HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 26, 1856.

HAD Sir William Molesworth lived, it is probable that a most beneficial change in the Government of these Colonies would have taken place. The following tribute to his memory from a periodical devoted to Colonial affairs, will not prove unacceptable to our readers. We trust it has not only been read, but reflected upon. This claim of sovereignty, this right to annul the legislative labors of Colonial Parliaments by a dash of the pen, has been the greatest obstacle to improvement that we know of. Were the exercise of this branch of the prerogative confined to cases where the interests of the parent state and that of the dependent one might clash, it might be borne, though the ignorance which dictated it was self-apparent, but it has, as we know, interposed it in purely local matters, about which those in the Colonial Office knew nothing, as in the case of the Banking Bill. An act which was a transcript from a Colonial Statute, under which a Bank was in full operation, without a word of complaint, is refused the Royal Assent, because it is not conformable to the theoretical views of some underling connected with Downing Street, whose opinion manifested a total ignorance of the requisites for a transatlantic establishment, and whose arguments were based upon the supposition, that Prince Edward Island was as densely peopled as Middlesex, and capital as abundant as in Lombard-street.

"The news of the death of the Right Hon. Baronet will be received by our fellow subjects in the colonies with feelings of general regret and disappointment. In Sir William, the colonies had for years recognised one who had zealously advocated their best interests, and one who with enlightened judgment, had pointed out a sure and certain path to their progress and prosperity. They will now regret, that when called upon by his country to give practical effect to those wise and judicious theories of local self-government which he was the first to propound, his tenure of office should have been so brief, and should have terminated so fatally. In this country, the death of Sir William Molesworth will be greatly lamented by all who feel an interest in our vast colonial possessions, and and who are connected with them by the ties of common and friendly relationship.

The memory of Sir William Molesworth deserves to be held in grateful reverence by our colonists for many reasons, but for none more than for the exertions which he made to abolish the absurd and anomalous regulations which existed in the colonies with respect to the powers and functions of local self-government. What could be more preposterous, and more injurious to the stability and best intests of the colonies, than that system of double government which was called into requisition for the purpose of giving sanction to measures of local legislation? The colonial legislatures may pass a measure which they deem to be of the utmost importance. The Governor of the colony, like every other great man, has his "three courses" open to him; he may signify her Majesty's assent to the bill, or he may in the exercise of his high function withhold the assent of his Queen. Either of these courses is intelligible and clear; but the third mode of action is one, the adoption of which entails nothing but evil on the colony—it is the right of reserving either the assent or dissent of the Governor, or practically suspending the measure. But this is not all: beyond the Governor of the colony—there is a still higher authority, that of the Sovereign herself. The Governor may, if he pleases, give her Majesty's assent to any measure of local legislature; but at any time within two years after its passing, the assent to the measure may be revoked by the Queen in Council. As a consequence of this, the greatest uncertainty invariably exists with respect to the operation of any act of the Colonial Legislature, during the whole of this probationary period of two years. Then again, all these measures, which, like Mahomet's coffin, are suspended by the fiat of the Governor, between the heaven of assent and the "limbo" of disapproval, die a natural death at the expiration of two years from their passing, unless they receive previous to that period the life-giving assent of Imperial authority. Our colonies are thus subjected, without cause or reason, to the authority of two sovereigns, and the wonder is, how, with such a government, they could have increased in prosperity, and continued to grow in wealth and importance. The colonists will ever gratefully associate the name of Sir William Molesworth with the only efficient remedy which has yet been proposed for this crying grievance. It was the Right Hon. Baronet who was the first to suggest a plain and intelligible division between local and imperial subjects of legislation, the one to be dealt with fully and entirely by the colonies themselves, and the other to be reserved for imperial consideration. Upon the present occasion, it is not necessary to enter into any discussion as to the mode by which the distinction between colonial and imperial subjects should be drawn. We hold that the line of demarcation is one capable of being clearly laid down, and we doubt not that among the first of the duties of Sir William Molesworth at the Colonial-office, was an attempt to settle upon a satisfactory basis, the relative duties of the colonies and of the mother-country with respect to matters of legislation.

