

Haszard's



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MONODY,

To the Memory of the late Mr. JAMES HARRY HASZARD, Student in Medicine, who died from the effects of cold and exhaustion, in the Mail-Boat, in Northumberland Straits, on Monday the 11th March, 1855.

Inscribed by the Author, with the deepest sympathy, to the bereaved and sorrowing Parents, and the other mourning Relations of the amiable and lamented youth.

"Benjamin is not," is written in the secret chamber of many a bereaved mother's heart.—Fanny Fern

"O my son, Absalom, my son, my son Absalom, would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"—2. Samuel, chap. 18, v. 32.

"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan."—2. Samuel, chap. 1, v. 36.

The more our own hearts are oppress'd with wo,
The more we have been made to feel the rod ;—
Yea, the more keenly we have felt its blow,
Dealt through the love of a chastising God ;—
Our tears, for others' griefs, the sooner flow ;
And sooner yield we to the Heavenly Code,
Which bids us—whatsoever ourselves we reap—
"To joy with those who joy, and weep with those who weep."

A prey to misery of the direst kind ;
Sin-sunk, and bow'd beneath consuming shame ;
Prostrate alike in body and in mind ;
By friends abandon'd, who allow no claim
In me to sympathy ; and to all are blind,
Save to the follies which have blurr'd my name !
Yet, even thus, for others' woes I feel,
And would, were mine the power, the anguish'd mourners heal.

Yes, in their sorrows, I my own forget,
And woe again the long-estranged Muse ;
That, by her aid, in soothing cadence set,
My sympathy awhile may disabuse
Their sorrow-surcharg'd hearts ; and, from the let
Of a misprising grief, free them, to lose
Affliction—as, upheld by Faith, they view,
In joy, the heavenly Canaan of the ransom'd few.

Methinks, I hear the stricken Mother's wail,
Behold her gushing tears, while thus she cries :—
"In life, to me, now nothing can avail ;
All earthly joy and hope within me dies ;
My trust in God almost begins to fail,
And, in my breast, but grief to grief replies !
My first-born's he is not ! What other ill,
If this cannot, with me has power to kill !"

"Oh, he was fair, and good as he was fair !
Oh, he was bright, and wise as he was bright !
His heart to Wisdom giv'n.—Vice had no share
Of time or thought with him ; but, in the light
Of Truth, he walk'd, and, though in me and air
A youth, by Science was his mind bedight :—
And, oh ! I trust—though God alone can see
The heart—be wisely ponder'd on eternity !"

O yes, afflicted one ! thy praise is just ;
For, surely, in thy dear departed son,
Lie'd ev'ry virtue ; and, though now the dust
His body shrouds, his franck'd soul has won
The Paradise which was, on earth, his trust :
The prize of knowledge too, for which he run
The race, shall now be his ; nor shall he cease,
Through all eternity, to add to gain, increase.

In sudden fancy dark, I next behold
The mourning Father of the dear lost son,
Beneath the stroke grown prematurely old,
Niggard of grief, all solace he would shun,
Save when his heart, by the pale visage told
Of his lov'd wife, to what excess has run
The tide of sorrow, in her ravag'd breast,
In fondly soothing her, he, in himself, finds rest.

But, all too soon, again he courts his woe ;
Again, with anguish'd heart, despairing cries,
"My son ! my son ! oh, would to God the blow
Which ended thee, in death had seal'd mine eyes !
For thee, that I had paid the debt we owe
For our First Parents' sin in Paradise !
Oh, that for thee thy father might have died,
Then hadst thou liv'd, my son, thy mother's joy and pride !"

E'en thus it was that David mourn'd his son ;
That son whose beauty had so charmed his eyes,
They could not see what evils he had done ;
Nor justly note his rebel enterprise,
Which—thousands had, to death, from duty won,
Thro' deep dissembling speech and cunning lies.—
For his lost son, contemner of God's laws,
To mourn—but not in hope, alas !—had David cause.

But, bless'd be God ! the youth whom we deplore
Was not with outward beauty only grac'd ;—
No : gaily apple, rotten at the core ;—
Was he ; but Virtue, Truth and Honor brae'd
His heart ; and still what in his heart he wore,
Might, in his spirit-speaking looks, be trac'd :—
To mourn his loss, with holy grief, 'tis meet,
And in our hearts' embalm'd, to hold his mem'ry sweet.

His loved and loving Aunt the next appears,
(My fondly lov'd—once fond and loving wife.)
Her care-worn cheeks—once bright—bedew'd with tears ;
For dear to her was Harry as her life,
And than for him, more busy loving fears
N'eer for her own held in her bosom strife :—
She mourns for him, as with a mother's love ;
And, yet, with Faith's strong eye, beholds him bless'd above.

The Sister too, with streaming eyes, I see :
She mourns a kindred spirit from her torn
Divest'd now of all her buoyant glee,—
Which, late, like glad'ning beams of summer morn,
Round her awak'd a joyful sympathy ;—
She musing sits, abstracted and forlorn,
But, soon, within her breast, an angel guest
Shall teach her to confess the will of Heav'n is best.

The elder Brother also deeply feels
The stroke which, from his heart's true love, has torn
A friend and counsellor sweet ; and now he kneels,
And, with more warmth than erst, each night and morn,
Prays for God's blessing ; and the balm which heals
The wounded heart, and takes away the thorn ;—
Resolv'd God's kingdom first of all to seek,
Through confidence in Christ, the gracious and the meek.

The Young Ones' smiles are also chas'd by gloom,
And sorrow strange gnaws at their young heart's strings.
Their joy is fled ; but, whatsoever the doom
Which sadd'ning sorrow on the young heart flings,
Youth's sorrows, like youth's joys, flee from the tomb ;
And quickly pass away whilst young Hope sings ;—
So clouds awhile the summer sun may screen ;
But, pass'd those clouds, all looks more smiling and more green.

My sympathy, the tribute of my heart,
In feeble strains I pour ; but could they speak
With half the warmth I feel, they would impart
A heavenly strength unto the mourners weak ;
Pluck, from each sterner sorrower, the dart
Which drinks his blood ; and with a blessed art,
Which nought but love on feeble man bestows,
Give, to the young hearts crush'd, a charm to soothe their woes.

Now let us bow before the Lord our God,
And, with subdued and contrite hearts confess
Our sins ; and—humbly, thankfully—the rod
Of Mercy kiss ; and, for afflictions, bless
The hand that sent them ; and, (like Him who trod
Earth's thorniest paths,) beneath our sore distress,
Submissive say, "Thy will, not ours, be done ;"
And, as per pardon, pardon thou the ills we've done !"

SUB UMBRA.

24th March, 1855.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Mr. MOONEY as Chairman of the Committee whom was referred the petition of Inhabitants of Lot 24, praying that the House will pass an Act to prevent persons hauling timber from destroying the roads, reported, that at this late period of the Session it would be inexpedient to introduce any new matter, but recommend, that should any Act relating to Statute labor be before the House, a clause be inserted to meet the grievance complained of.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the report of the special Committee, to whom was referred the petitions for opening new lines of Road, under the Road Compensation Act. The committee agreed to several resolutions, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. WARBURTON moved, that an address be presented to the Lieut. Governor, requesting that he will appoint three Commissioners to ascertain the expence of building a Bridge at Lot 97, near Haywood's Mills.

