of that Despatch, would find one approver among the people, although they might possibly be in accordance with the views of some hon. members on the other side of the House. His Excellency was quite right in his conclusion, that the laying of the Despatch with the proposed law before the Assembly, would not tend to aid them in the revision of the Election Law; for he (Hon. Mr. W.) was of opinion, that any change which the House might make in that Law would be in a direction quite contrary to that which the writer of that Despatch and the framers of that intended Law were desirous to see pursued with respect to the people of this Colony.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. He was convinced that, under no circumstances, would he have approved of such a violation of our representative Constitution, as by His Excellency's Message it appeared, had been proposed by the late Lieutenant Governor; and no arguments or considerations could have induced him (Mr. M) to give his support to such a measure, and neither did he think, that there were any men in the Colony who would have sanctioned such a design, or have submitted to be made in any way instrumental for the furtherance of it. [Hon. Mr. Coles. There were nine such, however.] He had indeed seen by the newspapers, some time ago, that some scheme for a change in the Election Law or the Constitution had been mooted, and might probably take effect; but nothing contained therein had imparted to him any definite idea of the precise nature or extent of the contemplated change. If the intended change, however, were that specified in His Excellency's Message, he could not believe, that it originated with, or been proposed by any one, having immediate or permanent connexion with the Island. Such a scheme, if carried into operation, would have disfranchised full three-fourths of the electors of the Colony; and he could not believe, that so unjust and tyrannous a measure could ever have been approved of by any representative of the people; he could not think, that a single member of the House would have consented to such a violation of the principles of our representative Constitution; and he fully concurred in the opinion expressed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that the intended Law and the Despatch proposing it, were not of a character to aid the just revision of the Election Law.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The hon. member for Princetown (Mr. Montgomery) has not been so ignorant of the nature and extent of the change in our Constitution, projected by the late Governor and his advisers, as he seems desirous to make it appear he was; for it was asserted in his hearing and mine also, by an individual who pretended to be fully and accurately informed concerning it, as he no doubt was, that the new Constitution which was expected to come into operation on the arrival of our new Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, would deprive one half the tenantry of their elective Franchise. The hon. member for Princetown (Mr. Montgomery) says he would not have approved of such a change in our Representative Constitution; but, if the late Government had succeeded in getting the Bill, which was sent home by Sir Donald Campbell, passed into law by the Imperial Parliament, he would have been one of those who, under its operation, would have been chosen under the auspices of the Government, a member of Assembly, by a purely proprietery or freehold constituency; and would he, under such circumstances, have expressed any dissatisfaction with the new Constitution, or have proposed its abrogation? I rather think not. On the contrary, I imagine he would have been under an impression, that it was his duty to support the Government, especially as it would have been a Government based on what he and his party deem the only just principles of Responsibility—the principles of responsibility to the few, not to the many; for it is worthy of notice, as affording a still further exposure of the detestable spirit of intriguing nomination, to which it was hoped the liberties of the people would fall a prey, that the disfranchisement of the tenantry was to precede the introduction of what the supporters of the late Government termed a "moderate responsible system." But, thanks to Providence! we have now got, instead of such "a moderate responsible system," a system of Government, based on the broad and satisfactory principle of responsibility to the great body of the people; and we have a Governor, the friend of true liberty, of fair and open dealings, and the avowed enemy of secret intrigues, plots and cabals; and who will freely aid the Representatives of the people with all his ability, experience and influence, in carrying out any measure calculated to secure or extend the just liberties of the people, to improve their condition, or advance their real interests. I have said—"Let our electors be free as the winds;" and I will now, in accordance with the spirit of that exclamation, propose a repeal of the clause of the Election Law, which sets forth the qualification of candidates, to the end, that the electors may be left at perfect liberty to choose whomsoever they may please to represent them in