F RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN Hobart Town Courier, of the y Major J. Walch.

y Justior J. Walch.

1 of age, residing at New Town, natic fever for speared of two of the use of her limbs; during to most eminent medical men in a considered liopeleus. A friend elebrated Pillo, which she contrapnee of time they effected.

SA YEARS OF AGE. ietors of the Lynn Advertise statement.—August 2, 1851

the good effects of Holloway's rely from a pain and tightness in ted by a shortness of breath, that ann 84 years of age and notwithse Pitts have so relieved me, that de acquainted with their virues, supparatively active, and can take to which I could not do before, HENRY COE, North Street, 1.yan, Norfolk. North Street, Lyan, Nor

OF THE GRAVEL, AND A VER COMPLAINT. Heydon, Esq , Sidney, New bruary 25, 1851.

rebruary 25, 1851.

ther at Lake George, was for a with a complaint of the Laves, to attendants, after trying all their was hosp-less, and any firtiler when expecting every-day would musuded him to try Hollowings, then according to the directions, b. He will feel great pleasure in ke an affi-lavit to the same effect,

Wm. JONES, Proprietor of urn Herald, New South Wales HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN

ther about the turn of life, or at ecourse to these Pills, as hundreds ir use, of this direful complaint in ans had fasted.

ully efficacious in the following

Secondary iver complaints Lumbago Symptoms Tic Douloureux Pales Tumors bheumatism etention of urine

Venereal Affec Worms of all Scrotula or King's Evil kinds ore Throats Weakness, from itone and Gra-whatever cause

ofessor Holloway, 244, Strend, GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for 2s, 5s, 3s, and 20s, each. There ag the larger sizes. of l'utenta, are affixed to each Box



nt year, are allowed the same pri-

, the average rate being only half December, in each year, unless

Y PALMER, Sec'y. & Treasurer t, Feb. 28, 1852.

REMOVED visay's Build-

JOSEPH HENSLEY,

Attorney-a DIN FOR SALE superior Entire Horas is offered the standa its hands high, is of a sik solour and has strong bone and resumrtably good tempered, very like size is the celebrated Blood, year 1846 by the Royal Agricultation and valuable animal of the excellent stock. A prize was gricultural Society's show in 1848, he Saladio Breed.
will be allowed to remain until the loved security. If he should no be ipril next, an offer will be accepted d's Gazette Office.

ring Ship, pool, England, Barque, Sve ALEXANDES, Capt. ies, 300 tons register, irde kneed, siler, presents a most desirable con-and Passengers. Apply is Liver-and in Charlottettown to the owner,

hastard's said Gatett

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

NO. 1149.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY 18th. AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, on the matter of the accusation preferred, by Edward Palmer, Esquire, a Member of this House, against the Hon. Edward Whelan, also a Member of this House, during the debate, in Committee of the whole House, on the Lawyers' Bill on the 2d instant—Mr. FLYNN in the Chair.

The following Extract form: HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

FLYNN in the Chair.

The following Extract from the Journals of the House of the 2d March, instant, was read by the Chairman.

The Resolution was then read, and is as follows:

"Whereas, Edward Palmer, Esq., a Member of this House, while the House was in Committee on the Lawyers' Bill, charged the Hon. Edward Whelan, a Member of the House, by implication,

while the House was in Conmittee on the Lawyers' Bill, charged the Hon. Edward Whelan, a Member of the House, by implication, with being a Penjarer, by having taken his seat in this House without a quadrication: "Therefore Resolved, That Mr. Palmer retract the implied accessation against Mr. Whelan, unless he is prepared to substantiate the same, and do apologize to this House for such unes led for and unfounded language; and that Mr. Whelan be required to apologize to the House, for the unbecoming language made use of by him in debate.

Mr. THURNTON, moved in amendment to the same, to leave out all after the word "whereas," and substitute the following. "Edward Palmer, Eq., and the Hon. Edward Whelan, having in debate in Committee of the whole House, on the Lawyers' Bill, made use of unparliamentary language towards each other, and Edward Palmer, Eq., having, by implication, during the debate, seemed the House, in foundation for this accusation, but inasmuch as the language was called forth by certain insinuations on the part of the House. Whelan, which E. Palmer, Eq., and the part of the Hon. Edward Palmer, Eq., and the Hon. Edward Whelan, do severally apologize to this House, and to each other, for sheir language used in debate this evening.

The House divided on the motion of amendment, YEAS—Messer. Thornton, Haviland, Montgomery, M'Aulay, Wishtman, and Douse—6.

YEAS-Mesers. Thornton, Haviland, Montgomery, M'Aulay,

YEAS—Mesers, Thornton, Haviland, Montgomery, Manuay, Wightman, and Douse—6.
NAYS—Hons, Mesers, Coles, Pope, Warburton, Jardine; Mesers, Beaton, Mooney, McNeill, Davies, Flynn, Laird, Fraser—11.
So it passed in the negative, and the question being then put on the main no ion. The House again divided as before.

YEAS-11.

NAYS—0.
So it was carried in the affirmative.
Mr. Palmer and the Hon. Mr. Whelan, who had refired, having been called in, and the foregoing Resolution adopted by the House, having been read, Hon. Mr. WHELAN rose in his place, and apologized to the

ouse. Mr. PATMER then stated, in his place, that if time is given him

Mr. PALMER then stated, in his place, that if time is given him to procure witnesses, he is prepared to prove, that at the time Mr. Whelau took his Seat in the House, he was disqualified, he had already apoligized to the House, and now did so again. On motion of the Hon. Mr. POPE, Ordered, 'I hat Mr. PALMER be required, without any unnecessary delay, to substantiate the accusation he had preferred against Mr. Whelan. On motion of the Hon Mr. COLES, Ordered, That Mr. Whelan, do to-morrow, lay his qualification before the House. Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock."

After the above Extract from the Journal had been read, the Committee then proceeded to hear evidence.

ABSTRACT OF THE EVIDENCE.

[Each of the Wilesess before the Committee, was sworn by the Clerk, J. B. Cosper, in his capacity of a Justice of the Executive Committee. Clerk, J. B. Coper, in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace.]

MR. JOHN DAWSON. Mr. Whelan's deed having been handed to him. The transfer on the back of the deed was signed by me, but I am at a loss as to the day and date. It was signed at the day and date of the transfer on the back. The agreement was signed but not the deed. He was at a loss as to the date when the transfer was signed, as it was so far back. It was not signed at that date. He could not far back. It was not signed at that date. He could not recollect how long it was after the 7th August, 1846, that the transfer was signed. He could not recollect the exact date. The transfer was given in accordance with a written agreement. The deed was given away by him, but not signed in 1846. He could not swear it was not signed in 1847. A written agreement was given by him in 1846. He had handed the written agreement, in accordance with which the transfer was executed to the Uni. Mr. Whelan. He could not say the written agreement the Hon. Mr. Whelan. He could have a executed to the Hon. Mr. Whelan. He could have that the transfer was signed in 1817; it might, or it might not; that the transfer thought not. The deed was handed over to Mr. The deed was handed over to Mr. but he rather thought not. The deed was handed over to Mr. Whelan, at the time the written agreement was entered into bet seen him and Mr. Whelan. The Hon. Mr. Coles and the Hon. Mr. Warburton were present when the transfer was signed. The reason why the deed was not transferred at the Hon. Mr. variations signed. The reason why the deed was not transferred at the time the agreement and deed were handed to Mr. Whelan, was, that he did not get payment at the same time. His wife's relinquishment of dower was taken on the same day that the transfer was executed. He got payment in accordance with his agreement. The amount of payment was £50. He bona fide received £50 for the land. He received it at two different navments (periods) according to his agreement. He the transfer was executed. He got payment was £50. He bona fide received £50 for the land. He received it at two different payments (periods) according to his agreement. He got payment before it became due. He could not say what were the periods named by the agreement, at which he was to receive the £50. He could not give an answer: it was out of his recollection. He had no claim on the land after the transfer was made. The payment was accured to him by Note. He did not consider that by not having signed the deed, at the time when he sold the property to Mr. Whelan, he had any claim at all upon the land. He could not tell what was the date of the Note. It was given at the time of the transfer. No money was paid down at the time of the transfer. Mr. Whelan did not secure payment to him for the land in 1846, when the agreement was entered into between them, in any shape whatever—no further than by his own bare word. The agreement did not secure him in any shape. The amount of the purchase was mentioned in the agreement. The amount was £50. Mr. Whelan had the right to sell the land, if he thought proper to do so, after the agreement was entered into he had not only been received by him, but also applied to his own use and benefit. He received a part of the money within the last year—npwards of £30. It was paid at two different times. The last installment was not paid until last month. He never mentioned to any person that he expected to receive only £7 10s. for the land, after the time he made the agreement in 1846; he couldn't. He was offered more for the land when he had it hat for a short time, £30, £40, and £45. £60 was his apast price. He sold it to Mr. Whelan for £30, it has paid at two different times. The last installment was not paid in the land has not be land after the time he made the agreement in 1846; he couldn't. He was offered more for the land when he had it hat for a short time, £30, £40, and £45. £60 was his apast price. He sold it to Mr. Whelan to that effect. He did not think he paid the land

that effect. He did not think we paid the land tax for 1850; he was not certain. He did not enquire at the Receiver's Office whether the land tax was paid for the last year, 1851. The wafer seals on the transfer were placed on it in his presence; but he did not know by whom. It was done when he signed the transfer. He could not recollect what amount he

given in the description and sketch of the tract contained in the Deed. The description was supplied by J. Ball, Land Surveyor.

J. R. Bourke, Esq. Thought he was acquainted with the situation of 73 acres of land, on Lot 37, sold at a Land Aspessment Sale to J. Dawson in 1843. Thought it was sold to Mr. Dawson for £6. The land was like land in general, some of it good, and some of it bad. Could not say what he himself would have been willing to give for it; for he did not know what the land was at that time. Could not exactly say—would not wish to say, what it was worth in 1850. Should consider that it was of more value in 1843, than in 1850, because in 1843 there was more timber upon it. There was no public road to it of which he was aware: no road that know of except a private wood-road. Could not say that he would, at any time, have given £30 for it. Had he purchased it, it would have been principally for the timber on it. It would be of more value to a farmer, as a farm, than to him. Believed he had been on the land in question. The wood on it was partly hardwood, and partly softwood. He would consider the wood worth a good deal for ship building. Could not say that any masts had been cut off the land. He had had a mast cut upon Fitz Simmons's land, not far from it. There might be 20, 30, or 40 acres of hardwood land out of the 73 acres; but it was impossible to say exactly; could not say. Had he thought it worth more than £6, Le would not have allowed it to go for that sum. Could not say what was the value of it. It was like buying a pig in a poke. Soft wood land in that locality was as valuable as hard-wood; and he would sooner purchase it for the value of the timber, where it was fit for sawing. For the mast in question, he gave, he thought, 30s, and had it cut down himself. The kind of timber which grew in the swamps was spruce and var, and soft-wood of all sorts, some large enough for mill logs. There was some timber upon the land in 1840; some in some parts—not much; in others bushes, and some longers

lengths. Believed they got 2s. per 100 for longers cut at the stump.