Mr. COLES laid before the House the Attorney General's report on the title to the Worrell Estate. Referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Land Question.

Mr. DINGWELL as Chairman of the Committee whom was referred two petitions concerning a new line of Road near Hayden's Mill, reported, that they were not sufficiently acquainted with the merits of either petition, to ask the House to accede to any particular line of Road, but that they recommend, that an address be presented to his Excellency, requesting him to appoint three Commissioners to report on the same to this House at its next session.

RAISING A REVENUE.

Mr. CLARK stated, that a very great increase had taken place in the importation of Liquors, and particularly in the article called White-eye. It was certainly a poison, and all the other liquors might come under the same head.

Mr. COLES. Grain was higher last year than usual, and yet the House increased the duty on Home-manufactured spirits. The Legislature should protect Home-manufacture to the utmost of their power, and members should take into consideration the cheapness at which White-eye could be manufactured. He had manufactured a larger quantity of liquor last year, than before, but if it was made entirely from Grain, it would not pay. As to some remarks from Mr. Clark, he was a fool on the temperance question. Publicans generally keep White-eye, and if a traveller calls for liquor as it costs the least, they will always sell it. Few persons will pay a price for liquor made from grain. We would go for a reduction of 6d on Home-manufactured liquors.

Mr. COOPER would vote for the old scale of 1853.

Mr. LORD. The Col. Secretary has by his own showing made it appear, that in spite of the increased duty of last year, he has made more liquor. He would vote for increasing the duty on imported liquor to 5s per gallon ; he did not think it would increase smuggling, some people would smuggle, if there was not above 6d duty ; it was constitutional in some people.

Mr. LONGWORTH could not vote for an increased duty on imported liquor. He knew however, that through the influence of the Col. Secretary, the duty on home-manufactured spirits had been kept as low as it is ; he thought that distillers had a very good protection in 2s per gallon.

Mr. CLARK, in reply to the Col. Secretary supported the principle, because he believed it to be right. There was a great difference, between encouraging Home-manufactures that were useful, and those that were of no use, but highly detrimental to the interests of the community—such was the manufacture of spirits. The Distillers on this Island never made the price of grain higher ; it was the market for it in other places. He would vote for as high a duty on White-eye as on brandy. Mr. Coles' brother had imported White-eye, while in the papers he advertised, Brandy, Rum, &c.

Mr. COLES believed, that the American distillers sold with their liquors, ingredients, to convert them into Brandy, &c., but he was assured that increasing the duty will increase smuggling.

A resolution passed putting a duty of 3s per gallon on Wine, on Spirits made from Molasses &c., do. from Grain &c., 6d.

TOBACCO.

Mr. WARBURTON moved, that the duty on manufactured Tobacco be reduced.

Mr. CLARK said, the country would lose over £1000 by taking that duty off, they would have to put a duty on the Home-manufactured article.

Mr. LONGWORTH. If a duty was put upon the article manufactured here, it would be a breach of faith on the treaty.

Mr. LORD would rather take the duty off Molasses.

Mr. COLES proposed a duty of 1d on Tobacco manufactured on the Island.

Mr. WARBURTON found, that there would be a great loss to the Revenue in taking off any duty on Tobacco, and would agree to Mr. Coles' proposal.

Mr. SPEAKER would like to see something like the present scale continued.

Mr. MONTGOMERY was not for taking off any of the tax, but he did not think, it was treating the American Government fairly, he advised them to leave the Home-manufactured alone for this year.

Mr. MOONEY knew from experience, that if the Home-manufactured was let go free, the people would not get the benefit, it would only go into the pocket of a few, indeed he believed the article would be sold higher.

Mr. PALMER. There was a vast difference between the Home-manufacture of Spirits and Tobacco, for in producing the former, food was destroyed. Nearly every country taxed the

Home-manufacture of spirits, it was different with Tobacco; to make it, a large number of hands had to be fed and clothed, which the manufacture of spirits did not require.

Mr. COLES said, a number of hands were required in brewing, besides expensive machinery, and large quantities of fuel. He did not think, the Americans would hesitate putting a duty on our grain, when made into spirits. We must either take off some of the duty on manufactured tobacco imported, or put it on the Home-manufactured.

Mr. COOPER. The present object of the House was to raise money, he would vote for retaining the duty of 4d and putting 2d on Home-manufactured.

Mr. MURKIN moved that 3d be imposed on imported Tobacco.

Mr. COLES thought, that there was a loss on the stems.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The loss on stems is about one-third to one-fourth.

Mr. COLES moved that Home-manufactured pay 1d, which was carried.

Mr. DORSEY presented a petition from inhabitants of Belfast, Murray Harbor Road, &c., praying for a Court of Escheat, and stating their dissatisfaction with the Act for purchasing Lands. Referred to Committee on the Land Question.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intitled an Act in addition to an Act relating to the office of Surrogate, and the granting of letters of administration, was read a first time.

THURSDAY, March 29.

After the order of the day had been gone into, Mr. Cooper moved, that the Speaker leave the Chair, and Mr. McDonald be Chairman of Committee of the whole House. Mr. Coles moved in amendment, that Mr. Haviland take the Chair.

Mr. HAVILAND objected as unfair to place him, one of the minority in the Chair, on a question of this importance.

Mr. COLES thought Mr. Haviland from his long experience and parliamentary knowledge, best suited to take the Chair on the occasion, Mr. McDonald was a young member.

Mr. HAVILAND was much obliged for the compliment, but stated his unwillingness to take the Chair, as he wished to speak to the question.

Mr. COLES urged the question, which being put was carried in the affirmative.

One of the petitions being read, praying for a Court of Escheat.

Mr. COOPER rose and said, anything from him would be of little use, unless he shewed authorities, he would therefore first shew the condition of Forfeiture.

"And the said Grantees further bind and oblige themselves, their heirs and assigns, to settle the said Lot or Township hereby granted, within Ten Years from the date hereof, with Protestant settlers, in the proportion of one person to every Two Hundred acres—said Protestant settlers to be introduced from such parts of Europe as are not within His Majesty's dominions, or to be such persons as have resided within His Majesty's dominions of America, two years antecedent to the date hereof. And if the said Grantee shall not settle one third of the said Lot, or Township in proportion aforesaid, within four years from the date hereof, then the whole of the said Lot or Township shall become forfeited to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and this grant shall be void and of none effect."

Sir Alexander quoted a despatch of Lord Glenelg's to show that as far back as the year 1787, the Inhabitants have sought the enforcement of the forfeiture, the settlement of the Tenantry in the simple.

"This impression would seem to have originated as far back as the year 1787, and it may have derived some confirmation from the course pursued with regard to the forfeited Lots Nos. 15 & 55."