the Assembly, without reference to a property qualification of any kind. The propriety of such a repeal has, I confess, only just now struck me; and my conviction of its justice seems to be the natural fruit of the indignation which the cowardly, traitorous and arbitrary design, which has been disclosed to us in his Excellency's Message, has excited in my mind. Let us do away entirely with the property qualifications of candidates and members; and let every constituency be free to choose, for their representatives in the Assembly, whomsoever they may deem most worthy of their confidence, without being dictated to by us, or restrained by an Act of Parliament from choosing a man, unless he be worth a certain amount of property. Nothing can possibly be more absurd than to suppose, that a man's real worth—his integrity, his knowledge, his ability to serve his fellow-man as a legislator —can be estimated by the value of his property. The people know this; and if the qualification clause be repealed, the sphere of their choice will be much enlarged; and they will, no doubt, sometimes have it in their power to choose much more to their own satisfaction, than they could under the restriction of a qualification clause. And, as respects the Assembly itself, it would be a protection to the members of it from a repetition of those disgraceful scenes, which have so frequently occurred in it within the last five years, through the indecent and unwarrantable assaults which certain honorable members have allowed themselves to make, from time to time, when at a loss for arguments, upon others on the score of the alleged insufficiency of their legal qualification. The House has been degraded by the frequency of the scenes which such assaults have occasioned; but, whilst admitting this, I am proud to think, that not one member of this side of the House would have disgraced himself by making such an assault upon a fellow member; and it is owing to my desire to prevent all such disgraceful altercations in future, and through my abhorrence of the plot against the liberties of the people, which has just been brought to light, that I am now to move for the repeal of the candidates' qualification clause in the Election Law; for independently of the considerations and conviction which these occurrences have forced upon my mind, I think I should have been one of the very last in the House to move for such a repeal. Some may, perhaps, feel disposed to ridicule my motion: but for that I care not. The ridicule of such individuals will, however, affect me but little, so long as my policy shall be acceptable to the people at large; and, in this instance, I am persuaded the voice of the people will support me.—The hon. member then, in due form, moved the repeal of the said Clause of the Election Law, and his motion was seconded by Mr. Mooney.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. The hon. the leader of the Government has thought proper, without any reason that I know of, to make a direct personal attack upon me, on the perfectly gratuitous supposition, that if such a measure as that of which an outline is given in His Excellency's Message, had become the Law of the land, I would have been a supporter and a defender of it. In reply, I beg leave to tell the hon. member, that, in liberality of political sentiments, he can justly claim no superiority over me; and I defy him to prove, that I would, under any circumstances, give my support to such a Bill for the limitation of the Elective Franchise, as that which, it appeared by His Excellency's Message, the late Sir Donald Campbell endeavoured to bring into operation in this Colony; or that I would support any other measure for the abrogation or curtailment of the people's liberties. With respect to the Bill alluded to in the Message, I have no idea who framed it; I had no previous knowledge of it; and, in fact, I knew nothing more about it than what is disclosed respecting it, in His Excellency's Message. When a measure is evidently for the public good, it shall have my support, with whomsoever it may originate; and I will oppose every measure the operation of which would, in my opinion, militate, in any way, against the general interests, and although it should proceed from those in whom I have most confidence, and with whom I therefore, generally vote, I will always decide for myself, according to my general estimate of the political characters of those who may have devised it, or brought it forward. I am as free to exercise my own judgment, and act upon, with respect to any question which may arise in the Assembly, as any other member of the House can possibly be; and I must again say, that I know not for what reason, or for what purpose, the hon. the Leader of the Government has thought proper to assail me on account of the course, which he has, most unwarrantably, supposed I would have pursued, had the Bill recommended to the Imperial Government, by the late Governor, been imposed as a Law upon this Colony: and, with respect to that Bill, I again repeat, that it would never had been acquiesced in by me; and that I believe there is not one member of this House, if there be one individual in the Island by whom it would not have been repudiated.