Francis Kelly, Esq. He knew where the 73 acres in question were. He had gone along it for 30 or 40 chains in front—20 or 30 chains were swampy, and then hard-wood land as far as he went. At the back did not appear to be of so bad a quality; but it was low and wer. Could not conscientiously state the value of the land in 1850. After fighting one's way into it, there was very good hard-wood timber upon it. He did not want the land; and, therefore, would not give anything for it. The ship-yards in its vicinity were one at Vernon River, and one at Mr. Hayden's, a good distance from it. He was aware that in that vicinity timber was hauled to ship-yards. Was not aware that any masts had been cut upon it. He thought the nearest distance of the land to saltwater was He thought the nearest distance of the land to saltwater was 5 or 6 miles. Some of the lands in the vicinity rented at 1s. He thought the nearest distance of the land to saltwarer was 5 or 6 miles. Some of the lands in the vicinity rented at 1s. sterling, others at 1s. currency, per aere, in the wilderness state. Let some when he was an agent for £3 per 100 acres. It was no disadvantage to have softwood upon a farm, provided there was not to much of it. It would not, without a front on water or a road, let for 1s. an acre, so long as there

front on water or a road, let for 1s. an aere, so long as there was any land to be got in front of it.

J. D. HASZARD, Esq. Had been upon the land in question. The front was swampy. He had gone over it about the centre. It appeared, as it descended from the boundary line of Lot 49, to the Hillsborough, to be more swampy and of less value. There was no access to it by any public road. He ind had £30 offered for his 100 acres; and thought Mr. Whelan's night be valued at that rate. But as Mr. Mooney, who had offered him £30 for his 100 acres, had not taken them off his hands for that money, he imagined Mr. Mooney did not think the land worth so much. He would be very glad to get £30 for his now. Did not think Mr. Whelan's land worth £25. Would not himself give £10 for it. He was not bissed by political feeling; he came to give his evidence fairly ed by political feeling: he came to give his evider

and honestly.

How. Ma. Colles. He was a subscribing witness to the transfer of the Deed produced. Thought he first saw the transfer, as endorsed, about the 24th April, 1850. The relinquishment of the widow's dower, and the transfer of the Deed were both signed in his presence. The date of the assertion of the beat he with April April 1970, the time when ent appeared to be the 24th April, 1900, the time when

Deed were both signed in his resence. The date of the assignment appeared to be the 24th April, 1820, the time when the widow's dower was relinquished. The transfer of the Deed was executed at the same time that the dower was relinquished; but the agreeament was dated 26th August, 1846.

Ma. Patrick Mondre. He knew considerable about the extent and quality of the land in question. He had been in charge of it a year from last fall. Had, at one time, offered £50 for it. Whilst he had the management of it 58 trees had been cut down upon it for ship-building purposes. They had been cut down upon it for ship-building purposes. They had been cut for 9d. a stump, but he had told those who were employed in cutting that he would-not allow them to cut any more, for less than 1s. a tree. In his opinion Mr. Whelan's was much better land than Mr. Haszard's. About 30 acres of Mr. Haszard's was swamp. He valued some of the stumps on Mr. Whelan's land at 5a. At a distance back it afforded good timber for ship building. The front was low land, and there was nothing on it but longers. Had not heard that any spars for masts had been cut upon it. About six acres, or perhapse more of it were swamp. Part of the swamp is well covered with longers. The worth per acre, leaving out the swamp, was he thought about 15a. The wood alone, one acre with another, was worth 10s. an acre. If he had not thought it worth £50, he would not have effected that sum for it. His brother wished to buy the land, either in 1846 or 1847, and when he (the witness) applied to Mr. Dawson for it, Mr. Dawson told him that he had sold it to Mr. Whelan, and had nothing to do with it. Would not swear that 40 acres of it were hand wong; for he had never seen it measured. Had often seen soft wood growing on a hill. There were about 7 or 8 acres of the land swamp; may be mure, may, be less. When he offered Mr. Whelan £50 for it: he did not expect to get it without paying for it. He had seen the 73 acres of land, owned by Mr. Whelan on, Lot 37. He had been over it re-

NO. OF THE RESERVE

paid the Sheriff for the land, the deed had been so long out of his hands. He could not recollect what price he got for the farms adjoining the land in question.

W. CUNDALL, Esq. In the year 1843 (24th, July) he was sheriff, and, for arrears of Land Assessment and costs, he sold 473 acres of land, part of Lot 37: the first hundred to L. C. Worthy, for £7 10s.; the second hundred to L. C. Worthy, for £7 10s.; the second hundred to L. C. Worthy, for £7 10s.; the second hundred to L. C. Worthy for £9; the third hundred to J. D. Haszard, for £3 los.; the fourth hundred to J. D. Haszard, for £3 los.; the fourth hundred to J. D. Haszard, for £3 los.; the fourth hundred to J. D. Haszard, for £3 los.; the fourth hundred to R. Weeks, for £8 15s.; and the remainder, 73 acres, to J. Dawson for £0. Had heard that the 73 acres which he sold to J. Dawson were now owned by Mr. Whelan, a member of the House of Assembly. He did not levy on each of those tracts, but believed that the person employed by him, to post up the notice required by lew, did so on the first 100 acres, in the name of the whole. He wished to state that he sold all the tracts by metes and bounds. The metes and bounds by which the 73 acres were sold to J. Dawson, were given in the description and sketch of the tract contained in the Deed. The description was supplied by J. Ball, Land Surveyor.

I. R. Bourge Feo. Thought be was acquainted with the always considered Mr. Whelan's land to be of an equally good quality with his. He had sold his 150 acres as he stated last night: he had not signed the deed yet: he had signed an agreement. He thought he had received about eleven pounds of the purchase unoney. There is some more due. Expects to get it this day. His land was not all sold to one person. It was sold to two persons—50 acres to one person for thirty pounds; and 100 acres to another for sixty pounds. To tell what amount he realized by the sale of timber off his land before he sold it, he would require time to make up the amount. Pro ably between twenty and thirty pounds during one winter. Some of it was sold at the stump, and more of it he and his partier manufactured and sold out. Witness disscharged.

James Fitzoimoss. I know the land that is called Mr. Whelan's. I have been on it frequently. My own land is along side of it. He gave thirty pounds for 50 acres. He would give fifty pounds for Mr. Whelan's if it was to be sold. About three years ago, he first knew that the land belonged to Mr. Wielan: it was formerly called Dawson's land. I would think it is equal to the land I purchased along side of it. Witness disscharged.

James H. Bourke. I saw a part of the land: did not see it all. Part of what I saw was very good land: part bad. He believed it produced good timber about four or five years ago.

JAMES H. BOLIKE. I saw a part of the land: did not see it all. Part of what I saw was very goed land: part bad. He believed it produced good timber about four or five years ago. It was worth more some weeks ago than now. Does not know the value of it now. It would be worth more to some than others. Would say it was worth fifty pounds, in consequence of the timber and a saw-mill near it. Could not say what was the value of it four or five years ago. Was not much through the land. Could not say what was the market value of Mr. Whelan's land in 1850. Could not exactly say whether it was worth fifty pounds in January. 1850. If he had been

through the land. Could not say what was the market value of Mr. Whelan's land in 1850. Could not exactly say whether it was worth fifty pounds in January, 1850. If he had been all through the land, he might have been able to say. It might then have been worth fifty pounds, or it might not. Witness discharged.

After the witnesses had been examined, a discussion arose as to whether Mr. Whelan or Mr. Palmer should first address the Committee; and it having been decided that the latter should first speak in support of his allegations—

Mr. Palmer commenced his address to the Committee, by protesting against their decision, that the evidence, on each side, having been heard, it was his duty at this stage of the proceeding, to advance whatever he might have further to say, in support of what his had undertaken to substantiate, either by commentary upon the evidence, or otherwise, as he might think proper; rather than that Mr. Whelan should be called upon to enter upon his defence. The hon member then proceeded to say, that besides the disadvantageous position in which he, in the character of a prosecutor, was placed by this determination of the Committee, a still facther embarrassment was imposed upon him by the impreper vipw, as he considered it, which the majority of the Considere had taken of the question them before them. Then, very erroneously, sta he coneelved, assumed that he had undersablesses operates that the hon, member, Mr. Whelan, and she guilts of prepary; and that should he fail to establish that charge. But that was not the position in which he was placed. The House of Assembly, at the origin of the question, considered themselves offended by the altercation, which had taken place between him and Mr. Whelan; and had passed a consure upon then both, and required from both, the satisfaction of an apology; but, whilst Mr. Whelan from both, he satisfaction of an apology; but, whilst Mr. Whelan at the origin of the question, considered tremisers of the alterention, which had taken place between him and Mr. Whelan; and had passed a censure upon them both, and required from both, the satisfaction of an apology; but, whist Mr. Whelan was called to apologise to the House only, it was insisted that he (Mr. Palmer) should apologise both to the House and to Mr. Whelan. He would not go into the history of the altereation, but would refer to the Resolution of the House, by which that duty was imposed upon him. By that Resolution he was required to retract unless prepared to substantiate the accusation. Well, the House gave him the alternative either to retract or to proceed, to substantiate his assertion, that if allowed time, he could prove that Mr. Whelan was disqualified at the time when he took his seat as a member of the House; and he had undertaken to substantiate that assertion; and so terminated the functions of the first Committee of Privileges. Then a new Committee was appointed, before whom he was allowed to bring forward witnesses in support of his assertion. These witnesses had been brought forward and examined; and it now remained for the Committee to determine whether he had made out his case. He submitted, that it was the immediate duty of the Committee to say, whether that it was the immediate duty of the Committee to say, whether he had proved, that at the time Mr. Whelan took his seat as a Member of the House, on the 5th March, 1850, he was disqualified or not. But he was placed in a very disadvantageous position, by the wrong view taken of the question before them, by the majority of the Committee, and their determining that the matter to be decided the Committee, and their determining that the matter to be decided was, whether he had succeeded it bringing home the charge of perjury to Mr. Whelan. Now the fact was, that he (Mr. Palmer) had not, in anything he had said, personally identified Mr. Whelan as guilty of perjury; and any words of his, taken down to that effect, had gone further than he had expressed himself. When about to sign the Bond, and on reading over the Resolution recited therein, he had made this same objection; and added under his signature a memorandum to such effect; but it was required that whe had become a memorandum. Whereby signature a memorandum to such effect; but it was required that he should execute a new Bond without such memorandum, whereby the House insisted that he should identify Mr. Whelan with the charge, whether he would or not. There ought, however, to be no mistake, about what was to be tried. When the House came to mistake, about what was to be tried. When the House came it that Resolution, it was moved by the hon, the Treasurer that Mr Whelan should produce his qualification. (Here the Hon. Mr Pope stid, "That is a mistake; I did not make the motion;" and then the Hon. Mr. Coles said, "I was I who made it." Well continued the hon, and learned member, the motion was made charge of it a year from last fall. Had, at one time, offered £50 for it. Whilst he had the management of it 58 trees had been cut down upon it for ship-building purposes. They had been cut down upon it for ship-building purposes. They had been cut down upon it for ship-building purposes. They had been cut for 9d. a stump, but he had told those who were employed in cutting that he would-not allow them to cut any more, for less than Is. a tree. In his opinion Mr. Whelan's was much better land than Mr. Haszard's. About 30 acrea of Mr. Haszard's was awamp. He valued some of the stumps on Mr. Whelan's land at 5s. At a distance back it afforded good timber for ship building. The front was low land, and there was nothing on it but longers. Had not heard that any spars for masts had been cut upon it. About six acres, or perhaps more of it were awamp. Part of the swamp, was he thought about 15s. The wood alone, one sere with another, was worth 10s. an acre. If he had not fing it worth £50, he would not have offered that sum for it. His brother wished to buy the land, either in 1846 or 1847, and when he (the wintess) applied to Mr. Dawson for it. How wintess) applied to Mr. Dawson for it. How wintess) applied to Mr. Dawson for it. How wintess is applied to Mr. Whelan, and had nothing to do with it. Would not awer that 40 acres of it were hard wood; for he had never seen it measured. Had often seen soft wood growing on a hill. There were about 7 or 8 scress of the land awamp; may be more, may-be less. When he offered Mr. Whelan £50 for the land, he would of course have paid him £50 for the land, he would of course have paid him £50 for it. He had seen over it repeatedly. He had valued it at the same rate as his own near to it; 150 acres which he had sold for £90. There had been a considerable quantity of ship-yard timber cut upon Mr. Whelan as land to doubt, but he could form nothing like an accurate satingte of the quantity of ship-yard timber cut upon Mr. Whelan, was an equitable right: it never gave him a title to a r

then in existence, was in no way sufficient to confer upon him a legal qualification. Each candidate then swore to that particular form of oath, adapted to the nature of his qualifications, whether a forth in the Act. He would now refer to the words which constituted the qualification. The hon, member then read 11 Vict., Q. 21, Sect. 57, viz:—"That no person shall be capable of being "elected a Member, &c., unless he shall be in the serial or "possession of a Freehold or Lesschold Estate within this "labor of the way have of Fifty Poundly reconstituted the form."