About the year 1800 and up to 1802 the Ministers conceded that point, which we have in Governor Fanning's Speech.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, from the highest authority, that the public affairs of this Island have already attracted the attention, and been brought under the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers, in a manner highly favourable to the late humble and dutiful representations, made on behalf of the Inhabitants, respecting the many large, unsettled, and uncultivated tracts of land, in this valuable Island."

A Bill was passed for the purpose of revisiting the forfeited Lands in the Crown, 2d April, 1803. About this time the Governor and others sought many Townships for small sums, and they destroyed the Act which had the Royal assent.

[From proceedings of the House of Assembly 1806.] "Resolved, That the proceedings of the Legislature of this Island, in passing the two Acts, namely, for settling the due and regular payment of Quit Rents—and for re-investing His Majesty with the unsettled Lands of this Island—were in direct conformity with His Majesty's Royal Pleasure, signified by His Secretary of State, to the late Lieutenant Governor, General Fanning."

"Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, and that they have the strongest reason to believe, that the Royal Assent to the said Act for re-investing His Majesty with such Lands as are or may be liable to forfeiture within this Island, has been graciously afforded by His Majesty."

This agitation continued until the year 1806.

On Tuesday, 2d December, 1806.—Ordered, on motion of Mr. Holland, that a Committee be appointed

to draw up the heads of a new Bill, for the effectually re-vesting in His Majesty such Lands in this Island as are liable to Escheat."

The proceedings appear to have been quashed as the Committee made no report. In the year 1816 it appears, that the Governor made proclamation for the regular payment of Quit rent.

"Whereas by my Proclamation, issued on the First day of October, 1816, it was notified that it was intended on the part of the Crown, to fix a Scale for future payment of Quit Rent, would commence on the 25th June in that year, and that the first half-yearly payment would be demanded on the 25th day of December following."

"The further pleasure of His Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands shall be released from the obligation imposed by their original Grants of settling them with Foreign Protestants, provided that within Ten years from December 1816, the Lands shall have been settled with other persons in the proportions specified in their original Grants."

About the same time Townships (15) and (55) were re-vested in the Crown by Escheats.

In the year 1825, Dr. McAulay moved for leave to bring in a petition from upwards of eight hundred inhabitants of this Island, praying that this House would address his Majesty, humbly to request, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased not to grant any further indulgence to the Proprietors of Townships to settle the same, than as already intimated by proclamation in the year 1816. Leave being granted, the said petition was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Dr. McAulay, Chairman of the committee reported, that this committee considers the interference of the House with the measures of his Majesty respecting the enforcing or remitting the conditions of the Township grants in this Island, as at present premature.

The report of the Committee shows that the House considered any proceedings on the Land question premature. The Land question was again revived in the year 1832, and in the year 1833, the census was taken showing the No. of settlers in fee, and the No. of Tenants and Squatters upon each Township. Township 17 had 99, No. 28 had 94, settlers in fee simple.

The Attorney and Solicitor general were examined, touching the power of the Lieutenant Governor, to appoint a Court of Escheats and forfeitures.

Q. Is it your opinion that the Representative of His Majesty is competent to appoint a Court of Escheats in this Colony?

A. I am of opinion that it is competent for the Representative of His Majesty in this Colony, to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners of Escheats within the same.

Q. Were such Courts appointed, would it be necessary to regulate their proceedings by a law of the island?

A. If such Courts were established, I am of opinion that it would be proper and necessary to regulate their practice and proceedings by law, and particularly to define the period of notice to be given, and how given, before proceeding to take an Inquest of Office for the purpose of re-vesting in His Majesty any Lands within this Island; and such law should also limit and fix a period for parties to come in and traverse any Inquest so taken.

Q. Is it your opinion that the Representative of His Majesty is competent to appoint Courts of Escheat in this Island?

A. Unquestionably.

Q. Were such Courts appointed, would it be necessary to regulate their proceedings by a Law of the Island?

A. It would not be absolutely necessary, it being the prerogative of the Crown to appoint all Courts of Justice, and to regulate their proceedings, provided they are conformable to the known laws of the Island; but it would be highly advisable, inasmuch as a regular course as well of re-investing the Crown with the Lands liable to Escheat, as to point out the mode in which those who think themselves aggrieved may traverse the Inquisition.

In 1839, the Lieut. Governor submitted to the House of Assembly, a correspondence between the Colonial office, and Sir Charles Saxton conveying the following information.

In regard to the second Query which you have submitted, I have to inform you, that His Majesty's Government cannot undertake to make a fresh Grant to Proprietors redeeming their Quit Rents.

The last point upon which you desire information is the mode in which parties desirous of effecting a commutation of their Quit Rents should proceed, in order to effect that object. Upon this subject, I have to refer you to the authorities within the Colony, by whom the details of the plan will be arranged, and to whom the commutation money should be paid.

This despatch of Earl Grey, 19th Feb, 1851, will leave more than one interpretation.

Contrast the Despatch of Earl Grey with the report of the Earl of Durham, who was sent to British North America to report the evils which existed in the governments of the several Colonies.

One of the most remarkable instances of evils resulting from profuse grants of land is to be found in Prince Edward's Island. Nearly the whole of the island (about 1, 200, 000 acres) was alienated in one day, in very large grants, chiefly to absentees, and upon conditions which have been wholly disregarded. The extreme improvidence which dictated these grants is obvious; the neglect of the Government as to enforcing the conditions of the grants, in

spite of the constant efforts of the people and the legislature to force upon its attention the evils under which they laboured, is not less so. The great bulk of the island is still possessed by absentees, who hold it as a sort of reversionary interest, which requires no present attention, but may become valuable some day or other through the growing wants of the inhabitants. But in the mean time, the inhabitants are subjected to the greatest inconvenience, nay, to the most serious injury, from the state of property in land. The absent proprietors neither improve the land, nor will let others improve it. They retain the land, and keep it in a state of wilderness.

To understand the rights of property in wild Lands in a New Country, I shall quote from the highest Law authorities.

"And the art of agriculture, by a regular connexion and consequence, introduced and established the idea of a more permanent property in the soil, than had hitherto been received and adopted. It was clear that the earth would not produce her fruits in sufficient quantities, without the assistance of tillage; but who would be at the pains of tilling it, if another might watch an opportunity to seize upon and enjoy the product of his industry, art, and labour?"

The only question remaining is, how this property became actually vested: or what it is that gave a man an exclusive right to retain in a permanent manner that specific land, which before belonged generally to every body, but particularly to nobody. And, as we before observed, that occupancy gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands, that occupancy gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it. There is indeed some difference among the writers on natural law, concerning the reason why occupancy should convey the right, and invest one with this absolute property; Grotius and Puffendorf insisting that this right of occupancy is founded on a tacit and implied assent of mankind the first occupant should become the owner; and Barbeyrac, Titius, Mr. Locke, and others, holding, that there is no such implied assent, neither is it necessary that there should be; for that the very act of occupancy, alone, being a degree of bodily labour, is, from a principle of natural justice, without any consent or compact, sufficient of itself to gain a title.—Blackstone's Commentaries.

