HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

For the Benefit of St. Michael's Church and Parochial House Montague.

TO BE RAFFLED, on St. Patrck's Day next, for the above charitable purpose, a Lady's Splendid Fancy Work Box, made for the Catholic Bazaar Halifax, where £700 was raised, by his Grace the Arch Bishop, for the Nuns of that City, and now presented by Miss Phelan, for the above laudable undertaking. Under the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Phelan, P. P., and the Ladies of the Hons. E. Kenny and D. Brennan. Tickets to be had from the following Ladies.

Mrs. P. Stephens,	Mrs. C. Dempsey.
" Jas. M'Donald.	" J. Rigg,
" R. Gill,	" Thos. Murphy.
Miss Matthew,	" P Walker,
" Rigg,	" Pierce Gaul,

☞ The winner can have £5 cash, if preferred to the Box.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ Cash advanced upon articles left for Auction.

Royal Agricultural Society.
GRAIN SHOW.

A SHOW OF GRAIN, under the directions of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST of MARCH next, when the following Premiums will be offered for competition:—

	£	s	d
For the best Wheat,	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do.	1	0	0
Do. best two-rowed Barley.	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do.	1	0	0
Do. best four-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do.	1	0	0
Do. best black Oats,	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do.	1	0	0
Do. best sample of Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do. do.	1	0	0

The Grain and Clover Seed to be of the growth of 1853. Each Sack of Grain must contain not less than 3 bushels. No prize will be awarded without competition of three samples both of first and second quality. The competitors must be members of the Society. The prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the exhibitors after the decision of the Judges.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual Meeting of the Society will take place, when the Committee's Report and an abstract of the Accounts will be read.

By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.
January 25, 1854.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE Mails for Georgetown will, during the remainder of the Winter and until further notice, be made up and forwarded every Tuesday and Friday morning, at nine o'clock, instead of Mondays and Fridays.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Jan. 30, 1854.

EATING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Smarden's buildings, opposite to the *Market House*, where *DINNERS, SOUPS, TEA and COFFEE* can be had at the shortest notice.

☞ Licensed to retail Spirituous Liquors.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

N. B. *A COOK WANTED.*
Dec. 28th, 1853.

PAPIER MACHIE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED at George T. Haszards Bookstore, a handsome variety of Fancy Goods consisting of—

Papier Machie Writing Desks
" Work Boxes
" Portfolios

Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Parian Statuettes, Wax Baskets, Bronze Figures, Mantel Stands, do and Papier Machie Watch Stands, with a variety of useful articles.

Twelvetrees Brothers'
Useful and Economical Preparations.

THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d.
Their Ineffaceable Furniture Polish, at 2d.
Their Unrivalled Metal Paste, at 2d.
Their Incomparable India Rubber Blacking, 1d. packets.
Their Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Inks, filled, at 3d.
Their Superior Glass Square Inks—Black, Blue, and Red, at 2d. each.
Their Deliciously Scented Hair Oil, and Pomade Regenerator.
Their Unrivalled Garment and Carpet Renovator, at 3d. and 6d.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square

THE TERRACE HOUSE.

MR. E. MAWLEY takes leave to inform his friends in Town and Country, the neighbouring Provinces and the travelling public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment under the above name, in that pleasantly situated and beautifully finished premises in Water street lately occupied by the Hon. C. Young, and hopes by attention to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call to receive a share of public patronage.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES!

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broaches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions. In the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by Gilbert Henderson, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and Arthur Henderson, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, }
August 5th, 1853. }

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—22 *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

Board of Management in Halifax for Noua Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Sawers.

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.

Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.

St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Sqnare, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. N charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and a other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

Sept. 7th 1853. H. J. CUNDALL. Agent for P. E. I. *pro tem*

NOTICE.
The Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Genera Meeting of the above Company for the Appointment of Officers for the Current year, and other purposes, will take place at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors,
HENRY PALMER,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
4th Jan. 1854. Isl

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, February 13.

