

AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY.

Where sixty-five years ago, Governor Philip looked upon a silent harbour from an open boat, Governor Fitzroy now dwells in a castellated structure, which cost about 60,000, with a tower seventy feet high, soaring stately above the wood and water of Farm Cove; and thence he looks out on a proud and stirring scene. On the north shore, across the harbour, lies St. Leonard's, a pleasant and wealthy suburb. On the water, instead of the black swans of the native solitude, are the black swans of commerce, a noble and numerous fleet, representing many nations, some under sail, some lying close against the rock-face of the natural wharf, with steamers continually coursing up and down. On the south shore stretches out the spacious city of Sydney, the boast and wonder of the colonial population, which even the newly arrived European readily pronounces worthy to be the young capital of the grand dominion lying around it. Covering the whole ridge first chosen, sweeping the valley, and climbing up another hill, with its George-street two and a quarter miles long, its 65,000 people, its thorough English look, its shops and gas-light, it is, altogether, so like a sea-port our own shores, that the traveller is almost sorry it does not look stranger; for, as to anything outlandish, he might as well have stayed at home. But, now and then, orange-trees blooming by a cottage, a flock of green parrots resting on a roof, the tattooed cheeks of a New Zealander, or the spindle-legs and matty hair of a black Australian, certify that it is England at the antipodes, and not England at home.

This city has its Legislature, possessed of the most important powers, even to the revision of the Constitution; its Corporation, with a Mayor, whose official salary is £800 a-year; and its University, of which the Senate consists of members of all the leading religious denominations. It has also its hospitals, and its poor; the latter accounted for chiefly by the frightful number of public-houses, the former, by a goodly, yet insufficient, number of churches of various persuasions. Few cities are so orderly at night notwithstanding the excesses of intoxication to which so many of its people are wretchedly addicted. Even after the great province of Victoria had been separated, the territory of which Sydney is the capital, is as large as ten Englands; with a thousand miles of sea-coast, rich in forests, mountains, plains, and table-lands, in pastures, crops, and mines; glittering with gold, studded with prosperous towns, resounding with the voice of industry and the bleating of innumerable flocks.—[London Quarterly Review.]

SAD ACCOUNTS FROM THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Private letters from the Ionian Islands inform us that Zante and Capalonia are in a most deplorable condition. The failure of the current crop for two successive years has cut off the only supply from which the inhabitants of those two Islands, in particular, derive their main support. The land owner and the labourer are both suffering under such a calamity; but it is in the latter that want with its attendant horrors, weighs heavily and is crushing them to death. Their circumscribed condition, in a physical as well as in a social sense, renders them helpless in their present misfortune.

Any work which could offer the scanty remuneration of twelve cents per day, would, under existing circumstances, be hailed by thousands as a most propitious and heaven-sent boon. But there are no factories to employ the cautious hand of the sturdy agriculturalist, and it must drop with weakness by his side until death relieves his sufferings. The relief also that might be obtained by spreading out, and thus rendering the intensity of suffering less observable, is rendered very difficult by the liquid element which locks them up in their native island. The Zantiotes in particular are well known throughout Greece as the most industrious, active, laborious and thrifty husbandmen of that part of the world, and yet even their doom seems almost inevitable, and starvation is already preying upon that hardy race. During last Autumn wild fruits and herbs growing in the fields constituted their food, but dreary Winter has deprived them of their miserable pittance.

The Ionian Government has offered to many a free passage to Corfu, where the olive crop promised well this year, and where they might find employment in helping their fellow-islanders to get in their crop. This measure will no doubt afford some relief, however small, to the sufferings of many. Hundreds have already availed themselves of it, and our correspondent tells us that the haggard features of hundreds of starving beings, of all ages and sexes, leaving their sunny island in search of bread, presented a picture which drew out tears from the eyes of all who witnessed it.

The disease will very probably continue for many years to come, and hence the fate of these poor children of the East promises to rival that of the Irish famine during the potato-rot.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT QUEBEC.—A telegraph despatch received at the News Room, states that the Parliament Buildings at Quebec were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire broke out between 3 and 4 o'clock in the south wing of the buildings, and continued raging with terrific fury until the whole block was entirely consumed. Very little was saved from the wing in which the fire originated, but it is said the greater part of the Library and many of the most valuable documents were rescued from other sections of the building. The suffer-

ings of the Fireman and Military were beyond all praise. It is probable, however, that if the communication between the different portions of the block had been cut off by means of iron doors, the whole building would not so easily or rapidly have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

It was impossible at the hour when the despatch was forwarded, the fire still raging, to give any minute particulars of the catastrophe, or a description of the scene. The spectacle was awfully grand, and was witnessed by a great number of people.

The destruction of the Legislative Hall is a loss which will be felt throughout Canada generally, but more particularly in Quebec.

A later account says that the fire was finally subdued without further damage. It is thought to have originated from one of the flues of the hot-air furnace. The building is said to be insured for £30,000 in offices in England.—New Brunswicker February 2

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, 9th Feb., 1854.

SWEARING IN OF THE MEMBERS.

The Commissioners.—The Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Capt. Rice and Hon. Edward Haythorne—appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to swear in the returned Members—having discharged that duty, the next business was

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

At 2h. 5m. p. m. the House was summoned to the Council Chamber, and being directed to return to their own Chamber, and elect a Speaker, they returned for that purpose accordingly.

JOHN McNEILL, Esq., Clerk, having taken the Chair—

Mr. MACAULAY rose, and moved that the Hon. John Jardine be elected Speaker.

Mr. MOONEY then rose and proposed Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. CLARK objected to Mr. Macaulay's motion, that the Hon. Mr. Jardine, being a member of the Government, was not (according to the principle recognised at the establishment of Responsible Government) eligible for the Speakership.