" possession of a Freehold or Lessehold Estate warms and island, of the value of Fifty Pounds, previous to the date of "Island, of the value of Fifty Pounds, previous to the date of this Election."

Section 58 requires the candidate to be to seized or possessed, twelve months before the teste of the writs? Election. I has because the seize of possession of a Freebold Estate, or in the seize or possession of a Freebold Estate, or in the seize or possession of a Leasehold Estate for that period. I here was nothing, continued the hon, and learned member, obscure, or windifficult, or enigmatical in that. Mr. Whelan saich e claimed files qualification, and a right to a sent in the House, in virtue of his possession of a freehold estate, of the value of £50; and to pravail, the put upon the table a Deed of 78 scree of land, transferred to hum by endorsement not until on the 24th April, 1850. But it was on the 29th January, 1850. was norming, continued the non, and tearrare measurer, deserts, which it willication, and a right to a sent in the House, in virtue of lisposession of a freehold estate, of the value of £00; and to prove it, he put upon the table a Deed of 73 seres of land, transferred to him by endorsement not until on the £4th April, 1850. Bus it was on the 29th January, 1850, and again on the 5th March following that the swore, that that estate consisted his qualification, when such estate was not his, either in passession of seizen. If he (Mr. Whelan) had produced no qualification, it might have been difficult to say on what he had presented to qualify on the nomination day; but the instrument was before the Committee, and by the evidence which it afforded, it was indubitably established, that he was neither in passession of the seizen to the testate conveyed by it, either when he awore to his qualification, on the nomination day, the 29th January, 1850, or them he afterwards, on the 5th March following, took his sent in the House. And the evidence of that folk, afforded by the instrument itself, was suntained by that of the first witness, the graster, who had told the Committee that he had not executed the transfer or conveyance, until the 29th April, 1850, once than a month after Mr. Whelan had possessed any qualification. It was stated by Mr. Dawson on his oath; and the statement was, in like manner, corroborated by the Hon.Mr. Coles. Well, had it been shewn that Mr. Whelan had possessed any qualification held for estading, who could read, it was plain that he was not estable, it was vain to ask the question. To every person of common under standing, who could read, it was plain that he was not either in seizen or possession until the 24th April, 1850, on which he had rested his previous qualification. Who, it had not. It was it was vain to ask the question. To every person of common under standing, who could read, it was plain that he was not either in seizen of an estate, "in the substance of the had put he had a serve and the most obtain them. Here the non, and rearned member said he must take leave to read the principal Sections of the Act. This he did, and then proceeded. The first clause declares that divers tracts of land were theretofore sold by the Sheriff or Coroner under the Land assessment sales, and that in many of the inon of those cales it was uncertain whether the Sheriff had as stances of those sales it was uncertain whenter the cuerri man actually first levied on the land sold; and in most of the instances of those sales, the lands were so'd by uncertain boundaries: in fact by no boundaries at all in some cases. The clause then proceeds to make good and establish the Sheriff's deeds of the sales theretofore made, whether sold by certain boundaries or not, and when the the identical lands were levied on or not—in doing this it is not limited to deeds which were doubtful from these objections, or sides of them, but it is avorest terms the section comprises. ther the identical lands were levied on it man-in congrists in not limited to deeds which were doubtful from these objections, or either of them, but in its express terms the section comprises "all deeds" of conveyance executed for sales the relators made, and which relate to "any lands whatsoever." Now this Act positive ly requires such deeds to be registered, and declares they shall not be valid unless they are duly registered. Neither the deed in question, not the transfer on the back to Mr. Whelan, is registered, and therefore it is void. He knew that it would be said that the provisions of the Act applied, and were intended to apply, only to such lands as had been sold at such sales without having been laid off, and on which no actual levy had been mode; but he would maintain that no person who was acquainted with the circumstances connected with the passing of the Act, or who could read, and comprehend the meaning of what he read, could conscientiously profess to entertain such a view of it. The object of the Act was evidently to compel all persons who had purchased lands, at Sheriff's sales, previously to 1845—in which year it passed—to record their deeds; and to put all who had made such purchases on the same footing, with respect to them. In the first section it asys, as follows:

to record their deeds; and to put all who had made such purchases on the same footing, with respect to them. In the first section it asys, as follows:

"All deeds of conveyance executed by the Sheriff or Coroner, or which shall within six months after the passing of this Act, be so executed for sale already made, &c."

And in the 4th section, is in the following words, viz: "And previded also, That no deed of any sale heretofore made, shall be deemed valid, unless such deed be executed within six months after the passing of this Act, nor shall any such deed as a foresaid be valid before the same be duly registered."

Now, he understeed, it was intended to be said that that applied only to deeds executed within six months from the passing of the Act; and, if read as he would read it, such, he would admit, would be its meaning. The bon and learned member then read the section as if it steed in the Statute Book as follows: (The w-rds above in italizes are those omitted by Mr. P. in this reading of it.). "And provided also, That no deed of any sale heretofore midde shall be deemed valid, unless such deed be executed within six months after the passing of this Act; nor shall "are such deed ** **esses*** he walld before the same be duly registered."

The clause if it read this way might be said to limit the act of registration to deeds that were executed within the given time of six months after the passing of the Act. But, continued the loon, and learned member, it does not read so—the words of the Law are these: "nor shall any such deed as a forestaid be valid, deed, "thus referring in the most comprehensive terms to all deeds anaeced and the most comprehensive terms to all deeds anaeced and the such as the said to limit the act of respective to the said to limit the most comprehensive terms to all deeds anaeced and the said to limit the most comprehensive terms to all deeds anaeced and the said to limit the most comprehensive terms to all deeds anaeced and the said to limit the most comprehensive terms to all deed

he could establish a legal qualification the Schedule of his qualification. he could establish a legal qualific in the Schedule of his qualificat nomination day in March, 1850, on account of his learehold interr his distinct qualification, on the qualification, as generally set for But, independently of the lease may be a substantial of the lease of th was, however, put entirely he evidence of the very credible he (Mr. W.) himself had su ne (Nr. w.) nimeel had su-property. It had been cont nothing. But Mr. Dawson, been offered £30, £40, and refused, his upset price being £60 in a certain species of p that he had asked him (Mr. that he had asked him (M., afterwards consented to take him for that amount. Mr. J the land was worth,—he co been willing to give for tait cause he did not then know kind or quantity of timber that the land was like land it has 20. 20, pp. 40. 20. 21. could not conscientiously va and, therefore, would not gi and, twerefore, would not git adjusted, that part of it wavery good hordwood timber giving his evidence was as the five for the land; he private or political prejudice (Mr. W.) was very witting he was quite free from all in feet his widence. Still he ret his evidence. Still, ho ed, that he (Mr. H.) would W.) sent to the devil, or an tainly have been much surpr been to a contrary effect. I and that of Mr. Dawson, b. been to a contrary effect. The and that of Mr. Dawson, be ment entered into in 1846, a exercise every right of owwas the opinion of all who a member for Charlottetown that agreement ever having and positive evidence of the to the contrary,—and he haidate their evidence, by as patidaced. To his observations of the contrary of the con produced. To his observa-however, would reply, that and its exact nature and put dence which could not be one side, an agreement will one side, an agreement will cancelled, as the copy of it not likely to be preserved a it had certainly not appeare cessary to rummage his a setting forth an agreement letter, as shewn by a valid Mr. Mooney had stated, the extent and quality of the off-red £50 for it. Mr. Il 50 acres of land of the set. 150 acres of land of the s £90; but, that had he be would have been worth n Fitzsimmons was to the sa questions had been put, the from them an admission, the £50,—but such questions that the land was of that that the land was of that:
ber for Charlottetown had
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upon it. The member for
his efforts and ingenuity it
good qualification in the y.
That was not the question
was, lad be (Mr. Paimer); c.
character as a member of the character as a member of the of perjury. Although he (V tablished the validity of his c tablished the validity of his c not in the least be affected by Sheriff's deeds, he never the ber for Charlottetown, or an qualification for the year 185 again elected in 1851 on a t-was the only qualification the of the property on the table qualification for 1850. Had duee the qualification of that

of the property on the table qualification for 1859. He did due the qualification of that virtue of which he qualified it town had frequently before. Whelan's) qualification, long at last admitted by him in delivered, that the agreemer equitable qualification. Taworn to by two of the Coles), the Deed tefore him in fulfilment of that to by the two witnesses I ditions of the agreement him to the the total the by Mr. Dawson. No an equitable title to the to by Mr. Dawaen. No an equitable title to the in 1846, in virtue of an no such equitable title, or my when the agreement was for member for Charlottetown I had had no estate in the lasuch were the fact, what de [Mr. Whelan] had an ember for Charlottetown, entrenching a sophism, he [Mr. Whelan are sufficiently was not in seizin or possess Was Mr. Dawson? No. oath, that he [Mr. Whelan are ship over the land, from 1846. He [Mr. Whelan nership over the land, from 1846. He [Mr. Whelan nership over the land, from 1846. He [Mr. Whelan nership over the land, from 1846. He [Mr. Whelan nership over the land, from 1846. He [Mr. Whelan nership over the land, from 1846. He [Mr. Whelan nership over the land, from 1846. He [Mr. Whelan had in, the land; Mr. Dawson what another person had a necessary to expose the ah and contemptible shuffle, any intelligent mind; but there of the speech delive which was remarkable for blish the case he took in . With respect to the hon, ing the position in which mittee, as regarded what Mr. W.) would incred the speech delive word, he (Mr. W.) would incred the land only tended to she in their impartiality, he ment in accordance with the speech of the land only tended to she in their impartiality, he ment in accordance with the speech of the land only tended to she in their impartiality, he ment in accordance with the speech of the land only tended to she in their impartiality, he are constituted in the out of the land only tended to she in their impartiality, he are constituted to increase of the land only tended to she in their impartiality, he are constituted to increase of the land only tended to she in their impartiality, he are constituted to he out either its hould be increased to he out either the hould be increased to he out the hould be increased to