HOUSE in COMMITTEE on the ADDRESS in reply to His EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH at the opening of the Session:

Mr. WIGHTMAN in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—As chairman of the Committee who had prepared the Draft Address, it was, he conceived, his right, if not positively his duty, to offer a few remarks concerning the important Speech to which it replies. He conceived it to be due to his party to put their political sentiments on record, at what appeared to be a public crisis; because he knew it was the intention of the majority to have every thing their own way, and to negative whatever might proceed from them (his party). The Speech, to which the Address about to be considered by the House in Committee, was a reply, was one of the most statesmanlike which had ever been delivered in this Colony. Contrast it with former Speeches, in which the policy recommended was the narrowing of popular privileges, and how much more in accordance with the enlightenment and liberality of the present era were the tone and character of its sentiments! How often had they heard that the constant aim and study of the Crown were to diminish or confine the liberties of the people! But the Lieut. Governor, the representative of Her Majesty, had in his Speech assured them that no Colonial Minister, unless for very cogent reasons, would deem it expedient, at least by Imperial interference, to narrow or diminish the principles of self-government established in this Island. Contrast that Speech with others on the subject of finance; and how favourable the comparison! Whilst previous Lieut. Governors had found it to be their duty to hold up to view the restraining burthen of the public debt, and to urge upon the Assembly, the necessity of a rigid economy in their pecuniary appropriations; the more pleasing duty had devolved upon His Excellency, Sir Alexander Bannerman, of calling the attention of the Legislature and the people to the present most prosperous and gratifying state of the public finances. For that Speech, Sir Alexander Bannerman would long deserve the gratitude and esteem of the people of Prince Edward Island. It would long be remembered by them that the first statesmanlike and gratifying Speech ever delivered, in this Colony, by a representative of the Crown, emanated from him. Some months after the General Election last summer, His Excellency had informed them that a Requisition was addressed to him by about fourteen of the individuals who had been chosen the parliamentary representatives of the people, calling upon His Excellency to summon the Assembly, at an early day, to afford them an opportunity to exclude departmental officers from the Legislature by legal enactment: but, with this Requisition, he had further informed them that he had not thought it proper to comply, because his doing so would have been construed into an admission, on his part, that evils had arisen demanding an immediate change; and also because the practice as then existing was in accordance with an Act passed six years ago, defining what are Departmental offices, and still in force. He (Hon. Mr. W.) happened to have before him the draft of the requisition, having the names of fifteen members of the Assembly subscribed to it; of one of those members, however, it was worthy of remark, the name was in the hand-writing of another. Now, would any of those gentlemen tell them of any instance, either in Great Britain, or her Colonies, in which any portion of the chosen representatives of the people, had presumed to address such a requisition, either to the Sovereign, or the Sovereign's representative, before they were duly sworn as the people's representatives in Parliament? Those presumptuous requisitionists were, in fact, before being sworn in, no more the parliamentary representatives of the people, nor had any better right to exercise any of the privileges of members of parliament, than any other simple and unprivileged members of the community. But for what purpose had they arrogated to themselves the right to exercise such a privilege? Was it to further the business of the country? By no means. It was only that, as expecting to constitute the majority in the Assembly, they might have the earliest opportunity to turn out of the public offices their present incumbents, and appropriate the vacancies to themselves. Yes, so much did they covet the power and emoluments attached to the chief appointments and offices, out of which they had been kept so long, that their impatient eagerness to reposess them drove them into the adoption of a most extraordinary, if not unconstitutional, course for the attainment of their object. [Doctor CONROY here rose and, interrupted the hon. member, by stating that the late Daniel O'Connell, member elect of the House of Commons for Clare, had, out of Parliament, although not sworn in a member of Parliament, publicly exercised, freely and unquestioned, one of the peculiar privileges of members of Parliament, that of franking letters; and he had one in his possession franked by that gentleman when so circumstanced.] Hon. Mr. WHELAN: If he did so, he did what he had no right to do: but he never set his hand to such a document as the requisition of which he had just spoken; and which as it was in his hand he would read. The Hon. member then read the document, and proceeded to observe that the hon. member for Queen's County who sat near him had just said that it was the intention of the requisitionists to exclude only *certain* office-holders, not all. That was very true he believed: it was only *certain* public officers whom they meant to exclude; and it was equally true, he also believed, that they intended to make cats' paws of certain members. It was not their intention, he could readily believe, to exclude the Attorney General, or the Solicitor General, or perhaps the Colonial Secretary. The requisition stated that public opinion had been tested, at the last election, with respect to the departmental system, and had decided against it. The truth of that statement he did, however, most emphatically deny: public opinion was neither tested with respect to that system, nor had it pronounced against it. The very reverse was the fact. The great majority of the people were well