Mr. HAVILAND said, there could be found no statute, rule, or motion, by which such a principle was established. When Mr. Pope was Speaker, he was a member of the Government, and held various Government appointments besides. It was true, indeed, that a motion had once been submitted, although not carried, for the establishment of that principle; but beyond that, it had not been entertained by any previous Assembly.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—It was a principle recognised and established in the neighboring Provinces and in the mother country. When was it ever known, in the mother country, that a Collector of Excise was proposed as a fit and proper person to fill the Speaker's chair, in the House of Commons? In Nova Scotia, when a gentleman holding such an office was proposed to be elected Speaker of the Assembly, he himself declared his ineligibility, as being an Executive Officer.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—He was aware that in some of the other Colonies, gentlemen filling certain important offices were held to be ineligible for the Speakership; and, to a certain extent, such objections might be very reasonable. He would not, therefore, in practice, support the motion of the hon. member for Georgetown, so far as to say, that the eligibility of members of the Government and holders of Government offices for the Speaker's chair should be recognised on all occasions. Reasonable objections would be listened to; but he was not aware of any statute, rule or practice against electing to the Chair of the Assembly any member so circumstanced with respect to office as the Hon. Doctor Jardine. It was not sufficient, to set his nomination aside, that any solitary member should declare him ineligible, unless his ineligibility were declared or established by some statute or rule. There was, in fact, no such statute or rule to restrain the House in their election of a Speaker; and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, he maintained, was then quite eligible for the Speaker's Chair as any other member of the Assembly.

Mr. WHELAN.—He thought the inclinations of the hon. gentleman proposed ought to have been previously ascertained. That was the course pursued with respect to himself, when it had been intended to put him in nomination for the Chair. The House would, surely, not think of compelling any member to accept of the Speakership against his will.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—On the establishment of Responsible Government, it was an understanding with a large majority of the Assembly at that time, that the member filling the Speaker's Chair should hold no government office; and with respect to Mr. Ray, the Speaker of the last House, that understanding was acted upon. If Mr. Palmer, however, would fairly state his real reasons for supporting the motion of the hon. member for Georgetown, it would, he apprehended, be found to be his desire to deprive his (Hon. Mr. W's) side of a vote on the floor of the House. ("Hear!" from Mr. Mooney.)

Mr. MACAULAY.—A member of the Government proposed to me that I should aspire to the Speakership; ("Hear!" from Hon. Mr. Palmer) but I declined, alleging as my reason for so doing, that I was not sufficiently acquainted with parliamentary rules and proceedings to be able properly to discharge the duties of the office; at the same time observing that I thought the Hon. Doctor Jardine, as the oldest member of the Assembly, would be the most suitable member for the appointment. No member, however, in my opinion should be excused, if the choice of the House.

Mr. MOONEY.—The signs of the times appear to be strange and ominous. When crossing the Square in the morning he observed the Colonial Building to be white and dripping. He took it for a bad omen, and said the Building itself was lamenting the downfall of ministerialism. (Much laughing) What would follow he knew not; but it was certainly strange to find an hon. member opposing the elevation of his colleague to the Speaker's Chair. And still stranger was it to hear that the Government had applied to the hon. member, Mr. Macaulay, to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Speakership. If they had done so, it was a mean and contemptible shuffle. What was a representative of the rotten borough of Georgetown, to be appointed the mouth-piece of the people of Prince Edward Island!

Mr. HAVILAND rose to order. He strongly condemned the language of the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) as highly indecorous and unparliamentary. It was not to be tolerated, as

grossly insulting to a most respectable constituency. He had hoped for better things—for some amendment in the tone and spirit of the debates of the House—he had hoped that members would speak and act as gentlemen; and he was extremely sorry to have to rise to order, on account of language so unwarrantable as that which had been used by the hon. member, at the very commencement of the Session.

Mr. MOONEY, then proceeded, and jocularly observed, that Mr. Longworth was, not only good-natured, but good-looking; and, as an old member, well acquainted with the usages of the House:—and, as he had told him, he would, therefore, if there was no chance of his being elected to the Speaker's Chair himself, cheerfully give his vote to place him there.

Mr. LONGWORTH.—If the Hon. Doctor Jardine be elected Speaker, he knows the conditions; and he will not be prepared to comply with them. He will not think of holding any office incompatible with his occupancy of the Speaker's Chair.

Mr. CLARK.—If the Hon. Mr. Jardine be willing, on his election to the Chair, to vacate his present appointment, I am quite willing that he shall be Speaker; but not otherwise.

Hon. Mr. LOSE was of the same opinion as the hon. member who had spoken last. To elect to the Speaker's Chair a member who besides being one of the Executive Council, held an office of emolument under the Government, was a violation of a principle of the Constitution which had lately been happily established. When Responsible Government was established, it was clearly understood, as one principle of it, that the Speaker of the Assembly should neither hold any Government office, nor act for one. It was measure and system they were called upon to support, not men. They had heard, it was true, a great deal about a change of Government; but what over a majority in the Assembly opposed, or Responsible System might effect, or seek to effect, he was quite certain that so long as the establishment of the Responsible System was instrumental in the establishment of the Responsible System were left on the floor of the House, he would adhere to its principles, and would, on all proper occasions, endeavor to support them. As for the Hon. Mr. Jardine, he was of those who had consistently labored for the Responsible System, and he would, as such, be entitled to the Speakership, if he were not only as well disposed to the honor proposed to be conferred upon him, as the salary of £60 attached to it, but he was equally deserving of it were the salary £100. (Cries of Question?) He hoped the hon. gentleman would rise and avow his own intentions with respect to his nomination for the Chair.

Mr. HAVILAND. No! He can't. (Cries of "Spoken!")

Mr. CONROY.—The Speaker of the House of Commons, it is well known, is ex-officio, a member of the Privy Council. He might attend if he chose; but it is true he is never summoned. And, if we want a precedent here, do we not all know that when Mr. Pope was Speaker, he held nearly all the offices of the County. He was a member of the Government, Collector of Excise, &c., &c. (Cries of "Question!")