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him (Mr. W.) from Mr, d, on his each, stated to the d sold the land to him (Mr. ment to that effect, duly en-and that he had handed over to the tink is and maded over to be same at the same time, in linquishment of the property, ly have been in some one at Dawson, be had himself clear-Committee that, after he had to of the land to him (Mr. W.) to of the land to him (Mr. W.), nothing more to do with it; came the bone-fide property of had positively no further claim at he (Mr. W.) had a prefect to do so, And the evidence that of Mr. Dawson, on that id the Cormittee that on his a ago, to purchase the land in he had sold it to him (Mr. W.) it. Yet Mr. Palmer insisted W.'s). Whose then was it? Palmer. He (Mr. P.) appa-Mr. W.) had not no title to the that even supposing he had a be good, because the provision, let us see what this Act represenble and first section of the

it is uncertain whether an aethath been made by the Sheriff so sold before the sale thereof, need that the locality of such let time of sale, and the metes and made subject to the election, whence doubts have arisen as heir Heirs and assigns, in and:

Be it declared and enacted, I Assembly, That from and after f Correyance, executed by the within Sax Calendar Months affected for sales already made, led Acts, or of any, or either of so fany Land whatsoover sold easument charged thereon by the 5t them shall, and they hereby pletely to the parchiser or parassigns, a good and valid lile or therein mentioned and describionvexed, netwithstanding such rounded have the Execution on such Decid or Deeds of Conveylity of such Lands may not have no weeken sold for non-payment of before the passing hereof, might reason of the Assessment on the eyed, having been actually paid and that the person so claiming, assessment, had actually paid for en claimed by him."

seesment, and actuarly pages see claimed by him."

telan,') it must be borne in mind, years before the passing of this of subsequent to the passing of it, is dated under the provisions of the to the sale of lands apon which it have actually levied the execuma catually made upon his (Mr. and bounds thereof duly described criff had not levied upon his (Mr. and bounds thereof duly described criff had not levied upon his (Mr. and bounds thereof duly described criff had not levied upon his (Mr. and been invalidated under their his seld under the Land Assessment after the passing of the Act, reen such lands, and even if the same bounds; whilst the second part of in deeds, if the assessment had been hich the land was sold. Now the (Mr. Whelan) purchased from previous to the sale of it, and his liid under the very clause he had see of the Act under consideration, natry clause or previse, is the sine sale that the land was sold by which he his (Mr. Whelan's) title to the land clause as follows: e as follows:]

eed of any sale heretofore made, shall the executed within Six Months after any such Deed as aforesaid be valid

ask what was the simple, common words he had just quoted? Could himself as to suppose, that by the himself is to suppose, that by the himself is to suppose, that by the law was to have an exportant price Act when those whe executed their graves, or removed from the no person was to be found invested hose deeds. The Act, he repeated, was purchased and the Deed executose, that the Act contemplated that or he was to be deprived of his right do be executed after the passing of level could be obtained—suppose the ad, or out of office, or off the Island, gard to hundreds and thousands of tikewise suppose, that the aim and ionally understood and allowed to be and injustice, and not the protection. The construction put upon the clause town, was a paltry and contemptible at variance with common erase and the spirit and letter of the presumble the Act. This provise, it could be unless such deed be executed within f this Act," had reference to sales of ask what was the simple, common f this Act," had refere ce to sales of f this Act," had reference to sales of which no deed had yet been executed ration. To warrant the interpretation member for Charlottstown, it should it is:—"And provided also, That no any sale heretofore made, shall be any sale heretofore made, shall be d be again executed or renewed without of this Act, nor shall any such deed at that is to be re-executed or renewed be dily. He had now (continued Hon, ated the fallacy of the hon, neumber's exposed the incredible nonsense with leceive the Committee. A proposition hat had been adduced by the member gravely propounded by the ingenious

exposed the incredible nonsense with eceive the Committee. A proposition hat had been adduced by the member gravely propounded by the ingenious fliast, (Mr. Douse.) to the effect, that by Mrs. Dawson, had been taken by a ras not in the Commission for Queen's quishment was taken, and, that therefor the information of this very learned his attention to the Act 36th Geo. III, a nevances of real estates of married be made during their coverture, which on, that the scaling sind execution of men, shall have been acknowledged in of the Peace of this Island. Arbitetown had sext argued, that the interest of the Peace of this Island. Arbitetown had sext argued, that the firehold proprietor. according to the second. But what was not mind at the estate so conveyed was not ament parchase money was endorsed upon the ensurement. But what was the fact? It surchase money was endorsed upon the ensurement of the firehold proprietor. The difference better was, that the latter was issued on the series of the proposition of the firehold proprietor. The difference better was, that the latter was issued on the series of the proposition, the firehold proprietor was a promise for the payment of a might have contracted on any other excellent and the purchase money into its which he might have facing the firehold proposition, the firehold proposition of the firehold proposition of the firehold proposition, and the firehold proposition of the firehold proposition of the firehold proposition of the firehold proposition

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that Edward Palmer, Esquire, has failed to substantiate his implied charge of Perjury against the Hon. Edward Whelan, a Member of this House as made by him during the debate on the Lawyers' Bill.

Y.S.A.S.—Messrs. Fraser, Coles, Pope, Jardine, Flynn, Mooney, M'Neill, Beaton, Davies, Clark, Speaker—11.

NATS—Messrs. Thornton, Wightman, Havilaud, M'Aulay, Yeo, Douse and Montgomery—7.

Mr. Speake having resumed the Chair, the Chairman reported two Resolutions.

Resolved. As the opinion of this Committee, that Edward Palmer. he could establish a legal qualification.—whereas the fact was, that in the Schedule of his qualification, handed to the Sheriff on the he could establish a legal qualification,—whereas us new was, that in the Schodule of his qualification, handed to the Sheriff on the nomination day in March, 1850, there was set forth his qualification on account of his leasehold interest in 300 acres of hyd,—as well as his distinct qualification, on the 73 acres of frochold,—and to this qualification, as generally set forth in the Schedule, he had sworn. But, independently of the leasehold interest, he was willing to risk fifth qualification, in 1850, on his title to, and poss-a-tion of, the 73 acres of frechold. That his title to it was good, was clearly shewn by the Deed itself, and the evid-nee concerning its transfer, on which he had already commented,—and, although witnesses had been called for the purpose of shewing that the land was not of value sufficient to constitute a legal pualification in its owner, the evidence of those identical witnesses had, in the main, rather tended to e-tablish than overthrow, the very fact which they had been su-moned to disprove,—which was, however, put entirely beyond doubt and question, by the evidence of the very credible and respectable witnesses which he (Mr. W.) himself had summoned to show the value of the

he (Mr. W.) himself had summoned to shew the value of the

ed, that he (Mr. H.) would give a good dear in his Mr. W.) sent to the devil, or any where else; and he would certainly have been much surprised if Mr. Haszird's evidence had been to a contrary effect. The ovidence of the Hon. Mr. Coles and that of Mr. Dawson, both went to prove that the agreement entered into in 1846, gave him (Mr. W.) full power to

THURSDAY, Morch 11th

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. FLYNN in

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Nr. Speaker average research the Crisis, the Care Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that Edward Palmer, Eeq., has failed to substantiate his implied charge of Perjury against the Hon. Edward Whelan, a member of this House, as made by him during the Debate on the Lawyers' Bill.

Resolved, As the opinion of the Committee, that the Deed laid on the Table of the House by the Hon. Edward Whelan, is a sufficient to inflow the Table of the House by the Hon. Edward Whelan, is a sufficient to the Indiana.

The first laving been read, Mr. DOUSE moved an amend-

evid-nce of the very erecutor and placeholders. While had summoned to shew the value of the property. It had been contended, that the land was worth nothing. But Mr. Dawson, on oath, had stated, that he had been offered £30. £40, and £45 for it, all of which he had refused, his upset price being £63,—that he had been offered £60 is a certain species of payur-ut which he declined,—and, that he had asked him (M. W. J. £60 for it, although he had, afterwards consented to take £50, and had actually sold it to him for that amount. Mr. J. R. Bourke could not say what he had was worth,—he could not say what he would have been wit ing to give for it at the time of the Sheriff's sale, he cause he did not then know what kind of land it was, or what kind or quantity of timber was on it.—but he had admitted, that the land was like land in general, some gool, some bad; that 20, 30, or 40 acres of it might be hardwood land; and, that although he had not known of any masts having been cut off it, he had hid a mast cut off land very near it. Mr. Kelly could not conscientiously value the land, he did not want it, and, therefore, would not give any thing for it; he, however, almitted, that part of it was good land, and, that there was ment.

Resolved, That the Deed of Conveyance for 73 acres of Wilder-Resolved, That the Deed of Conveyance for 73 acres of Wildernew Land on Township 37, conve, ed from William Condall, Esq.,
Sheriff of Queen's County, to John Director, dated July 24th,
1843, and transferred to the Hon. Edward Wiselan, April 24th,
1850, comes within the meaning of the fourth clause of an Act to
confirm Titles to Lands purchased under the several Acis for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island, as passed April 18th,
1815, viz.: "That no Deed of any Sale heretofore made, shall
be decured valid, unless such Deed be executed within six months
after the passing of this Act; nor shall any such Deed as aforesaid
be valid, before the same shall be duly registered."

The question being put on the said amendment, the House divided:

YEAs-Douse, Wightman, Yeo, Haviland, M'Aulay, Montgo-TEAS—IPouse, Wigniman, Fee, Itaviand, Br'Auly, Montgo-mery, Thornton—6.

Navs—Henorables G. Coles, J. Pope, J. Warburton, and Dr. Jardine; Messex, Fraser, Beaton, Clark, Mooney, M'Neill, Laird, Flynn, and Davies—12.

So the aimendment was negatived.

Mr. THORNTON then moved an amendment to the first Reso-

lution.

Whereas the following Resolution passed this House on the 2d

and, therefore, would not give any thing for it; he, however, admitted, that part of it was good land, and, that there was very good herdwood timber upon it. Mr. Hiszard, who in giving his evidence was as force as a lion, aid he would not give £10 for the had; he said he was bot biassed by any private or political prejudices in giving his evidence; and he was very withing to believe, that he really thought he was quite free from all influences which could unfairly affect his evidence. Still, however, h. (Mr. W.) was persuaded, that he (Mr. H.) would give a good deal to have him (Mr. W.) agent to the devil, or any where else; and he would certainly how home made harming he for the first her property and he would certainly how home made harming he for the first property and he mention had. Whereas the following Resolution passed this House on the za instant:—

"Whereas Edward Palmer, E.q., a Member of this House, while the House was in Committee on the Lawyers' Bill, charged the Hon. E. Whelan, a Member of this House, by implication, with being a Perjurer, by having taken his seat in this House without a qualification which accusation this House believes to be unfounded: Therefore Resolved, That Mr. Palmer retract the implied accusation against Mr. Whelan (unless he is prepared to substantiate the same) and do apologize to this House for such uncalled for and unfounded language; and that Mr. Whelan be required to apologize to the House, for the unbecoming language made use of by him in debate."

ment entered into in 1846, gave him (Mr. W.) full power to exercise every right of own-rship over the land,—and such was the opinion of all who new any thing about it. The hon-member for Charlottetown had chosen to repudiate the idea of that agreement ever having existed, not withstanding the direct and positive evidence of the Hon. Mr. Coles and Mr. Dawson to the contraty,—and he had immediately endeavored to invalidate their evidence, by asking why the agreement was not pruduced. To his observations on that head, he (Mr. W.) however, would reply, that the existence of the agreement, and its exact nature and purport, had been established by evidence which could not be fairly impured—and, that on the one side, an agreement which had been produced only to be cancelled, as the copy of it was produced by Mr. Dawson, was not likely to be preserved afterwards—and, that on the other. bate."