Hon. Mr. POPE. When, at the late election of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, at St. Eleanor's, I adverted to what I believed to be the character of the new Constitution which the late Sir Donald Campbell or his Cabinet had framed for this Colony, and sent home that it might receive the sanction of the Imperial Government and Parliament, I stated my belief that two gentlemen, there present, who had been members of that Cabinet, had been accessaries to the measure, if indeed they had not assisted in framing it, and that I believed, they had lent their servile acquiescence to its principles; those gentlemen encountered me with an air of defiance; they replied, that I had asserted what I could not prove, and equivocated in so bold a manner, as I believe, to persuade some others who were present, that I had stated what was not true, and that there was no foundation for such a charge. I certainly was not, at that time, prepared to establish, by any thing like direct or conclusive evidence, such as is necessary to prove a fact in a court of law, the collusory guilt of those parties with respect to that design, as the case did not admit of it; although it was impossible for me to entertain a doubt of it in my own mind. I therefore, admitted that I could not then convict them by direct evidence, because (as I told them) I was not acquainted with the secrets of their prison house, and consequently could not reveal them to their condemnation; but His Excellency's Message has now, however borne out all that I then alleged. Will any one now doubt, that a Bill, by which the majority of the people of this Colony were to have been robbed of the elective franchise, was transmitted to England to be passed into a law? So far as one of the parties is concerned, he will now no longer dare to deny his knowledge of the fact. I can establish it by indubitable evidence, although, at St. Eleanor's the parties defied me to prove, that they had any knowledge of such a Bill. It was one which had, no doubt, cost its originators and framers many anxious deliberations; and, in the execution of which they had expended much time and labour; for its length was reputed to be equal to that of the English Reform Bill. The late Lieutenant Governor, it appeared by the extract from his Despatch to Earl Grey on the subject of the Franchise and Constitution of this Colony, contained in His Excellency's Message, had endeavoured to persuade that nobleman, that the object of the Bill which accompanied the Despatch was to limit the Franchise to a closer assimilation to the right of voting exercised in Nova Scotia. The assimilation sought for, had it been obtained, would have been an assimilation with a vengeance! It would have indeed very effectually accomplished the *limitation* of the franchise which was so modestly set forth as the object of the Bill; for it would positively have restricted the exercise of the franchise to freeholders, and have virtually deprived of it nineteen-twentieths of the people, or all leaseholders, unless a few persons who had been in possession of farms worth £300 each for twenty years. In Nova Scotia, the franchise is certainly limited to freeholders; but then, almost every occupier of land in the Province is a freeholder, whilst here the very reverse is the case. It was indeed most difficult to give utterance to the intense but honest indignation, which the discovery of so nefarious a design must excite in the bosom of every sincere friend of social or political freedom in the Colony. The scheme positively appears to have been the most iniquitous, cowardly, and tyrannical that could have been devised by any man or body of men exercising the chief authority over freemen; and it can scarcely fail to link with infamy in this Colony, the names of all who, it may appear, were concerned in concocting it. As a member of the late Government has just taken his seat (Mr. Palmer), I will repeat that His Excellency's Message which is before the Committee, fully establishes the truth of all that I asserted at St. Eleanor's with respect to the new Constitution for this Colony which the late Sir Donald Campbell or his advisers concocted and sent home to have passed into law by the British Parliament, unknown to the People of this Colony. I then said, that any member of the Government who had given his sanction to that measure was a traitor to his country, although I had not then the same positive knowledge concerning the nefarious design which I now possess; and now I hesitate not to repeat, that every individual member of that Government who either abetted, or acquiesced in the principles of that measure, was, in doing so, a traitor to his country. That Sir Donald Campbell consulted his Executive Council collectively touching that measure, I am not in a condition to prove; but that he had the assistance of at least one member of his Government in the preparing of it, is a fact, which can now no longer be questioned. That individuals, professing regard for the liberties and general well-being of their fellow subjects, and holding seats either in the Government or the Legislature, could, in any country, be found to further or sanction a project for the political robbery and degradation of their fellow subjects, showed an amount of servile degradation not often met with in Colonial History, few amongst us, I believe, could have been convinced, before the exposure made by His Excellency's Message, that any such traitors were to be found, either in the Government or the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, where freedom is so highly prized and equally diffused. The honorable member then proceeded to speak generally in favour of the measure before the Committee for the Extension of the Elective Franchise, and particularly in support of the motion of the Hon. Mr. Coles of the repeal of the Candidates' Property Qualification Clause in the Election Law. In Scotland, said the honorable member, there is no such qualification required by law; and although that was the case, it was certainly not found, that the representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons were wanting either in ability or in integrity; and in England, where it was notorious, that the property qualification was often evaded, it was now on the eve of being abolished. It was there well known, that many a man absolutely in a state of bankruptcy might pretend to be worth three or four hundred pounds a year, and that there might yet exist no possibility of directly proving his insolvency. So long as a man cannot carry his brains in his breeches' pocket, the mere possession of wealth must be accounted a very insufficient qualification for a legislative representative of the people. The existence of that qualification, might occasionally very unduly elevate individuals here, as well as in England to the exclusion of better qualified persons. In Prince E. Island, he had seen an old and highly respectable member of the Assembly draw from his fob a gold watch, which, he said, was worth £50, and boast that that *alone* gave him a legal qualification to sit in the House. At that time, perhaps, there were not so many individuals wearing gold watches here, as there are now; but, no doubt, there are still some who arrogantly place more dependence on the possession of the paltry £50 qualification, than any intellectual capacity could confer. The possession of wealth could afford no evidence of intellectual qualifications; and, therefore, it ought not be made the sole test of a man's fitness for a seat in any legislative body. But, although that qualification should be abolished, it would not follow, that any adventurer in destitute circumstances would be returned to the Assembly. The necessity of being able to associate with gentlemen in the the Assembly, on a footing of equality, would interpose a barrier to the ambition of any man in that direction, who was not in at least comfortable circumstances. And it was not so easy to obtain a seat in the Assembly, now a day, as some persons might think: it required much local influence in a district to command the suffrages of the people or to deserve their support. Wealth in individuals was not, however, by any means to be despised. The possession of it in a country, by individuals composing its legislature, affords a guarantee, that they will favour and support measures for the public good; as on such measures the security of their own property depends. But, concluded the honorable member, where all are so comparatively poor as in this Colony, a very high qualification would exclude too many; whilst the retention of so trifling a one as that of £50, affords no guarantee, and is truly absurd; and, I think, the sooner this semblance of a property qualification is abolished, and the candidate placed on the same footing as the elector, the better.

