



COLONIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, March 21. QUALIFICATION OF THE HON. EMANUEL MACACHEAN.

Hon. Mr. MACALAY.—I am glad to hear the hon. member for the Third District of King's County (Hon. Mr. Whelan) by claim to the practice of forgery; for his doing so affords a proof, that he at least conceives it to be a virtue, the observance of which may as frequently protect one's self, as others, from the disgrace and mortification consequent upon exposure. He says that he has proceeded with reluctance towards Mr. Macachean, and whether he has done so or not, he is now, doubtless, convinced that it would have been wisdom in him to have done so. I cannot, indeed, say that I think his words quite consistent with the truth; but, at any rate, I will know that, in the newspaper conducted by his friends, there frequently, and totally at variance with facts and truth. He says he forbore to attack Mr. Macachean in any way, until provoked by Mr. Macachean's letter, published in "the Standard," in which he and one of his friends are styled a brace of scurrilous miscreants. How far this assertion accords with truth may, however, easily be seen by reference to late numbers of the Royal Gazette published by him, in which, in very unqualified language, Mr. Macachean and his colleagues are again and again accused, if I mistake not, of having procured most gross fraud upon their constituents. Such accusations do not, I think, look very much like forbearance, any more than the motion which has just been made by that immaculate patriot, William McGill, Esquire, who seems to be actually horrified by the mere idea that the floor of this House should be polluted by the foot of a man suspected of having a defective legal qualification, or rather of one, whom his enemies have falsely and wickedly accused of having no legal title to the property on which he has qualified,—property on which he has labored for the last thirty-five years, and of which he may fairly be said, he has been in full possession for that period of time. I regret exceedingly that the professions and acts of some hon. members should be so completely opposed to each other. In the minority, there are hon. members who take every opportunity to boast of the liberality of their sentiments; but sorry evidence indeed, does the present act of political persecution afford of the sincerity of their professions. Mr. McGill is bold enough to assert that Mr. Macachean is not possessed of a legal qualification; and yet, I believe, he moves the contrary to be the fact. On this morning, that I knew Mr. Macachean's qualification to be good. In persisting that it is bad, he has, in a manner, taken his wish for a fact, and acts as if he thought his doing so would actually convert it into a reality. Such proceedings, I say, must be quashed at once: the honor of this House and the interests of the country demand that their progress should be promptly arrested. The manner in which Mr. Macachean has been and is still persecuted, in his own District, by a portion of the public press, and in this House, is more than any man could endure. If any persecution be a manifestation of the spirit of liberalism, in what, I should like to know, does it differ from that of the most absolute tyranny? We behold in it as little liberality, generosity, integrity, and truth, as can be traced in the history of the most despotic government that has ever oppressed man. If Mr. Macachean be disposed to produce the Schedule of his qualification, of his own accord, he shall have my free consent to lay it upon the Table; but I will not consent by my vote, that he shall be required to do so, in obedience or submission to an act of political persecution, unless Mr. McGill shall, in the first place, give sufficient security for the payment of all expenses which the adoption of his motion, may occasion to Mr. Macachean and the public.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL. The hon. member for the Second District of Queen's County (Mr. Mooney) would seem to be frightened out of his propriety by a mere suggestion concerning the requirement of security, for expenses, from the accused, in this case. He appears to be quite unacquainted with the proposition. He has never till now heard of anything so monstrously absurd. His memory, it must be admitted, is a very costly one, when he pleases that it shall be so; but he is not, I am sorry to say, always so honest, as to confess its retention of matters and facts which would, if admitted, tell against the views which he is disposed to uphold; nor yet so ready to refer to the Journals when their records are likely to tell against him. Since his memory, however, appears just now to have failed him, I will endeavor to refresh it. When I called in question the validity of the qualification of a certain member of this House, in 1850, how was I treated? Let me ask, by the party then in the majority? Before I was permitted to attempt to make good, by proof, my declaration that that member had no legal qualification, I was obliged to give security for the payment of all expenses, public, as well as private, which might be consequent upon the enquiry, should I fail to prove that his qualification was bad. Did Mr. Mooney then object to the requirement of security, as an unprecedented act, or as an unreasonable obstacle thrown in the way to the attainment of justice? No, indeed; for it was then the interests of his friends in the House, that he should not. On the contrary, he earnestly united with those individuals of his party, who were naturally more tyrannical than himself; and, in conjunction with them, threw the most unjustifiable impediments in the way, to prevent or stop an investigation, which justice to the public, and regard for the honor of the Assembly alike imperatively demanded. The tyranny which, on that occasion, was exercised towards me, by the party then in the majority, was indeed unprecedented for its infamy. They sat with closed doors, and kept me up like a culprit; so that, in the end, with a view to terminate their odious and tyrannical proceedings, I had to rise and move that I myself should give security for the payment of all expenses which might be consequent upon the enquiry concerning the qualification then in question. I said then that the mode of proceeding which was adopted by the majority, evidently to prevent the making of due enquiry touching the disputed qualification of one of their number, was one of the most infamous and tyrannical ever pursued by a parliamentary majority; and I now say so again. In the most despotic age, or under the most absolute and unjust governments, nothing was ever done, or attempted, in a more tyrannical spirit. As to the proposition, respecting security, made by the Hon. Mr. Macalaly, the hon. member, Mr. Mooney, appears to have quite misunderstood the spirit in which it was made; and he has, thereby, been betrayed into the making of a rather remarkable demonstration of inconsistency. The only object which the hon. gentleman, who made the proposition about security, had in view, was, I imagine, to seduce the hon. member, Mr. Mooney, into an ostentatious display of his oratorical powers. The bait took; the honorable member has, in consequence, favored the House with a very amusing, because very inconsistent, speech. With respect to the demand made upon the honorable but foully-maligned member, Mr. Macachean, for the production of the Schedule of his qualification, whatever may be the terms of the Act, and however much opposed they may be to the demand,—he will, I trust, pursue the course, with respect to it, which he has already expressed his willingness to adopt; and, by doing so, justify himself as I am perfectly satisfied, he can, both in the sight of men and of the Almighty.