Mr. FAY.—It would be unbecomingly to force the appointment upon any hon. member against his will. Unless they were satisfied that the Hon. Mr. Jardine was anxious or willing to fill the Chair, the motion, he thought, ought not to be pressed.

The question was then put; and the House divided.

Nays.—Mr. Wightman, Mr. McGill, Hon. E. Whelan, Mr. Clark, Mr. Fraser, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Davies, Mr. Mooney, Hon. Mr. Warburton—9.

Yeas.—Mr. Palmer, Mr. Douce, Mr. Conroy, Mr. Yao, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Macgowan, Mr. MacEachern, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Beer, Mr. Goff—13.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. MOONEY.—Mr. Clerk, will it not be necessary to have the Sergeant at Arms lay violent hands upon the Speaker elect and force him to take the chair. We all know that one man may lead a horse to the well, but twenty cannot compel him to drink.

Hon. Mr. JARDINE.—If the House insist, I will comply.

The House adhering to the motion just carried, the hon. gentleman on being invited to do so, advanced to the Chair; and, having acceded a couple of steps, he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in a short but appropriate speech. He then took the Chair as Speaker of the House, and having done so, stated his resignation his seat in the Executive Council, as he meant not to be the Speaker of a party, but of the whole House.

RETURN OF WRIT FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, holding in his hand the Return of the Writ for the First District of Queen's County, moved that the same be received and read.

Mr. PALMER.—He would wish to know how that Writ was brought under the notice of the House.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—As a member of the Government, I bring it before the House.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—He would like the Hon. Colonial Secretary to explain a little further, and say for what purpose he brought it before the House.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—That action may be taken upon it certainly.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—In the case of a disputed return before the House, it must be asked for by the House; and all matters connected with it can only properly be investigated by the House in a Committee of Privileges. The Hon. Colonial Secretary says that, as a member of the Government, he brings the Return of the Writ for the 1st District of Queen's County, under the notice of the House, and to the end that they may take action thereon. By his explanation, were they to understand that his action for the reception and reading of that Return, was to be considered as a Message from the Government directing the House to go into a Committee of Privileges thereon.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—He was well aware that all matters connected with Elections could be taken into consideration, by the House, only in a Committee of Privileges; and, if the hon. member for Charlottetown had had a little patience, he would have found that the only object he (the Hon. Colonial Secretary) had in view, in making his motion, was that the Return in question should come under the consideration of the House in a Committee of Privileges. The Return was, in truth, a most extraordinary one; but at that time, he would forbear further comment upon its irregularity.

Mr. LONGWORTH.—That observation itself amounted almost to a breach of the privileges of the House. (Hear! from Doctor Conroy.) It surely required only a little reflection, on the part of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, to convince him of the impropriety of his motion, and to induce him to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—The Return was unprecedented and so irregular, that His Excellency, in his Speech, had justly spoken of it as one of an extraordinary character.

Doctor Conroy.—That remark of His Excellency's amounted to a breach of the privileges of the Assembly, on his part.

Mr. MACAULAY.—That might be considered when the House should be in Committee on the reply to his Excellency's Speech. It would be irregular to take notice of it before.

Doctor Conroy.—If any gentleman has been unduly returned to this House, by a Sheriff, it is for the constituents injured by such return to come before this House; and, stating their grievance, to seek redress at our hands. None but those who have been properly sent to the Assembly, should be allowed to speak, or be heard in it. The Assembly was not to be dictated by Government. The members were the representatives of the people; and to them were they responsible. They were not like a chain dangling from the neck of the Crown; and, when the Crown presumed to send them messages affecting their long established and known privileges, it was a descent from its due position by the Crown, and a direct innovation of the rights of the people. If constituents were aggrieved, let them, in the name of the people, apply to the House for redress, and it would undoubtedly be extended to them. The bare mention of the Sovereign's name, in the House of Commons, was, in some cases, held to be a breach of the privileges of the Commons—Hansard much more than anything affecting their privileges, approaching to the nature of a message from the Crown! He was a loyal subject of the Crown; but, in the Assembly, it would ever be his care and aim to manifest his allegiance to his people, and not to his sovereign.

Mr. MOONEY.—He was not at all disposed to give the learned Doctor credit for his boasted patriotism. When he called to mind the conduct of the learned and honorable member, in the Session of 1848, when he was so anxious to get the House of Commons, he (Mr. M.) could not but much regret his allegiance to the people, in regard for their rights. Then (in 1848) so fully bent he was on the exclusion of Mr. Coles, that, even after a Committee of seven members had been appointed to prepare the draft of an Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, nothing would satisfy him but the House's going immediately into a Committee of Privileges, in the hope that, by their determination, he might effect his object, to the prejudice, not only of Mr. Coles, but of Mr. Coles's constituents. So great then was his regard for the rights of the people and the privileges of their parliamentary representation, that he desired, if the House asserted their power, they would cause Mr. Coles to stand outside of the Bar in his shirt sleeves, and quoted May on Parliament in support of the views expressed by himself! And was it he who would, if he had proceeded in so arbitrary a manner towards a representative of the people, who then loudly deprecated their being trampled upon!

Mr. DAVIES.—It had been asserted, by hon. members, that the presenting of the Return to the House by a member of the Government, was a breach of the privileges of the House; and that they ought to enquire touching the Return, before they allowed it to be brought under their notice. But he would like to know how it could possibly be a breach of the privileges of the House for the Government, when acquainted with what they believe to be an infringement of the elective privileges of the people, to seek to lay before the House any document, by a due examination and consideration of which, the House might be enabled justly to determine whether any such infringement had been made or not.

Mr. WIGHTMAN.—The course taken by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary was unusual and irregular. If parties were aggrieved by the Return, he had left it to the House to say whether the Return shall be received and read or not.