Mr. Locke says, "that the labour of a man's body and the work of his hands, we may say are properly his. Whatsoever then he removes out of the state that nature hath provided and left it in, he hath mixed his labour with, and joined to it something that is his own, and thereby makes it his property." (On Gov. c. 5.)

"This universal principle we find well described in the Laws of Menu, Son of Brahma, "Sages who know former times, pronounce cultivated land to be the property of him who cut away the wood, or who cleared and tilled it; and the antelope, of the first hunter, who mortally wounded it." Sir Wm. Jones, 341.

In taking a review of the Extracts which I have read, I may remark, that wherever the royal assent is given to any acts or document, it is given in council, and will be found upon the most close enquiry, to be just and equitable. But whenever we find, that Ministers or Governors have made use of the name of the Sovereign to serve one party, and injure others, all such acts are contrary to the royal intentions, and in opposition to good government.

By the conditions of the Grants, the Grantees were to settle their Grants within four years, with Foreigners, or the Grants were void and of no effect.

Aliens could not be Freeholders, and to place British subjects in the position of aliens, was to deprive British subjects of their birth-right; but this was not intended by the grants, wherein it is made plain, that if the Grants were not settled with foreigners, within four years, the grants were void, and the lands were to revert to the Crown; this is the express act and order from the Sovereign, and if it had been obeyed, or acted upon, British subjects would have obtained land directly from the Crown.

The first petition of the people, for an Escheat of the forfeited lands, commenced in the year 1787, and it appears to have been followed up, until their applications received the favorable consideration of this Home Government, in the year 1802, when instructions were given to the Governor here, that the forfeited Lands should be re-vested in the Crown.

In the year 1838, Lord Glenelg signified, that the government could not make a new grant, and consequently could not alter the conditions of the first grants by any indulgence. In the year 1839, the Earl of Durham the Governor General of this Island, gave in his report to the Queen, to show, that to resume the forfeited grants was not only legally justifiable; but the only way to relieve the people from the evils, the grants have inflicted. And according to the purchase Bill, which received the royal assent lately; it is enacted, that the government shall not purchase any lands, until the title has undergone an investigation, and it was the opinion of the Crown Law Officers in the year 1832, that the Governor had full power, to constitute a court of Escheats and forfeitures, to investigate the titles of land liable to forfeiture. This is the first side of the case which is perfectly in accordance with royal intentions, and now for the other side of the case which is contrary to the Royal intentions. When the people were applying to the Home Government, for an Escheat of the forfeited Lands, between the years 1787 and 1802, they in their innocence believed, they had the Governor and the

Colonial authorities on their side; but they were greatly deceived, for when an Escheat was apparently on the point of being granted, it reduced the value of the Grantees' claims to a mere trifle, and while the Colonial authorities and leading men in the Island, appeared to go with the people for an Escheat, they were negotiating with such of the Grantees (as were not in the secret) for their Townships, and when they, the colonial authorities, had a sufficient number of Townships in their own hands, the Bills which the legislature had passed in the year 1803, with the Royal assent, which was to re-invest the Crown with the forfeited Lands, were destroyed after they were returned to the Island, it was said, by the Governor himself, General Fanning, and by such means British subjects were deprived of their birth right, by conspirators. Working men wanted land, and they had no other way to obtain land, but as aliens, to become tenants, but as the people were dissatisfied with the Colonial authorities, and new proprietors, it became necessary for them to remove the blame from themselves upon Ministers, and accordingly the Governor obtained dispatches from the Colonial office and made proclamation in the year 1818, giving the grantees indulgence for ten years, to settle their grants with any persons; but although the Governor gave indulgence to some of the grantees, he did not give it to all, and although he bound the Tenantry, he did not bind himself, for about the same time the indulgence was proclaimed, he escheated two Townships, to give grants of Land, to his family and dependants, for them to sell again to working men. I believe the dispatches from Ministers have been sought for by the colonial authorities, and proprietors, to discourage all application for an Escheat of the forfeited Lands, and Minister's dispatches in general, will bear two or three constructions, and although they have discouraged an Escheat, they have never said, that we are not intitled to it. Earl Grey, in his dispatch says, he is bound to adhere to the decisions repeatedly given by his predecessors; but no decision has been given: a decision in a case, where the liberty and property of fifty or sixty thousand people are at stake, must be settled by higher authorities than a Minister's dispatch. Now, if the first side of the case is consistent with the British constitution, and honorable to the sovereign, the latter is quite the reverse. By the first, British subjects would have retained their birth-right, and their freedom, and would have obtained land from government at a moderate price to be paid into the Treasury, for public improvement. By the latter, British subjects have been treated as aliens, and made bondsmen to defaulters, who gained £100 a man for deceiving him; or one pound an acre for the land he had forfeited, which sums went to reward impostors, and enable them to corrupt a party to serve them; if the first was the advice of faithful public servants to the sovereign, the latter is the actions and language of traitors. I need not quote the charter, which is printed up behind the chair. For I think it will be allowed, that in the compact between the sovereign and the subjects, that the sovereign shall not treat the subjects as aliens, nor authorize one subject to make bondsmen of other subjects, so as to deprive them of their property, neither shall the sovereign authorize any Minister or Governor to dig a pit, or lay a snare for working men coming into this Island, which they, as a matter of course, must fall into and be deprived of the improvement they make upon the land, nor shall any servant of the Crown forbid the laws to be put in force, which law would release British subjects from bondage and restore them to their rights, of which they have been deprived; such acts when perpetrated are not to be imputed to the sovereign, they are the acts of traitors, who disobey and dishonor the sovereign, and bring the imperial government into disrepute.

When persons having no other claim to the Land but a forfeited grant, and no authority in law or equity to demand rent but a corrupt Colonial Government, to suspend the Law by an unconstitutional dispatch from Ministers; so that the title of the Land should not be tried, it became an easy matter for impostors to deceive ignorant labouring men, and make them believe that they were the owners of the Land and had an indulgence from the sovereign to make any persons attorn to them. But this is not the truth, it is quite the reverse; it is a deliberate falsehood with a fraudulent intent to deprive British subjects of their birth-right, and to a share of the public Land; but such acts are not to be imputed to the sovereign, they are the acts of a colonial government, corrupted by the property extorted by fraud from the people, with a license from Ministers to suspend the trial of the title to the Land, and employ troops to collect the rents imposed by fraud!

Yet that same Minister, Earl Grey, in his Despatch, says, that the settlement of the Land Question is a matter of the highest importance to the political and social well-being of our community; but the Honourable, the Leader of the Government, says, it is a mere will-o'-the-wisp; and a majority of this House, the Representatives of those defrauded and oppressed men, decided, that the subject was unworthy of being considered in Committee on the State of the Colony.

But, the witticisms of government, with his w fish, although they phrases, are very understood, may the subject.