Mr. MOONEY.—The hon. and learned Attorney General has said, that the Journals are my diary. So far he has spoken truly. They are my diary, I admit, but they are not my diary-book; they are my night-book too; for I even keep one under my head when I am sleeping. Yes, I have read them through and through, and over again, as far back as nineteen years, still hoping to find one meritorious act of my hon. and learned friend the Attorney General, but my searching has been in vain. I have not found a single record, by which it appears that he has ever striven to raise up those who have been trodden down; and sorry am I for this, for we know what is written against the oppressors of the poor. On the side of oppression the hon. and learned gentleman has figured most conspicuously; and I tell him that he need not taunt me with having striven to persecute him with closed doors, the doors have never been closed by a vote of mine; nor would I vote for their being closed, whatever might be the consequence. True it is, the doors were closed upon the occasion, to which the hon. and learned gentleman refers; but they were not closed to persecute him, but to keep within doors the outpourings of his vials of wrath and vindictiveness against an hon. member. The scene was truly disgraceful; and, on that account alone, were the doors closed. On what grounds, the Hon. Attorney General argues that the present case is the same as that of Mr. Whelan, I know not. When Mr. Whelan's was before the House, Mr. Palmer said, that, if the House would give him time to summon witnesses, he would prove that Mr. Whelan's qualification was defective. But my hon. colleague says no such thing. He merely calls upon Mr. Macachean to table a schedule of his qualification. He does not say he is prepared to prove that he has none, as Mr. Palmer did with respect to Mr. Whelan.—The hon. and learned Attorney General feels most cunningly to cover and conceal the ignorance of his hon. friend and colleague, Mr. Macalaly, respecting the security required by him. The detestable quibbler says, that Mr. Macalaly was not in earnest, that he was only joking. But, if any member of the minority were to use such jokes against his party, how the hon. and learned gentleman would rail against us! Every bad word he could think of would be thrown at us; even the opprobrious epithet bestowed upon us by Mr. Macachean would be thought too good for us.