(*To be continued.*)

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1852.

THE English Mail, due last evening, had not arrived when we went to Press.—Should any news of importance be received during the week, we shall issue an EXTRA.

MR. WHELAN'S QUALIFICATION.

(*Concluded.*)

We stated in our *Gazette* of the 6th instant, that Mr. Whelan in swearing on the 5th March, 1850, that he had truly and *bona fide* a freehold estate, qualifying him for a seat in the House of Assembly, swore to that which was untrue. We will now examine into how far Mr. Palmer was justified in imputing—if he did impute—perjury as the necessary consequence of such an act. In order to constitute the crime of perjury, the party must be fully aware, that what he had so stated under the solemn sanction of an oath, is untrue; and has with this knowledge of its untruth, *wilfully* persisted in stating it, with a design to deceive. If then he shall have been deceived himself, and has stated what is untrue while under a state of self-deception, yet he is not guilty of perjury; and that this may have been the case with Mr. Whelan, is perfectly possible. When Mr. Whelan came to Charlottetown, to look out for a living, he was, as ninety-nine out of a hundred who do so are, a poor man—nothing to his discredit—and may, from his youth and inexperience, be fairly supposed to have been little acquainted with the law relating to the tenure of real estate. He had never, as far as we have been able to learn, owned a foot of land in his life, nor did he probably expect in so short a time, to be a freeholder or owner of land in any capacity; therefore, he was under no necessity of making himself acquainted with the law on the subject. On aspiring to a seat in the Assembly, when told that he must have a leasehold or freehold qualification, and not being able to procure them for himself, his friends Rae and Dawson come to his assistance, and the one gives him the former, and the other the latter of these requisites as they thought, and as he must undoubtedly have also supposed. He is proposed and returned duly elected, and no opposition is made. Mr. Palmer, it is true, threatened so to do, and put if we are rightly informed, a notice on the Order Book to that effect; but we will pass that by for the present. In the mean time, one of Mr. Whelan's qualifications, the leasehold, ceases to be available, and he is left to depend upon the freehold he got from Dawson. A dissolution also takes place, and he again goes to the hustings and is returned, and takes the freehold qualification oath. Having sworn to it once, of course, he would have no hesitation in swearing to it again; no light had been vouchsafed to him, and probably conscious of his own ignorance, he pinned his faith upon that of his friends, Coles and Warburton, who, of course, told him that it was all right, and they would bear him through—that they were willing and able so to do, their subsequent conduct in the case of Le Lacheur abundantly proved. Taking all these things into consideration, it is possible, that Whelan was so ignorant of what constituted a freehold qualification, that he has unwittingly taken a false oath, and yet not perjured himself. But here we are bound to state, that a serious difficulty arises. Mr. Palmer had given notice, that he intended to question Whelan's qualification; the public papers had more than hinted that it was insufficient. Was it not then the duty of Mr. Whelan to make such inquiry into the title, as would set the matter beyond doubt? A guinea to any lawyer would have convinced Mr. Whelan, that he had no title whatever to the land! nay more, that Dawson himself had none! that the Sheriff's deed was of no avail, until it had been duly registered; and that Dawson's giving him, Whelan, the Sheriff's deed, and letting him into possession was worth nothing at all. If Mr. Whelan neglected so obvious a duty, it was, to say the least of it, a most culpable neglect; and he has no right to be angry, if his false swearing be termed perjury. That Whelan became aware after the 5th March, that there was something wrong, is clear and evident; for we find him and Coles and Warburton, going on the subsequent 24th of April to Dawson, for the purpose of having the transfer made on the back of the Sheriff's deed. For if Whelan's title were good on the 5th March, why take Dawson's transfer on the 20th April; but the reason is obvious, so much noise both within and without the House had been made with respect to John Le Lacheur, that they considered that it would be as well to have something like a conveyance to shew, if at any time Whelan's title to a seat should be disputed, and this makes it the more certain, that Whelan had no title at the time he was elected and sworn in; and that the title was in Dawson, up to the time of his signing and sealing the transfer. It is, it must be confessed, difficult to imagine, that Whelan and Coles and Warburton should have been so ignorant as to suppose, that the title to land could pass without a deed duly executed, and that a mere undertaking to sell and give a title when the money was paid, constituted a title in itself; and yet we are driven to that conclusion; for if we adopt the contrary view of the matter, we make Whelan guilty of perjury, and Coles and Warburton lending themselves to a gross fraud upon the House of Assembly. We are inclined to think, that the whole is the effect of that ignorance, which however much it may be to be deplored, is the portion of the ministerial majority of the present House of Assembly.