And Mr. Palmer being called upon to make the said apology, re-And Mr. Palmer bying called upon to make the said apology, replied as follows: "if time was given him to procure witnesses, he is prepared to prove, that at the time Mr. Whelan took his seat in the House, he was disqualified. He had already apologized to the House, and now did so again." Whereupon the House ordered, that Mr. Palmer be required, without any unnecessary delay, to substantiate the accusation he had preferred against Mr. Whelan. And whereas, upon a full investigation into the matter, before a Committee of Privileges, it appears that the Deed of the Property upon which Mr. Whelan qualified, is a Sheriff's Deed for Land sold at a Land Tax Sale, to Mr. John Dawson, and is dated the 24th of July, 1943, and the same was transferred to Mr. Whelan, as appears by endorsement on the said Deed, and which transfer, by the evidence of Mr. John Dawson and the "subscribing witness," was not executed by him until the 24th of April, 1830, is not yet recorded, nor was the consideration money fully paid until 1852; and therefore, at the time of Mr. Whelan's qualifying as a Candidate, in February, 1850, he had not a legal qualification:

Therefore Resolved, That this House deems Mr. Palmer, as by the evidence adduced, so far to have substantiated the charge by proving, that in February, 1850, Mr. Whelan had not a legal qualification; but this House, considering, that when Mr. Whelan qualified in February, 1850, he was not fully acquainted with the provisions of the Act 11 Vic., cap. 21, the House therefore exonerates Mr. Whelan from the implied accusation of Perjury.

The question being put on the sail amendment, the House divided::

YEAS—Meesrs. Douse, Wightman, Yeo, Haviland, M'Aulay, cancelled, as the copy of it was produced by Mr. Dawson, was int likely to be preserved afterwards—and, that on the other, it had certainly not appeared to him (Mr. W.) to be at all necessary to rummage his drawers, in search of a document, setting forth an agreement which had been fulfilled to the very letter, we shown by a valid instrument of a subsequent date. Mr. Mooney had stated, that he was well acquainted with the extent and quality of the land in question,—and, that he had off-ted £50 for it. Mr. Hughes had stated, that he had sold \$150 error of land of the same outlier as him (Mr. W.) for

150 acres of land of the same quality as his (Mr. W.s.) for £90; but, that had he been going to live upon it himself, it would have been worth more to him. The evidence of Mr. Fitzsimoons was to the same effect. To all their witnesses, questions had been put, with the evident intent of drawing from them an admission, that they did not think the land worth

The question being put on the sail amendment, the House divided:
YEAS—Messrs. Douse, Wightman, Yeo, Haviland, M'Aulay, Montgomery, Thornton and Davies—S.
NAYs—Honorables G. Coles, J. Warburton, J. Pope. and Dr. Jardine: Messrs. Beaton, Clark, Mooney, M'Neill, Laird, Flynn, and Fraser—11.
So the amendment was lost.
The question was then put on the first Resolution, and it was carried without a division
The second Resolution being then read, Mr. Haviland, moved word "is," in the second line be struck out, and the words "was not," be substituted; and that the words, "in March, 1850," be added to the end after said Resolution.
Hon. Mr. POPE, then moved in amendment to the amendment, that the words proposed so to be struck out do stand part of the motion, and that the words proposed to be added at the end be not inserted.

with have been worth more to him. The evidence of Mr. Frizamenan was to the same effect. To all their witnesses of Mr. Frizamenan was to the same effect. To all their witnesses of Mr. Frizamenan was to the same effect. To all their witnesses of Mr. Frizamenan was to the same effect. To all their witnesses of Mr. Frizamenan was to the same effect. To all their witnesses of Mr. Frizamenan was to the same effect. To all their witnesses of the value placed to the same of the value placed past in The member for Charletteneous had edited ("detection of the value placed past in The member for Charletteneous had edited ("detection of the value placed past in The member for Charletteneous had edited ("detection of the member for Charletteneous," or any person often, but the engit to call beguined to the member for Charletteneous, or any person often, but the ergist to call beguined to the property and the controlled countries of the property and the controlled countries. The controlled of the property and the controlled countries of the property and the countries of the countries of the property and the countries of the coun

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON then moved, that E. Palmer, Esq., be called upon to defay the expenses of the winesses examined before the Committee of Privileges.

An amendment was thereupon moved as follows:

Rishled. That Edward Palmer, Esquire, having failed to prove the charge of Perjury, preferred by him—by inipitication—against the Hon. Edward Whelan, he be called upon to defray the expenses of the witnesses summoned by him before the Committee on Privileges.

Till E Subsciiber hereby notifies all those persons who have su expenses of the witnesses summoned by him before the Committee of Privileges.

Whelas had not a legal qualification, when he took his seat in this House, in March, 1830.

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer moved, in amendment, that Mr. Montgomery have leave to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Montponery have leave to withdraw his motion.
The tiques divided on motion of amendment.
Avrs.—Honorables G. Coles, J. Warburton, J. Pope, and Dr. Jardine, Messrs. M'Neill, Davies, Laird, Fraser, Flynn, and Money.—10.

Nave-Messes Montgomery, Haviland, Wightman, Thor Yee, M'Aulay, Doune, Clark, and Benton-9.

See, M'Autay, Dousse, Clark, and Beaton—9.
So it was carried in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.
Mr. PALMER having then been called in, and the first of the
and Resolutions having been read to him, by Mr. Speaker, Mr.
Pelmer in his place, stated that he retracted the words used by him
on the evening of the 2d March, with reference to the charge of
Perjary, made against certain Afembers of the House.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. POPE,
Resolved, That Mr. Palmer has compiled with the order of the

s complied with the order of the Resolved, That Mr. Palmer

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1852.

We intended last week to have issued an Extra, to have k-pt pace with the Debates in the House of Assembly, but the Copy being delayed in another Office, we were prevented.

The Debates and proceedings in Mr. Whelan's case, having extended to more than we calculated, and being desirous of giving the subject entire, in one Paper, we have been obliged to exclude several Communications, and some news. The Mail due yesterday, has 1st yet arrived. We intend, in order to lay before our reders, matter on 132nd, and any news that may arrive dy the English Mail, now espected, to 1saue an Extra on Thursday next.

We are informed that the House of Assembly will rise some day

The proceedings of the Bible Society Meeting, "A Female Teacher," "An Observer," and "Native" have been received and will be attended to as early as we can find room. We did not receive the Advertisement of the Compissioner of Roads of the 5th District of Prince County, until Friday Jast, too late for last week's neare.

late for last week's paper.

prissed hands on his appointment to office. The new Alinistry coists of:—

First Lord of the Treasury.—The Earl of Derby.

Lord High Chancellor —Sir E. Sugden, with a peerage.

President of the Council.—The Earl of Lousdale.

Lord Privy Seal.—Varquis of Salisbury.

Chancellor of the Exchoquer (probably) Mr. D'Israeli,

Secretary of State for Home Department.—Wr. Walpole.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Earl of Alalmesbury.

Secretary for the Colonies.—Sir J. Packington.

There will be a Collection made in St. Paul's Church on ext Lord's day morning, in aid of the Episcopal Sunday School.

JUCO,
On the 11th ult., at the Manse of Kilchrennan, Rov. John MacLennan, Minister of that parish.
The deceased is well known on this Island, having been for many
years Minister of the Church at Belfast. In Sept. 1849, he left the
Island for Scotland, and laboured for about two years at Cromarty,
when he was removed to the Parish of Kilchrennan.
On Saturday last, &ir. James Millner, sen. Tinsmith,
aged 72
years, an old and respectable Inhabitant of this Town.

Dassengers.

In the Ice Boat on Friday last, Captain SLEIGH, from England. This gentleman purchased Mr. Worrell's Estate on this Island a short time since.

ERRATUM.—In the date of debate, in first page of the paper for VEDNESDAY 18th, read WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3d.

LOSE.

In the black Newfoundland DOG, having one white spot on his left hind toe. He answers to the name of "ROYER."

A Newfoundland PUPPY, answering to the name of "SABLE."
He is black, very fat, with curling hair; a white spot on the back of his neck, and a white chest.

Whoever will bring any information of the above-mentioned degreither to the Office of this Paper, or to Captain BAYFIELD, will be handsomely rewarded.

PALE SEAL OIL, Of excellent quality on Sale, by W. B. WELLNER,

near the Jail.

Charlottetown, 18th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts at Murray Harbour, has been advertised to be held on the Second Tursday of the Month, the day on which that of St. Peter's is held; it is therefore found expedient to give further notice, that it will in future, be held on the FIRST THERSDAY, instead of the second Tursday, before notified.

Murray Harbour, March 16, 1852.

Road District No. 5, Queen's County. New London, March 16, 1852.

New London, March 16, 1852.

District No. 9, Queen's County.

District No. 9, Queen's County.

District No. 9, Queen's County.

THE Subscriber will on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock, soll at l'ubic Auction, the repairing and flooring Vernon River Bridge. Same day, letting the repairs of a Bridge on Melville Road, near Waddle's: sale to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Same day, letting the repairs of Sturdy's Bridge.

On Wednesday the 5th, the building of a new Bridge on Westmoreland Road, near Joseph Trousdale's: sale to commence at at o'clock.

O'clock.

New London, March 16, 1852.

District No. 9, Queen's County.

THE Subscriber will on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock, soll at l'ubic Auction, the repairing and flooring Vernon River Bridge. Same day, at 11 o'clock, the building a new Bridge at Hayden's Mills.

J. L. HAYDEN, Commissioner.

Vernon River, March 12, 1852.

District No. 1, King's County.

N'T Tuesday the 37th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the rebuilding of the Ridge near the Changle on the Road leading from the Road leadi

TITLE Subscriber hereby notifies all those persons who have subscribed towards opening a new Road from Malcolm McLeod's Orwell, to Nowtowa Road, that their respective sums so subscribed must be paid to me, on or before the 20th of April, as the Legislative Grant cannot be got, until the money is lodged with me, and to accommodate subscribers in the rear Settlements, I have authorized Edward Robertson, Newtown, and P. Stephens, Orwell Cove, both Merchants, to receive the money and grant receipts.

SAMUEL MURCHISON, Commissione Point Prim, March 22, 1852.

Road District No. 9, Prince County. Mond District No. 9, Frince County.

N Wednesday the 7th April next, the sum of £35 will be expended at Public Auction, towards budding a new Wharf at west side of Crapaud: sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Same day, at 12 o'clock, £5 will be expended on Bridge near Samisell Dawson's. Same day, at 3 o'clock, £5 will be expended on Michael Clark's Bridge. Same day, at 4 o'clock, £10 will be expended on Causeway, near Samuel Leard's. auseway, near Samuel Leard's.
Approved securities will be required for the performance of each

JOHN LORD, Commissioner.

A stray Ewe Sheep, with the top cut off the right ear, and two slits in the left ear, long tail, has been on the Subscriber's Premises for four months last past. The Owner is requested to come and take her away and pay expenses,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT. Charlottetown Royalty Mills, March 4, 1852.

