was positively quite as illegal as it would have been for the High Sheriff to have returned Mr. Trenaman who had a minority of votes, instead of Mr. Palmer, or Mr. Longworth, who had majorities. There was nothing in the law which gave the Sheriff power to strike off any votes, except such as had been twice polled, or polled in the wrong District. Mr. Beers's saying such and such votes were bad, was not sufficient to authorize the Sheriff to strike off such votes; evidence should have been brought forward to prove that they were bad. It was certainly not he, however, who had a majority of votes on the poll-books. who ought to demand a scrutiny, or petition the House. After a few further observations condemnatory of the Return and of the course pursued by the Sheriff with respect to it, the hon, member, having spoken more than an hour, concluded by saying he would leave the Address in the hands of the Committee. He knew, however, that it would be rejected by the majority, and one of their own substituted for it. But it was the day of their triumph; and they should be left to enjoy it. With respect to his own party, much as they had done for the country, they had certainly much for which to blame themselves on the score of the conciliatory policy which they had practised towards their political enemies. They had undoubtedly erred in thinking that either a tory or conservative could ever be conciliated.

Mr. MACKACHEN.—He begged leave to say a few words; not in reply to the hon gentleman who had just sat down; but for the purpose of wiping away the foul imputations which had been cast on his hitherto unspotted character. He would state what had always been his avowed principles. He had always been a conservative. He had attended four elections before the last, and, on each occasion, he had honestly and fearlessly stated his political sentiments. When the Hon. Donald Beaton was a candidate, and elected, he had freely given his best support to that gentleman, because he believed he would oppose the party to which he, afterwards, allied himself. That party had styled themselves "the liberals:" but all the liberality they had manifested since they had been in office, had been towards themselves. He was himself as truly liberal, according to the right acceptation of the word, as any member of the Assembly; and, by supporting every measure which should, to him, appear to be for the good of the people, with whomsoever it might originate, he was prepared to afford the best evidence of his being so. When first requested to come forward as a candidate, he declined saying that as he had no private ends to serve, and was not by any means ambitious of the honor of a seat in the Assembly, he thought it would be unwise in him to expend so much of his time and means, as the prosecution of a canvass would require, to make success at all probable: and also because he neither would nor could make false professions to obtain the suffrages of a constituency, many of whom he had reason to believe, from experience, were strongly opposed to his conservative principles. When Mr. Beaton was called to the Legislative Council, many who had differed from him (Mr. McE.) earnestly solicited him to offer himself as a candidate, but he declined to do so. Some time previous to the late election, he received a note from the Hon. Donald Beaton and Mr. Campion, requesting him to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of the First District of Queen's County. Mr. Beaton well knew his political sentiments; and, therefore, it was quite natural for him (Mr. McE.) to calculate, as he did, that Mr. Beaton thought him a very suitable person to oppose the existing Government. He took an early opportunity to wait upon his friend Mr. Campion. He, however, did not urge him to the step which, in their note, he and Mr. Beaton had advised: but expressed a wish and hope that an intermediate party would arise and attain to the direction of public affairs. He afterwards waited upon Mr. Beaton; told him he was not desirous of obtaining a seat in the Assembly; offered to be advised by him, and expressed a fear that some of the electors, if he became a canditate, would ask him to pledge himself to support the present Government, and, perhaps, even require him to promise his support to any attempts which might be made to effect an escheat of the lands of the proprietors. Mr. Beaton replied that he believed him (Mr. McE.) and Mr. Macgowan to be well qualified to represent the district, that he believed he (Mr. McE.) would support every liberal measure, and that nothing like a slavish submission to the commands of a party could be expected, or would be required of him. On all occasions, previous to the election, he used a good deal of caution, and was very careful not to commit himself by pledge or promise, beyond expressing his readiness to support every measure which he should believe for the general good, should he be elected. The first who called upon him, to urge his coming forward as a candidate, and who tendered him their best support, were the very individuals who, at former elections, had hooted him when on the hustings; and, at one of the most respectable public meetings ever held in the District for electioneering purposes, the individual electors composing which were, one and all, well acquainted with his political views and tendencies, not one word was spoken against him. He canvassed the whole of the Disitriet, from end to end, with the exception of Bay Fortune; and a most agreeable tour he found it, for, every where, he received the most friendly reception and encouragement. By no one was he asked to support the present Government; and when explaining his political principles amongst the electors, he told them that, if honesty was toryism then he was a tory; but no man ever heard him pledge himself to the support, either of the Government, or of party. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Whelan) had made reference to a private conversation which he had stated to have taken place, on a certain occasion, between them (Mr. W. and Mr McE.) in the hearing of certain other individuals of the highest respectability; but he had totally misrepresented what then passed between them, and his version of their conversation was completely at variance with the truth—it was positively false. When Mr. Whelan came up to him, it was in a very bland and agreeable manner, and, smilingly, he remarked that he believed he (Mr. McE.) was a Tory. To this remark, he (Mr. McE.) replied, in the language which he had just said he had used on other previous occasions; he said that if toryism was honesty, then he was a tory; but, as God was his Judge, he uttered not a single word which could warrant the representation made of their conversation by Mr. Whelan. When elected, he (Mr. McE.) had not decided to attach himself to either party; but his determination was to act with that party which he should find most likely to do good for his constituents and the country in general. When he heard about the public meetings which were held for the purpose of putting to the test the sentiments of his colleague and himself; and was given to understand that it was the intention of the Government and their friends to bring about, if possible, a dissolution of the lately elected Assembly, and a new election; he said that, if they were so base as to attempt any thing so unjust and unconstitutional, needlessly subjecting the country and candidates to very serious additional expense, he would never support them. On hearing the Report of that intention, he went over to Souris, to enquire of Mr. Beaton. (whom he believed to be acquainted with many of the secrets of the Government.) whether it was the intention of the Government to dissolve the House without a cause. Mr. Beaton said it was very probable there would be a dissolution, for the returns were such as rendered it impossible to know which party had a majority. To that he (Mr. McE.) replied that, by His Excellency's summoning the Legislature, that uncertainty would easily be removed. Many of his friends came forward, about that time, and said that, if there were a new election, they would bear him free of expense. He, in return, thanked them for the flattering estimation of his character, evidenced by the liberality of their offers; but said to them that, as he had neither time nor means to expend upon electioneering contests, as he was tired of the business, and as, in the event of a new election, there would be no greater security that the new Assembly would not also be needlessly dissolved, he believed he would retire from the field of action altogether. When he had thus been led to believe that he was, unless he should retire, to be put to the expense of a new contest, merely that the selfish purposes of the Government might be accomplished, he wrote, without loss of time, to Mr. Haviland, with whom he had previously formed a slight, but very agreeable acquaintance, requesting him to sign his (Mr. McE's) name to the Requisition to His Excellency, praying for an early call of the House; still, however, reserving to himself the right to vote in whatever way he might think would be most conducive to the welfare of his constituents, at whatever time the question of excluding office-holders from the legislature might be debated on the floor of the House of Assembly; well knowing that Mr. Haviland possesed too much of the genuine spirit of the real gentleman to take any advantage of the extremity to which he (Mr. McE) was reluctantly driven by the machinations of his enemies. And who could blame him for the course which he adopted? He felt that he was not the incumbent of a rich office, and that he could not thrust his hand into the public purse, and draw thence a sum sufficient to carry him through another election; and he did not think there was a member on the floor of the House who would not have pursued a similar, if not even a more exceptionable course, if circumstanced as he considered himself to be at that time.

(*To be continued.*)

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented the following Message from His Excellency:—

"A Bannerman, Lt. Governor.

"Circumstances having arisen, which are well known to the House of Assembly, it is the opinion of the Lt. Governor, that an adjournment would be advisable, and he is desirous that, on its rising to-morrow, the House of Assembly will adjourn until Tuesday the 16th day of March next. The term of adjournment may appear a long one, but on due consideration, the Lt. Governor thinks the course which he has suggested to the House of Assembly will but promote the public interests.

