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.

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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.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Tuesday*, 14th *February*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John' Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JENKINS, MRS. T. DESBRISAY,
" FITZ. GERALD, " E. PALMER,
" CUNDALL, " R. T. ROACH,

Westmoreland Parsonage BAZAAR!

AT the *TEMPERANCE HALL*, ST. VALENTINES' DAY, February 14th instant. Admittance for Adults 1s., Children half price.

Donations in work, will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

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" FITZGERALD, " E. PALMER,
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Doors opened at 12 o'clock, closed at 5 o'clock.
Opened again at 7 o'clock, and closed at 10 o'clock.
Westmoreland Harbor,
4th February, 1854.

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. GITL, " THOS. MURPHY.
MISS MATTHEW, " P WALKER,
" RIGG, " PIERCE GAUL,

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

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

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ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

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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:—

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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 Gratn 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 exhibition 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.

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

THE PSALMIST,

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THE TERRACE HOUSE.

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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.

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 or ered 1000 copies.

Also,

Just Published.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853.

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HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an *Extensive and Varied Assortment of* DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (*See Apothecaries' Hall Aavertiser.*) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market. on

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

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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.

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

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

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Agent for P. E. Island.

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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.

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September 5, 1853. Isl

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IS the cheapest, safest, best, and most effectual article for all washing purposes, a packet of which is equal to ten Pennyworth of Soap!

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, 9th Feb., 1854.

PETURN OF WRIT FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(Debate Continued.)

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Were the question to be discussed independently of party views and party feeling, no impropriety whatever would appear, or could be made to appear in the course pursued by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. It was well known that the sitting member had not been returned, as the Law directed, as having had a majority of votes. The Return was, therefore, irregular; and, that being the case, it was the duty of the House, even in the absence of any Petition concerning the matter, to enter upon a due investigation of it, to the end that justice might be done to the electors, by allowing that candidate to sit, as their representative in the Assembly, who had polled a majority of their votes.

DOCTOR CONROY.—The hon member who had spoken last knew very well that it was quite competent to him, or to any other hon. member, to move a Message to His Excellency for the Return. But when the Crown came down to dictate to the House in the matter, it became their duty indignantly to resist such assumption of authority as a direct and gross violation of their privileges. If a dissappointed candidate wished for a hearing, and redress, if due; it was his place to enter at the door, and not to break in at the windows. If he approached with a petition he would get fair play. Hon. members would not, with respect to it, submit either to the behests of Government, or bow to the dictation of a party. They would cast their regards upon the copy of the Magna Charta which hung above the Speakers head, and prove, by their independent and conscientious preservation and exercise of their privileges, as representatives of the people, how high and sacred was the estimation in which they held the rights conferred upon the people by that charter of their freedom.

Mr. YEO.—Let Mr. Coles petition the House, and he will be fully heard. and fairly dealt with. There would be no evidence of a disposition to favor unduly either the one or the other—the sitting member, or the petitioning candidate.

Mr. DOUSE again stated how the House had proceeded in his case. He had had the question affecting his own election tried by the House, giving security, to the amount of £100, or, more, for the expenses consequent upon the investigation. Let Mr. Coles do the same, and justice would be done to him by the House.—That was the only course to be pursued; it mattered not who the individual might be; whether a member of the Executive Council or not.

Mr. FRASER.—The cases were not similar. The Sheriff was bound, by the Law, to return, that candidate who should have the greatest number of votes upon the poll-book; but, in the case under consideration, he had not done so. The question was truly a serious one; for it affected not Mr. Coles alone, but all the representatives of the people.

Mr. DAVIES.—Never was a Return before made in the same way as that under consideration. Iu Queen Bess's days, the Sheriff was the creature of the Government, and, as such bound to obey it. But here, under Responsible Government, there was no such vassalage on the part of a Sheriff or of any other public officer: and the Government, with a liberalty and fearless confidence, unprecedented in the Colony, had appointed, as Sheriff, not an individual of the responsible, but one of an opposite party; and they had looked for, or expected nothing from him but an impartial discharge of his duties, and strict observance of the Laws. As for the patriotism of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, and his boasted regard for the rights of the people, he (Mr. Davies) thought, with the hon. member, Mr. Mooney, that, when he laid claim to any, such merit, he was always meditating something to the contrary.