TO LET on Losse, with liberty to purchase, if so required, part
of the Lands belonging to the Subscriber, known as the
"Eskrn" Estate, situate at the Eastern extremity of Charlottetown, comprising Eleven Town Lots and portions of Two Common
Lots. This Property has been hald off into Building 10t, and will
be let by private contract agreeably to a plan to be seen at the Office
of Joint Loreworks, Eagl.

W. S. LONGWORTE.

W. S. LONGWORTH. Charlottetown, January 6, 1852.

AUCTIONS.

By H. W. LOBBAN.

N FRIDAY, the 2d April next, at the Store of S. C. HOL-MAN, Corner of Water and Pownal Streets, 8 Hbds. Trinidad Molasses

20 Chests and half-chest Southong and Congo Tea

50 Bbls. Canada Flour 10 Boxes Tobacco (honey dew)

10 Boxes Tebacco (honey dew)
20 Bbbs. Onions
10 Bbbs. Onions
10 Bbbs. Culer Vinegar, &c., &c., &c.

**Terms at Sale.

March 23, 1852.

Postponed Sale.

Nine wrecked Vessels for Sale. N WEDNESDAY the 2 th day of MARCH inst., at 11 o'clock in the forence, where they now lie at Princetowa, Malpeque, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following VESSLL's and other Property, for the benefit of all concerned, viz.: the Schooners H. Iagram, Good Intent, Index, Lucinda, Martha Ann, William, Occaa; the Balarama, at Fish Island, and Montaro, at

Hog Island.
These Vessels will be sold each with Spars, Rigging, Sails, Anchors, Chains, Hawsers, and every other article

A large quantity of Fish Barrels and half-Barrels containing Salt and Bait, viz.: Herringe, Bokies and Clams, together with Buit Mills, Buts for Fish, spare Anchors, Hawsers, Rope, Compasses, and a variety of other articles in the Fishing and Ship Chandlery line; all of which will be sold with or without Registers, as the Purchasers choose. See Handbills for particulars.

J. WEATHERBE, Broker.

By the arrival of the Couriers on Friday last, we are got in possession of News a few days later ris the United States.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Late papers received by brigt. Halifax, from Boston, contain intelligence by the Arctic, which arrived at New York on Monday last.

A new Ministry has been formed with the Earl of Derby at the head.

A new Ministry has been formed with the Earl of Derby at the head.

Parliament had adjourned over till Friday, the 27th, in order to allow the new Premier to complete his arrangements.

Lord John Russell's resignation had been definitively accepted by the Queen on the 21st Feb., and Lord Derby, ("Ate Stanley,) on Monday, 23d, submitted a list of his cabinet to Her Majesty, and kissed hands on his appointment to office. The new Ministry consists of:—

March 1, 1852.

M SIONDAY the 29th MARCH, instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Store of JONATHAN WEATHERBE, Esq., Powned Street, the remainder of his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of—

DRY GOODS;

Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Shepherd's Plaid, California Cloth, Satinetts, Cassimetts, Tessingst, Westings, Oregon Dresses, Orleans, Coburgs, Clocking; furniture, whire and thing Cottons; Cotton, woollen allow the new Premier to complete his arrangements.

Lord John Russell's resignation had been definitively accepted by the Queen on the 21st Feb., and Lord Derby, ("Ate Stanley,") on Monday, 23d, submitted a list of his cabinet to Her Majesty, and kissed hands on his appointment to office. The new Ministry consists of:—

Ext. Lord of the Tessing All Private of Jonathan WEATHERBE, Esq., Powned Street, the remainder of his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of—

DRY GOODS;

Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Shepherd's Plaid, California Cloth, Satinetts, Cassimetes, Casinetts, Cassimetes, Casinetts, Casinetts, Cassimetes, Casinetts, C

SUNDRIES;
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Dried Apples, Digby Herrings, Snuff, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cane seat Chairs, Nails, Rope, rooking, tight, air and franklin Stoves, Brooms, Shovels, Cast Steel Spates, Forks, Rakes, Table Salt, Earthenware, Pots, Glass, Looking Glasses, Screws, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Thimbles, Shoe Brushes, Letter and long Paper, Envelopes, Priction Matches, and sundry other articles, too numerous to particularize.

TREMS.—Two months' Credit, on approved Notes, for all sums over Five Pounds.

W. H. GARDINER. SUNDRIES;

Charlottetown, March 9, 1852.

SELLING OFF.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL OFF HIS REMAINING

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, A T a large reduction in price, preparatory to receiving his Spring Supply.
Parties from the Country, desirous of securing BARGAINS,

will do well, not to lose the present opportunity.

Terms in all cases CASH. JAMES DESBRISAY

Upper Queen-street, lear "Apothecaries' Hall," March 12, 1852.

ROAD ADVERTISEMENTS.

District No. 5, King's County. District No. 5, King's County.

N FRIDAY, the 2d April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., will be sold at Public Acetton, to the lowest bilder, repairing Little Inlet Bridge. On the same day, Campbell's School-house Bridge; on the same day, road from the Chapel, Lot 47, by Mr Angus M'sanc's. On the day following, at 10 o'clock in the forencon, the East Lake Bridge; on the same day, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Eastern Bason Bridge.

RONALD MACDONALD, Commissioner.

Prospect Hill, March 16, 1832.

District No. 3, King's County.

Hereby give Notice, that I will on Thursday the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, [provided the subscription of £10 from the inhabitants is poid into my hands, on or before that day.] set up and sell to the lowest bidder, the building of a new Wharf, south side of Bay Fortune Harbour.

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

JOHN MANTOSH, Commissioner

Road District No. 1, Queen's County. The furnishing of the Timber for the following Bridges, will be let to the lowest bidder, on the 3d day of April next—commencing at Corbett's Settlement Bridge, at 10 o'clock, a m; at Wigmore's Road, two Bridges, 12 o'clock; at Sutherland's Creek,

GEORGE M'KAY, Commissioner. New London, March 16, 1852.

District No. 1, King's County.

N Tuesday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the rebuilding of the Bridge near the Chapel, on the Road leading from Mount Stewart to Cardigan, will be sold at Public Auction, to the lowest bidder. At 2 o'clock, same day, repairs to the Bridge near Barratt's Mill.

Barratt's Mill.

On Wednesday the 31st, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, repairs to the Bridge over the head of the Hillsborough. At 1 o'clock, same day, new planking the Bridge, near Dovle's, on the Saint Peter's Road. At 3 o'clock, same day, repairs of the Bridge near Hooper's Mo-

proved securities will be required for the due performance of

JOHN E. W. ALLEYNE, Commissioner. Hillsborough, Lot 38, March 12, 1052:

District No. 6, King's County. OTICE is hereby given, that I will attend at Cooper's Mills, on Monday, the 30th of March, inst., at 4 o'clock, afternoon, to let by Anction, to the lowest bidder, the covering and planking the Bridge at said Mills,
Good Security will be required for the performance of the Con-

W. UNDERHAY, Commissioner. Bay Fortune, March 10, 1852.

Road District No. 4. Prince County. HE Subscriber will on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at the hour of 11th o'clock in the forenoon, let to the lowest bidder on the spot, repairing the Bridge at Plasted's Mill. Same day, at 3 b'clock, the sum of £15 will be expended towards the erection of a Wharf at or near Mr. Cooper's Shore.

DAVID RAMSAY, Commissioner.

March 15, 1852.

District No. 5, Prince County.

THE undersigned will attend at the bereafter-mentioned places, where he will let at Pablic Sale, to the lowest bidder, upon approved security, the following Bridges, and one Scow for Ellia River Ferry:—

approved scaling, the River Ferry On Priday, March 29th, at 10 o'clock, forencom, two Bridges, communing at Peter Clement's Bridge. Samoiday, at 12 o'clock, Bridge at M'Nally's Mill.

Tassday, April 1st at 10 o'clock, forencom, one. Scott at Ellia River Ferry.

Lot 16, March 6, 1832.

MESSAGE From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to a Despatch from the late Sir Donald Campbell, recommending an alteration is the Constitution of the Colony.

A. BANNERMAN, Licutement Governor.

A. BANKENMAN, Licutesant Governor.

The Licutenant Governor has received the Address of the Assembly in reference to a Despatch, some time ago forwarded to the Colonial Minister, on the subject of the Franchise and Constitution of this Island; and the Assembly state, "that having under their consideration the Election Law, with the view of revising it, they are anxious that all the light that is practicable should be thrown on the subject, and request that the Despatch should be thrown on the subject, and request that the Despatch should be was forwarded to the Secretary of State by his immediate Predecessor, under the belief, that it would be unwise to concede Responsible Government, unless accompanied with a measure to limit the Franchise to a close assimilation to a right of voting exercised in the other North American Colonies, where it is confined to Freeholders alone, by limiting the County Constituencies to freeholds, not less than forty shillings; and Leaseholders possessing fifty acres, at an annual reat of fifty shillings, twenty years' occupation, and improvements thereon, amounting to £300 currency.—to raise the qualification of the Members of the Assembly, and to reduce their number to nincteen. Such was the substance of the Despatch: and the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion, that laying it before the Assembly, with the proposed law necessary to have effected such a change in the Constitution, would not tend to aid the Assembly in the revision of the Election Law, which he observes is now under their consideration.

Government House, March 4, 1859.

PRINCETOWN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society took place at the Church at Princetown, on Monday evening, the 5th January, the Rev. John Kier, President, in the Chair.

John Kier, President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Robert S. Patterson being present, delivered an introductory lecture on the Properties of Matter. After which, the annual Report of the Society was read by the Secretary, and adopted.

Saveral interesting lectures were delivered during the year,

Several interesting lectures were delivered during the year, and the attendance upon all occasions large and respectable. The amount received within this period, as subscriptions to the library, far exceeds that of any previous year since its formation, which will enable the office-bearers to enlarge the library, and thereby extend and increase its usefulness.

The accounts were examined and found to be accurately kept. Balance in Treasurer's hands to date, £19 8s. 9d. A Committee of order was appointed and the following persons

ittee of order was appointed, and the following person elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :-

elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:

Rev. John Kier, President.

William Clark, Esq., and Benj. Bearisto, Vice do.

James Bearisto, Secretary & Treasurer.

Committee—Robert Craig. Esq., Messrs. Neil Taylor, Geo.

Thompson, James M'Kay, Geo. Ramsay, Harry S. M'Nutt,
and Geo. Sinclair.

THE article headed "Wanted, a Constitution," extracted from the British Colonist, of the 1st March, we have given en-tire as it in every respect describes a similar state of things in P. E. Island, and Heaven knows we are as much in want of a constitution as any part of Her Majesty's dominions. WANTED, A CONSTITUTION.

WANTED, A CONSTITUTION.

The fact of this Province being under the hoof of a contemptible despotism is now too self-evident to require further demonstration.—Nominally, we have three branches of the Legislature, but practically only one, and whether that one meets at the Province Building or at the Government House is itself a question. In short, we are in a state of such beautiful uncertainty, that though we hear constantly of Responsible Government, nobody can tell where the responsibility belongs. If the Executive is responsible only to the House of Assembly, what is the use of the Legislative Councili—Of how many members does the Executive Council really consist? If nine are requisite, why are there only six at present? If six are enough, why is the number not limited to that? Is the Legislative Council an independent body? If so, why can it be swamped, by the addition of the new members at the pleasure of the Government? Of how many members does it legally consist? In short, questions of this kind may be asked without end, and the only real truth we can come at is, that this glorious confusion allows the Executive to do exactly as they please. Having little or no stake in the general prosperity of the Province, their chief business seems to consist in interfering with the public offices, with a view either to direct as much as possible of the revenue into their own private coffers, or to secure themselves in the enjoyment of their ill-gotten treasures by a system of centralisation, sophistry, britery, and intimidation. When certain members of the House of Assembly sometimes complain of the overpowering influence of the capital, they forget that they themselves are the very cause of that influence being predominant. The Conservatives do their utmost to oppose the centralising system of centralisation, sophistry, britery, and intimidation. When certain members of the House of Assembly sometimes complain of the overpowering influence of the apital, they forget that they themselves are the very cause of that i

are unconsciously rendering it more and more the focus of all power and patronage.