Mr. DAVIES.—I do not rise with the intention of preferring charges, making remarks complimentary of the qualification of the Hon. Mr. Macachean; but to repel the unjust, unfounded, and the wilful misrepresentations made by the Attorney General, concerning the hon. member's minority. The honorable gentleman has however, the most opprobrious epithets upon us. He has drawn his offensive expressions from that sloth of language to which, in unguarded moments, he has recourse for materials with which to bespatter his opponents. He has endeavored to brand hon. members on this side of the House with infamy. He has said that our proceedings are a Bazaar, or that we have been marked by infamy. Mr. Macachean's letter, with that of the scurrilous letter, lately published in the Standard newspaper, as the production of Mr. Macachean; and may be taken almost as proof conclusive, that he, and not Mr. Macachean, is, as I suspect him to be, the author of that disgraceful effusion. Such charges as he has preferred against me, are, I say, untrue. They cannot be supported; neither can they have existence in any mind which is free from the evil bias of party feeling. So far as the proceedings of hon. members, on this side of the House, from being open to such charges, as those preferred against them by the Hon. the Attorney General, that nothing can be more straightforward, open, and honorable, than the course pursued by the late administration; and, on that account, every man connected therewith feels a degree of satisfaction, justly emanating from a sense of pride in having aided a party who have labored, and successfully too, to remove the encumbrances so firmly endorsed, and the impediments which stood in the way to prevent the introduction of the Reformed Government and free and unshackled trade. The standing block have been removed, our prospects have rapidly brightened, and we are marching forward, with ardour, to the equality of station assigned us amongst the British North American Provinces, as more becoming our feelings and our rights. It is really amusing to see the hon. and learned gentleman, through means of an injured man, and to hear him complain of persecution at the hands of his political enemies; and that too without even the shadow of a reason. A single instance of political persecution by the party with whom I act, I defy him to establish, whilst I can refer him to many records of the vindictive spirit which, through means of this House, have assailed and persecuted their political opponents. Let him take, as one evidence of their vindictive spirit, the shameful persecution endured by Messrs. Leach and Mackintosh at their hands. By an arbitrary and tyrannical majority, they were prevented from occupying their seats in the Assembly. By that majority, they were misrepresented, persecuted, and imprisoned. By that proprietary faction, they were held here in Charlotetown, session after session, at their own expense; and they were treated as rebels for adhering to the constitutional wishes of their constituents, under the most unfavourable, and, apparently, degrading circumstances. How different is the conduct of the present majority in the Assembly, from that of the majority in the late House; and by what different means has that majority been obtained! Our party secured their majority in the most honorable manner. They neither deceived the people by promises of public benefits which it was not their intention to confer, nor by promises of self-denial, on their own part, with respect to offices, which it was their secret, but decided purpose to break, as soon as ever they should have it in their power to do so. They were not aspirants for power and office; and both they received from the people, who alone have a right to confer them. But in what a pitiful position do they stand at the present time! They are now the present majority of the Assembly now stand! It is always so, however, with public men, who make promises which they either will not fulfil, or which they are unable to fulfil. They obtained their majority by preaching up to the country the monstrous fallacy, that it was impossible for a representative of the people to discharge what they called a double duty,—his duty to his constituents, and, at the same time, his duty to the Government. Such a thought can be entertained only in the mind of a traitor. The deception, however, was successful. The bait took well; especially in and about Charlotetown, among that class of the community comprising young gentlemen of limited information, and the loungers and idlers, devoid of principles, by which their minds are governed. These, the doctrine found many and ready disciples, and the Tory Press became crowded with communications from their scribblers. And why was this? It was because if the leaders of that party carried out their professions, all office holders would be excluded from the Legislature; and then, what a glorious time for them would come! Of course, they, the followers, the advocates of the new reformers must fill the office; and, thus, a most powerful support was secured, in addition to that derived from the many other means by which they imposed upon the country. Reformers indeed they are! What a compilation of virtue does their united body present for the admiration of the public! Let the hon. gentleman and his Government, now, whilst they have a majority, carry out their patriotic professions to their friends. Let them at least show some regard to the feelings of the injured from the floor of this House. Let them, if it be only to continue the humbug, make a feint; and, after that, there may be some shadow of consistency in any member of the majority preferring charges against the honest and sincere opponents of this side of the Legislature; and then, the Tories may be able to do something.

