towards some of the well known haunts of criminals. He penetrated boldly everywhere, exciting surprise and curiosity for his office was known, but molested by none. For several hours he passed from coffee-house to coffee-house, from ruin to ruin, and now and then ventured to ask if a man, his brother, with such and such marks, had been there. But he was unsuccessful, and returned, agitated, to the palace.

About an hour afterwards one of the police spies came, and whispered into the Zabit's ear, "Abu Halim has been abroad this morning inquiring for his brother, described in such wise; but he has been disappointed." "Good!" said the Zabit, who understood all, and anticipated with ferocious glee, a more dramatic termination to the adventure than it at first promised. No warning was given to the Effendi; but, immediately after it was dark, a number of men concealed themselves in the neighbourhood of his garden; whilst the Zabit himself, by means of a false key, got in, attended by Abu Halim and two other officers. They went and took their station in a thick grove of fig-trees mixed with bananas in the neighbourhood of the lighted kiosque, selected as the theatre of the intended crime. When they were in position the Zabit turned to Abu Halim, and said, touching a pistol, "One word: a loud breath; the grating of a pebble, and thou art a dead man!" "Hader!" replied the executioner, touching his head with his right hand, and beginning to tremble.

The assassins were to be admitted by the same gate that had been used by the Zabit; and, in about an hour, the black came down the garden, looking cautiously about, and let them in. They hid themselves in an old ruined kiosque, not far from the brightly-lighted new one, and little thought that they were observed from all sides, that the head of the police himself was there, and that every avenue of retreat was guarded.

Selim Aga had only, in reality, heard some vague hint of what was to be done, and had turned the idea off with laughter. The fact was' he did not wish a mere intrigue to end in a marriage, especially in such a way. Kadugah, however, in order, perhaps, to compromise him, had given him a rendezvous that evening, and expected him to arrive as soon as the murder was concluded. She had so arranged her plans that she felt certain of success; and believed that the death of her husband would be attributed to any one rather then to herself It happened, however, among other things, to her disappointment, that a former mistress of Selim, who lived in the street, and who still loved him, had noticed his frequent visits, and on that night had seen the police officers concealing themselves. She guessed that the young rake might be in some dangear, and, going forth threw herself in his way, and warned him to retired to his house, which he did.

Meanwhile, servants had brought supper to the kiosque, and the Effendi had eaten, whilst Kadugah had waited upon him with more than usual complaisance. She was a most stately personage to behold; and the Zabit, as he looked at her, thought what an awkward thing it would be for him were she not guilty as he now, having violated the harem, fervently hoped she really was. Suspense was soon at an end; for Kadugah, having noticed a sign from the attendant black, suddenly, her face changing to that of a demon, rose and began to pour out all her hate in the ears of her astonished husband. At the same time the murderers rushed forth; but the Zabit, sword in hand, leaped into the kiosque; his men followed; others, who had quietly got over the wall, burst out on all hands; and the three criminals, including the black, were secured.

The horrible scene that ensued may be lightly passed over. The Zabit with unnecessary ferocity, compelled Abu Halim to execute his own brother and the other culprits on the spot, and then insisted that Kadugah likewise should be put to death. But the Effendi could not be brought to consent, until the Zabit reminded him that she had been seen unveiled by a dozen men. Then the wretched husband hid his face in his hands, and Abu Halim did his work without reluctance. Next day the Zabit went to the house of Salim Aga, and asked to see him. The young man, pale and trembling, rose as he entered; but fell back, as if struck by a thunderbolt, when, holding out a bloody handkerchief, the stern official muttered, "From Kadugah!" The story was soon told; and it is said that Salim, well frightened, became a reformed man from that time: but who believes in reformed rakes, reformed smokers, or reformed gamblers?

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."—*Shakspeare.*

OUR DEBUT.

IN entering, as we now do, upon the discharge of the editorial duties of *Haszard's Gazette*,—a newspaper which, for the last thirty years, has held so high a place in the public estimation, that, throughout this long period, its circulation has always been upon the increase, and that too notwithstanding much talented and enterprising competition, and even in spite of such political and governmental changes, as have, otherwise, proved, in some degree, detrimental to the individual enterprise and private interests of its late Proprietor and Editor,—it appears to us that we are placed in a position strikingly analogous to that of a naval officer, on his assuming, in times of strife and commotion, the command of some sound, tight, well-built ship, afloat, complete in all her equipments, and well manned by a *volunteer* crew, who, through a long period of service, had ever faithfully and effectively sustained his predecessor, in all his endeavours to protect the liberties, and further the best interests of their common country.