In the hope of throwing some light on what the Constitution ought to be, we venture to offer a few suggestions. Mr. Johnson, the most able and practical Statesman in the Province is now speaking out in favor of an Elective Council, and we also find this one of the articles in the constitution lately granted to the Cape. Let us have then, a Legislative Council elected by the people. That the functions and responsibility of the Cabinet may be made definite, let it consist of an equal number of members elected by each flouse; the Governor to have a casting vote. In this way the Governor will be really a third branch of the legislature. When the two Houses can't agree on any vital question, let the Government dissolve them, to take the opinion of the country. No public officers, except the legal advisors of the Crown to have a seat in either House. As for the remaneration, we would have the members of the Council paid like the Assembly, and would add a hundred a year additional allowance to each member of the Cabinet. The difficult question of patronage might be disposed of, by the offices being given to members of the legislature, with the provise, that they resign their seats lowance to each member of the Cabinet. The difficult question of patronage might be disposed of, by the offices being given to members of the legislature, with the provise, that they resign their seats for the future. As for the funds to meet this new expanditure, it appears that enough might be struck off the Governor's salary, and those of the Provincial Secretary and Receiver General to cover the whole. The Provincial Secretary has certainly shown, that his deputy can do all the duty, and we can't see why, in this Province, a man should be paid in one capacity for acting in another. Above all, the suffrage should be so modified as to prevent prospectively, our being swamped by an influx of strangers. We would have a general registration, the lists to be constantly open for inspection in the local offices, and no man should vote, who could not sign his own name, at the very least. Such are briefly, the main points to which we would respectfully call the attention of the House of Assembly.

NEW BRUNSWICK. The Attorney General laid on the table the two following

lesolutions , First— Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the connectin

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the connecting the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, by a Great Trunk Railway, is of vital importance to the future interests and prosperity of this Province, inasmuch as the accomplishment of such undertaking must tend not only greatly to increase its population, but advance its Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and all other industrial pursuits.—Secund—
Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the proposition for constructing a Railway from Halifax to Quebec through this Province, in accordance with the plan, and in the proportions lately suggested by the delegates from the Canadian Government at Halifax, and agreed to by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, should be accepted by the Legislature of this Province, as being the only line on the joint account of the three Provinces now left for construction.

The Legislative Council of New Brunswick have decided that no ecclearatic shall henceforth have a seat in the body.—
The Maine Liquot Law vill, it is said certainly pass the Lower House.—The Judge's fees have been abolished by a vote of 28 to 4.—The vary able speech delivered by Hoa. Mr. Chandler in submitting the Rail Road Bills appears at length in some of the New Brunswick papers.

A report is prevalent that Government intend to impose a fixed duty of five per cent, to provide for the Railways, is passed.

If a man would keep both integrity, and independence free from temptation, let him keep out of debt. Dr. Franklin says, It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright."

Dr. M'Hale has insued another passeral, which is levelled to National schools, and all other advanting a stablishments, of under the entire control of the wises, of the stable of the s

Ready made Clothes and Clothes.

"UST received at the "London House," a large assertment of ready made CLOTHES, of every kind, of superior make, very cheap; also a great variety of CLOTHES; Filot Whitneys, Beaver and Bread Cloths, Doeskins, Serges, Blankets, Carpeting, Hassocks, Mats, print and phaid Dresses very cheap; Worsted and Oil Table Covers, and a variety of other GOODS.

-ALSO-ON CONSIGNMENT, 200 Bolts of CANVASS,

all numbers, 1000 lbs. Sail Twine, a quantity of Bolt Rope, al which will be sold as cheap as it can be imported. H. HASZARD.

Great George Street, Feb. 11, 1852.

Old Iron, Junk, &c. THE Subscriber will pay the highest rates for OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, JUNK, RAGS, and HORNS, leliverable in quantities of not less than 25 lbs. S. C. HOLMAN.

Tea, Tobacco, Apples, &c.

THE Subscriber has received from the United States, and o fers for sale (WHOLESALE), at the lowest Market rates, a he Store Head of Pownal Wharf, the following GOODS:

TEA, TOBACCO, RAISINS, Rum, Soap, Sugar, and Molasses, Apples, Quinces, Onions, Füberts, Walnuts, Almonds, Leather, Bread, Lemons, Filberts, Wamus, America. Leather, Bread, Lemons, Cigars, Stoves, (Cooking, Franklin and Close), Pickles, Buffalo Robes, Pails and Brooms, Pickles, Baffalo Robes, Pails and Brooms,
Wool Cards, Sleigh Bells,
Soda, Sugar, Wine, Butter and Water Crackers,
Pepper Sacce, Sperm Candles, Lemon Syrap,
Ground Pepper, Cassin, Pimento, Ginger,
Coffee, Checolate, Sardines,
Ground Logwood, and Redwood,
Saleratus, Steel Grain Scoops,
Rice, Oakum, Bright Varnish,
Sprits Turpentine, Resin, Pitch, Tar,
See See See See &c., &c., &c.

S. C. HOLMAN. November, 14, 1851.

MACKEREL. A few Barrels good Family MACKEREL, FOR SALE, BY

S. C. HOLMAN. February 17, 1852. Isl.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS. RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in Store and offers for Sale
300 Bbls. Superfine Canada FLOUR. Nov. inspection.
10 Puns. choice Porto Rico MOLASSES,
15 do. bright Cuba do.
10 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 do. bright Cuba do.
11 Bags Green COFFEE,
30 Barrels American FILOT BREAD,
150 Quintals CODFISH,
50 Barrels No. 1. Fat HERRINGS,
3 Boxes SOAP,
50 do. 10 x 12 GLASS,
A PATENT WINDLASS, now, suitable for a Vessel of ab

A PATENT WINDLASS, new, suitable for a Vessel of abou And a variety of other articles.

January 1, 1852.

WM. T. PAW, At the office of A. H. Yates.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA AND A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF CHELLARIES, Is now offered for Sale Wholesale or Retail

Great George Street, Dec. 16, 1861.

WILLIAM HEARD.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT, Hatter,

(Has worked in some of the principal Shops in London, riz.

Messrs. Christie's & Co.; Ellwood & Co.; Mayhew & White, &c.)

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that be carries on business at the "Queen's Arms Tavern," Charlettetown Royalty, on the Road leading to Poplar Island Bridge, where he undertakes the Cleaning, Refitting, Stuffing and Dyeing Beaver and Silk Hats; Jim Crows made from the Island Woof, old ones done up.

wn. Prices very low. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned. Charlottetown Royalty, Jan., 20, 1852.

C. & J. BELL,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN.

ATEST FASHIONS, kept constantly on hand, and all work
entrusted to their care, done on the shortest notice, and in the
best manner.

1y.

Ortober 31, 1851. October 31, 1851.

Chairs, Cheese, Raisins, &c. RECEIVED by the Subscriber, ex Euphiemia, from Boston, and for Sale at the lowest market rates—

200 Bundles assorted CHAIRS,
20 Casks best American CHEESE,
20 Barrels superior CIDER VINEGAR,
20 dozen (each) PAILS and BROOMS,
20 Casks RAISINS,
50 Boxes Bloom do., (new fruit.)

S. C. HOLMAN Store Head of Pownal Wharf.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the fifth day of January last, to act as Agent for the Estate of the Misses STEWART, on Township Number Eighteen, in this Island. All persons indebted to the said Estate, for Reat or Arrears of Rent, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, he only being duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO. JAMES VEO

Port Hill, Feb. 2, 1852.

Pork, Wheat, Beef, Barley, Oats and Butter, will be taken a payment.

LIVERY STABLES, THE SUBSCRIBER intends keeping good Horses. Sleight Carriages, &c., which he offers to the Public for hire on los terms, for Castl. erms, for CASH.

ALSO, good Stabling, and the greatest care taken with hose Horses committed to his charge.

AL90, good to his charge.

Residence near the Temperance Hall, Grafton Street.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Mr. JAREMAN, would take the opportunity of informing his numerous Castomers, 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.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE Copartnership hitherto existing in this Island, between the Subscribers, has been this day dissolved by mutual con-cent, and all persons having demends against the said Copartner-ship, will send in their Accounts for settlement; and all person-indebted, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Copartners.

BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, WILLIAM HAYWOOD.

Vitness—Tabe. G. Ruggias.
Tignish, P. E. Island, }
20th December, 1851. }
The Business heretofore conducted by the above Parties will be carried an after this date, on their own respective accounts.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, together or Let to suit purchasers, owned and in the occupation of the Subscriber. The premises afford a beautiful view of the Hiller rough River, and might be unade into a delightful residence for Gentleman and family. For further particulars, apply to the Suscriber. JOHN RENOUF.

Weymouth Street, Charlottetown, February 10, 1852.

To be Sold or Let,

To be Sold or Let,
and immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated FALIA, whereou the Subscriber now resides—consisting of 100 acres of Freehold Land, with the Buildings thereon situated. 50 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a good Orchard and Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees from England, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. There is an excellent Stream of Water ranning through the Premises, and a Well of Water close to the House. Any person desirous of obtaining an eligible place for farming, would do well to come and examine for themselves. Half the purchase money allowed to remain on good security.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their accounts to save trouble, and all having claims against him are desired to send them in immediately for payment.

Redenne, Lot 25. March 4, 1852.

Bedeque, Lot 25, March 4, 1852.

TO BE DISPOSED OF by the 25th May next, SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, on Townships 3, 8 & 18. Part is under Lease; the part unleased is now offered at £3 10 carrency, per 100 acres, on 999 years Lease. If not so Leased, it will be sold in Freehold. Apply (if by letter. post paid) to J. D. Haszard, Esq., or to March 3, 1852.

ALEXANDER RAE.

Mills for Sale.

Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a GRIST MILL erected nearly
2 years ago, with the Leasehold Interest of fifty-five acres of
excellent LAND, 999 years Lease at 1s. per acre. Also—adjoining the above, the Leasehold Interest of 24½ acres of LAND,
together with one-half of a SAW MILL, a very convenient and
comfortable DWELLING HOUSE 30 × 17, a BARN 24 × 26,
all nearly new, and a Well of Water near the door. The whose
of this property is well wooded and watered, and situated near the
Anderson Road, on Lot 26, in the midst of new and very extensive
settlements. From the part few years, it is reasonable to conclude,
that in a very few years hence the whole surrounding country will
be settled, when it will be well worthy the attention of the holder
of this property to erect such other mills as the necessities of the
country demand; and particularly so, as there is sufficient water
power and other convenience to do so. This Property may be
sold in one, two or three Lots, to suit purchasers. One-half of the
purchase money may remain for two or three years unpaid, on approved Security either on the property or otherwise. For further
particulars, apply to J. Weatherbe, Esq., at Charlottetown, or to
the Subscriber at New London.

WILLIAM COTTON.

New London, March 9, 1852.

