HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

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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.

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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 thereto, 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 non-payment 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,	456¾	Cavendish Sand Island,	228
" 31,	794½		
" 32,	2935¾	Cascumpec sand Island,	
" 33,	1288		500
" 38,	1063	Conway Sand Island,	
" 39,	800		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.	Row	Division	Letter
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.

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER Esq., Charlottetown.
February 1, 1853.

WANTED, A FARM SERVANT with a satisfactory character. He must be a good Ploughman. Apply to Mr. Fellows, Binstead, near Charlottetown. Also, wanted, a good plain COOK. Apply as above.

3wxn105

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.

Jnst 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 or ered 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.

Book s! 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 theday—

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.

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.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—To return to the question: His Excellency says it occured to him that his acceding to the request of the Requisitionsits would have been construed into an admission, on his part, that evils had arisen demanding an immediate change. Well, in whatever light the request to summon the Legislature at an earlier period than usual, may have been viewed, by His Excellency, it was certainly never the intention of the Requisitionists—how much soever they may have been convinced of the propriety, if not the necessity, of such a step; and whatever may have been their opinions concerning the working of the present system of government—to entrap His Excellency into any such admission as that which it occurred to him would be deemed the reason for his acquiescence, had he complied with the Requisition. His convening the Legislature according to the suggestion of the Requisition, could not, however, in my opinion, have been fairly construed into any such admission on His Excellency's part. The Requisitionists did not pronounce a positive opinion concerning the main object, for the consideration of which they wished the Legislature to be summoned at an early day. On the contrary, it was clearly stated by them, in the Requisition, that they merely desired to have the question, which had been raised amongst the people, concerning the Departmental System, to be fully and fairly discussed by the Assembly. But the Requisition did not stop there: it besides stated that there were various other matters, although it did not particularize them, to the due consideration of which, it was the opinion of the Requisitionists, the attention of the Legislature ought to be directed as early as possible. Amongst these, was the shameful neglect of the Road-service, as had been well represented by the hon. member for the First District of Prince County, (Mr. Yeo); and that, with me, is not the least. Another most important subject, for the consideration of the Legislature, was the contemplated withdrawal of the Troops, out of which would arise several questions, which, as intimately affecting the public interests, undoubtedly required the early and mature consideration of the people's representatives in parliament. I am of opinion that they who advised a non-compliance with the Requisition, were not, by any means, influenced by a regard for the public weal; but, on the contrary, solely by a desire to protect themselves, and retain, as long as possible, the advantageous position which they undeservedly occupied. Instead of the paragraph which has just been submitted, I will move that what I am now about to read be substituted for it. [The hon. and learned member then read his proposed amendment, which is the second paragraph of Address as presented to His Excellency, and already published in all the papers.] We wish to shew that we had no desire to interfere with the perogative of the Crown; and that our only aim was fully to discharge our duty as representatives of the people. We wish to shew why we thought it would be expedient to make an early call of the Legislature. His Excellency called upon the Requisitionists to state in detail what were the other matters, besides the question concerning the Departmental System, which they thought required the early attention of the Legislature; but, as His Excellency had not been pleased to comply with the Reqisition, they were willing that, for a time, things should rest as they were; and, therefore, abstained from a further urging of their request. They were well aware that His Excellency had an undoubted right to exercise the prerogative of the Crown with respect to the summoning of the Legislature; and they were unwilling to appear to dispute it.

Hon Mr. WHELAN.—The mode in which the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) has treated the question, and his proposed amendment, amount to nothing but mere evasion of difficulties which he is afraid to face.

Mr. MACAULAY.—In rising to second the amendment, proposed by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, he did not intend to engross much time; but, in representing a free, enlightened, and high-minded constituency—a constituency whose integrity and independence, not all the power of the Government had been able to corrupt or subdue—he felt it to be his duty to advert distinctly to the reasons which had induced him to sign the Requisition which was the subject of the paragraph and amendment under consideration. What he and his constituents considered to be an evil—and an evil of the first magnitude—in the present working of what was called the Responsible System, was that the parliamentary representatives of the people were allowed, for their own benefit, to fill offices created for the state. All were acquainted with the weakness of human nature; and all who did not wishfully look forward to the time when they themselves might become the recipients of the wages of corruption, were, he believed, persuaded that, as no man was so safe as he who was placed out of the reach of temptation, so the best security the people conld have, for the fidelity of their representatives, was the exclusion of the holders of certain offices from seats in the Assembly. The highest authority had said that no man could serve two masters; and experience—the experience, indeed, which they had had of the Departmental System in Prince Edward Island—had been quite sufficient to shew, that, when a man was so circumstanced, with respect to two conflicting obligations, that the fulfilling of the one, would involve a neglect of the other, he would generally—whatever conscience might whisper to the contrary—incline to the discharge of that which would most directly tend to his worldly or pecuniary benefit. The Departmental System, as here existing, he held to be an evil most dangerous to the purity of the Assembly; and, consequently, most dangerous to the interests of the people: and if there was—as some pretended to think there was—any audacity in pointing out that evil to His Excellency, and seeking, by constitutional means, to remove it, it was an audacity of which he certainly was not ashamed. A new Government was, however, he trusted on the eve of formation; and. when he considered the public principles and qualifications of those who would, in all probability, constitute it, he could have no doubt that, under their management and guidance, public measures and public affairs would soon assume such a complexion, and be placed in such a state, as would afford the best assurances for the future well-being and contentedness of the people; and, should they ever be supplanted by, or fall before those whom they had already overthrown, and whose places they were about to fill, he felt satisfied they would yet have the satisfaction of being able to lay their hands upon their hearts, and say, on their retirement from power, that they had done their duty to their constituents, as well as to themselves.