Mr. MACALAY.—I am glad to hear the hon. member for the Third District of King's County (Hon. Mr. Whelan) by claim to the practice of forgery; for his doing so affords a proof, that he at least conceives it to be a virtue, the observance of which may as frequently protect one's self, as others, from the disgrace and mortification consequent upon exposure. He says that he has proceeded with reluctance towards Mr. Macachean, and whether he has done so or not, he is now, doubtless, convinced that it would have been wisdom in him to have done so. I cannot, indeed, say that I think his words quite consistent with the truth; but, at any rate, I will know that, in the newspaper conducted by his friends, there frequently, and totally at variance with facts and truth. He says he forbore to attack Mr. Macachean in any way, until provoked by Mr. Macachean's letter, published in "the Standard," in which he and one of his friends are styled a brace of scurrilous miscreants. How far this assertion accords with truth may, however, easily be seen by reference to late numbers of the Royal Gazette published by him, in which, in very unqualified language, Mr. Macachean and his colleagues are again and again accused, if I mistake not, of having procured most gross fraud upon their constituents. Such accusations do not, I think, look very much like forbearance, any more than the motion which has just been made by that immaculate patriot, William McGill, Esquire, who seems to be actually horrified by the mere idea that the floor of this House should be polluted by the foot of a man suspected of having a defective legal qualification, or rather of one, whom his enemies have falsely and wickedly accused of having no legal title to the property on which he has qualified,—property on which he has labored for the last thirty-five years, and of which he may fairly be said, he has been in full possession for that period of time. I regret exceedingly that the professions and acts of some hon. members should be so completely opposed to each other. In the minority, there are hon. members who take every opportunity to boast of the liberality of their sentiments; but sorry evidence indeed, does the present act of political persecution afford of the sincerity of their professions. Mr. McGill is bold enough to assert that Mr. Macachean is not possessed of a legal qualification; and yet, I believe, he moves the contrary to be the fact. On this morning, that I knew Mr. Macachean's qualification to be good. In persisting that it is bad, he has, in a manner, taken his wish for a fact, and acts as if he thought his doing so would actually convert it into a reality. Such proceedings, I say, must be quashed at once: the honor of this House and the interests of the country demand that their progress should be promptly arrested. The manner in which Mr. Macachean has been and is still persecuted, in his own District, by a portion of the public press, and in this House, is more than any man could endure. If any persecution be a manifestation of the spirit of liberalism, in what, I should like to know, does it differ from that of the most absolute tyranny? We behold in it as little liberality, generosity, integrity, and truth, as can be traced in the history of the most despotic government that has ever oppressed man. If Mr. Macachean be disposed to produce the Schedule of his qualification, of his own accord, he shall have my free consent to lay it upon the Table; but I will not consent by my vote, that he shall be required to do so, in obedience or submission to an act of political persecution, unless Mr. McGill shall, in the first place, give sufficient security for the payment of all expenses which the adoption of his motion, may occasion to Mr. Macachean and the public.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A Special Committee has been for some time sitting in the Legislative Library, collecting evidence with respect to the working of the Free Education Act, passed last Session, and either has or is about to give in its report. Our hopes as respects their being able to make any great improvements to the Act, are but slender. The Act itself, however, correct in principle, is totally inadequate to carry out its own purposes. It would require nearly the whole revenue of Prince Edward Island to establish a permanent system of Education that should, in addition to its being free, be at the same time sufficiently comprehensive. All, however, that the House can do, is to amend the Act, to institute similar inquiries as to the working of the present system, and note the effects of the amendments; and thus, by a constant perseverance in removing the obstacles and impediments, a fair and public road to learning may be established, of which the rich and poor may alike take the benefit. In the mean time, we would endeavor strongly to impress the heads of families throughout the length and breadth of the Island with the inadequacy of the allowance to teachers provided by the statute, and stimulate them to remedy, by every means in their power, this deficiency. We are fully aware that such may say, "I have been already taxed; and I have no idea of imposing upon myself an additional burthen, that others similarly situated and equally able are not compelled to share." Let it always be remembered, however, that all are compelled to contribute to the educational fund, whether they have children to send to school or not; and that those who have families which they cannot bear the idea of raising in ignorance, or sending out into the world with an insufficient education, should earnestly take it into consideration whether they are not called upon by a more potent voice than that of law, and impelled by a higher motive than compulsion, to take care that the formation of their children's minds is not entrusted to negligent or unworthy persons. That the last contingency must be the result, where the labor is great and the moral responsibility greater, if the remuneration be not in proportion, is too self-evident to require proof. The maxim, that the laborer is worthy of his hire, is admitted by all; and that the labor which requires peculiar talent, previous training, and is accompanied by mental exertion, in deserving of a higher rate of remuneration than that which is simply corporal, and of which the knowledge requisite to put it into operation is easily acquired, is not only universally acknowledged, but also universally acted upon. We award a much more liberal rate of wages to the architect or engineer than to the mechanic or other operative that works by his plan or under his direction; and yet Mr. Cole's Act places a Teacher upon a level with a common laborer. What must of necessity be the consequence? No man will become a teacher of youth, who can by any possibility do better. He is fixed by law at the foot of the social scale; and, what is worse, there is no hope held out to him of rising, unless he quits the path. Now, the people themselves can do much, if they are willing. In the more settled, and consequently the more opulent districts, a number of the influential fathers and mothers should raise a sum sufficient for the purchase of ten or twelve acres of land; for the site of a house, garden and orchard for the schoolmaster. Now would this, we think, be a difficult task; nay, we have hopes that when the matter is properly and spiritedly entered upon—and it would be so, if the women can be only persuaded to take it in hand—that there are those who would come forward and make a donation of the requisite quantity of land; or, if not able or willing to do that, would at least ably assist in the purchase of the land, or a portion of the land once procured, few would grudge a small lead of poles to help to fence it. In the course of a year or two, the materials for an edifice might be got together; the parties would then have a legitimate claim upon the Legislature for assistance; and we would have that body hold out to committees acting in this way the assurance that the call would be responded to. A permanent house and garden, with an orchard, and a pasture for a cow, would be a material addition to the income of a teacher, and add to his respectability, as well as to that of the village where it was situated. If the people of Prince Edward Island wish that the Colony should keep pace with other Colonies, they must exert themselves;—they must get over the vulgar taxation, and look the thing steadily in the face. A tax, unless judiciously expended, never injured or improved any community, or the individuals composing it; least of all will a tax for the purpose of educating the rising generation do this;—on the contrary, every pound laid out for this purpose, is deducted not only to be repaid within a short time to the community, advancing it, but after being so repaid, yielding an interest of incalculable amount. Do you want proof? Compare the earnings annually of a highly educated people with those of an ignorant one. Contrast the state of the people of Britain in the reign of Henry VII.,—the era of the discovery of America and of printing;—with those of the present day. One of the causes that has raised the New England States of America to their present state of opulence and refinement, is the attention bestowed upon education by the people themselves, independent of the excellent provisions made by law. See to it, therefore, people of Prince Edward Island; while you cultivate the soil of your lands, cultivate also the soil of the mind.—The harvest will be sure.