Valuable Leasehold Interest for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Leasehold Interest of his beautiful and well known Farm at De Sable, opposite the residence of TriOMAS MARSHALL, Esq., and about 18 miles from

ALSO:

ALSU:
An excellent new CARPENTER'S SHOP, and other good OUT-BUILDINGS and OFFICES, a good LIME-KILN, and a never-

failing Well of excellent Water.

A great quantity of SEA MANURE, can at all times be obtained on the Premises.

The Farm is under Lease for a term of 999 years, at an annual

The Farm is under Leave to Rent of £6 currency.

Rent of £6 currency.

For terms of Sale and further particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or to James Purdic, Esq., Charlottetown.

CHARLES M'QUARRIE.

24th Feby., 1852.

tf.

For Sale,

THE Leasehold Interest in 50 acres of Land, more or less, situated on the South Shore; by the Ferry, 5 miles from Charlottetown. About 22 acres are under good cultivation, and 8 acres more can be cleared at little expense, and the remainder is under hard-wood. There is a stream of water tunning through the centre of it. There is a good Dwelling House, finished inside; a Barn, 33 × 23, and other Out-Buildings. It is a convenient place for obtaining Sea Manure, and Fishing. Part of the Purchase Money may remain on good Security. Apply on the Premises to DENNIS DOULAN.

Freehold Property in Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Premises, situated in Graf on Street, opposite that of John McNeill, Esq., School Visitor, comprising one whole Town Lat No. 47, third hundred, with two convenient Dwelling Houses, Stable, Workshop, &c. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM CUTCLIFF.

Grafton Street, February 7, 1852.

TO LET,
SIXTY ACRES of LAND situated one Mile from Charlottetown divided into six acre

Cedar poles and live hedges, the land is in the highest state of cultivation, and will be disposed of in 12 acre lots to suit occupants.— Apply to the Subscriber, G. R. GOODMAN.

Jan. 28, 1852. House in Kent Street,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to let, his Dwelling House in Kent Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Coghlau. It contains a large Store and good frost-proof Cellar, and 6 other Rooms. It will be let altogether or in two parts. On £200 being paid down, the remainder could lie on mortgage for foar or five

JOHN BREEN.

FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber intending to teave the Island next Spring, offers for Sale, his very excellent Farm at Brackley Point, consisting of 60 acres. It is bounded on the West by the Brackley Point Road, on the North by James M*Callum, Eqq*s. Farm, and fronts on the sea. The whole Land is well fenced and in a high state of cultivation. There is a Farm Dwelling House, 28 × 18 in good tenantable order, and another New House on the Road side, which has been usually Let to a Tradesman, at £5 per annum. A well finished and commodious Barn, 75 × 20 ft. A Horne Stable 18 × 18, well fitted up. There is also upon the Premises a Saw Mill, which is supplied by a good stream of water, and which at a little expense might be converted into a Grist Mill, it would be a desirable situation for such an Establishment. For further information and particulars apply to FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE. culars apply to PETER M'KINNON

Brackley Point, October 31, 1851.

NOTICE. HE Subscriber inte

HE Subscriber intending to leave the Island next Spring, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to settle their the GEORGE BRACE.
Boot and Shoe Maker. Sydney Street, Feb. 16, 1852.

Steam Grist Mill.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Establishment from Mr.

TREMAIN, will be prepared to grind for the public on Toll, and will give Cosh for WHEAT & OATS, and keep FLOUR & MEAL on hand for Sale. CHARLES ROPER.

Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1852.

To Let a GRAIN STORE and commodious STABLE in a cen tral part of the Town. Apply at the office of this paper. March 1, 1882.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Halloway;
Sin,—Your Pilla and Onstment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the narrieways of hr case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and had digestion. On the last accusion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the ichammation set in so servely, that doubts were entertained of her not temp able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Fills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Fills.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF EHERMATIC GENERAL

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND:

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch. of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, has been suffering from a violent rheumatic lever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period, she was under the care of the most eminent un-dreal men in Ilolart Town, and by the mber case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Ilolloway's gelebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effecteds serfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Aicertiser, who can rouch for the foll-wing statement.—August 2, 1851.

To Professor Hulloway.

Sin,—I desire to hear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortures of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notestitistanding my accanced state of life, these Fills have to retieved me, that I am desirous that other should be made.acq::airted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively netive, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE,
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk. To Professor HULLOWAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sidney, New South Wates, dated February 25, 1851.

Charlottetown.

The Farm consists of 100 acres of fertile Land; all of which, with the exception of about 9 acres—covered with wood suitable for Fencing Poles—is in a high state of cultivation; and the situation is delightful, commanding a view of the Northumberland Straits from 51. Peter's Island to Cape Tormentine. There are on the premises a good one-story-and-a-half DWELLING HOUSE, 32 x 25, completely finished in a superior manner; and a very commodious BAIN, 53 x 44, covered with Miramichi Shingles.

There is also thereon a THRESHING MACHINE of 2 horse power, constructed on a new and improved principle, by which two stocks a minute may be threshed.

ALSO:

**Sun,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a sertler at Lake George, was for a considerable time evitously afficied with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their stellar medical attendants, after trying all their stellar medical attendants, after trying all their stellar medical attendants, after trying all their density of the straints of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their stellar medical attendants after trying all their stellar medical attendants after trying all their stellar medical attendants, after trying all their stellar medical attendants after trying all th

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cared, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had fasted. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague
Asihma
Bilious Complaints
Blotcheson the Dropsy Liver com- Secondary Dysentery plair
Erysipelas Lumb
Female irregu Piles Plainis Lumbago Symptoms
Tic Douloureux
Tumors
Ulcers Fevers of all Retention of Venereal Affec

Fits urine tions.
Scrottlia or Worms of all plaints Constitution of Head-ache King's Evil kinds
Constitution of Head-ache King's Evil kinds
Constitution of Head-ache Sore Throats Weakness, from Stone and Gra-whatever cause
Lindammation veil &c. &c. Debility Jaundice

Solid at the Establi-hment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Femple Bar) London, and by GEO. T. HANZARD, Agent for P. E. Issand, in Boare and Pots, at 2s, 5s, 8s, and 28s, each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of t'utents, are affixed to each Box



HIS COMPANY has doubled its business within the last

year.

All persons joining it the present year, are allowed the same privilege as those who first entered.

Premiums are reduced one half, the average rate being only half per cent. Policies 2s. 6d. All Policies expire on the 31st December, in each year, unless

WILLIAM HEARD, President.

HENRY PALMER, Sec'y. & Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, Feb. 28, 1852.

OFFICE REMOVED. THE Subscriber has removed his Office from Deebs isay's Buildings, to DENNIS'S BUILDINGS, Prince Street, near the Temperance Hall. JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1852 YOUNG SALADIN FOR SALE

This very superior Entire Horse is offered for sale. He stands 16 hands high, is of a beautiful black colour and has strong bone and sinew, he is remarkably good tempered, very gentle either in harness or saddle. His sire is the celebrated Blood Horse SALADIN imported in the year 1846 by the Royal Agricultural Society—his mother was a strong and valuable animal of the Greenwich breed and produced excellent stock. A prize was awarded to him at the Royal Agricultural Society's show in 1849, for the class of Blood horses of the Saladin Breed.

Half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain until the close of the sext season, on approved security. If he should no be disposed of before the 28th of April next, an offer will be accepted from abroad.—Apply at Haszard's Guzette Oflice.

March 1, 1852.

First Spring Ship, From Liverpool, England,

THE Fine New Barque, Sta ALEXANDER, Capt.
Thomas Jones, 309 tons register, iron kneed, and being a fast sailer, presents a most desirable conveyance for Goods and Passengers. Apply in Liver-cannon, Sons & Co., and in Charlottetown to the owner, Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1852. 700 73 8 3

ted by James D. Hassand, at his Office, Que

VOL., 22.

From late English an INTENDED INCREA An addition of 25,000 men the necessary arms in entering it greek. The plan, to be prommetting of Parliament, is under The 17 regiments of cavalry on be increased 30 men per tree Guards having 8 troops,) to increase.

The Royal Artillery, 13 batts

The Royal Artillery, 13 batts battalion,
Thirty regiments of the line, battalion, 1st Royals, 4th, 7t 29th, 31st, 33d, 38th, 39th, 52d, 57th, 71st, 77th, 79th 89th, 90th, 91-t, 93d, and 9: 1000 rank and file each,
The following 24 depots to be talions: —2d, 68th, 1 tth, 13th 42d, 431, 47th, 49th, 56th, 69th, 72J, 73J, 74th, 76th, battalion to be 800 rank and

In addition to the above, I to relieve, if necessary, an equal A large increase of the navy hadditional battalions of marines

MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT is the official return of the pres tain (not including the troops India Company):—Cavalry—Guards, and 1st regiment of Resiers, forming the Cavalry of regiment of Dragoon Guards Royal House Artillery; 10 regiments of Heavy Dragoons, 1 Light Dragoons, 3d, 4th, E. Hussars, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 19th, 12th, 16th, and 17th; an Riflemen. Infantry—3 regimeliers (3 battalions): 2d Cold Fusiliers (2 battalions), formit MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT Fusiliers (2 battalions), formit Brigade: 1 regiment of Roya regiments of the Line (60th K Brigade (2 battalions); 3 W Rifle regiment (2 battalions) mont; 1 Royal Canadian Ri ment, and Royal Newfoundla Engineers; forming an effective Besides the above, there

England, Wales, the Channel the staff of which only is ke regiments of country Yeoma sioners battalions.

Guns of a larger calibre the battal the staff of the st Anglesea shore. The 7th and

Anglessa shore. The 7th and aising the great gan exercise day during the present week, Artillery.

A Rifle Brigade, to be called in course of formation in the becauses, callings, and parties, tention of enrolling themselves. Lord Cowley succeeded Le

the French Republic.
The Belgium Government
men to the army; and the forn
the environs of Antwerp.
From India we learn, that
have ended by the Governor-C redress and satisfaction. The London Times announ

contractor—liabilities £60,00.
The Paris papers say, that I is an aggressor, but will not to as an aggressor, but will not t interests require. The assur-quently that he had no design public, and the perfidy which completely at the mercy of the papers published abroad will France. The liberty of the constant reports of a minister.

The Queen is rapidly rec-wound, and has daily receive-all classes of her subjects, incl-body of the assassin was burn he used destroyed. Late accounts state that dre

de Verd Islands. We extract the following (
20th ult.—The news from Fr
our last. If there be any diff
the accounts we have seen po
war. We do not pretend to commence, but from the attit vernment towards Belgium as though one or other of these c bear the first brunt of battle. bear the first brunt of battle, especially the latter, already f a great and urgent necessity tionary hafred to foreign inte against the arbitary demands. M. de Salignac, the new Fredemanded that the Helvetic demanded that the Relyetic refugees, control or suppress other matters which the Swiss inclined to grant. In referen usurper, M. Furrer, the Press reported to have delivered his

usurper, M. Furrer, the Presire ported to have delivered his "It is evident that the f give unbrage to the French G in secret the idea of impositionation; but let it not be nor so divided among ourselve France ever attempt to touch radicals would vanish to give ready to defend them."

We do not know what m disagreeable condition of affibut events seem hurrying to a me diplomacy will be found average at leasth of time.

The Emperor of Russia h prevent his subjects from mulitary service. Sixteen hundarelves to avoid enrolment, b 1851.

UNITE It is feared that hostilitie again commenced.

Kessuth's receipts at Cinci