Hon. Mr. LORD.—The amendment proposed by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer,) was nothing but mere evasion—a complete giving of the go-by to the question. What did the fifteen say in the Requisition? They said that they wanted to bring about a change, through a subversion of the Departmental System, by legal enactment. If he was not greatly mistaken, the proposed amendment of the hon. and learned member was intentionally worded in so evasive a manner as to allow the Requisitionists some way of escape from the emergency which they saw was about to embarrass them. He supposed the hon. and learned member had been the first to sign the Requisition. ["No! It was Mr. Douse," from some hon. member.] Well, that might be; for it was nothing unusual for him (Mr. Douse) to commit a blunder. But, whoever was the first to sign, the Requisition was, he supposed, intended to set forth sentiments in which the whole fifteen cordially agreed. Their avowed purpose was the destruction of the Departmental System, by legal enactment, on the summoning of the Legislature. But the evasive amendment, so far as it gave any intimation of a purpose at all, indicated nothing but a predetermination, on the part of the hon. and learned member who had moved it, and his friends, to take that course, with respect to the System which they had so strongly denounced, which should appear to them most likely to give them possession of that power which they had, long, most eagerly coveted. It was very true, as had been openly enough admitted by the hon. member for Belfast, (Mr. Douse,) the object which the majority had in view, was not the subversion of the Constitution, but the overthrow of the Government,—not, indeed, on account of any evils which had arisen from their working or carrying out of the Departmental System; but merely that their opponents might have an opportunity of elevating themselves, as it were, upon their ruins. It might, indeed, be true enough that instances of individual private impropriety of conduct, on the part of inferior public officers who had been appointed by the present Government, could be pointed out. But, before indulging in animadversions, such as had fallen from the lips of the hon. member for Belfast, (Mr. Douse,) it would, perhaps, have been well had the long-continued misconduct of a certain individual, long screened and protected by the old tory party, been kept in mind; as the remembrance of it might, perhaps, have imposed a prudent and salutary silence, with respect to such accidental misconduct, on the part of a public officer, as that hon. member had spoken of with so much severity. When, however, the enemies of the Government bring forth such petty charges of accidental misconduct, and seek to magnify them into misdemeanors of the highest and most alarming consequence, it affords an indirect proof of the great dearth of all official offences or misconduct of real moment, by the urging of which to impeach and condemn the Government. With my hand upon my heart, (continued the hon. member,) as my friend Mr. McEachen has said, I can solemnly affirm that, both in my capacity of a representative of the people in this House, and as a member of the Executive, I have done my best for my native country. And, with reference to my colleagues in the Government, as well as all the Departmental Officers, I dare fearlessly ask, have they not acquitted themselves of the high trust reposed in them, in the most honorable manner,—and, in a word, discharged all their duties in the most unexceptionable manner? Can a single instance of peculation be brought against any of the public officers? Not one. Their conduct has been closely watched by unfriendly eyes; but their official conduct has been unimpeachable. I am one of those who have labored for my native country; and my reward, I find in the success of the labors of my colleagues and myself. By our exertions we have secured Responsible Government to the Colony,—I say secured, for although its destruction is now threatened by those who stand opposed to us, the Imperial Government will never consent to its overthrow. And, besides, by our legislation, we have extended the elective franchise to many of the youthful and noble-minded natives of this Colony, from whom it was unjustly withheld. Of the share I had in the promoting of this enactment, I am truly proud; and, although I know the present majority in this House will carry their vote of want of confidence in the present Administration, I say, let them take heed and beware, lest sooner than they expect they may, on the hustings, have to give an account of their brief stewardship, and to face those, as electors, from whom they unjustly strove to withhold the elective privilege of freemen. The hon. member then concluded by adverting to the charges which had been preferred against some hon. members, and one hon. member in particular, characterizing them as false, base, and unfounded. He denied that any hon. member of his party had deluded, or attempted to delude the tenantry. Neither he nor any of the hon. members with whom he co-operated, had, (he said,) so far as his knowledge extended, ever encouraged the tenantry to hope for anything, in alleviation of their burthens, to which they were not justly entitled—and never in any other way, than by fair and constitutional means. In the last House, in which his party was in a majority, every petition from the tenantry, which was couched in proper language, and properly presented, was taken up, and the grievances of which it complained enquired into; and, of that course, he saw much more reason to be proud, than to be ashamed,—distasteful and offensive as it was to a few.