What I have unwisp, it is a light flo and pits, and bewild it, in expectation o house where they l lodging to rest in, g a bog, and the indu ter's Despatches on all will-o'-the-wisps lead them astray, people, but their le

But when the Hon speaks with so mu three loose-fish. I ca that the rest are i the bait, and taken t is a poor prospect f to find their Kepres in the net of the Co should prove true have other ends to their constituents, their case into the better return next much as my du Government, but it that direct me, for to pay the expen Legislature withou are no longer reaf way, and when th one part of an Ac that is, to purcha vestigation of the verment as they they are support and punishing t and therefore, I neither shall bai supporting the lik say, that it is a land from its na under cultivatio has the best righ nial Government in the hands o granted and re to assume an ow or labour, and deceit, make the as their Landl that any such a ly imposed, give best title to the improvements. Governor-Gener for the Crown is not only law way to free ti grants have in ment maintain people, is for t Land, not fr at first hand f at second hand stallers at 6e again to the d ings and sixp Bill it is enae! Assent) that b chase any Lar the title of su report the res Government, proper to di and being a transfers but titles was fo the tenants f to an invos Law. If the rest of the incur a debt ing people i importers a ruption. B publicly i bility yield i Colonial Tr improven to move is t titles more of the act.

Mr. Coor which was "Whereas to give her s on behalf o the Fifth Se missioners v the Titles o results of s verment; s to have be tain cordis competent and decide future, and British subj of aliens as

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, March 31st, 1855.

We are obliged to defer the Editorial leader to-day, in order to put our subscribers in the country in possession of the Road Votes. As they are of no use to our town subscribers we will not issue them in town, but any subscriber who wishes can procure them.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—We have given a Summary of the business done in the House, up to their rising last night, and also Mr. Cooper's Speech on the Land Question. We intend to give the views of other Members on this Question in our next issue.

The Rev. JAMES ALLAN, Cove Head, takes this method of conveying his thanks to Mrs. James Robertson, and other ladies resident on St. Peter's Road, for the present of a pulpit gown, tendered by the former, as representative, for his acceptance. Valuable it is in itself and becoming, or appropriate to the pulpit, but it is prized by him especially, as a manifestation of the interest they take in his labours, of the desire they entertain for spiritual improvement through their instrumentality, and still more as an evidence of their attachment to the Saviour, whose servant he is. He hopes, it will stimulate him to increased efforts in the discharge of duty, as it is his prayer, that the "gift may abound to their account." He takes this opportunity publicly to express his gratitude, to the inhabitants of St. Peter's Road generally, for the many acts of kindness shown to him, since he came among them, and for the assistance afforded to him in the performance of the work of the ministry.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, the Hon. Daniel Brennan, Vice Patron, read a very interesting Lecture on Ancient Commerce. He took a very comprehensive and expansive view of his subject, and displayed much research in biblical lore in its details. He exhibited a section of an ancient vessel propelled by tiers of oars, made for the purpose by Mr. Watson Duchemin, and then presented the model to the Institute.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Brennan for his lecture.

Mr. James R. Watt will Lecture next Tuesday evening on "Pneumatics."

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Highland Society, held on the 26th inst., at the Globe Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers and Directors for the ensuing year:—

- Dr. Stratton, R. N., President,
- Mr. Neil Rankin, 1st Vice President.
- John W. Morrison, 2d Vice President.
- Donald McIsaac, Esq., Treasurer.
- Mr. James Romans, Cor. Secretary.
- John A. McDonald, Rec. Secretary.

Directors.—Mr. James Purdie, W. R. Watson, Esq. John McGill, Esq., Mr. J. C. McDonald, Mr. H. W. Lobban, Mr. James Carmichael, Donald McFadyen, Messenger and Piper.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments viz:—

- Mr. Daniel Joseph Gillis, of Miscouche, a Justice of the Peace for Prince County.
- William Jamieson and Nicholas J. Brown Esquires, to be Visiting Magistrates to the Jail of Prince County, in the places of Archibald Campbell and Evan Thomas, Esquires.
- Mr. William Wilson to be Postmaster at Bedeque, in place of Colin McLennan, Esquire, resigned.
- Mr. John Walsh to be a Branch Pilot for the Port of Charlottetown.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourables George Coles, James Warburton and Edward Whelan, and William Ewen Clark, Esquire, Governors and Trustees of the Charlottetown Central Academy, in terms of the several Acts relating thereto.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

John Clark, 6s; James Orr, 7s 6d; Elias Roberts, 7s 6d; William Craswell, 7s 6d; William Craswell, Junr. 3s; Christopher Bulman, 7s 6d; Robert Bunting, 7s 6d; Samuel Duncan, 6s; James Houston, 5s; Robert Stephenson, 5s; Donald McCormack, 5s; Thomas Winnacott, 5s; James Duncan, 3s; Philip Gaudet, 5s; John Fairclough 5s; Edward Tombs, 5s; Thomas Bulman, 3s; David Clark, 3s; Joseph Tombs, 3s; Henry Craswell, 3s; Charles Craswell, 2s; Miss Duncan, 9d; Elizabeth Pack, 1s 6d; Robert Bunting, 2s; George Gallant, 1s 6d. Total, £5 10s 3d.

Received from Mr. Elias Roberis, Teacher of Anglo Rustico, Township Twenty-four, District School, Treasurer of Local Committee, the sum of Five Pounds ten shillings and three pence, being the above subscriptions, in aid of Patriotic Fund.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Treasurer Patriotic Fund.
Charlottetown March 28th, 1855.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Dear Mr. Haszard;

As you inserted on Wednesday last, an article on Teetotalism purporting to be from the pen of some English Archdeacon (name unknown).—Will you be kind enough to insert the accompanying extracts from Dr. Cumming's Lectures on the Miracles as a reply, and you will oblige your faithful servant,

L.

DR. CUMMING ON TEETOTALISM.

A Christian man will not become intoxicated if he drinks from a cask, a drunkard will become intoxicated if he drink from a bottle, it is not in the quantity before you that the element of Temperance is, but in the grace of God that has been implanted in your hearts. I would not say one word against the Teetotal Society because they have done good, and I pray that they may do more. But while they claim the liberty of holding their sentiments, I must not shrink from the duty of expounding what is plainly God's word. If I could, I would make every man sober, but my prescription if you will allow it, is not a mechanical change but a moral revolution in the unregenerate and un-sanctified heart. But there is danger, you say, in wine. So there is, and there is danger in other things, there is danger in tampering with the word of God, there is danger in reading the Bible in the light of Teetotalism, instead of reading Teetotalism in the light of the Bible. For, we may depend upon it, whenever a man begins to adopt another mode of life than that which the Saviour gave, he soon begins to adopt another rule of Faith than that which the Bible affords. Our Lord came not to destroy society, but to descend into its depths, and sweeten, and cement, and sanctify it; he did not come to build, in the wilderness, a huge convent for all Christians to withdraw from the world and dwell in, but he did better, he came to uphold it, to sanctify, and sweeten human life. Christianity does not call upon you to detach yourselves from society in order to avoid its evils, but to go into the midst of society, and meet its hostility, master its evils and make it reflect the glory, the beneficence, and the goodness of God—hence the first act of the Ministry of Jesus was not isolation from society but going right into the heart of society, beginning at its root and centre, in order to bless, to beautify, and make it good.