One thing however is clear, that Edward Whelan had not, on the 5th March, 1850, a sufficient qualification to entitle him to a seat in the House of Assembly; and that consequently, he has no right to sit there now; and the House, in passing the resolution it did, betrayed not only a decided want of knowledge, as respects the law of Election, but a contempt for the principles of the constitution, such as no other House of Assembly under the British Dominion could or would have done. In the first place, the qualification laid on the table, was in consequence of Dawson's Deed being unregistered, worthless; and in the next place, Whelan's having obtained his seat under the pretence of having a good title, when in fact he had none, made his election void *ab initio*, and his sitting in the subsequent sessions, could not avail him as his being there was contrary to law. In every light it is viewed, the more clearly does it appear, that Whelan had no title to the word HONORABLE as a prefix, nor the letters M. P. P., as affixes to his name; but that if justice were to take place, and the honour and dignity of the Colony consulted, he would be both dismissed the Council and turned out of the Assembly.

We have to request, that the public will suspend their opinion respecting the assertions made in the *Extra* (Whelan's) *Royal Gazette* of the 16th instant, concerning the difference of the rates charged by the present and the late Queen's Printer, until the Public Accounts are published, when we pledge ourselves to shew, that very considerable advances have been made by Mr. Whelan on charges for similar services performed by Mr. Haszard, independently of many notices which when published by Mr. Haszard, were done so free of expense to the public, but which now form items of charge in the accounts rendered by Mr. Whelan.

COUNCIL OFFICE, 15th April, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons, Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts, for the several Counties and Districts in this Island, under the Act intituled "An Act relating to the Recovery of Small Debts, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned:"

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Hon. William Swabey, Hon. William W. Lord, Hon. George Birnie, Charles Dempsey, Joseph Holroyd.

RUSTICO.—William Craswell, George Bagnall, Jas. M'Callum.

NEW LONDON.—William Cousins, Robert Simpson, (Lot 22,) William Mallett.

CRAPAUD.—William W. Irving, William Inman, Jas. Howatt.

STANHOPE.—John Shaw, William Auld, Ewen M'Millan.

LOTS 48, 49, and 50.—William Swabey, John M'Dougald, Philip Lane.

BELFAST.—Richard Gill, John Fraser, Patrick Stephens.

KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN.—Hugh M'Donald, Edward Thornton, John Aldous.

SOURIS.—John Macgowan, Alexander Leslie, Donald M'Donald, (St. Margaret's.)

MURRAY HARBOR.—William Clements, John Hyde, Thomas Clow.

EAST POINT.—Daniel M'Donald, Andrew M'Intosh, James M'Donald, (Kingsborough.)