land; and we know of nothing on our statute book which renders that law imperative here. The editor did well to say, in a previous part of the article, "We are no lawyers," and he might have added, "totally unfit to be a legislator for a man so thoroughly ignorant of the legal rights of individuals to real estate, as we do not hesitate to assert, an im-proper person to be entrusted with the power of making laws capable of binding landed property. It is Mr. Whelan's opinion, that Mr. McEachen had no share in the inheritance, because he was born four months after his father's death. "Where was Edmund's share?" triumphantly exclaims he; and directly answers his own question, "he was not in existence." Fortunately, however, for Mr. McEachen, the law is of a different opinion, and does recognize the existence of the unborn infant, and protects his rights; and no such division could have taken place; and the parties would have had to wait at least nine months before a writ of partition would have been awarded. But the best of the job—for one cannot treat it seriously, if he would—is, that "this arrangement would be conformable to the law of England." In Mr. Whelan's belief, and he knows of no statute of Prince Edward Island that renders that law—the law of England—imperative. We should like to know how many people there are in Prince Edward Island, who have arrived at man's estate, and pretend to a knowledge of reading and writing, that is his father, and takes the whole of the real estate. Had it not been for the Island Act 21 George III, cap. 2, John McEachen would have taken the whole 200 acres, subject only to his mother's dower; and on his decease without heirs, Charles would have become the possessor; and Edmund would have been forced—no younger sons are by hundreds of thousands in England—to live by his own exertions. So much for Mr. Whelan. We cannot afford time nor labor to show the folly of his other misstatements in the same article; nor would we have wasted so much of either upon him now, were it not that if errors like his were allowed to go to the public without contradiction, the latter might be led to believe that there was something in them that we were afraid to encounter. He talks of the story of his qualification being dead and buried; he is mistaken,—it will live as long as he himself exists; and we are of opinion that this display of his ignorance "men will not willingly let die;" and he will find it, and the other, though often in his face that he will think at all pleasant, and that, too, when he least expects it. It is high time, we think, to repeal the qualification clause, when men so contemptibly ignorant as Edward Whelan may, by any possibility, sit in judgment on the title to hold a seat in the Assembly.

THE MAINS LAW.—A Lecture will be delivered in Temperance Hall, by Rev. Mr. NANTWARY, this evening, (Wednesday), to commence at half-past seven o'clock, on "The Legal Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors."

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening last 31st ult. Mr. Taylor delivered a highly pleasing and instructive lecture on Emigration.

On Friday next, 7th inst. a member of the association will lecture on "The Origin of the American Revolution."

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, having stated his intention of visiting the Island in the end of May, the Ecclesiastical Commissary respectfully invites the attendance of Church Members in Charlottetown, at the Infant School House, on Easter Monday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to consult upon matters connected with his Lordship's visit.

Legislative Summary. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, SATURDAY, APRIL 1. TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Hon. the SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter, relative to the Temperance Cause, addressed to him by the Chairman of a Committee of the Sons of Temperance, and requesting him to submit it to the Hon. House immediately after the presentation of the Temperance Petition from Charlottetown; he would, therefore, hand it to the Clerk that it might be read to the House.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, with a view to enable the House to hear the Lecturer of the Rev. Mr. NANTWARY, moved that the House should not sit later than 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening next. The motion was seconded by the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and agreed to by the House.

LECTURE ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—We understand that John Stark, Esq. the Visitor of Schools, will lecture during Easter Week on Agricultural Chemistry, and tickets for admittance may be had at the Royal Agricultural Society's Depot.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL. The steamship Canada from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday the 29th ult. The steamship Niagara had returned from Malta. All the steamers conveying troops had arrived there.