satisfied with the working of Responsible Government, as from the first it had been established; and it was only by means of professions in accordance with the general feeling and sentiment of satisfaction and approbation which its favorable working had excited throughout the Colony, that certain candidates for the suffrages of the people had deceptively secured their election, and were now ranked in opposition to the views of their constituents, to ensure by a direct and total abandonment of their electioneering liberality, a majority to the old tory obstructives in the House. The hon. member then plainly intimated that he alluded to Mr. Macgowan and Mr. Maceachern; all of whom, he declared, had secured their elections by their unequivocal declarations, during their canvassing and at the hustings, in favor of Responsibility as it had been established and carried out by the majority of the last Assembly and the existing Government. That Mr. Macgowan, as a candidate, and after his election, had been most desirous of being accounted a true liberal and an approver of the Government, was, the hon. member maintained, most conclusively established by his (Mr. Macgowan's) having become a member of that Government and his ready acceptance of the Treasury. Mr. Macgowan, continued the hon. member, might say he almost immediately resigned his appointments; and he might allege, as a reason for his doing so, that, during the time he was in office, he had discovered such enormities on the part of the Government, that he could no longer remain in connection with them. But few, very few, he imagined, would believe that that gentlemen, however acute and penetrating his discernment, could, during the few hours he was in office, have made discoveries so wonderful and so alarming, as to induce him to seek safety by a precipitate retreat from the Council Board and the Treasury. The truth, he apprehended, was that both fear and hope had been, at once, cunningly excited in his breast, by individuals who well knew how to awaken them in his mind, and that, yielding to their influence, he cast his electioneering protestations of liberality and attachment to the principles of Responsible Government, to the winds. And, so far, at one time, was he (Mr. McG.) from avowing any sentiments in unison with the opinions, afterwards set forth in the Requisition, and subscribed by him, that in his own house, in conversation with him (Hon. Mr. W.) he had pronounced such opinions to be altogether absurd. And, with rerspect to his colleague, Mr. Maceachern, continued the hon. member, he had in substance, told him, on a certain occasion, that he was so much annoyed and distressed by the misrepresentations circulated to his prejudice, setting forth that he had abandoned the political principles, by a declaration of which he had secured his election, and that, traitor-like, he had basely gone over to the obstructive party, that he could not sleep; adding, at the same time, that he would, however, in due season, convince all that he was no obstructive, but really what he had professed himself to be before and at his election. The hon. member then returning to Mr. McGowan, declared that at Georgetown, on the nomination day, he had declared that, if returned to the Assembly, he would support Responsible Government. [Mr. McGOWAN. I say I did not speak at all on that occasion.] Hon Mr. WHELAN replied, Not on the hustings, but in the crowd, where, finding that all were of one opinion, and that opinion favorable to the Responsible System, he chimed in with the general sentiment on that subject. He then told the electors that he was in favor of Responsible Governm't. [Mr. McGOWAN: So I am.] What, then, are there two kinds of Responsible Government? In the Requisition which he signed, a declaration was made against the system of Responsible Government, as established in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, (in all of which it had brought about changes most beneficial to the people,) and also as established, and happily carried out, in Prince Edward Island. In the Provinces in which it had been first established, the result had been increased prosperity; and in Prince Edward Island, not a single evil had resulted from it,—no neglect of duty, nor any instance of peculation, on the part of public officers, could be pointed out, as a proof of its inefficiency. It was in vain to talk about the rights and privileges of the people having been trodden on or neglected. It was in vain to ascribe tyranny to the Government. Not one instance of arbitrary or tyrannic exercise of power could be brought against them. If they had erred at all, it was in the exercise of too great liberality towards their enemies. Accusations of tyranny, and neglect of the people's rights, came with a very bad grace indeed, from parties who were, not without good and substantial reasons, suspected of having lent collusory aid to the late Lieut. Governor, Sir Donald Campbell, in his attempts to carry into effect his tyrannous and traitorous scheme for the disfranchisement of two-thirds of the tenantry of the Island! Formerly, every record of designs so foul and black was kept securely secret from the people, in the archives of the Government; but the establishment of Responsible Government had made public that infamous purpose, to the lasting disgrace of its author and his abettors. And would that party then deny that their aim and object were, to bring back the old detestable system, and to elevate to power the men who formerly acted on such principles? The hon. member then quoted an extract from Lord Durham's celebrated Report, for the purpose, as he said, of shewing the absurdity of separating legislative and executive functions. Having read the extract, the hon. member continued:—Now it was Irresponsible Government the Opposition were seeking to establish; for how, he might safely ask, could office-holders be made responsible, if not in Parliament? Under the Responsible System, had any peculation been practised? No: the check was too great. And, when members of the Assembly were appointed to offices, they were sent back to their constituents for ratifications of their appointments, without which they could not enter upon their offices. Besides, when in office their accounts were audited every quarter—and that, too, under the present Government, by gentlemen having no sympathy with the party in power—whilst, again, their accounts were subject to parliamentary inspection. With these precautions, it was scarcely possible for the smallest error, let alone defalcations, to escape detection. It was not so, however, under the old system. Then, whatever their practices, office-holders were able, as they actually did, to hold their appointments in defiance of the people and of Parliament.