SAINT PETER'S.—Hon. John Jardine, Benjamin Coffin, (Elisha's son,) John M'Donald, (Allisary.)

BAY FORTUNE.—Hon. James Dingwell, Joseph Coffin, sen., Donald Morrison, (Grand River.)

PRINCE COUNTY.

PRINCETOWN ROYALTY.—Robert Craig, George Sinclair, (James's son.) James Beairsto.

BEDEQUE.—Stephen Wright, Alexander Anderson, Philip Baker.

SAINT ELEANOR'S.—Arthur Ramsay, John M'Kinnon, (Lot 16,) James Campbell.

TRYON.—Richard Hudson, John Clark, (Michael's son,) Richard Dawson.

CASCUMPEC.—Allan Forsyth, Stanislaus Perry, Henry Hele.

LOT 12.—Joseph Higgins, Archibald Carr, Thomas Gorman.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 19, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to prick the following gentlemen to serve the Office of Sheriff in the several Counties of this Island, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Charles Haszard, Esq., Belle Vue, to be Sheriff of Queen's County.
John Macgowan, Esq., Souris, to be Sheriff of King's County.
Charles Macnutt, Esq., Darnley, to be Sheriff of Prince County.

JAMES WARBURTON, Colonial Sec'y.

COUNCIL OFFICE, April 15, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons Harbor and Ballast Masters, for the undermentioned Harbors in this Island, and also Collectors of Anchorage Duties, under the Act intituled "An Act relating to Light and Anchorage Duties:"

Bedeque,	Robert Ellis.
New London,	John M'Kie.
Cascumpec,	Asa M'Cabe.
Saint Peter's Bay,	George Anderson.
Souris,	Edward Kickham.
Grand River, Lot 56,	Alexander M'Donald.
Murray Harbor,	Benjamin Sensabaugh.
Tracadie,	John M'Donald, (Angus's son.)
Crapaud,	William Wright.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to appoint the following Harbor Masters to be Collectors of Anchorage Duties, for the undermentioned Harbors, viz:—

Charlottetown,	Simon Dodd.
Georgetown,	Joseph Wightman.
Richmond Bay,	William M'Kay.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

The names of John Bell, jun., Allan M'Ginnis, and John Wright, (South West), have been inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince County.

WE were greatly gratified with the sight of a Medal granted to Mr. William Johnston, late a sergeant of the 42d foot, a resident of Lot 55, in this Island. It has six clasps, "Toulouse, Nive, Nivelle, Pyrennees, Salamanca, and Corunna." Mr. Johnston's certificates of good conduct, &c., which we have seen, are of the first order.

Birth.

On Monday the 12th instant, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Rosebank, of a Son.

Married.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. James Humphries, to Miss Catherine Muggeridge, both of Lot 19.

By the Rev. B. Scott, on the 7th inst., Mr. William Thomas, to Miss Elizabeth Pooley, both of Tryon.

By the Rev. F. Smallwood, on the 8th inst., Mr. James Affleck, to Miss Priscilla Court, both of Lot 35.

Died,

At St. Peter's Lake, on Saturday the 10th inst., at the advanced age of 82 years, Mr. Donald M'Donald, universally esteemed by friends and acquaintances for his worth and many estimable qualities.

AUCTIONS.

Household Furniture.

By H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY the 22d inst., at the residence of CAPTAIN ROLLO, 42d Regt., situate at the West end of Kent Street, and adjacent to Government House, that gentlemans' Household Furniture, comprising: Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Window Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, cut Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c , &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

April 12, 1852. (Isl.)

Tea! Sugar! Candles, &c.

A. H. YATES,

ON FRIDAY next, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of THOMAS BROYDERICK, Queen Street,

6 Chests superior Congo Tea, warranted
10 Barrels Bright Sugar
10 do. Onions
25 Boxes Mould Candles
1 Barrel Saleratus, double refined,
4 Boxes do.
5 Dozen Painted Buckets
5 do. Brooms
3 Wool Mattrasses, 3 Cane do
5 Dozen Chairs, assorted
With sundry articles.

Charlottetown, April 17, 1852.

ON MONDAY, 26th day of April, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of Mr. E. L. LYDIARD, *Queen Square*, the whole of his remaining STOCK, consisting of a general Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shelf and Heavy Goods, Groceries and Crockeryware.