Kalafat continues to be strengthened. Unimportant skirmishes continue along the banks of the Danube. The Russians seem to have suspended their intention to attack Kalafat, and have menaced the Turks at Galatz and Brasilov. Omar threatens various points, thus keeping them on the alert. A part of the Russian force has withdrawn from before Kalafat, and has moved towards Arzoa. The allied fleets were still at Bricea. The Russian fleet remained at Sebastopol. It is reported that the first operations of the Anglo-French army will be to attack Orinow. Troops will land at Balaklava to attack Sebastopol by land, while fleets will attack it by sea. The Russians were fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Ten thousand workmen were strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol, and the fortifying Odessa, and the entrance of the Dniester. Admiral Corry, in the Neptune, line-of-battle ship, had sailed to join Napier's fleet, and other ships were being despatched as soon as ready. Twenty-seven sailing ships and six steamers were embarking men and horses at Woolwich. The Queen had inspected the Fleet destined to the Baltic coast. Much excitement prevailed on the Baltic coast. The Czar's reply could not arrive from St. Petersburg until the 26th or 27th March. Sir Charles Napier had sailed from the Downs with the first division of the Home Fleet, consisting of the Commodore's ship, the Black Sea, and the frigates of the squadron, to the Black Sea. He anticipates the satisfaction of receiving orders to blow up and destroy the Russian isolated forts stretching from Batoum to Anapa. As there is deep water close to the land, this may be easily effected, and with the aid of the Turks and Circassians on shore, the Russians may be wholly cut off from the sea. The fleet in the Black Sea, may make a descent upon the Crimea, besiege Sebastopol by sea and land, and thus utterly destroy the fleet of the Russians and their power in the Black Sea, and further secure an admirable base of operations if further conquest is desired. This plan would destroy the Russians, and keep their armies at a wide distance whilst we could move with comparative facility by sea in any direction. But Sir Charles Napier has a different and much more difficult task to perform. The Prussian and Mecklenburg coasts of the Baltic are shallow, and large vessels cannot manoeuvre close to the shore. The fleet of the Emperor of Russia, in the Baltic, with its ships, which will compose the entire fleet of Sir Charles, have assembled under his command, before the commencement of operations. So far from the Turks having experienced "terrible reverses—no less than the capture of Kalafat by the Russian army"—the fact turns out to be the reverse.

The Russians, to the number of 14,000, made a demonstration before Kalafat, and were saluted by a vigorous fire from the Turkish batteries, which compelled them to retreat. This, together with the result of other reconnaissances, have, it is said, convinced the Russian general that an attack upon Kalafat, with the present available force, would be worse than hopeless. Kalafat, Feb. 9.—The last few days have been exciting ones at Kalafat. The attack which had been so long expected appears positively to have taken place on the 7th. The Russians, to the number of 14,000 showed themselves before Kalafat, and drew out the day following this reconnaissance, the Turks marched out of Kalafat and took possession of a village three quarters of an hour's march distant, without encountering a single Russian. Other reconnaissances by the Russians have taken place with their available force, which consists of the two Cabinets to occupy themselves against 40,000 or 50,000 men—a larger force than they can yet bring upon this point.

FRANCE.—The French fleet being occupied in conveying troops to the East, will at present send only one line of battle ship. Prince Hohenzollern has presented an autograph letter from the King of Prussia to Napoleon. It was not published, but it was reported that it defended Prussian neutrality, and suggested a new mediation by Prussia, Napoleon's reply was, "Prince, I am happy to see you as a friend, but as regards your mission, it is altogether too late."

ITALY.—The Sultan is reported to have sent a friendly autograph letter to the Pope, which was well received. RUSSIA.—On the 5th, martial law was proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and throughout Russia and Poland. St. Petersburg is placed under command of the Czar's eldest son. The European Times leads off with an article on the East India Colonies; followed by a brief notice of the sudden death of Mr. Justice Talford, who departed this life at the moment he was addressing a Grand Jury.

Disturbances have taken place at Jerusalem. The Latin patriarch, Valergr, was expelled by the Greeks, and the French consul, not having been seconded by the authorities, felt it his duty to accompany him to Jaffa. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes that at Council the Minister's despatches from the French Envoy at London were read. The Envoy states that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the propositions made by Prussia for a resumption of negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution.—Therefore there is no occasion for the two Cabinets to occupy themselves with the proposition. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and the despatch of a third squadron to the Baltic. The opinion of the English Cabinet was fully approved of by France.

WILMER & SMITH has the following paragraph according to this reasoning, when our relations with the colonies ought to be entirely revised. We have abolished differential duties: we have introduced what is called "responsible government;" and we have now withdrawn the soldiers from the midst of a population where the blacks largely outnumber the whites. To be just, we ought to go a step further, and let these colonies, which are not worth defending, elect their own governors, and pay them too."

The cholera has broken out at Kanturk, in the county Cork. Since the 21st February, when it first appeared, the number of persons attacked was 42, of whom 18 died. The cause by the Irish Mail are Calcutta, 6th February; Hong Kong, 27th January. The news from Birmah, is most favorable. Disease is declining, and what is more satisfactory still, there is a promise of an abundant harvest. All was quiet in the Persian Gulf, and at Bushire, Teheran, and Bagdad. The exports from China are extensive, notwithstanding the rebellion. By the last accounts from Shanghai, the Imperialist troops and a formidable attack upon the place, which they seemed likely to retake. The fighting was going on with variable success when the accounts left on the 20th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The mail steamer Great Western, at Southampton, had Buenos Ayres advices to Feb. 21, generally favorable. Russian frigate Aurora sailed Feb. 12th from Rio for Pacific. Russian brig Rogoeda remained at Rio.