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boah of the Government, to lay that Return, unaltered by the House, upon the Table! Did it concern the rights of the Sovereign or the rights of the people? It would be a new and bold, if not a daring, attempt to touch the validity of elections or legality of returns, were to originate with the Government. If the Government were so greatly ignorant as not to know it, they ought to be told, that in all cases of disputed returns, it rested with the people who believed themselves wronged, or with the Candidate who conceived his rights to have been returned, to bring their or his grievance before the House, by Petition; and, then, the House, in a manner of proceeding to enquire into the facts of the case, with a view to a just and constitutional decision thereof, would rest entirely with the House. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary was, certainly, either utterly ignorant of the rights of the people, or totally disregarding of them. For the course adopted by him, as a member of the Government, there was not a single precedent to be found, even in the days of terror and arbitrary rule. He (Hon. Mr. Palmer), hoped it would now be seen, by the people, who sat in the Assembly to protect their rights, and who, on the contrary, to subvert them, for the promotion of their private ends. If the electors had been improperly dealt with, and came before the House with a Petition, or if the disappointed candidate should pursue the course which other disappointed candidates had taken before him, the proper mode of proceeding would be adopted by the House, and the whole question dealt with, irrespective of Government dictation. He deeply regretted that His Excellency should be surrounded by men so grossly ignorant of the rights of the people, or so totally disregarding of them, as were his present advisers. It was indeed deeply to be lamented that any one to whom was entrusted the discharge of the duties of so high and responsible a situation should be, in any way, influenced by the counsels of men so ignorant or so unscrupulous. Should the time arrive when the Return should be wanted by the House, they would ask for it by a Message to His Excellency. (To be continued.)

NOTICE ON THE ORDER BOOK.

Saturday 11th, Feb.—Mr. WHELAN will, on Monday next, move for leave to present a Petition from the Hon. Gen. Coles, complaining of the Return made by the High Sheriff of Queen's County to the Writ of Election for the First District of that County, and praying that the House will revise the proceedings of the said Election, so that justice may be done to Petitioners in the premises.

The following Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has recently been put in circulation, to counteract the effects of a certain Petition emanating from the extreme partisans of the Government:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We the undersigned Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, being deeply interested in its present and future welfare, have ascertained that a Memorial to Your Excellency is in course of Signature, wherein it is asserted, that there is "a disposition on the part of a majority of the present House of Assembly to overturn the Constitution, established under Your Excellency's auspices, and to introduce or re-establish a form of Government not congenial to the wishes, and destructive," as the memorialists allege, "of the best interests of a majority of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island;" and "earnestly beseeching Your Excellency, that you will not admit of any change being effected in the Constitution of the Country, nor yield to any vote of a Majority of the Assembly which may have a tendency to alter the political complexion, and introduce different principles into Your Excellency's Government, from those by which it is at present influenced, without first affording to the Memorialists an opportunity, by means of another General Election, of rectifying the errors of the past, and deciding on the merits of the Party seeking to change Your Excellency's Government."

We feel assured, that the Majority of the House of Assembly, in their Address to Your Excellency on the 30th September last, contemplates no other or further change in the existing system of Responsible Government, than that which is opposed to a particular class of Salaried Officers being allowed to exercise Legislative, Administrative and Executive powers; and in reply thereto that Address, Your Excellency was pleased to express your determination "to discountenance uncalled for agitation on any subject from any source it may emanate."

We beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that the Memorial to which we have referred, has emanated from the Office of the Queen's Printer of this Colony, and by that Individual, and by certain Members of Your Excellency's Government numerous printed copies have been distributed through the Colony for Signature; and although it may be difficult for these parties to disguise from Your Excellency the personal objects they have in view in their endeavours to procure a dissolution of the House of Assembly, we conceive that many persons have been unwittingly seduced into lending their names to the said Memorial, under persuasions that public rights and privileges will be endangered by the course of policy, which it is alleged, will be pursued by the majority of the new House of Assembly, in matters affecting the Constitution of the Colony.

We are by no means insensible to the extension of liberty conferred on the people of this Colony by the establishment of Responsible Government, nor have we heard, nor have we any reason to believe that it is the intention of the majority of the present House of Assembly, "to overturn the Constitution established under Your Excellency's auspices, or to introduce or re-establish a form of Government, not congenial to the wishes or destructive of the best interests of a majority of the Inhabitants of this Colony." We are decidedly favourable to that system of Government which renders the Executive responsible to the Representatives of the People; but we are of opinion, that in order to give due and proper effect to the system of Responsible Government, it is necessary that the Representatives of the people should not be tempted to sacrifice the interests of the Country to their

own personal benefit, or by dividing amongst themselves the Offices of trust and thereby too often prostituting Executive powers and purposes calculated to be in office, instead of directing exclusively to the first welfare.

We believe Your Excellency well acquainted with the responsible Government, ordinary and unconstitutional memorialists to control majority of a newly elected assembly, or to deprive opportunity of carrying out the established system of Government, in such will prove most conducive to the interests of the Inhabitants of this Colony.

With full reliance on the justice of Your Excellency's Government, we respectfully request that you will decline to receive the Memorialists to the House of Assembly.

[Of Memorial to Sir A. D'Almeida the recently elected Lieut. Governor.]

We humbly desire to express to Your Excellency, as the Representative of the Sovereign in this Colony, our warmest attachment to the Government, in such will prove most conducive to the interests of the Inhabitants of this Colony.

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With full reliance on the justice of Your Excellency's Government, we respectfully request that you will decline to receive the Memorialists to the House of Assembly.

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own personal benefit, or by dividing amongst themselves the Offices of trust and thereby too often prostituting Executive powers and purposes calculated to be in office, instead of directing exclusively to the first welfare.

We believe Your Excellency well acquainted with the responsible Government, ordinary and unconstitutional memorialists to control majority of a newly elected assembly, or to deprive opportunity of carrying out the established system of Government, in such will prove most conducive to the interests of the Inhabitants of this Colony.

With full reliance on the justice of Your Excellency's Government, we respectfully request that you will decline to receive the Memorialists to the House of Assembly.

[Of Memorial to Sir A. D'Almeida the recently elected Lieut. Governor.]