Charlottetown Gas Light Company's Office.
March 19, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR; I HAVE to apologise for not having replied to yours of the 13th instant sooner, but the delay was unavoidable, in consequence of two of the Directors being absent at Georgetown. I have this day laid before the Directors the Resolution contained in your letter, as follows, viz:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Gas Company, in engaging to supply Gas at 20s. per 1000 feet, thereby inducing Consumers to provide themselves with expensive fittings, and during the first year advancing the price to 25s. without any reason for so doing, have, in the opinion of this meeting, been guilty of a breach of faith; and that a Committee of Consumers be appointed to wait on the Directors, to remonstrate against the said advance, and report the result to an adjourned meeting, to take place in this Hall, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 8 p.m.

Which passed unanimously. And have received instructions from them to inform you, that it is their opinion, that you, and the Committee on whose behalf you act, arrived at the conclusion contained in the above Resolution from false premises. In the first place, the Directors are not aware of any engagement whereby they bound themselves to supply Gas at 20s. per 1000 feet, for any particular period. In the printed Regulations to be observed by Gas Consumers, it is stated that "the Company will supply Gas by the Meter only at 20s. currency per 1000 cubic feet, payable quarterly," which regulations were not issued, until after the Gas commenced to be used about the 1st June, 1854, previous to which many, if not most of the largest Consumers of Gas, had their fittings purchased and put up ready for use, while many others had sent in their orders for the same, which could not have been executed up to that period.

At the time the Gas was first supplied to Consumers, the Directors did hope to be able to supply it at the rate already stated, which hope was founded on the calculations made on the cost of the stock of Coal from Pictou then on hand, as well as on the correspondence, and, indeed, agreements made with the New Brunswick Albert Coal Company the previous year. But the stock on hand at the commencement did not last in the supply of Gas more than 3 months, when the Directors found they could not replace it with Pictou Coal, including advance in first cost, freight, truckage and labour at less than about 30 per cent. advance on the price which their first stock cost, while the Albert Coal from New Brunswick, owing to some disarrangement in the works and high rate of freight, cost more than double the price, at which it had been promised the previous year and upon which the Directors had founded their estimate of the price of Gas to begin with. Although all these advances took place within the first quarter after the consumption of Gas commenced, yet the price of Gas was not raised until after six months had expired, while in Pictou the price was raised from 16s. to 24s. per 1000 feet, Nova Scotia currency—equal to 24s. of our currency—after the first quarter, although in Pictou they have laid only about 1,300 feet of main pipe, while here it exceeds 7,000 feet of

But, the witticisms of the Leader of the Government, with his will-o'-the-wisp, and loose-fish, although they are not the most elegant phrases, are very significant; and if rightly understood, may throw some light on the subject.

What I have understood by a will-o'-the-wisp, it is a light floating or dancing over bogs and pits, and bewildered travellers who follow it, in expectation of its being the light of a house where they might find a comfortable lodging to rest in, generally find themselves in a bog, and the indulgence of 1816, and Minister's Despatches on the Land Question, were all will-o'-the-wisps to bewilder the people and lead them astray, and not only the labouring people, but their Representatives also.

But when the Honourable Colonial Secretary, speaks with so much contempt of the two or three loose-fish, I can only infer, that he means that the rest are in his net or have swallowed the bait, and taken the hook. But if it is so, it is a poor prospect for the defrauded Tenantry, to find their Representatives upon the hook, or in the net of the Colonial Secretary. But, if it should prove true, that their Representatives have other ends to serve than the interests of their constituents, the people will have to take their case into their own hands, and make a better return next time. It is my desire, as much as my duty, to support Responsible Government, but it is not parties but principles that direct me, for instance, when it is intended to pay the expenses of one Branch of the Legislature without making them elective, they are no longer responsible to the people in any way, and when the Government dispense with one part of an Act, and execute another part, that is, to purchase the Land without an investigation of the titles, as not liberal, the Government as they professed, but the reverse, they are supporting defaulters and deceivers and punishing the deceived and defrauded, and therefore, I cannot support such measures neither shall bait, hook, or net drag me into supporting the like. The highest Law authorities say, that it is a principle of justice, allowed by mankind in general, that whoever reclaims Land from its natural wild state, and brings it under cultivation at his own cost and labor, has the best right to the Land. But our Colonial Government, having left the forfeited Land in the hands of the defaulters, and the ungranted and reserved Lands, for any impostor to assume an ownership over it, without cost or labour, and if they can, by any means of deceit, make the labouring man attorn to them as their Landlord, our Government maintains, that any such attornment, however fraudulently imposed, gives defaulters and impostors, the best title to the Land, together with the Tenant's improvements. In the Earl of Durham's the Governor-General's Report, it is declared, that for the Crown to resume the forfeited grants, is not only lawful and justifiable, but the only way to free the people from the evils such grants have inflicted. But our liberal Government maintains, that the only way to settle the Land, not from defaulters and impostors, at first hand for three shillings an acre, but at second hand, and at double prices from forestallers at 6s an acre, so that they may sell it again to the defrauded people, at twelve shillings and sixpence an acre. In the purchase Bill it is enacted, (and that Act has the Royal Assent) that before the Government can purchase any Land, the Commissioner shall cause the title of such Land to be investigated, and report the results, of such investigation to the Government, but the Government have thought proper to dispense with that part of the act, and being a secret tribunal, they investigated the titles to suit purposes, they examined the transfers but all the Government know that the titles were forfeited, but they preferred making the tenants pay 12s 6d an acre for their land to an investigation of the titles according to Law. If the Government were to purchase the rest of the Land at the same price it would incur a debt of £300,000, to be paid by labouring people who were defrauded by defaulters, impostors and forestallers for purposes of corruption. But if the titles of the Lands were publically investigated it would in all probability yield from £100,000 to £150,000 for the Colonial Treasury to be employed in public improvements, and the Resolution which I am to move is to carry out the investigation of the titles more generally according to the intentions of the act.

Mr. Coles moved the following Resolution which was seconded by Mr. Laird.

Whereas Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to give her assent to an Act for the purchase of Lands on behalf of the Government, and it is provided in the Fifth Section, that it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to investigate, or cause to be investigated, the Titles of such Lands, and make a report of the results of such examination and investigation to Government; and whereas the Titles of such Lands were to have been made perfect by the performance of certain conditions, Resolved, Therefore, that a Court of competent Jurisdiction be appointed to investigate and decide upon the Titles of all Lands liable to forfeiture, and also, to try the fraud in practice, to make British subjects Tenants upon forfeited Lands, instead of aliens as intended by the grant.

After much discussion (the Chairman having listened to 50 speeches, and been in the Chair 7 hours) Mr. Whelan who was nearly the last speaker, moved the following Resolution in amendment.