Sir William Molesworth, too, was eminently fitted by his conciliatory manner, by his firmness of purpose, his decision of character, and, above all, by the pains-taking assiduity with which he constantly sought to make himself familiar with the minutest details of every subject which he had under consideration, to reconcile those local differeuces and allay much of that bitterness of feeling which arises from the conflicting interests of the growing population of some of our colonies, and from the present unsatisfactory position of the land question. The question, too, of transferring to the colonies some portion of the responsibility of self-defence, and the preservation of their internal tranquillity, was one upon which the late Secretary of the Colonies felt deeply, and frequently expressed himself warmly; for he believed, that by the adoption of such a course, not only might the mother-country be relieved from heavy and unnecessary burdens, but that in the colonies themselves it would tend to create a more lofty standard of national and manly feeling than could exist in a community which owed its defence to other hands. Almost the only act in connection with his administration of the colonies with which the public are aware—that of the appointment of the Honorable Mr Hincks to the governorship of Barbadoes, affords evidence of the liberal policy and good judgment of Sir William Molesworth. The earnest advocate of colonial reform has, however, been arrested in his career, and Providence has not permitted him to be the instrument of carrying out his liberal policy of Colonial Government."—*Australian and N. Zealand Gaz. and Colonial Chronicle.*

IN our notice of the police cases this day week, the name of Nicholas Brown occurred as being fined for being drunk and disorderly. Nicholas Brown, Esq., Merchant of Kent-street, would wish it to be understood, that he was not the person so convicted, but that it was another person bearing the same name.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

FESTIVAL OF THE ROSCICRUCIANS

This Division held their Annual Festival at New Perth, on Wednesday last the 16th of January. Though the late storms had made the roads very heavy, and raised snow-banks in all directions, at an early hour sleighs arrrived from "all the regions round about," and at 2 o'clock proceeded towards Georgetown to meet the Brothers of the Diamond of the Desert Division, to whom they gave precedence, and who accordingly headed the procession with an appropriate banner.

The festival was celebrated in the new and spacious dwelling house of Brother James Gordon, W. P. of the Roscicrucians, who generously placed it at the disposal of the Division for the occasion. The building was neatly fitted up with long tables and seats, and ornamented with a Temperance Banner prepared by D. G. W. P. Robertson, of Georgetown. On the top of the building waved a large and beautiful flag.

After singing the usual thanksgiving hymn, upwards of 200 persons sat down to tea, which was served by the young Ladies, assisted by the Brothers of the Division. The cake, tarts, and tea bread, of which there was a great variety, were of the very best description, and were highly creditable to the taste and skill of the superintendents.

After tea, on motion of the Rev. John Knox, John W. Morrison, Esq., G.W.P., was called to the Chair, who, after a neat and appropriate speech, invited the Rev. John Knox, G. Chap., to open the meeting with praise and prayer, after which the Rev. C. I. Burnett, G.W.A., delivered an able and interesting address, in which he dwelt largely upon the evils of intemperance, and made some amusing allusions to Bro. Arbuckle, who responded with his usual characteristic wit and humor, much to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Archibald, from Nova Scotia, made some interesting and highly practical remarks on the art of being happy, and on the folly of grumbling, and illustrated these by appropriate anecdotes.

J. W. Robertson, D.G.W.P., then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by James M'Laren, Esq., of New Perth, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we regard a Prohibitory Law from all Intoxicating Liquors as the only efficient remedy for this monstrous and desolating vice, and pledge ourselves to the most vigorous efforts till it shall become the law of this Island.

It was moved by Arthur Owen, Esq., Chap. of the Rosicrusians, and seconded by Dr. MacKeown, P.W.P. of the Diamond of the Desert:

Resovled, that we deplore the evils of intemperance and the increased facilities that abound for gratifying the vile craving in the number of grog-shops that are scattered all over the Island, and recommend all friends of temperance and humanity to discountenance those drinking customs, which contribute so largely to their support, and which are the main pillars of intemperance.

The Rev. John Knox then addressed the assembly, and moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Alexander Robertson, P.W.P.:

Resolved, That we regard this large and intelligent assembly as a substantial manifestation of the grand results of the temperance principles, and pledge ourselves to augment the number and extend the influence of the Sons of Temperance.

It was then moved by John Arbuckle, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. John Knox:

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be presented to the Ladies for their generous and efficient services on this occasion, and to the Committee of Arrangements, for the ability and wisdom with which they have fulfilled their trust, and to which we are indebted for much of the happiness we have this evening enjoyed.

After singing the doxology, the meeting separated, and the Grand Division held a special session, when six representatives from the Rosicrusians, Flower of the Forest, and the Alliance Divisions were initiated into the Grand Division.

New Perth, Jan. 19, 1856.

COLONIAL MAIL.—We had a Colonial mail on Thursday last, but we find very little news in the papers. We have continued our extracts principally from the English periodicals.

The Schr. Rival left St. John's Newfld. bound for this Island, on the 6th inst., with 30 passengers. A vessel has been seen in the Gulf, which is supposed to be her. We learn that produce from the Island was selling well, at St. John's, and that some vessels have been sold at remunerating prices

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Married,

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Brewster, Mr. John Cook, to Miss Mary Dogherty, third daughter of the late Mr. Martin Dogherty.

