benefit of the Act in relation to the Education of the Poor.

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