Whereas by various despatches from successive Secretaries of state for the Colonies, it has been shown to be the fixed and unalterable determination of Her Majesty's Government to abstain from any investigation into the additions of the original Grants of Township Lands in this Island, Her Majesty's Government, having stated that such conditions were fulfilled as far as practicable—and whereas to agitate the question of Escheat which is almost universally deemed to be a necessary forerunner to the commencement of the investigation referred to, would lead to unsettle the minds of the tenantry of this Colony, without producing the least beneficial result, owing to the positive refusal of Her Majesty's Government to sanction the extra establishment of any such Court of Escheat—and whereas this Committee have every reason to believe that the great majority of the population of this Island are satisfied with the Law passed in 1853 for the purpose of purchasing the interest of Proprietors in the Township lands in this Island, as the easiest and most effectual mode of settling the long vexed question between landlord and tenant, and that no such extreme measure as an Escheat is now expected by the majority of the population. Resolved, Therefore, that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to appeal again to the Imperial authorities for its sanction on behalf of a measure so long agitated and so firmly rejected by Her Majesty's Government.

The Resolution was carried, on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Whelan, Mooney, Coles, Warburton, Lord, Muirhead, Perry, Clark, Wightman, Dingwell, Munroe, Speaker.

Nays—Cooper, Laird, McIntosh, Longworth, Montgomery.

Mr. Coles moved a Resolution, signifying his intention to bring in a Bill to compel proprietors to put their titles on record, carried.

FRIDAY, March 30.

The Bill taxing Rent Rolls was again reconsidered and the tax on absentee proprietors was reduced to 5 per cent.

Mr. Coles moved a resolution to collect the fractional parts on Rent Rolls.

Committee reported the Bill agreed to with amendments.

Bill from Council relating to Surrogate was read a second time.

Mr. Coles said, it had been found that unnecessary expenses had been incurred, in summoning Witnesses, by some disappointed persons who wished to cause trouble to Executors, &c., and after decision had been given, the Judge of Probate could not order the losing party to pay costs, he wished to have the power, to prevent litigation and unnecessary expenses.

Mr. HAVILAND thought such a Bill was very necessary; a disappointed legatee might have a greater number of Witnesses summoned than was required, and for no other purpose than to cause the Executors &c., trouble, and after the case had been clearly proved, the executors, &c., were obliged to pay costs, he thought it very hard and wished to see the Judge have the power as in all other courts, to award costs.

Mr. PALMER thought that the wording of the Bill was not clearly expressed. Without at all altering the intentions of the Bill he moved, certain words be added to make it more explicit.

Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. PALMER as Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Royal Agricultural Society, reported a Bill intituled An Act for protecting sheep from vicious dogs, by imposing an additional Tax. Received and read a first time.

Mr. PALMER presented the Temperance Petitions, referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. WIGHTMAN Chairman of the committee on public accounts presented their Report which was received and read.

The House went into Committee on the opening of new lines of road and agree to several resolutions.

House in committee on the Bill for regulating the office of Controller of Customs.

The first clause vests the appointment of an assistant in the Governor and Council.

The Controller for Charlottetown to get £100 in addition to present salary of £200. Assistant to get £100 per year. The Collector in Charlottetown to be the head of the department and other collectors to report to him every quarter, &c.

Fees to be taken to go to the Treasury. For Certificate of Registry 5s; for Declaration on oath 1s; for Search, 1s; for recording Bill of Sale, &c., 2s 3d; for Certificate not being registry, 2s 3d.

Surveyor of shipping to be appointed by Government. For surveying up to 100 tons, 10s 6d; up to 200 15s; up to 300, 17s 6d; 300 and upwards 20s; Mileage 1s, per mile.

Some discussion took place, on the Salaries, &c., and amendments were moved, which will be noticed in our next.

but they cheat was ted, it re- sime to a authorities ired to go were ne- (as were hips, and d a suffici- n hands, passed in nt, which forfeited o returned error him- seans Bri- irth right, nted land, land, but the people authorities, essary for themselves Governor office and giving the settle their hough the f the gran- dthough he d himself, lence was nships, to and depen- rking men- isters have orities, and ation for an l Minister's so or three ave discou- aid, that we his dispatch the decisio- ore; but no n in a case, ifty or sixty it be settle r's dispatch. s consistent honorable to the reverse. uld have re- freedom, and ervention at he Treasury, tter, British n, and made ined £100 a ound an acre h sums went m to corrupt ; was the ad- he sovereign, uge of trai- ter, which is I think it will between the the sovereign liens, nor an- men of other of their pro- gn authorize a pit, or lay a to this Island, se, must fall rovement they ny servant of put in force, subjects from air rights, of uch acts when d to the sove- n, who disobey nd bring the te.

r claim to the l no authority t but a corrupt l the Law by m Ministers; should not be for impostors en, and make owners of the n the sovereign em. But this reverse; it is a lulent intent to irth-right, and but such acts reign, they are t, corrupted by from the peo- ters to suspend d, and employ sed by fraud! r Grey, in his ent of the Land best importance ill-being of our ble, the Leader a mere will-o'- this House, the auded and op- he subject was in Committee on

the same kind, already laid down for something about twice the number of consumers. With such facts before them, the Directors are at a loss to know from what data, you, and the meeting you represent, drew your conclusion, that the Company have advanced the price "without any reason for so doing."

And I am further instructed to state to you, that as far as the Directors are individually concerned, they shall be most happy to transfer or hand over their entire interest in the Gas Works to you or your Committee, on payment of what the same has already cost them, and that they shall not cease afterwards to consume gas nor to complain of the present prices, until after they shall be satisfied that you shall be in the receipt of more than six per cent. per annum interest on your outlay.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, Your very obedient humble servant, ROBERT HYNDMAN, Sec'y. To Wm. Heard, Esq., Charlottetown.

The North British Review for February 1855, was received by last mail. It contains the following articles:—1. The Continent in 1854. 2. Finlay on the Byzantine Empire. 3. The Vaudois and Religion in Italy. 4. Curiosities of the Cerous. 5. The Oxford Reform Bill. 6. How to stop Drunkenness. 7. Old English songs. 8. Diet and Dress. 9. Electric Telegraph. It is altogether a highly interesting, as well as amusing, number. Art. 6. How to stop Drunkenness, is one of the best lectures on Temperance we ever remember to have read.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, ST. JOHN N. B., 26th March, 1855.—Oats 3s 9d, to 4s per bushel; Barley for malting, 5s to 5s 6d; Oatmeal 23s 9d; Potatoes 6s to 6s 6d bushel; Butter 1s 3d. New York, March, 21st.—Barley \$1.90, to \$1.28; Oats 65, to 67 cents.

Died.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Thursday the 29th March, Thomas Power, County Waterford Ireland, aged 69 years.

Charlottetown Markets, March 28.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Ham, Butter, Flour, and Straw.

1855.

THE splendid ENTIRE HORSE "FEARNOT," sired by the old "COLUMBUS." The dam of the horse is a full bred Canadian Mare. This horse was raised by ALEXANDER MACGIBBS, of Seven-mile Bay; is a coal black—sides and nose tipped with brown.

Will leave the premises of JAMES HELM, groom and owner, commencing the season on Monday, 30th day of April, and will attend once a fortnight at each station, until the last day of July. This is a well proved superior character.

STATIONS.—Malpeque; Townsend's Corner; Tryon; West River; Charlottetown; Bolt's, New Glasgow Road; South-West River, New London.