DOCTOR CONROY.—Was it proposed to entrust the liberties and rights of the people to the protection of Government? As well might they entrust pigions to the guardianship of a cat. Under such protection, the representatives of the people would have no reason to expect any greater regard for their priviliges, than was manifested by Charles the First, when he sought to control the Commons by a file of bayonets; and any interference, in these days, with those privileges, whether by message from, or dictation of the Crown or Government, would be scarcely less obnoxious, and differ but little in character from Charles the First's remedy of a file of bayonets.—The attempt made, on the part of the Government, by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, was undoubtedly a direct and gross breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. MOONEY.—All that the learned Doctor had said about Magna Charta, Charles the First, and a file of bayonets, was nothing but a bushel of flummery. It required no reply, for it was not worthy of it. But he would challenge the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, who had been, for so many years, a member of the Assembly, to shew that such a Return as that under consideration, had ever before been made. Had he ever known a member to be returned with a minority of votes? He had not, that was certain. If he answered, he (Mr. M.) hoped he would give a direct answer for once.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—He had never known a candidate to be returned a member without a majority of votes—that was of *good* votes. But the hon. member, Mr. Mooney, was departing from the question, and prematurely pronouncing his opinion. He (Hon .Mr. P.) would not follow his example; but, when, by virtue of an oath, bound well and truly to try the case, and to decide according to what should appear to be the real merits and facts thereof, he would be prepared to give his opinion, as he trusted all others would also be. But they were not to allow the Government to take the lead about a contested election—a matter which it belonged exclusively to the House to decide. They were the judges of what concerned themselves; and no other branch had a right to interfere with them. With respect to the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, they had a right to be suspicious. It proceeded from the Government; and, they might rest assured, without an object. That object, if attained, would, he suspected, go far to serve those whose aim it was, and to deprive the representatives of the people of their privileges by subjecting them to the will of the Crown. The House, however, he was satisfied, would act with proper independence and due regard to their privileges, irrespective alike both of any motion affecting the case which might be made on behalf of the Government, and of any opinion which His Excellency, in compliance with the counsels of his confidential advisers, might, in a manner, be forced to enunciate. [Hon. Mr. Whelan. Neither His Excellency nor the Government had pronounced any opinion on the case.] Indeed. Why then was the subject so pointedly adverted to in His Excellency's Speech?

Mr. FRASER.—When, in the time of Sir John Harvey, that Governor sent down to the House, a dictatorial message concerning the political conduct of three of its members, his interference was not then denounced as arbitary or unconstitutional by the party who now would have it to be believed that they saw nothing less than a bold and dangerous breach of the privileges of the House in the simple motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary respecting the Return of the Writ for the First District of Queen's County.

Mr. MOONEY denied that he prejudged the case or was disposed to do so. His vote had always been, and would ever be, as independent and conscientious as that of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown. The learned member need not think to alarm him by allusions to the sancty of an oath; for whether under so solemn an obligation or not, he respected himself too much to do violence to his conscience by disregarding its dictates in his public capacity. He respected the gentleman, Mr. Beers, who was sitting near him; but he also respected himself, and his self-respect would not allow him to act unjustly towards Mr. Beer, or any other individual, in the question likely to arise out of the Return under consideration.

Hon. Mr. LORD maintained that there was no impropriety, much less any thing approaching to a breach of the privileges of the House in the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary. He had merely asked the House to permit the Return to be laid upon the Table, and to allow it to be read. The outcery about the rights of the people being endangered by it was a mere trick. Its only object was to gain a little popularity. Why did not the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, or some of his friends, make a motion on the subject, if he and they so much disliked that of the Hon. Colonial Secretary? As to the allusion made to the Return by His Excellency in his Speech, he had an unquestionable right to make it, and it would be found, not only that the Royal Instructions bore him out in it, but that in any course which he might see fit to adopt to avert the subversion of the Responsible System as lately established in the Colony, he would be sustained by the sanction and concurrence of the Home Government. Hon. members, he trusted, would understand that.

Mr. HAVILAND.—He could not allow the last observations of the hon. member who had just sat down to pass without comment. He had said that he would defend the rights of the people, and avowed himself, at the same time, prepared to support acts of the Government or Governor which were, or would be, inimical to those rights. No doubt the Governor would be well supported at home in any act of his tending to increase the influence of the Crown, and to diminish the power of the representatives of the people; and, doubtless, also promotion would be the reward of such worthy service. With respect to what had fallen from another hon. member about a message from Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, to the House, affecting three of its members, he (Mr. H.) would beg leave to remind that hon. member that that message did not concern a controverted election or in any way militate against the privileges of the Assembly, but had reference only to language and proceedings of those three members, amounting to treason, and directly affecting the well-being of the state. In all matters and questions affecting themselves internally, they were the sole judges; and not even the Law Courts dared to breathe a word disapprobatory, of their decisions concerning them. The Hon. and learned member then concluded by reading the following extract from Judge Storey on the Constitution of the United States, setting forth the extreme jealousy with which the privileges of the Representatives of the people are guarded in the United States of America—a jealousy even greater thau that with which the same privileges are protected in Great Britain;—prefacing the same Extract with a high eulogium upon the author.

"The first clause [of the Fifth Section of the Constitution of the United States] declares that 'each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.' * * * * It is obvious that a power must be lodged somewhere to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the members of each House composing the Legislature, for, otherwise, there would be no certainity as to who were legitimately chosen members, and any intruder or usurper might claim a seat, and thus trample upon the rights and priviliges and liberties of the people. Indeed, elections would become, under such circumstances, a mere mockery; and legislation, the exercise of sovereignty, by any self constituted body. The only possible question, on such a subject, is as to the body, in which such a power shall be lodged. If lodged in any other than the legislative body itself, its independence, its purity, and even its existence and action may be destroyed, or put into imminent danger. No other body but itself can have the same motives to preserve and perpetuate these attributes; no other body can be so perpetually watchful to guard its own rights and privileges from infringement, to purify and vindicate its own character, and to preserve the rights and sustain the free choice of its constituents. Accordingly the power has always been lodged in the legislative body by the uniform practice of England and America."—*Storey on the Const*, *pp.* 415, 316.