We humbly desire to express to Your Excellency, as the Representative of the Sovereign in this Colony, our warmest attachment to the Government, in such will prove most conducive to the interests of the Inhabitants of this Colony.

With full reliance on the justice of Your Excellency's Government, we respectfully request that you will decline to receive the Memorialists to the House of Assembly.

[Of Memorial to Sir A. D'Almeida the recently elected Lieut. Governor.]

We humbly desire to express to Your Excellency, as the Representative of the Sovereign in this Colony, our warmest attachment to the Government, in such will prove most conducive to the interests of the Inhabitants of this Colony.</

own personal benefit and aggrandizement, by dividing amongst themselves the principal offices of trust and emolument, and thereby too often prostituting the Legislative and Executive powers entrusted to them, to purposes calculated to maintain themselves in office, instead of directing their attention exclusively to the furtherance of the public welfare.

We believe Your Excellency to be too well acquainted with the principles of a Responsible Government, to yield to the extraordinary and unconstitutional attempt of the memorialists to control the opinions of the majority of a newly elected House of Assembly, or to deprive that majority of the opportunity of carrying out, in all its integrity, the established system of Responsible Government, in such form and manner as will prove most conducive to the general interests of the Inhabitants of the Colony.

With full reliance on the knowledge possessed by Your Excellency on matters affecting the constitutional privileges of the Representatives of the people, we humbly and respectfully request that your Excellency will decline to accede to the prayer of the Memorialists to Dissolve the present House of Assembly.

(Copy)

[Of Memorial to Sir Alexander Bannerman, to Dissolve the recently elected House of Assembly.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We humbly desire to convey to Your Excellency, as the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign in this Colony, an assurance of our continued attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government.

This feeling of loyalty and attachment is deepened and strengthened by the reflection, that on Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of this Colony, the principle of Executive Responsibility was conceded to the Inhabitants of this section of the Queen's dominions.

For nearly three years that principle has been in operation, and the many important measures of reform of which it has been the precursor, have been productive, as was anticipated, of great advantages to the people of this Island.

Your Memorialists regret to perceive a disposition on the part of a majority of the present House of Assembly, now about to be convened, as was evinced by their Address to Your Excellency, dated the 30th of September, praying for an early call of the Legislature,—to overturn the Constitution established under Your Excellency's auspices, and to introduce or re-establish a form of Government, not congenial to the wishes, and destructive, as your Memorialists believe, of the best interests of a majority of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

We humbly beg to assure Your Excellency, that, holding opinions, as we believe we do, in accordance with a very large majority of the people of this Island, our feelings and opinions are not represented by the fifteen gentlemen who signed the Address to Your Excellency, dated the 30th of September, assuming to be Representatives of the people,—some of those gentlemen having been elected, as your Memorialists understand, in consideration of their promises to support the Government, as now established, and to concur to us and our posterity the continuance of Responsible Government in all its integrity.

We therefore earnestly beseech Your Excellency that you will not admit of any change being effected in the Constitution of the Colony, nor yield to any vote of a majority of the Assembly, which may have a tendency to alter the political complexion, and introduce different principles into Your Excellency's Government, from those which it is at present influenced, without first affording to your Memorialists, an opportunity, by means of another General Election, of rectifying the errors of the past, and deciding on the merits of the Party seeking to change Your Excellency's Government.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, February 11, 1854.

The Speech from the Throne, on Thursday, was one of the longest that we ever remember to have heard delivered on a similar occasion. It comprises, however, but four topics,—on each of which we shall offer a few remarks. Since the introduction of Responsible Government, the Speech at the opening of the Session has always been considered by us as emanating from the Executive Council; and we shall always continue so to treat it, not holding the Governor for the time being in any way personally responsible for the incoherence of the statements or opinions which may be therein promulgated.

The allusion to the Resignation presented during the vacancy by a majority of the newly elected members, for the purpose of having the Legislature convened on an early day, we think, in bad taste; as a similar had been previously given to the requisitionists, which was matter of public notoriety, and any further mention of it was therefore superfluous; and we should not be it by an unworthy of further comment, were it not for the extraordinary, and, in our opinion, totally incorrect assertion that is therein contained. In this part of the Speech, the Lieut. Governor is made to say, that his reason for not acceding to that request was "that such a departure from the usual course would have been construed into an admission on his part that evils had arisen demanding an immediate change,—for one of your own statutes, passed six years ago, is in force (as it was at the time of the Election) defining what are Departmental Offices." Now, we deny that any definition of what are and what are not departmental offices can be gathered from that statute, which was passed to prevent offices of emolument being distributed by the Government, among members of the House of Assembly, thereby diverting their allegiance from their constituents, and making them subservient to the Crown to the prejudice of the people. A wholesome and constitutional jealousy, and well calculated to keep the Representatives of the People in continual mind whose servants they are and whose interests they are bound to keep constantly in view. The circumstance of the statute having been passed six years ago—three years before the system of governing by Heads of Departments holding seats in the Lower House of Assembly, and therefore responsible to the people, was thought of, is conclusive upon this point.

That the present administrators of the Government are not understood why the Council should be excluded from participating, as they have hitherto done, in a share of the "salaries" or departmental offices of the Government," is not at all to be wondered at, for their whole conduct from the beginning shows that they have been totally ignorant of the principles of Responsible or Self Government, and of the prin-

tion by which such principles are to be constitutionally carried out: the answer, however, may be given in a very few words, and it is this: Because the members of the Legislative Council hold their seats "at the pleasure of the Crown," and are not responsible to the people. That the Colony has been for the last three years prospering, and therefore tranquil and contented, is a circumstance which we should rather attribute to the merciful dispensations of an indulgent Providence than to the firm Government and will which we live,—for let us merit be what it will, it has not, we presume, the power of controlling the elements and of conferring good seasons and plentiful harvests. When the learned Judge, alluded to, described the Education Bill as "the wisest, the noblest and the best that ever graced the Statute Book," it was clearly evident to all who heard him that he had never read it, and meant rather to eulogize the principle of Free Education in connection with the teaching of Agricultural Chemistry in District Schools—a matter upon which the Act is wholly silent. We have, as yet, no reason to doubt Mr. Stark's competency, and can only wonder why his name was introduced into the Speech at all; his semi-annual reports and suggestions of improvement, and his lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, will best show whether any great benefit will result from his labors as a Visitor of Schools.

