HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, March 4, 1854. New Series. No. 117.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,*" and of an Act made in amendment thereof, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education*, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common*:

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the nonpayment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Township No. 1,	457	Township No. 54,	1273½
" 3,	3943	" 55,	765
" 8,	4172	" 56,	496
" 9,	5000	" 57,	481
" 11,	3256	" 58,	600
" 13,	1000	" 60,	1900
" 17,	10½	" 62,	3377
" 18,	3839½	" 65,	1247½
" 20,	2306½	George's Island,	8
" 23,	88½	Gover's Island,	100
" 24,	211	Governor's Island	300
" 25,	1067½	Savage Island,	150
" 26,	526½	Kildare Island,	250
" 28,	456½	Cavendish Sand	228
" 31,	794½	Island,	
" 32,	2935½	Cascumpec sand	
" 33,	1288	Island,	500
" 38,	1063	Conway Sand	
" 39,	800	Island,	50
" 40,	935	Fish Island,	150
" 41,	984	Bedford Bay Island,	40
" 42,	442½	Savage Island,	25
" 43,	2500	Wood Islands,	40
" 44,	2809	Prim Islands,	66
" 46,	850	Pownal Island,	50
" 47,	1317	Goose Island,	12
" 48,	933	York River Island,	4
" 49,	273	Sandy Island,	80
" 52,	1109½	Enmore Island,	10
" 53,	1000		

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—1-2 of No. 41.

Second Hundred,—No. 58, 1-4 of No. 59, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 83, 1-4 of No. 86.

Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.

Fifth Hundred,—No. 18, and No. 81.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 238.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

No.	Range,	Letter.	No.	Range,	Letter.
8,	2	G,	15,	4	F,
7 & 11,	3	B,	½ of 3,	4	A,
16,	3	B,	13,	4	A,

Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty,—No. 35, 36, 61, 62, 105, 186, 188, 1-6 of 243, and 290.

Town Lots in Princetown:

No. 5,	Row 2,	Division 1,	Letter B.
1,	do 3,	do 5,	do C.
3,	do 4,	do 1,	do D.
8,	do 10,	do 1,	do J.
4,	do 2,	do 3,	do B.
3,	do 3,	do 5,	do C.
3,	do 5,	do 1,	do E.
1,	do 7,	do 1,	do G.

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty,—3-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 457.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

CODFISH and PEARL BARLEY of best quality, for sale at H. HASZARD'S, *LONDON HOUSE*.

Feb. 14, 1854.

LAW BOOKS.

CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts; Blunt's Commercial Digest and Shipmaster's Assistan English CommonLaw Reports, for sale at Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store.

WILLIAM SNEESTON, sail maker,

BEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty one years at the Trade in England, during which time he believes he gave full satisfaction to those who employed him.

Reference—Henry Haszard, Esq.

Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1854. 6m

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.

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.

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.

Just published, and approved by the Board of Education.

A NEW EDITION of the THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS, revised and adapted to the use of the Schools in Prince Edward Island.

Of this edition, the Board of Education, have ordered 1000 copies.

Also,

Just Published.

The British North American GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

Price with 7 Maps 1s. 6d.; without Maps 1s.

THIS PRIMER contains all the matter in Chamber's *Geographical Primer*, with the addition of the recent census, and more full descriptions of North America. It contains also 5 more maps, so arranged as not to be liable to tear, and is approved and recommended by the Board of Education.

The Subscriber, anticipating an extensive demand for School Books, is now publishing the four Reading Books of the National Series. Persons desirous of ecouraging Home manufacture will purchase at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book store.

Books! New Books!

JUST OPENED at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store, a large supply of *NEW BOOKS* and *STATIONERY*, among which will be found the newest standard Literature of the day—

Maunder's Treasuries,
Chalmer's, Posthumous Works,
Parlor Libraries, Illustrated Book Case,
Neander's Church History,
" Memorials of Christian Life,
" Life of Christ,
Kitto's Pictorial Life of our Saviour,
Barne's Notes in 11 vols 12mo, and 2 vols 4to,
Cyclopedia of Religious Denominations, written by members of the different Denominations,
&c. &c. &c.

THE PSALMIST,

JUST RECEIVED, at George T. Haszard's Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel, Charlottetown.

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.

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

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 Square, 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.

H. J. CUNDALL.

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

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of Charles Palmer Esq., Charlottetown.

February 1, 1853.

NEW PERFUMES, &c.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS Bailey's Ess. Bouquet, Ede's Hedyosmia, Delcroix's Fashionable Perfumes, Lowe's Fragrant Perfume, and Genuine Eau de Cologne.

HENDRIE'S MOELINE,

For preserving the Beauty and Luxuriance of the Hair, an extract of Vegetable and Animal Oleaginous Substances, most beneficial for promoting the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume.

EMOLIENT CAMPHOR CREAM

Has been long approved of, as a certain and agreeable remedy for chopped hands, and the injurious effects of cold and piercing winds on the skin, which, however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days. This Cream contains no soap or alkaline matter whatever.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions.