"17th February, 1854."

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THE 16TH MARCH.

The Journal of the preceding day having been read,—

Hon. Mr. PALMER rose, and informed the House that, having been appointed Attorney General, and duly sworn into office, this day, his seat in the Assembly would, consequently, be vacated.

Hon. Mr. Longworth then rose, and, in like manner, announced his appointment to the office of Colonial Secretary, and his having, this day, been duly sworn in to the said office; and that his seat would, consequently, be vacated.

Some objections were taken, by certain hon. members of the minority, to the Hon. Mr. PALMER and the Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH remaining in their places in the House, after the announcements which they had made of their appointments; the said hon. members declaring that the seats of the said hon. gentlemen were vacated from the moment of their being severally sworn into their respective offices. These objections, the majority, however, considered as groundless; and they asserted the right of the hon. gentlemen (Messrs. Palmer and Longworth) to retain their seats until they were declared vacated by the House.

Mr. HAVILAND then rose, and said that, in consequence of the announcements which had just been made, by the Hon. E. Palmer and the Hon. F. Longworth, he moved the seats of these hon. gentlemen be declared vacated, according to the provision of the Act 11th Vic., cap. 29.

The question was then put on the said motion by the Hon. the SPEAKER, and, being unanimously agreed to, the seats of the Hon. E. PALMER and the Hon. F. LONGWORTH were declared vacated accordingly; and these hon. gentlemen immediately retired behind the bar; Mr. HAVILAND remarking, "Now they are no longer members."

The House, agreeably to His Excellency's Message of the previous day, was adjourned until Thursday, the 16th March next.

NOTICE ON THE ORDER BOOK.

Mr. DOUSE gives notice that he will, when the House is in Committee of Supply, move for a grant of money to ascertain the most suitable route for a Rail Road, from Charlottetown to Green Shore, and from thence to Malpeque.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

His Excellencys, answer to the Address of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I am very happy to find by the Address which has just been presented to me, that you concur with me in believing that the people of this Island are well entitled to the enjoyment of the privileges of self government; and I am gratified with your assurance that it is the earnest desire of the House of Assembly to give effect to such measures as shall extend rather than diminish the principles of Responsible Government, as recently introduced.

I observe you state, that my Constitutional Advisers have forfeited your confidence; I will, therefore, forthwith adopt the course which becomes necessary on such an occasion, in order that the public business may be impeded as little as possible.

The gentlemen composing the Executive Council, you are aware, have tendered their resignations, and I have accepted them; those holding departmental offices will continue to perform their respective duties until their successors are appointed.

You allude, I see, to the Acts passed within the five years immediately preceding the introduction of Responsible Government, which, with one exception, received the sanction of the Crown, and you state that "you have no reason to complain of any want of attention in the Imperial Authorities to your wishes in that respect." I cordially agree with you, more particularly, when I reflect on the great care and attention which have been paid to several Acts passed since Responsible Government has been introduced, which have received the Royal assent, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances which were made against their becoming law, not only to the Colonial Minister, but in one instance also, to our Gracious Sovereign herself.

I have to thank you for your ready acquiescence to provide the Supplies which may be necessary for the Public Service.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

February 15, 1854.

The Legislative Council waited upon His Excellency, and presented the following Address.

To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, *Knight, &c., &c., &c.*

The humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened:

May it please Your Excellency;

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, beg to offer our thanks for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We concur with Your Excellency in the propriety of the time chosen for assembling the Legislature for the dispatch of business, believing that there exists no sufficient cause to seek for any change in the existing system of Government; and we are of opinion that the statute which obliges members of the Assembly, on accepting salaried offices, to present themselves before their constituents for re-election, amply provides for and protects the interests of the people under such circumstances.

The Members of the Legislative Council can see no objection to their accepting offices of trust and emolument, concurrently with those with whom they agree in political sentiments in the other Branch of the Legislature, and would view any proposition to prevent their participating as an invasion of their claims.