The allusion to the Sheriff's Return to the writ of election for the first district of Queen's County, is unconstitutional, indelicate and uncalled for; nor is it at all extenuated by the admission, that "its legality is a matter entirely for you to decide"—but it is of a piece with the ignorance displayed by the Colonial Secretary, on his return to the House of Assembly, in moving for leave to lay before the House the Writ of Election for the 1st District of Queen's County; and the former was intended, we suppose, to pave the way for the latter. This unconstitutional interference of the Crown with the privileges of the Assembly has, we are happy to see, been met in a proper and becoming spirit by the firm, yet temperate resolution proposed by Mr. Palmer, and adopted by the House.

All the imposing—or meant to be imposing—array of figures with respect to the flourishing condition of the Revenue, is totally out of place. It is the business of the mover of the Address in answer to the Speech to enter upon the details illustrative of the facts alluded to in the latter; and this is the difference which has been often remarked between the Speech from the Throne by the British Sovereign, and the Message of the President of the United States,—the former being compared to the notes of a speech, or the heads of a discourse, the latter to the discourse itself. The rest of the Speech we have no great fault to find with. The question as to the duty on the export of juniper knees had better have been the subject of a message; and the paragraph respecting the fishery reserves need not to have been so long as it is. In conclusion, we have only to say, that we think the Speech was not so much intended for those within the walls of the Colonial Building as for those without, and more especially for those in the more remote districts of the country, where a coloring may be given to it suitable to the views of the now confessed minority.

In future, we trust that Speeches on the Lieut. Governor's hands will be constructed on the model of those of the Crown above alluded to, and that each paragraph will be so framed that a distinct mention of concurrence or the reverse may be given to it in the Address of the House. If that Address is an echo of the Speech, the party in power will still retain the administration of affairs; on the contrary, if amendments are proposed and carried, the fact will be a signal to them to tender their resignations with as little delay as possible.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR: On the first day of the present Session of the Assembly, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary—a Member of the House and a Member of the Government—by command of His Excellency, offered, in his place, to lay on the table of the House of Assembly the Writ of Election for the First District of Queen's County. His object in doing so was too obvious to mislead, or, even to be positively denied by himself: it was to lead the House into a contest on the Sheriff's Return in favor of Mr. Beer, and to give Mr. Coles the benefit of trying the legality of that Return, without petitioning the House, as the law requires he should. The House of Assembly immediately perceived the object, and by a spirited Resolution—which it is to be hoped will ever be upheld as a record of their wisdom and independence—and passed after the utmost opposition which the members of the Government could offer to it, refused to receive a message of such an unconstitutional and dangerous character. Could a vote of want of confidence in, or a censure on the Government be passed in stronger terms? What!—refuse to receive a message from the Government, manage all the efforts of the Legislature to force it upon the House? Just so. From the moment that vote was passed, no man, however coarse his sense of honor, can deny that the Government were placed in a position humiliating beyond any other instance that can be referred to in this, or any other Colony.

And yet, Sir, that Government still cling to office! How many hours, I would ask, would a British Ministry remain in office if the House of Commons rejected a message which that Ministry had advised Her Majesty to send down to it? It is no less than a Colonial disgrace, that there should be found in the Island any number of public men who could for one hour submit to such degrading meanness. Their conduct to the Queen's Representative is unpardonable. What a predicament to have been the means of placing him in! Are they going to wait till His Excellency says to them, "Gentlemen, you have rendered yourselves objects of public contempt and distrust, and if you don't immediately retire from my Council you will render me so too." This, no doubt, is the signal they are waiting for, and the only language such men can utter. The Hon. John Jardine, much to his credit, has resigned—happy, no doubt, in embracing such an honorable opportunity of "coming out from among them," as that of accepting the Speaker's chair. It is believed, however, that he would have done so in any event, and the general course of his political life justifies the opinion. The lingering fragments of the Government will now grasp at the straw which they see in the shape of filling up his vacancy. Will the Governor do so? Will he appoint one from the House of Assembly—whom, say the Responsible, there should some day be appointed one from the minority? Poor Responsible!—what wide mouths and throats they require, to enable them to swallow, wholesale, their own rules, or what they would call their principles.

Your obedient Servant,
JAMES MORRIS.
Feb. 10, 1854.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ISLANDER AND HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN: On Wednesday last, the 8th February, instant, being Small Debt Court day at St. Elizabeth's, a Mr. John Adams, of Lot 18, in Prince County, whilst at New Hotel, produced a Letter, in the presence of several persons, and alleged it to have been written to him by His Excellency Sir Alex. Bannerman, requesting his (Adams) influence to obtain Signatures to the Petition for the Dissolution of the Assembly. It having come to my knowledge that His Excellency's name had been used for the same purpose in various other sections of the Island, this morning deemed it my duty to wait upon His Excellency and acquaint him with what Mr. Adams had publicly stated, when His Excellency positively denied his having, at any time, authorized his name or influence to be used in obtaining signatures to the Petition praying for a Dissolution of the Assembly; and further declared that Mr. Adams' statement was "a gross falsehood," as he had never written a letter to Mr. Adams upon any subject.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.
T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Feb. 10, 1854.

His Excellency has also been pleased to order the name of David Irving, Esquire, Cherry Valley, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County.

DECEASED. On the 2d of January, by the Rev. W. Stewart, at Georgetown, Mr. John Levers, to Miss Margaret Peters. By the same, on the 24th ult., at the Parish Church, Georgetown, Mr. George R. Mollish, to Miss Christy Ann Robertson.