As the whole will be sold, bargains may be expected.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

April 13, 1852. A. & Isl.

To be Sold by Auction.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Old Court House, Charlottetown, COMMON LOTS NOS. 21, 14, and HALF No. 10, comprising about 34 Acres, well known as part of "THE DOUGLAS ESTATE," situate within five minutes' walk of Charlottetown. These Lots are Freehold, and will be sold in small parcels to suit Purchasers. Also Pasture Lots, Nos. 37 and 38 in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres under Lease to J. D. Haszard, Esq., for a term of 370 years, at the rent of 40s. currency, per annum.

—ALSO—

An Estate of about 2,000 Acres of Land on Township No. 19, under Lease to various tenants, for a term of 999 years, at an annual rent of one shilling, currency, per acre, together with the arrears of rent due thereon.

A plan of these several properties may be seen at the Office of Robert Hodgson, Esq., Barrister at Law, where further particulars as to the whole will be made known. An indisputable Title will be made to Purchasers.

April 15, 1852. (All the Papers.)

By W. H. GARDINER.

ON TUESDAY the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at the farm of Robert MacAdam, Esq., on the Prince Town Road, Six Miles from Town, and adjoining the farm of Mr. John Legyt, all that gentleman's Household Furniture, and Farming Stock, viz: 18 Chairs, 1 long Dining Table, 1 pair Birch do., 2 Bed Room do., 1 Wash Stand, 1 handsome Writing Desk, 1 handsome Set of China, 1 large Kitchen Table, two drawers, 1 Chest of Drawers, a number of valuable Books, 1 Wardrobe, 2 Bedsteads, 1 tight air Stove, 1 Cooking do., large size fitted up complete, Plates, Dishes, and Kitchen Utensils, and Dairy articles.

—ALSO—

3 Excellent Milch Cows in calf, 1 year-old Calf, 1 Pig 8 month old, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Set Cart Harness, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, and a few Tons of excellent Hay.

☞ And at the same time, will be offered for Sale, the Leasehold interest for the unexpired term of 999 years, of the FARM, (Dunalley Valley), containing 50 acres, about one-half of which is under cultivation.

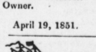
Charlottetown, April 12, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Part of that beautifully situated Lot, corner of Great George and King Streets, now occupied by W. C. HOBS, and adjoining Mr. CHARLES PALMER's new building. For further particulars apply to W. C. HOBS on the premises, where the plan may be seen.

Charlottetown, April 20, 1852.

Horse SALADIN.

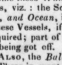


THE Entire Blood Horse "SALADIN" will stand for the Season, at Upton, the residence of the Owner, with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays, when he will be at Great George Street, from the hours of 10 to 4.

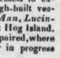
TERMS.—Each Mare for the Season, 20s. cash, or 30s. payable in December next. Mares which missed last Season, 10s. cash, or 15s. in December. Single leap, 10s. cash. STEPHEN RICE, Owner.

JOSEPH OSBORNE, Groom.

April 19, 1851. (All the papers 4w.)



VESSELS for SALE,



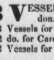
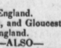
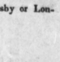
THE Subscribers now being Sole Owners of the following named American wrecked Vessels, offer them at private Sale and would invite those in want of good and lasting vessels to examine those White Oak, Copper-fastened, and thorough-built vessels, viz.: the Schooners *William*, *Index*, *Martha Ann*, *Lucinda*, *and Ocean*, in Malpec Bay, and the *Montano*, at Hog Island. These Vessels, if sold, will be delivered afloat, and repaired, where required; part of them are now off, and the remainder in progress of being got off.

ALSO, the *Balarama*, at Fish Island, as she now lies or afloat.

Those in want of Vessels will do well to make early application to either of the Subscribers.

LUTHER BRACHET,
J. WEATHERBE,
WILLIAM B. DEAN,

Charlottetown, April 12, 1852.

Wanted to Charter, to load in Richibucto.

3 VESSELS of 180 to 300 tons, for Hull, Grimsby or London.
3 Vessels for Falmouth, England.
2 do. for Cardiff, Swansea, and Gloucester.
3 Vessels for Liverpool, England.

—ALSO—

For Sale a CARGO of Hard Wood, Yellow Pine, and Deals, deliverable at Buctouche. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PURDIE.

April 20, 1852. Isl.