PEARL DENTIFRICE

Is a most innocent and effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth. By its tonic and astringent properties, it braces and strengthens the Gums and Sockets, preserving them in a sound and healthy condition.

ALL THE FAVOUITE TOILET SOAPS, Prepared in the useful form of a Tablet without angular corners.

Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth BRUSHES in great variety, all from London.

Wm. R. WATSON.

Reddin's New Building, Nov. 21st, 1853. Adv. & 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.

(Debate continued from Haszard's Gazette, No. 115.)

Mr. Beer.—The abuse of power, on the part of the present Government, has doubtless been very great, in a variety of cases; but, in nothing has it been more conspicuous, than in their dismissals and appointments of Road Commissioners. They had actually—and for no other purpose than the promotion of their own party interests—dismissed some of the very best qualified men, and appointed, in their stead, some of the most incapable. They had, for instance, dismissed Mr. David Higgins and Mr. Jeremiah Simpson, two of the very best Road Commissioners there had ever been in the Colony. And who had they appointed in their stead—and in the stead of other dismissed Commissioners of similiar qualifications? Men, in many instances the most unsuitable; and some of whom were positively, as Commissioners, a disgrace to the Colony. One in particular of those to whom he alluded, had almost altogether neglected the most essential parts of his duty; and, by his neglect and insolence of behaviour—riding in haste through a settlement, and keeping the people trotting after him, instead of discharging his duties amongst them with due consideration and decent civility,—had so provoked them, that they were determined to bring his misconduct and neglect before the Assembly.—It was quite ridiculous in the Government to attempt to take credit to themselves for the reduction of the Public Debt. If we look back for about fifteen years before they came into office, we shall find that, with a small revenue, expensive public buildings had been erected, and ample provision made for the repairs and construction of roads and bridges. All that had been done with about half the present amount of revenue; and, besides these drains upon it, just as the public buildings were finished, bad crops ensued, and, for the relief of the distressed population, and to avert famine, in 1848 and 1849, £4000 or £5000 were issued out of the Treasury. Then, again, it ought to be remembered that, in 1850, the supplies were stopped, and the revenue kept in the public chest, to the increase of the next year's revenue. Famine had disappeared, good crops followed; and, above all, the amazingly vast discoveries of gold created the greatest commercial activity throughout the world; and this Colony happily has had its share of the consequent general prosperity. Thus it is easily shewn that, as the causes which gave rise to the Public Debt, and, for a time, retarded the prosperity of the Colony, were not such as reflected any discredit upon those who, during that period, had the management of public affairs; so, neither is it possible for the present Government justly to ascribe merit to themselves for the present prosperous state of the Colony, or the reduction of the Public Debt; for both have proceeded from causes over which they had no control. That the fact is so, may also be shewn by a reference to the financial affairs of New Brunswick, just before the general improvement in trade throughout the world, caused by the gold discoveries. At that time, New Brunswick was almost bankrupt; but now—through the operation of the same general causes to which we owe our increased prosperity, augmented revenue, and diminished debt—that Province has been relieved from its financial embarrassments, and its trade and commerce have not only been revived, but greatly extended. The establishment of Responsible Government has had no share whatever in producing this public prosperity in New Brunswick; and neither are we indebted to the introdction of that System here, for the increased prosperity of the Colony. That government influence had been exerted to keep out of the House such candidates as they knew to be opposed to them, hon. members on the Government side might be very unwilling to admit; but, in his own case, he knew that all the officials in the District were employed, both during the canvass and at the election, to damage him, in the estimation of the people, to the utmost of their ability. Their influence, however, was proved, by the result of the contest, to have been but small. The hon. member for the Third District of Prince County (Hon Mr. Lord) had asserted that no misapplication of public money could be proved against the Government. What was the feed given to the American naval officers, last summer, at the public expense, but a misapplication of public money? and a few more misapplications of the people's money would, perhaps, also be brought to light before long.

Hon. Mr. Lord.—The display made by the hon. member (Mr. Beer) in his maiden speech, was rather an unfortunate one; for a part of it was but a dry repetition of facts, which had been previously adverted to by two or three hon. members; and the rest of it was made up of feeble accusations against the Government, which, frivolous as they were, had not even the weight which truth generally imparts, even to trifles. No Road Commissioners at all were dismissed by the Government; but under a new Act, by which the old system was abolished, thirty Commissioners were appointed, at a salary of £10 a year each.

Mr. Montgomery.—Will the hon. member say that Mr. Higgins and Mr. Simpson were not dismissed?