During the three years alluded to by Your Excellency, in which what is termed Responsible Government has been in practice in this Colony, ample evidence has been afforded by the prosperity, tranquility and contentedness of the people, that they are well entitled to the concession then made; and we agree with Your Excellency, that no Colonial Minister, except for very cogent reasons, would deem it expedient, at least by Imperial enactment, to narrow or diminish the principles of self-Government now established in this Island.

We view with satisfaction the increased means of Education offered to the youth of the Colony, by the introduction of the new system; and we are happy to find that the Government has secured the services of an efficient Inspector trained in a celebrated School for obtaining the necessary qualifications for the task.

We rejoice that of many questions of long standing which disturbed the public mind, none remain to agitate the Colony except the precise nature of the rights of the Crown and the different classes of the public over the Fishery Reserves. We trust that this subject will shortly be brought to a definite issue.

With regard to subjects to which Your Excellency may have to direct our attention, and more particularly the proposed withdrawal of Her Majestys Forces from this Island, we shall be prepared, when they are brought before us, to give them our best consideration, and shall be happy to communicate with Your Excellency whenever circumstances shall require it.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I have to return you my sincere thanks for the Address which you have just presented me. It is very gratifying to find that your sentiments are in unison with those principles, which I considered it necessary to enunciate to the Legislature, at the opening of the present Session. I assure you, I have only one object in view, the welfare of the People, whose Government I am entrusted to administer, and in promoting their interests, I shall always look with confidence for your snpport.

The following Address on the subject of the President's Chair, was also presented:—

To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, *Knight, &c., &c., &c.,*

May it please Your Excellency;

The Legislative Council most respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House copies of all the correspondence which has led to the supersedure of the Hon. D. Macdonald, the existing President, by right of seniority, and to the appointment of a junior member of this House.

Council Chamber, 15th Feb., 1854.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's reply is as follows:—

"The Lieutenant Governor has received the Address of the Legislative Council, dated the 15th instant, requesting him to cause to be laid before them copies of all the correspondence which has led to the supersedure of the Hon. Donald Macdonald, the existing President, by right of seniority, and the appointment of a junior member of the Council in his place.

"The Lieutenant Governor having authorised the Hon. Stephen Rice, a member of the Council, on the first day of the Session, to explain some circumstances relative to the appointment in questson, in so far as the Lieutenant Governor considered it necessary, and in which he was concerned; with much respect for the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant Governor must decline acceding to their request;—his instructions, under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, have been laid before the Council, the appointment to the Presidency whereof being the undoubted prerogative of the Crown."

[Not having space in our present number for the Debate in the Legislative Council on the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, we merely publish the Address itself in the meantime and His Excellency's reply thereto, and the Address as to the Presidency of the Legislative Council, and His Excellency's Answer. The debate will appear in an early No. of our paper.—ED.]

Mrs. Partington's niece, upon being told by a young lawyer that in the country where he resided they held court four times a year, exclamed, "La me! why you aint half up to the business—the young fellows here comes a courting three times a week."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steam Ship *Pacific* arrived at New York Feb. 9, bringing news 4 days later from Europe.

Flour advanced 6d. to 1s., Wheat 3d.

Consols closed at 89 7-8, and a decline of nearly two per cent.

No authentic answer yet from the Czar, but the accounts from Vienna confidentially state that Russia has contemptuously rejected the demand of the four powers.

No more battles fought, but the allied and Russian fleets are both at sea, with danger of collision.

The new iron steamer "Taylor," from Liverpool, for Australia, was lost in the Bay of Dublin, with three hundred lives.

The Times praises the British Envoy in Persia for his prompt settlement of the dispute with the Porte, for the Turkish Minister received the positive assurance from the first Minister of the Shac that no movement of troops hostile to the Ottoman Empire will be made by Persia, and that the forces on the frontier are only to watch the progress of events, and prevent internal disturbances.