DIED. At Charlottetown, on the 27th January, Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Alexander McDonald, aged three years and six months. At New York city, 28th January ult., of Cholera, Mr. George William Hill, in the 25th year of his age. The deceased was son of Mr. Geo. Hill, of this town.

Legislative Council Chamber, Thursday, 9th February, 1854. RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House, be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the Public, viz:—

"That no Bill, Petition, or other proceeding, intended to be presented to the House of Assembly, be admitted by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DESBRISAY, Clerk Legislative Council.

COMMISSARIAT. DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G. Commissariat, F. E. Island, 23d Nov., 1853.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby requests all persons who have Accounts against him, to furnish the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to him, are requested to discharge their respective amounts before the 25th inst., as on that day, he intends placing all his Accounts, Notes, &c., in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

J. WEATHERS, Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber is now receiving, per "St. Helena" and "Helen" from Liverpool, 100 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and coming seasons, which, having been personally selected from some of the first Houses in England and Glasgow, he is enabled to offer to his customers at extremely low prices for prompt payment. THE STOCK comprises:—

- 100 Cases Ready Made Clothing, 50 Hats and Caps, 8 do Dress Materials, 5 do Haberdashery, 20 do Laces and Millinery, 1 do Gloves, 2 do Silks, Ribbons and Velvets, 1 do Jewellery, 2 do Fans, 20 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 5 Bales Cloths, 5 Bales grey and white Calicoes, 5 do Linen Drapery, 40 Carpets and Floorcloths, 10 do Paper Hangings, 20 Chests Tea, 25 Packages Groceries, 40 do Hardware and Ironmongery.

DANIEL DAVIES, Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1853.

Carpenters' Tools. JUST received per Schooner "Fanny," an assortment of the above, among which are:—1. & H. Sorby's Cast Steel Socket, Morrice and Firmer CHISELS and GOUGES, 2 do single and double PLANE IRONS, Jack, Squaring and Trying PLANES, Grecian and Quirk U. G. Grecian Oval, Rabbit, Match, Hollows and Round, Beed and other Moulding PLANES, Gages and Tryer Oil Stump and Mill SAWS, Crowbar, Hand, Trench and Mill SAWS, Smith's and Carpenters' Files, &c. Cheap for cash, at the Store of

QUEEN STREET, JAN. 26, 1854. DANIEL DANIES.

FALL ARRIVALS. THE Subscriber has received, on Consignment, per schooner Mary Anne and Beulah, from BOSTON, a quantity of GOODS, which he offers for Sale at his Store, Queen Street, consisting in part of—100 pieces grey, white and printed Cottons, beige of striped Shirtings, Denims and Bed-ticks, Furnace Cottons, window blinds, Handkerchiefs, satinetts and deskings, vestings, shawls, table cloths, &c.

Also, 50 chests, half-cases and 15 lbs. boxes Congo TEA, Three Rivers, India, Monrovia, Molasses, boxes Raisins, Dried Figs, Dried Java Apples, dozens Buckets, Brooms, nests Tea, Pilot Bread, barrels Fish, Tur, and Raisins, Franklin and other STOVES, rooms writing and wrapping Paper, case and wood-cutting Chests, a variety of Brass Clocks, Brass Boots and shoes, 50 gross Matches, 50 boxes Soap, &c.

October 21. JAMES MORRIS.

Glasgow & Manchester House. RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also, PICKLED HERRINGS, ANKAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE, Choice superior fine TEA, &c. &c.

For Sale or to Let, A FARM on the Ferry's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 35 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

DAVID WILSON, No. 2, Richmond Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 25, 1853.

FOR SALE. 200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51 having a front of 20 Chas on Montague River.

200 Acres on Lot No. 8, embracing the West Point of the Island. 100 Acres on Township No. 52. Pasture Lot No. 155 in the Royalty of Georgetown and Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

To be Sold, BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. LAURE, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:—

TOWN LOTS Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown containing nearly two Acres of Land, fronting on Rockford Square, tastefully laid out with ornamental, fruit trees, and Garden; it contains also the Family Residence, out houses of the deceased, of the most commodious description.

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, in lots to suit purchasers.

Town Lot No. 64, in the Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice.

Common Lots 12 and 13, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers.

Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of an approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers.

PASTURE LOT No. 564, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres.

Also—FEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

For further particulars, apply to W. FORGAN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at PICTON, to J. HAMILTON LANE, the Acting Executor of, and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel LAURE.

Charlottetown, 26th October, 1853.

FARM FOR SALE. TO be sold by private sale, the Leasehold for 2999 years, containing 50 1/2 acres of Land, with the buildings thereon. About 40 acres are clear. There is a good pump at the door of the Dwelling House. The Farm is situated about 10 miles from Charlottetown, on the Tryon Road, and known as the SUN LANE, for the last 18 years. Half the purchase money can remain on the Premises. For further particulars apply to Mrs. WILSON, or to HERBERT PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown.

Lot 31, West River, June 27, 1853. House in Kent Street. THE subscriber offers for sale, or to let, the dwelling House in Kent Street, adjoining his own residence. It contains a large Store, and good frost-proof Cellar, and six good Rooms. There is also a Stable for eight Horses, and new Well of Water in the yard. It will be let altogether or in two parts. On £200 being paid down, the remainder could be on mortgage for four or five years.

JOHN BREEN, June 15th 1853.

FOR SALE. THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE, June 8.

Cottage to Let. TO LET, the Cottage immediately above Apothecaries' Hall, fronting on Queen Street. Immediate possession given.

Also, the Store and Counting House adjoining Apothecaries' Hall, Cellar underneath, and Ware Room attached. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, October 12th, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE. THREE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Barn attached, which can annually Forty tons of Hay Goods, on Township No. 25, head of the Hillsborough River. For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON, Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

Freehold Farm for Sale or to Let. TO BE SOLD (or let for a short term of years) a FREEHOLD FARM situate at Mill Creek, on the North side of the Elliot or West River, about 4 1/2 miles from Town. There are 45 acres in cultivation, nearly the whole of which have been cleared within the last 10 years, have been regularly and well manured, and are now in good heart. Eight more acres are ready to stump. The House is on rising ground and has a commanding view of the River.