As, under such circumstances, our commander, having first assured himself of the strength, sea-worthiness, and effective condition of his ship, would, we suppose, next prudently address himself to the securing of the confidence of the veteran *volunteers;* and, to that end, would, we think, very properly deem it necessary to impart to them some conception of the nature and scope of his designs; as, independently of their voluntary co-operation and steady support, he could hope to effect nothing: so we—perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements which have been made, and all the "means and appliances" at our disposal in our Office; but, at the same time, well aware that, without a disposition, on the part of our readers, to take our views and sentiments, with respect to questions or subjects of general interest, on which it may be our *bent* to write, into their calm, deliberate, and impartial consideration, we might as well (so far at least as respects any *practical* good which they might, otherwise, be calculated to produce) commit our speculations and arguments to the flames, as hand them, for publication, to the compositor—deem it quite needful and proper (by means of a brief, but explicit, indication of the policy which we—the Proprietor and the Editor both—are prepared to advocate, with respect to the most important of the yet unsettled political questions which, lately, almost engrossed, and which still continue strongly to agitate, the public mind,) to shew on what grounds we hope to secure for *Haszard's Gazette,* under its new proprietary and editorial management, a continuance of that increasing patronage and favor which, throughout the Island at large, have hitherto been bestowed upon it.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

First, then, with respect to that form of Government which may be *justly* called *Responsible,* it is our firm conviction, that no other form is, or can be, so well calculated to secure, to the subjects of it, the full exercise and enjoyment of equal political rights and privileges, and to confer upon them, at all times, exactly that measure of happiness and prosperity which it shall be clear they are entitled to enjoy.

The complete and absolute Responsibility of the Government, and of all Public Officers, to the Legislature, is, therefore, a reform, the speedy accomplishment of which, we shall strenuously endeavour to promote, by every means in our power, as the only realization of a Government *truly responsible*—as all Governments ought to be—*to the People.*

PLACEMEN, OR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Next, with regard to the question, *What Placemen or Government Officials should be privileged to sit in the Legislature?*—we are of opinion, that no one who is immediately concerned in the collection or disbursement of any part of the public revenue should be allowed a seat in the Legislature. In fact, it appears to us that the only Government Officials who can, with strict propriety, be allowed to sit there, are the Crown Law-Officers and the Colonial Secretary. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals ought unquestionably to be members of the Legislature, the one, we think, in the Upper, and the other in the Lower House; and, to us, it also seems almost as clear that the Colonial Secretary, as the direct representative of the Government, as well as of a constituency, should have a seat in the Assembly,—that, at all times, the representatives of the people might be able, directly and at once, to obtain, from him, such official information as *constitutionally* they should have a right to demand, and the Government be bound to impart.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

We were, at first, inclined to look upon the movement, in the Assembly, last Session, for an Extension of the right of Suffrage, with almost unqualified approbation; but we have since seen abundant reason to modify our opinions concerning it. We cannot, with respect to it, we find, adopt the views of those "who base their arguments upon abstract right and naked arithmetic; to whom the will of the majority is sacred; and in whose estimation one man is as good and as competent as another; and who hold that every man's claim, to an equal share in the Government, is inherent and indefeasible."

We cannot think that it would be safe or wise to introduce *Universal Suffrage* until *Universal Education* shall have been first attained. To an extension of the *Elective Franchise,* we are certainly favourable; but we are persuaded that such a measure would be productive of much evil, unless carefully based upon *property* and *intelligence.* In general, persons who have accumulated property, have, in so doing, given proof that they are possessed of qualities which make them fit and safe depositaries of the franchise. And it will, we think, be admitted, by every man of sound judgment, that *all* educated men should have the right of suffrage. But to maintain that it should be extended to all, *independently of the possession of property and education,* would be to maintain the monstrously absurd opinion, "that the basement class of the social edifice should overrule all the others—that 'those who toil should govern those who think'—and that those who labor with the hands should have the supremacy over those who labor with the brain."

On this subject, suffice it, for the present, to add, that what is most wanted, on the part both of *Electors* and *Candidates,* is "what the French call *adjonction des capacités*—the recognition of certain intellectual qualifications."

POPULAR ELECTION OF ALL OFFICERS,

(*non-Judicial and non-Military*).—The conferring upon the People the privilege of electing all Officers, non-judicial and non-military, would be a step perfectly in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government, the peculiar and distinguishing feature of which is the largest possible admixture of "the popular element" into its constitution; and it would unquestionably afford the most effectual check—nay, it would prove nothing less than a deathblow—to the practice of petty intrigue and corruption on the part of Government. When the proper time for the due adjustment and rectification of the Responsible System shall arrive, we shall not fail, if found in the position which we now occupy, earnestly to advocate, with respect to this matter, what, we are convinced, would be a most acceptable and salutary concession to the People.

FREE EDUCATION.