The London Times, in an article on the English Navy, says—

The present moment is remarkable for other reasons in the annals of the naval service, since it is destined to witness the transformation of the fleet into a steam navy. No one of the tens of thousands who were present at the naval review at Spithead in August last could doubt the expediency and necessity of the application of steam power to the largest ships. Already on that occasion a considerable squadron of line-of-battle ships moved by screw propellors was collected; but this force has since been largely increased, and our readers will peruse with interest a list of the line-of-battle ships and frigates now afloat and moved by this powerful mechanism.

It is stated that the young King of Portugal is about to marry his Coburg cousin, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

AMERICAN NEWS.

STEAMBOAT BURNT—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. —*New Orleans, Jan.* 29.—The steamer Georgia, from Montgomery, Alabama, caught fire on Saturday night, was totally destroyed, with most of her cargo, consisting of upwards of one thousand bales of cotton. Sixty persons were drowned or burned on the Georgia. All the baggage and money were lost. The Boat was valued at $28,000.

HARTFORD, Jan. 30.—*Fire and Loss of Life.*—About one half of the buildings of the Heyward rubber mills, in Colchester, Connecticut, about 20 miles east of this place, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was discovered about 12 o'clock, and evidently commenced in the grinding mill. The buildings destroyed contained all the machinery for preparing the rubber, the engine room, cutting room, &c., &c. A large new building, all ready for the reception of new machinery, and the business office, was also burnt.—George Stark, one of the superintendents, was burnt to death. His body was found near where his desk stood, and it is supposed that he went in to save his papers and became insensible by suffocation. About 500 hands will be thrown out of employment. It was a large establishment and the loss must be heavy, but we have heard no estimate of the amount or of the insurance.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—One of the most difficult operations in surgery was performed at the Masachusetts Hospital on Saturday last. The case was the removal of the "upper maxillary." The surgeon, Dr. J Mason Warren, first made an incision near the ear, carrying his sharp instrument to the corner of the mouth. The flap was then laid open, and the excision of one half of the upper jaw was then made, the sufferer being under the influence of ether the whole time. The time occupied from the giving of the ether to the termination was three-quarters of an hour. The patient's name was Williams, a young man not far from 24 years of age, and came from the western part of New York state. It is expected he will be out in three or four weeks. But one similar operation was ever performed in this city, which was some time ago, by Dr. John C. Warren, father of the present operater.—*Boston Courier, John.* 30.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF A WICKED DELUSION.—The steamer Massachusetts brought off from Nantucket, on Wednesday, an individual by the name of Luther Crocker, who was conveyed to the Insane Asylum at Worcester, Wednesday morning. He has been bereft of reason by that most wicked and shameful of all delusions and humbugs, the spiritual rappings, and adds another to the long list of victims to this most blasphemous trick and gull trap. Mr Crocker is the same person whose sudden disappearance occasioned so much alarm at Nantucket a few days ago, and who was finally found, after a protracted search, in an old barn in a remote portion of the island, in a perishing condition—*New Bedford Mercury*.

MORE MINERAL RICHES IN CALIFORNIA. —It is said that a tin mine has been found near San Francisco, by some workmen in the employ of the "Mountain Lake Water Co." while tunnelling through a hill near the Presidio. The Cornwall mines in England are now the principal and almost the only source from which the world derives this metal; and if a tin mine is really discovered within three miles of San Francisco, it will, if of any considerable magnitude, add very much to the already unprecedented mineral wealth of California.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

THE UNION OF THE COLONIES.—In the Nova Scotia Legislature, on Tuesday last, the Hon. J. W. Johnston moved a resolution, to be laid before the House, for the union of the British North American Colonies. In the course of his speech, he said:—