COLONIAL. A letter was read in the House of Assembly on Thursday last from Mr. Jackson declining to construct Railways in Nova Scotia, and offering his Surveys to the Province at cost. A letter was also read from the Messrs. Byke's offering to undertake our Railways.—Halifax Paper.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly on Monday a motion that the members of the Legislative Council should receive the same pay as the members of the lower house, was passed by a majority of nine and.

On motion of the Provincial Secretary, the consideration of the Elective Legislative Council Bill was postponed till next session.—Colonist.

The House of Assembly Nova Scotia, passed the Prohibitory Liquor Law, on division, 25 to 23. An opinion seems to prevail that the Prohibitory Liquor bill will, after all, pass both branches of the Legislature, and, in the contingency of the majorities being large receive the Royal assent. If it be so, the duty of the people and the press is clear: viz. to aid in giving this Law a fair trial, loyally obeying its injunctions and submitting peaceably to its restrictions.—Daily Star of Thursday.

MARRIED. At Tryon, on Thursday, by Samuel E. Dawson, Esq. J. F. Mr. James Boyter, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. James Wood, all of Tryon.

DIED. On the 7th March, at Ordnance House Southampton, Frances the beloved Wife of Lieut. Col. Hall of the Royal Engineers, and daughter of John Harrow, Esq. of this Island.

AUCTIONS. FAT CATTLE! TO BE SOLD, by Auction, on Thursday the 6th day of April, at 12 o'clock, on the Farms of Mr. Hodges and Mr. I. Hall, at Rustico. 7 FAT CATTLE, 1 COW and CALF, 1 COW, in Calf. Terms—3 months' credit, on approved joint Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM HODGES, JOHN MYRIE HOLL, Jr. April 1. Fat Cattle! Fat Cattle!! BY JAMES MORRIS. FOR SALE, by Auction, on Friday the 7th of April at 12 o'clock, at the Farm Yard at Governors House. 3 LARGE FAT OXEN, Prime, fat, and ready for the butcher. The animals may be seen, at any time, at the Farm Yard; and, if desired, will be kept for one week after the sale. Charlottetown, March 28. (All the papers.)

TO BE SOLD, on Saturday the 9th inst., by W. H. GARDNER, at the Market Square, at 12 o'clock, noon, a good serviceable HORSE, warranted sound. 21 x Fat Cattle. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday next, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the Farm of Mr. I. Hall, 4 Head FAT CATTLE. A. H. YATES. April 6th, 1854. Ist.

STANDING RIGGING! Sails, Anchors, &c. BY JAMES MORRIS. BY AUCTION, on Saturday, the 19th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Warehouse of James Peake, Esq., the Standing and Running Rigging, SAILS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c. (nearly new,) of a Vessel of about 60 Tons. Charlottetown, April 3, 1854. 11

Hat and Clothes Cleaning ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to remind his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the above business in all its branches. Gents' Beavers, Suits and Felt Hats, re-stuffed, redyed and cleaned; Old Clothes of every description, cleaned; all spots of paint, grease, &c. removed, and the garment restored to its former lustre. JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c. Orders left at Mr. J. Williams's, Market Square, will be promptly executed, and returned semi-weekly. Charlottetown Royal, April 1st, 1854. 3m.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royal, a TEACHER, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having lately been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently some need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned. THOS. MACNUTT, Chairman of Trustees. Princetown Royal, March 28, 1854.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE—50 bbls. prime and prime mess Pork 3 bbls. Pigs' Cholesterol, Fat and Feet 100 lbs. New-fangled Herring 50 bbls. Apples do. Bacon 50 bbls. Oatmeal do. 20 tubs Butter 20 tubs Lard 100 lbs. New-fangled Herring 20 bbls. Apples 50 bushels Soap 10 bbls. English and American Vinegar 5 cwt. Cornwood 1 cwt. Coal Oil 20 tubs Black and yellow Paints 1 box Arrow Root, best quality, &c. &c. JAMES N. HARRIS. Charlottetown, March 28. 1st—3w

KEY FOUND. PICKED UP in the Street, a KEY, belonging to one of Clerk's Patent Locks. Apply to CHAS. PALMER'S Office. Wednesday, April 5.

FALL GOODS. JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Grafton Street, a choice selection of American and other Goods, consisting of—SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail; Lard, creamed and refined do. Superior Hays and Stanching TEARS, in chests, half chests, and by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PILLOT BREAD, in barrels and by retail; CHACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars, Rosin, Blacking, &c. Fresh Mountain RAISINS, CONFECTIONARY, Nuts, Lemon and Ginger Syrup.