JOHN T. THOMAS Requested a Settlement WITH ALL PERSONS, INDEBTED TO HIM previous to his leaving the Island Early in May.



AMERICAN HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving Charlottetown in a few days, and respectfully requests all parties who are indebted to him, to hand in the several amounts of Accounts, as furnished. And will oblige JOHN GIBSON.

All the papers 4in

Administration Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late James Mabey Cantelo, are requested to present the same for settlement immediately, or within Six (6) Calendar Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment. EMILY CANTELO, Administratrix. Charlottetown, March 26, 1855. E. G. Sims.

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant. W. CUNDALL, Secretary. Jan. 27th, 1855.

Euston Street Tannery.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by Mr. C. Cross as Tanner and Currier; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. The highest price will be paid in Cash for Hides and Skins. H. C TROWAN. March 24, Sin

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of George Irving, late of Cape Traverse, Esquire, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same duly attested within Three months from this date, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Benjamin DesBrisay of Charlottetown, Attorney at Law. MARY D. B. IRVING, Administratrix. Dated 9th March, 1855. Sin

PICTOU COAL.

FOR SALE, Forty tons. Apply to WILLIAM HEARD. Great George Street, 13th March, 1855.

Goods, Medicines, &c.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Belfast, Bell Creek, and adjoining settlements that in addition to a general Stock of Goods, he keeps on hand Genuine Medicines, approved Patent Medicines, &c. DUNCAN MUNN. Bell Creek Mills, Township 62, March 1st, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.

SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball, or to the Proprietor, J. P. BEETE. March 1, 1855. 2m

AUCTIONS.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction at his Room, Queen Square, on Tuesday, 3d of April next, without reserve,

- 50 pieces Grey Cotton, 20 do. Striped do., 50 do. Printed Cottons. Black, brown and blue superfine Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver and Whitney do., Doeskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds, Moleskins, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpaccas, Lustras, Delaines, Gals Plaids, Cloaking, Jeans, Drills, 3 Bales Cotton Warp; a large assortment Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; 1 dozen Men's Boots, Shawls, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Victorines, Muffs, Umbrellas; Lining Cottons, Counterpanes, Blankets, Pieces red, white and blue Flannel, Tailor's Trim-mings.

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Traces Hames, Window Glass, Saws, Hammers, Axes, Screws, Nails, &c.

Also,

- 4 Chests Tea, 2 Kegs Tobacco, 2 Puncheons Molasses, 2 Hhd. Sugar, a large and varied assortment of Paper Hangings, with a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £20, 3 months, £20 upwards, six months. March 19.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers will SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in ST. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of April next, at One o'clock, p. m., the Property of the late ALEXANDER RAE, that is to say—

300 Acres of LAND on Township No. 3, and 269 do. on Township No. 8, with thirty or forty acres of the same under Marsh. A description of said property can be seen on the sale. Twenty per cent deposit will be required of the purchasers.

DAVID STEWART, JAMES McCALLUM, GARROT DEMPSY, ALEX. MATHEWS. Executors and Administrators. Feb. 22, 1855.

BY W. DODD.

TO BE SOLD at AUCTION on Wednesday the second May next on the premises—if not previously disposed of by private sale—part of the Freehold Estate of the late James Mabey Cantelo, consisting of a piece of Land in the rear of his late residence, having a front on a right-of-way eight feet wide, of 19 feet 4 inches, and running back about 50 feet. On the rear of the Land from the right-of-way is a commodious Building well adapted for a Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Carpenter's Shop, or Merchant's Warehouse. The Building only is under lease to Mr. Wm. Smardon, at an annual rent of £6, the unexpired term being about three years.

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownal Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 70 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two Lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownal Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale. W. DODD, Auctioneer. March 19.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION.

(if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

REQUISITION.

To the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company.

GENTLEMEN, WE the undersigned Members of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, desire that you will at your earliest convenience call a special public meeting of the said company, to take into consideration the advanced price now charged for Gas by said Company, and also the propriety of an immediate reduction of the price to the sum of twenty shillings per 1,000 feet.

- George Beer, junr., Charles Palmer, Donald Melisac, Daniel Davies, James McCraith, David Stewart, Neil Rankin, John And. McDonald, James Watts, Henry J. Callbeck, Patrick Walker.

In compliance with the above requisition, I am instructed by the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, to convene a special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 5th April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take the subject matter of the above requisition into consideration.

By Order ROB. HYNDMAN, Sec'y. Charlottetown, Gas Works, March 23d, 1855.

Shipyard.

FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and possession given in May next, a desirable Shipyard, situate in Charlottetown. J. P. BEETE. March 13, 1855.

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER for the Cavendish District School, to whom a liberal allowance will be given, over and above the Government grant. For the Trustees, JOHN M. ROBERTSON. March 17, 1855. 3ion x

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. lieaw 1st

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN McKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment. MARY McKINNON, Administratrix. Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. C. CROSS. March 15.

Hops! Hops! Hops!

FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownal Street. March 23, 1855. 4w

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me—this is to give notice, that all persons having so trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law. J. M. HOLL. Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

TO LET, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold of the premises at present occupied by the Subscriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of settling himself and family on a farm. ALEXANDER BRYSON. March 3d, 1855.

SOFT WOOD.

WANTED a quantity of Soft Wood, to be delivered near the Three Mile Run. Enquire at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE. Jan. 19th 1855.

Classical and Commercial School, Grafton Street.

MR COSTLEY respectfully intimates that on Monday, 2d April next, he will open a FEMALE CLASS, for the purpose of giving instruction in Writing, Geography, Use of the Globes, Composition, &c. Number of Pupils limited to Fifteen. Hours of attendance from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms may be known by applying at the School-room. There will be Vacancies in the Public Class for a few additional Pupils, at the commencement of next Term (2d April). Charlottetown, March 22. 3w

WAX WORK.

THIS handsome and well-known Horse "WAXWORK," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1854, will serve or the season at the following places, commencing on the 10th April:—He will on Monday, the 30th of April, go on the New Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. John Ling's, and stand there from 12 until 3; thence go on to Rustico, and stand at Mr. Christopher Bulman's until Tuesday morning; thence go on to New Glasgow, and stand at Mr. Dickenson's from 11 until 2; thence go on to New London, and stand at Mr. Fyfe's from Tuesday evening until Thursday morning; thence return to Mr. Haslam's, and stand from Thursday evening until Friday morning; thence return to me on Friday evening, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season. He will stand in Charlottetown every Saturday, and every second Wednesday, and all other times, at the Subscriber's Stables, old York River Road, 4 1/2 miles from Charlottetown. This Horse stands 16 1/2 hands high, and is of a handsome grey color; this horse has given the Farmers in Queen's County good satisfaction by proving a sure foal-getter, and his stock are very much admired. Terms, 15s for the season, the money to be paid the first time of serving. JOHN STOCKMAN. Old York River Road, March 27. on

Establish... Valuable... TO LET... MR COSTLEY... FEMALE CLASS... Wax Work... WHEREAS... Kenwith, To