The motion I am about to make, Mr. Speaker, will I am sure commend itself to the feelings of this House. The Hon. Provincial Secretary told us yesterday that it was the duty of Nova Scotians to boast, and if we may look to the report he yesterday brought in—we well know how to do that. To my mind Sir, it is of infinitely more importance that we should have something to boast of; if we can elevate our positions, improve our resources, consolidate our strength, and give to us that which we now earnestly yearn for—something of nationality—shall we refuse to avail ourselves of the opportunity. Let us blow out trumpets as loudly as we please—still little Nova Scotia must just remain as she is; nay, New Brunswick and even Canada must be to a certain extent limited and controlled in their progress whilst they remain without national character, influence or position. Ever since I first contemplated this subject under the auspicies of a man of extended talent and sagacious mind—I allude to Lord Durham—my eyes have been steadfastly fixed upon the period when it could be accomplished, and I now believe that a movement in that direction, though commenced by the smallest and least influential of the three Provinces, may produce results favorable to its speedy accomplishment.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary, in supporting the motion, remarked:—

I can only say as an individual member of the House that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to engage in the discussion of the exceedingly interesting question propounded in the resolution just moved. Sir, I almost hailed that notion as something clearer, more elevated, more exciting (I speak in the rational and proper sense of the term) than some of the discussions in which we have been engaged. I quite agree with the hon. and learned member for Annapolis; the British North American Provinces have the extent; their population is rapidly increasing; they possess the natural resources necessary for the creation of a great nation; cheerfully then will I engage in discussing the measure contemplated by him. And, Sir let me say to him that the conflicts of faction here, will never do us the honor or confer on us the blessings which we may expect from the opening up of the wide and expanded field. Again then, Sir, I will gladly engage with him in that discussion.

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, on Monday last, the Hon. J. W. Johnston gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill similiar in its provisions to that commonly designated the Maine Liquor Law.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, February 18, 1854.

THE new administration were yesterday sworn in, and took their seat at the Council Board. Their political bark may be now said to have been launched, and it will take some few days to put her into sailing trim; and after that it will altogether depend upon the conduct of the officers and crew whether she performs her voyage prosperously and gains her appointed haven,—or whether she becomes a wreck, as others have before her. To drop metaphor: The party who has just succeeded to power have an arduous task before them, to the performance of which they must bring, in addition to the exertion of all the talent they may possess, an unswerving rectitude of conduct. They must not only be pure, but avoid even the suspicion of being otherwise; and as every measure will be strictly scrutinized, so every measure should be founded on such principles as to enable it to bear the severest scrutiny. It would be useless to speculate as to what will be the line of policy adopted, and as a few days will put us in possession of the intentions of the new administration, we will patiently wait. In the mean time, we bid them "God speed

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The Proprietor of the *Advertiser*, it appears to us, now that he has paid the amount of the verdict against him in Conroy's case, is extremely anxious to involve himself in another law suit for libel. He may find out, however, to his cost, that a jury will not look upon a second offence with the same lenity; nor will the counsel's *ruse* of not calling witnesses, in order to deprive the plaintiff's counsel of the privilege of replying, prevent the jury from giving damages commensurate with the wanton attempt to injure the feelings of another. The definition of what constitutes libel is much more comprehensive than Mr. Pippy is aware; and it is only to the contempt in which such effusions as the celebrated acrostics, of which you are obliged to be told that they are acrostics before you can find it out, as well as the vile, senseless attack upon the character of Mr. Beer, are held, that the publisher owes his safety. The idea of a man like the editor of the *Islander* giving such a low pitiful piece of gingling nonsense a second thought, is absurd. Acrostics are held in deserved contempt by all persons of taste; and it would be quite sufficient to mar the reputation of every aspirant to the name of poet, to have it reported of him that he was "clever at writing acrostics."

The care which has been taken to disguise the real nature of these productions, is a piece of practical wit akin to that much in vogue on the 1st April, of sending very neat parcels, as presents, carefully tied and sealed, with somebody's compliments, which, on being opened, turn out to contain nothing but trash, and only serve to shew what *uncommon pains* people will sometimes take to prove themselves to be fools.

We shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of taking the question of the coming Elections into consideration, and convince our readers, especially those who have votes in Charlottetown and Royalty, of the propriety of the Members for the Town taking the course they have; and we trust that they will, in the mean time, suffer no misrepresentations to bias their minds with respect to the new Government candidates.