PRINTED COTTONS, Striped and Unbleached do.; Bed-ticks, &c. Cans of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Boots and Shoes; Indian Rubber Coats and Oil Suits; Buffalo Robes of superior quality; Hats and Caps; Goggles-wick and Lamp-wicks; Glass Lamps—patent and common in variety; CHAIRS, with cane seats and wood ditto, in great variety of patterns; Looking Glasses, Glass Lanterns; Jute and Grass Mats; Hay Forks, hedges and Shovels; Rough Brass, Shingle and Lath Nails; Window Glass in panes and by retail; Shoemakers' Lasts, Nails, Pegs and Thread. MOLASSES in hogsheads and by retail; Codfish Oil, in barrels and by retail.

Also—An assortment of CURRIERS' TOOLS; Pails, Tubs, in casks or single; Clothes Pins, Brooms, Brushes, &c. On HAND—American and Island manufactured SOLE LEATHERS, Neats' Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather. W. B. DAWSON. Charlottetown, November 14.

Glasgow & Manchester House. RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Also, DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS, JAWBOLLS CHEESE, OILS, WINES, Choice superior fine TEA, &c. &c. Also, For Sale or to Let, A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 26 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation. DAVID WILSON. No. 3, Richmond Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1853.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 tons old Wrought Iron Copper, Brass, and Lead Fasteners, in any quantity 4000 bushels Barley 1000 bushels Barley 20 tons Oatmeal. Cash payment, and the highest price. JAMES N. HARRIS. March 28. 3w

LONDON HOUSE. New Fall Goods, for 1853. JUST RECEIVED at the LONDON HOUSE, an extensive supply of BRITISH GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising in DRY GOODS: Silks, Satins, plain and figured; Moire Antique Dresses, Plushes in every shade, French Merinos, Silk Velvets, black and colored; Orleans and Coburgs, and Dress materials of every kind; Cloakings in great variety, Robes in the latest fashion, Princesse and cheap, Damasks and Moreens, Fringes and Lace for do., Gents' silk, felt and covered Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Ladies' and Children's Stays, Do. cotton Dresses, Black Shirts, Chemisettes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Lace and Muslin, Jewellery, large assortment; Vases, in every form; Gents' Best Overcoats, Work Boxes and Cabinets, Mantles, in all the new styles, Shawls in variety, Ribbons of all kinds, Fancy Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ladies' winter Bonnets, Do. dresses and other Caps, Do. Cap Fronts and Beavers, Artificial Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Carpet Slippers, Leather Slippers, Berlin Wools and Patterns, Fanny Caps, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Millinery, large variety; Household Linens, Laces and Cotton Bed Ticks, Ready made Clothing, Oil floor Cloth, all widths; Cloth and worsted Table Covers, Table Linen, Twilled Shirting, Regatta and fancy do., Long Cloths, undressed, Domestic Cottons; Beavers, Pilot, superfine and fancy Cloths, Doekins in variety, Worsted Card, new article; Hunting Cord, Moleskins, Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Blankets, all prices; Domestic Sheet, Flannels and Serge; Corded, quilted and hair Petticoats, Children's Dresses, Furs and stags Carpets; Crumb Cloths, Stair Damask, Rubber Coats, Boots, Shoes and Leggings, Stationery, Perfumery, Hair oils, Toilet Soaps, Chamoin Skins, Petticoat Cord, Travelling Bags, Ladies' Furs, Linings, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Neck Ties, Table Mats, Cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Shapes, Cap Shapes and Crowns, Gents' Hatters, Hearth Rugs, Sacks and Sacking. GROCERIES: Sausages and Cakes, Tea, Coffee, Homoplastic Chocolate, Crushed and moist Sugar, Baking Powder Table Salt, Ground and whole Rice, Split Peas, Mustard, Preserved Citron, cheap; Pickling Spices, Slices of all kinds, Glenfield and Poland Starch, Fig and button Bran, Washing Powder, Alport light, Soap, Candles.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware, the whole having been selected by the Subscriber in person, and purchased direct from the manufacturers, by one with confidence, recommend them to the public as good and cheap, at the establishment of H. HASZARD, Opposite the Catholic Chapel, Great George Street, Charlottetown, Nov. 14th, 1853.

The Wonder of the World! Devine's Compound PHOS. LOZENGES. THE Great Remedy in all Inflammation, and COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that, *Spasmodic cases of Consumption* were cured for less than 30s. Truly, if any individual is to be pitied, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost makes the inner soul shriek with the everlast "Oh!"

See them bloom as roses; see them And live on more lively, or find one I envy. A single morning's use of the *Devine's Compound* While others, in more mature life,—by some impudence and a slight cold neglected,—in the hectic bed, the pale, the coughing, "Oh! how I wish I were young!" "The prints of their parting steps appear." All we ask is this one question—If you have not success in membership, or any other members of the body that are "bore to life"—are you not interested in the relief of the afflicted? Devine's Compound is sold by W. B. WATSON and T. DUNBRYAN & Co. at APOTHECARIES HALL.