MR. HAVILAND. The hon. member for the Third District of Prince County (Hon. Mr. Lord) has boasted pretty freely of what he supposes himself to have done, in conjunction with others, for the good of this, his native country. And he has also exultingly indulged in the triumph to himself and his party, which he anticipates will be accomplished for them, over their political opponents, as soon as the new Franchise Bill shall be brought into actual operation, by the many youthful and noble-minded natives of the Colony, as he has styled them, on whom that measure will bestow the peculiar privilege of freemen—a voice in the choice of the people's representatives in parliament. I am not, I feel confident, one whit behind that hon. member in his desire to elevate and benefit the people of this, his native country and mine; and, I trust, the whole tenor of my political life has already, and will, in future, afford sufficient evidence of my anxiety to advance its best interests, physical, moral, and political. Indeed, I believe that, so far as love of country is to be depended upon in the strife of political parties, we, the majority, shall outstrip our opponents, in our care for and promotion of the general interests of the country, and in our just consideration of the merits of individual natives, as far as the number of natives on our side of the House exceeds that on theirs. It is indeed, I believe, the first time that the natives of the soil have constituted the majority on this side of the House. The patriotism of the hon. member (Mr. Lord) I will not dispute; but, if we look to the principal appointments made by the present Government, we find no evidence of his having exerted either his power or influence to advance or reward native merit. It was one of the chief charges brought against the Government, under the old regime, that the merit of natives was overlooked and despised; and that strangers were preferred before them. But, now that liberalism and Responsible Government have been established, and in operation for four years, where are the evidences of greater liberality, and of a higher appreciation of the merits of natives than before, on the part of the Government, to be found? They who constitute the present Government have styled themselves "Liberals," but, of their liberality, no proofs can be brought forward, except their liberal distribntion of offices and public money for their own especial benefit. And, as it respectsnatives, if we look to the chief offices in the Colony for evidences of their regard for native merit, we find, instead, that the first and best salaried offices have all been conferred on strangers. What is the Colonial Secretary?—What the Attorney General?—What the Treasurer?—What the Registrar? There is not one of them a native. The present leader on the Government side of the House (Hon. Mr. Whelan) has loudly trumpeted the praises of the Government and their party. He has boasted of the amount exhibited in favor of the country by the balance—sheet, as if their public services had produced it; whereas it is merely the fruit of accident. If the colony had been under the government of the Czar of Russia, the prosperity would have been all the same; for it had proceeded from causes which no Government could either have induced nor controlled. It had, indeed, been, in a great measure, fortuitous—the result of an accident—but a glorious accident for them; and they had made the most of it. Famine had gone by, good crops had increased, vast discoveries of gold had given an unexampled stimulus to trade, the demand for shipping had never been so great before; and the result of all had been general prosperity. Glad, indeed, would the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) be, could he succeed in persuading the House and the country, that all these improvements, and their general result, had proceeded from the wise direction and superior statesmanship of himself and his associates; for, could he so far succeed in mistifying the public mind concerning the real causes of public prosperity, he might yet, perhaps, retain his £700 or £800 a year, which now trembled in the balance. It was a frequent boast of the late government leader, that he had no private ends to serve, and that he was, and would always continue, satisfied, so long as the majority in the Assembly were allowed to rule, and the general scope of legislative and executive action should be such as that majority dictated or approved. A very different spirit, however, seems to animate the hon. member who has now succeeded to the leadership, as well as to govern the whole party; for, although already twice defeated—although they are fully convinced that they are, and must remain the minority in the present House, they still cling to their places with the tenacity of irritated cats. Had they possessed the spirit and feeling of men, they would, when defeated on the election of the Speaker, have tendered their resignations to His Excellency, without one moment's needless delay. That they have fallen is not, however, an occurrence to be wondered at; for they have been traitors to their own cause. On the introduction of the Responsible System, the Hon. Mr. Coles stated that, in carrying it out, it would be necessary that one or both of the Crown Law officers should have seats in the Legislature; that one of them, at any rate, should represent a constituency, and have a seat in the Assembly. Well, how have they respected this necessity? At the late election, the Goverment sent down their Attorney General to Georgetown, as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors, and extended to him all the support which they could, in any way, command. But the electors, though few in number are determined in spirit—they are, indeed, second to no constituency in the Colony, on the score of independence, integrity, and intelligence;—and the Government candidate, unable—although aided by the *prestige* which springs from the possession of place and power,