Died,

At Brackley Point, on Tuesday the 15th inst., Mrs. Sarah M'Millan, relict of the late Laughlan M'Millan, aged 101 years. She was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in 1806.

On Thursday 27th Dec., after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and submission to the Divine, will Mr. James Hart, of Wilmot Creek, Bedeque, in the 75th year of his age.

At St. Eleanor's on Monday, the 14th instant, after a long illness, Mr. Allan Howat, Trader.

At Richmond Village, Lot 19, on the 20th instant, after an illness of some months, Mr. Robinson, Mason, formerly of Tignish, aged about 62 years, leaving a wife and two infants.

On the 21st inst., Mrs. Phoebe Crabb, of the Princetown Road, (9 miles) aged 77 years.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Wednesday the 23d instant, Edward M'Cann, a native of Armagh, Ireland, aged 66 years.

Charlottetown Markets, Jan. 23.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Turkeys each,	3s 6 a 7s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Geese,	2s a 3s
Pork,	3½d a 5½d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 7d	Fowls,	8d a 1s
Mutton,	4d a 7d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb, per lb.	3½d a 5d	Eggs dozen,	11d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Oats, bush.	2s 6d a 2s 7d
do. by tub	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Barley,	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Tallow,	11d a 1s 1d	Potatoes,	2s 6d a 2s 9d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	3s a 1s 6d
Flour,	3½d a 4d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	55s a 70s
Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d	Straw, cwt.,	1s a 1s 9d

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thos. Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 × 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door.

THOMAS KEOUGHAN.

Jan 25, 1856.

Notice, Notice.

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requires all persons indebted to him by Promissory Note, Book Account, or otherwise, to make immediate settlement; and all persons to whom he is indebted, will please furnish their Accounts for adjustment.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Ch. Town, Jan. 21, 1856.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

From JANUARY 11th to JANUARY 21st, 1856.

DAY OF WEEK	DAY OF MONTH	BAROMETER 9 a.m	BAROMETER 6 p.m	THERMOMETER HIGHEST	THERMOMETER LOWEST	DIRECTION, &c., OF WIND	WEATHER.
Frid	11	29.78	30.03	23	6	W., mod.	Blue sky.
Sat	12	30.36	30.52	15	—7	N., light.	Do.
Sun	13	30.51	30.34	27	3	S.E., do.	Clouded & dull, snow at n't.
Mon	14	29.74	29.55	32	27	N.E., strong.	Snowing till 11, after misty.
Tues	15	29.42	29.48	31	21	NE.&NW. l.	Misty & driz. a.m, snow. p.m.
Wed	16	29.60	29.64	33	19	S.W., light.	Clouded till 9, after blue sky
Thur	17	29.63	29.62	37	22	S., light.	Dark and bright at intervals.
Frid	18	29.65	29.76	30	7	N.W., mod.	Blue sky and cloudy a.m., threatening snow evening.
Sat	19	29.83	29.74	23	—2	S., do.	Clouded, do
Sun	20	29.67	29.70	14	1	W., do.	Blue sky do
Mon	21	29.61	29.62	22	9	N.W., light.	Bright till 3 do

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet keel; 31 feet beam, and 8¾ depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.

DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island.

January 24, 1856.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricul tural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March, 1856, when the following premiums will be awarded.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held, at which the Report and an Abstract of the Accounts for the present year will be read.

PREMIUMS:

	£	s
For the best Wheat,	£1	10
" 2d do	1	0
" best Two-rowed Barley,	1	10
" 2d do do	1	0
" best Four-rowed Barley,	1	10
" 2d do do	1	0
" best Black Oats,	1	10
" 2d do do	1	0
" best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.	1	10
" 2d do do	1	0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of this Island, in the year 1855.

Each sack of Grain must contain not less than three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges.

By Order,
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y

Committee Room, R. A. Society.
January 26th, 1856.

Easter Show

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 19th March, 1856.

PREMIUMS:

	£	s
First Class, Fat Ox of any age:		
For the best Fat Ox of any age,	£3	0
" 2d do do	2	0
Second Class, Fat Ox, calved since Jan. 1, '53:		
1st prize,	£3	0
2d do	2	0
Third Class, best fat Cow or HEIFER:		
1st prize,	£2	0
2d do	1	0
Pen of 3 fat WETHERS:		
1st prize,	£1	10
2d do	1	0
Pen of 3 fat EWES:		
1st prize,	£1	10
2d do	1	0
Best Carcass of PORK;		
1st prize,	£1	0
2d do	0	10

By Order,
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

Com. Room, Jan. 2, 1856.