Hon. Mr. Lord.—They were not dismissed; but they ceased to be Commissioners, when the old Act expired, and the new one came into operation. Had we, however, shown less favor than we did, to those officials whom we knew to be attached to the interests of the old Tory party, and the principles of irresponsible rule; we should still have been in a majority in this House. Our downfall has been occasioned by nothing but our own imprudent forbearance and generosity: we most unwisely nourished a Tory faction, and they have most basely and insidiously exerted the influence which they derived from us to accomplish our overthrow.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—Leaving squabbles unnoticed, I will endeavor to reply to some of the arguments—if arguments they may be called—which have been advanced in support of the amendment of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown to the 2d paragraph of the Address The hon. member having read the amendment, proceeded thus: I attempted, a few minutes ago, to characterize this proposed amendment, as one of the most evasive of the real question at issue, that I have ever known to be submitted in the Assembly. It would not, indeed, be too much to say that it contains a deliberate statement, as a fact, of what is not a fact. The original document states, in language sufficiently clear, that the object of the Requisitionists was the excluding of salaried officers from the Assembly. But what does this proposed amendment say? It says, "It was not their intention to lead His Excellency into an admission that, from the Departmental System, evils had arisen, demanding an immediate change, until the principles involved in that question should have received the fullest discussion in the House of Assembly." Is not this evasion? Yes: evasion the most palpable and absurd. As His Excellency justly concluded, had he acceded to the request of the Requisitionists, his doing so would have been deemed a positive admission that evils, requiring an immediate change, had arisen from the working of the Departmental System. The declared object of the Requisitionists was the exclusion, by enactment, of salaried officers from the Assembly; and, had the Legislature been summoned, as they had requested it might be, would it not have been summoned—not to afford them an opportunity of deliberating upon and discussing the principles involved in the Departmental System—but to allow them, entirely and at once, to do away with it by enactment? For, if the Requisitionists are to be believed, in what they have said of themselves, they were fully convinced that, so long as that system should continue, the Assembly could not possibly escape being corrupted by its influence; and that it was, therefore, their duty and determination to accomplish its overthrow as speedily as possible. To this determination, whether real or pretended, it is now, however, quite evident they have no inclination to adhere; and neither, it is my opinion, would they have adhered to it had His Excellency, in compliance with their Requisition, afforded them an earlier opportunity of giving it effect. The truth is, that they who had the chief hand in getting up that Requisition, having found that—through the treachery to their constituents of certain individuals who had been elected members of the Assembly—they were likely to be in a majority at the meeting of the House, they could not overcome their impatience to be put in possession of the power which they had long coveted in vain; but which was, at length, by means of deception and apostacy, brought within their reach. To this impatience, the Requisition was entirely attributable; and the prime movers therein fondly persuaded themselves that, by so imposing an array of signatures, as fifteen out of twenty-four of the chosen parliamentary representatives of the people, His Excellency would be entrapped so far as to allow them an early opportunity to depose the present Government, and establish themselves in their stead. For, unconstitutional as their proceeding was—they conluded that His Excellency could not fail to yield to the wishes of those who would, at any rate, so soon constitute the majority in the Assembly. At that time, it would seem, they were not quite so well aware, as they seem now to be, that, in His Excellency, they had to deal with a man, intimately acquainted with the constitutional prerogatives both of the Crown and of Parliament, as well as, in every other way, qualified to discharge the duties of his high and important office; and whose sagacity and integrity were such, as to preclude the possibility of his being made either the dupe or the tool of a faction, how artful and designing soever they might be. Foiled as they were in that attempt, and now again—notwithstanding the power which, as a majority, they possess to carry whatever they may propose—driven to seek safety in subterfuge and evasion, their triumph is become their disgrace. They know well that, by an adherence to their intention, with respect to the Departmental System, as intimated by their Requisition, and to the declarations, with reference to that System, made by some, if not all, of them, before and at the late elections, they would completely defeat their own selfish aims and ambitious projects; and, rather than do that, they are contented meanly to seek shelter, in paltry equivocations, from the indignation to which they cannot but feel their insincerity exposes them. It is, as I have said before, their day of triumph; for they are on the eve of being invested with that authority which they have long eagerly coveted; and yet their position is, by no means, an enviable, or a desirable one. If they embrace power, as no doubt they will, they must embrace, along with it, the Departmental System, against which they have so loudly declaimed; and to abolish which they have been elected members of the Assembly. Thus, if they recognize that system, which it is evident they will do; for, otherwise, they have no chance of being invested with executive authority; will do so, either with an intention of really abiding by it; or else, by doing so, that, traitor-like they may obtain a position, the occupation of which will, they think, enable them to subvert it. However they may act then with respect to that system, their proceedings will cover them with disgrace. If they really carry it out, they will convict themselves of base insincerity, and of having practised the most flajitious deception upon the people: and, if they endeavour to subvert it, they will be violating the implied pledge to maintain it, which their acquiescence in the sentiments of His Excellency concerning it, conveys to His Excellency.—I shall now, as I am in possession of the floor, take the opportunity to advert particulary to some remarks and assertions which have proceeded, in the course of this debate from different members of the majority; and this, I feel myself bound to do, not only in justice to my party and myself, but even in justice to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor. The hon. and learned member for Charlottetown has said I had not when speaking in the morning, pursued that course which he thought I would have adopted. I am glad to find that I did not;