—The hon. member then proceeded to review the Government parliamentary measures which had distinguished the three years that had elapsed since the establishment of Responsible Government; and largely expatiated on the benefits which each of them had. he said, been the means of bestowing upon the people. First, he referred to the Free Education Act, the wisdom of which he highly extolled, pointing out the all-important benefits which, he insisted, it was conferring,—and would, hereafter, to a much greater extent, confer—upon the Colony: and also, at the same time, adverting, with considerable severity of language, to the Proprietors who had memorialized the Home Government, praying that the Royal assent might be withheld from the Bill; not, he said, because they had reason to apprehend any evil results to the Colony from its being allowed to go into operation, but because it would extract something from their pockets.—To the Extension of the Elective Franchise Bill, the hon. member next adverted. It was, he said, on its way; and would, perhaps, arrive sooner than might be agreeable to the majority. That Bill was a proof of the anxiety of the Government and their parliamentary supporters to extend the liberties and rights of the people, and how desirous they were to promote their welfare and happiness. How totally different was it from, and how completely opposed, in character, to any thing that had ever proceeded from their tory predecessors, or could be looked for at the hands of the present obstructive majority! How often, asked the hon. member, had it been stated, that the present Government were the bond slaves of the proprietors? Did not, however, the strenuous efforts made—but happily vainly made—by the proprietors, to prevent those two Bills going into operation, completely refute those slanderous and unprincipled statements? The Government, continued the hon. member, have, by the Education Act, done their utmost to remove the stigma which had been, so often, and so unjustly, cast upon the people of Prince Edward Island. A few in the House, he was inclined to believe, thought the people so ignorant as not to be able to appreciate the present form of Government; but, perhaps, they might find, to their cost, at no very distant period, how sadly they were mistaken. The hon. member then commented upon the great general benefits which had resulted from the opening of the ports to the commerce of the world, the credit of which was due to the party with which he acted. The efficient footing upon which they had placed the preventive service had, he said, contributed still more to the increase of the revenue. Other great benefits, which his party had conferred upon the people, would, he said, be found in the reduction which they had made of the duties on articles of general consumption, and on articles used by ship-builders. The hon. member here particularized the reductions and exemptions alluded to; and then observed, that, notwithstanding those reductions and exemptions, the trade of the Colony had been so prosperous, that the revenue had been nearly doubled since 1849. The fact, he said, could not be denied, that, when his party came into power, the public debt amounted to nearly £30,000; but it was now almost annihilated, being reduced to the paltry sum of £3028; whilst a saving of £1 per cent. had been effected on the interest thereon. Under the financial managemement introduced by them, money was no longer allowed to lie idle in the Treasury, that capitalists and shopkeepers might have opportunities to fleece poor contractors, paid in Treasury Warrants, by exacting exorbitant rates of discount for cashing their Warrants, or by requiring them to take one half of their amounts in goods. When the Government proposed to raise a loan of £10,000, at 5 per cent. interest, the capitalists denounced the scheme, and declared it would ruin the credit of the country; but, greatly to their annoyance, in about three months the whole amount was advanced on Government Debentures at 5 per cent.; and twice the amount could have been obtained, on the same terms, had it been required. It was the prosperity which had resulted from their measures, and the increase of the revenue, consequent upon that prosperity, which had enabled the Assembly to appropriate, last Session, £2000 for the purchase of stud horses, aud to grant £500 a year to the Royal Agricultural Society. He only wished that, when their opponents came into power, they might so exercise it, during the period of their ascendancy, as to be able, on their retirement, to render as gratifying an account of the services which they had rendered to the Colony. He believed he had noticed all the important and beneficial measures which had been carried by the Responsible Government since they came into office, and, at that time, he would say no more concerning them. There was, however, one subject on which he would briefly remark. His Excellency, in his Speech, had said "I observe the High Sheriff for Queen's County has returned one of the members for that County, duly elected, subject to the determination of the House of Assembly on the scrutiny, and of the facts set forth, in respect thereof. This is an unusual Return, and, as such I notice it—its legality is a matter for you entirely to decide." On this subject, the hon. member then observed, that the Return was positively illegal, for the member returned had not a majority of votes on the poll-books; and he maintained that the Hon Colonial Secretary had not even been irregular in his attempts to bring the matter before the House, much less had he been guilty of a breach of privileges; for it was quite competent to any member to call the attention of the House to so unusual a Return. The Return was not only an unusual one, but it