The Buildings consist of a large Barn, Mill, Stable, Sheep-house, Figgery, Coach-house and Granary; all of which have been erected within a few years. There is a Grist and Saw Mill adjoining the Farm, and an unlimited supply of Mould Mill can be had from the River opposite.

Part of the purchase money can remain on security, and the Stock and Crop taken at a valuation, if required. For particulars enquire of NICHOLAS BROWN, January 27, 1854. 41107

AMERICAN HOUSE! THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public in general for past favors, respectfully intimates that he has REMOVED from his Old Stand on Queen Street, to his NEW BRICK HOUSE, corner of Kent and Great George Streets, where he will be happy to receive his old customers and friends.

Jan. 20, 1854. 61108 JOHN GIBSON.

Apples, Onions & Stoves. JUST ARRIVED per Sch. Elizabeth, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber—Barrels Apples and Onions, Cooking Stoves, Patent Grates, Air-tight & Cannon Stoves; &c.

Also—For sale at the yard of the subscriber, 100 cords Rock maple & Birch fire wood, 20,000 feet Scantling. W. B. DAWSON, Nov. 7, 1853.

APPRENTICE WANTED. A SMART BOY, of about 12 or 14 years of age, with a good English Education. Apply at this Office.

ANANIAS MANSON, Cadogan, Feb. 1, 1854.

AUCTIONS. BY JAMES MORRIS.

AT Mount Street Farm, Head of the Hillsborough River, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next, at 12 o'clock a large quantity of MARSH HAY, well saved, will be sold at Public Auction. Also, on the same day, three or four COWS and four Farming Implements, will be offered to Sale. A credit of three months for sums over £25 10s. upon approved notes. Feb. 4, 1854.

(For the benefit of all Concerned.) Underwriter's Sale, Without reserve, by order of ANDREW MITCHELL, Esquire, Agent of the Underwriters.

WILL be offered unreservedly for sale by Auction, on Tuesday, the 21st February instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the store of Mr. John N'Elie, French River, New London, the CARGO of the schooner "Margaret," wrecked at New London Cape, bearing an extensive assortment of Goods and Merchandise, viz:—

23 Bales, 1 Box, 2 Cases of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad cloths, Doanins, Melocins, Printed Cottons, Grey Cottons, Ticks, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, (silk and cotton), Threads, Fur Caps, and many other articles.

1 bale cotton warp, 11 chests tea, 20 sides sole leather, 2 sets lawes pipes, Half barrel comp. rings, 1 crate earthenware, 6 varnish brushes, 3 dozen corn brooms, 1 box pipes, 18 barrels corn meal, 10 boxes tobacco, 18 packages molasses, 20 rolls seats leather, 4 scappers, 3 boxes glass, 2 double blocks, 1 single do, 14 doz. buckets, 10 barrels bread, 144 bundles oaken, 900 bare iron from 1 to 1 1/2 inch, 3 casks of composition butt bolts, 2 cans oil, 2 bags sails, 1 box mitering, 5 reams wrapping paper, 1 ship carpenter's cramp, 5 cans cordage, 2 barrels pitch, 18 bags spikes, 28 kegs paint, 1 case varnishes, 1 box mitering, 1 box Ladew's bonnets, 25 boxes composition copper rods from 5-8 to 1 1/2 inch, 1 set patent Windlass complete, pall Wheel 24 inches.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. GEORGE ANDERSON, Auctioneer. New London, February 6, 1854.

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorized by Power of Attorney to collect the same. THOMAS ALLEY, Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1853.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. FOR SALE, the Property at present occupied by the Subscriber, at Hooper's Corner, Bedoues, consisting of a Dwelling House, Shop and Granary; also, a Shop occupied by a mechanic, with one acre of Land and Garden attached,—it is a good situation either for a Mechanic or a house for Public Accommodation. For particulars, apply to THOMAS DODD, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises. WILLIAM DODD, Jan. 25, 1854. 2mms

Crushed and Molat Sugars. SUPERIOR articles—For sale cheap for cash. A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. 1st—1m

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854. FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough boarding and shingling of the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BAZMAN, Charlottetown; or PATR. STEPHENS, Esq., Orwell. Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

1854—JANUARY—1854. THE Subscriber has just received the following DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SPICES, CONFECTIONARY & EARTHENWARE, which he offers cheap for Cash. A. G. SIMS, Queen Street. 1st—1m

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages! THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage. JOHN TODD, Green's Shore, Jan. 20, 1854.

NOTICE. THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Lawrence Sullivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof. WILLIAM FORGAN, 12th April, 1853.

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

JAMES N. HARRIS, HAS RECEIVED a large Additional Supply of STOVES, of various descriptions, which he offers at prices a small advance on prime cost. Charlottetown, Jan. 3, 1854. 1st—1m

STRAY HEIFER.—There is on the Subscriber's premises a Black Heifer, about three or four years old, with the end of both ears cut square. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. ARCHIBALD FORBES, Tryon Road, Let 27, Jan. 11, 1854.

STRAY HEIFER.—A red and white Heifer, with the top cut off the right ear, and a slit in the other, with one part cut off, has been on the Subscriber's premises during the last three months. The owner can have her, on proving property and paying expenses. ANANIAS MANSON, Cadogan, Feb. 1, 1854.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

ON the 11th of last April THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twelfth year, was enlarged to four columns, and to the size of the London Times...

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE entered on its thirteenth year on the 1st of September, 1858, and is published weekly...

THE TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a party organ...

Though never acting with any Abolition or other one-sided party, THE TRIBUNE is and must be the relentless foe of Human Slavery...

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