No object of public interest so imperatively demands attention as that of Education. We have, indeed, a very high opinion of the strong sense and correct feeling of a great proportion of our agricultural community; but we are also well aware how much many of them are incapacitated, by the want of education, for the transaction of business and the proper exercise of their political privileges. We are decidedly in favor of *Free* or *State Education.* We have no faith in *Voluntaryism;* but we are the sincere friend of every form of educational training, by which we conceive the condition of the people can be elevated; and we are extremely desirous to see such schools in successful operation, throughout the length and breadth of the Island, as may afford us a reasonable expectation, that, in a few years, every youthful freeman in the community will be duly qualified to exercise his political franchise aright. The Responsible System of Government, is one which "requires, on the part of the People," as Judge STORY says of that of the United States of America, "more vigilance and constant exertion than all others. It demands, from every citizen, unceasing vigilance and exertion; because, under it, there is no guard against danger or ruin, *except the intelligence and virtue of the People themselves.* That, from this source, then—"the intelligence and virtue of the people"—we may derive adequate means for the averting of danger and ruin, let the public press unceasingly urge upon the Government and the Legislature the necessity of providing, at the least, *Common-School Education for every child in Prince Edward Island,* and of affording all such training in their social and moral duties, as may fit them to become upright, intelligent, and useful members of a well-organised community. Towards the attainment of this great object, one decided and important step has been made by the present Assembly, in the passing of the *Free Education Act;* and we freely accord to them the meed of praise which is their due for that measure,—which, defective and insufficient as it is, ought, we think, to be thankfully received. The quantity of *mental food* which it is calculated to afford, will, indeed, we feel certain, be found quite inadequate to supply the demand for it; still, however, be it remembered that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

FREE TRADE.

We know how much the prosperity of every country depends upon the encouragement given to its home manufactures; and we shall ever be found favorable to any measure which we may believe well calculated to excite native skill and industry; but we yield ourself a willing disciple to the spirit of the age which tends to free international intercourse, and recognise the truths, lately asserted, and acquiesced in, in the British House of Commons, "that no statesman can disregard, with impunity, the genius of the epoch in which he lives," and "that a restrictive and protective commercial policy is repugnant to the genius of the present age." We are, therfore, decidedly favorable to *Free-trade with all countries that will reciprocate.*

There are other questions and topics of great public importance, with reference to which, it was, at first, our intention to indicate our views, in this article; but, admonished by the length to which it has already extended, we will take the hint, and,—reserving further explanations of our political sentiments for future opportunities,—now conclude, with one additional observation. The sublime precept which we have assumed for our motto, has not been adopted, by us, with any view to a vain and ostentatious display of high moral principle; but simply with the most sincere intention of being governed by it: and a due observance of it, we opine, will ever bind us to the truly liberal course of "*seeking safety, conciliation, and social harmony, not by compromise; not by awarding to all classes the half of what they ask, but the whole of what they ought to have.*"

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Prince Edward Island, [and First, since its Incorporation], was held at the Infant School House, on Tuesday Evening the 28th of December, 1852. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Patron of the Society, in the Chair. After Prayers by the Rev. Dr. JENKINS, the Chairman opened the Meeting with some very appropriate remarks on the nature and objects of the Society, stating that the principal business which claimed their attention was the adoption of a Code of Bye-Laws for the future governance of the Society and the appointment of an Executive Committee and Officers for the ensuing year. His Excellency then called on the Rev. D. Fitz Gerald, Secretary, to read the Annual Report.

The Report having been read, the Accounts of the the Treasurer, the Hon. J. M. Holl, were passed; after which it was moved by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and seconded by the Hon. C. Hensley, that the Report now read be adopted under the direction of the Committee. The Bye-Laws which had been previously prepared by the Committee, and had received the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese, were then proposed one by one for the consideration of the Meeting, and the following Resolutions were then proposed and adopted.

Moved by the Rev. C. Lloyd, Ecclestiastical Commissary, and seconded by the Hon. J. M. Holl.

2d. *Resolved,* That this Meeting desires to render thanks to Almighty God, for the goodness and mercy which he has extended to this portion of his vineyard, and the blessing he has vouchsafed to the Church at large, in her various operations and labours of love.

Moved by the Rev. J. H. Read, and seconded by the Solicitor General.

3d. *Resolved,* That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the continued liberality of the S. P. G. to this Island, and desires to unite with it in ascribing praise to God, for the gracious favour he has vouchsafed it for upwards of a century and a half.

Moved by Captain Orlebar, and seconded by the Rev. W. Stewart.

4th. *Resolved,* That this Society feels it due to the Colonial Church and School Society, to thank it for its liberal and timely assistance in sending one of its Missionaries to labour in this Island.

Moved by Charles Palmer, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. R. Roach.

5th. *Resolved,* That the Society being gratefully impressed with the valuable and continued aid which this Colony has received from the Societies at home, feels called upon to strongly urge upon all members of the Church, the necessity of increased exertion for its support; and recommends, that a Committee be appointed to wait upon all the male members of the Church, and solicit their individual contributions.

Moved by the Rev. W. H. Cooper, and seconded by John Longworth, Esq.

6th. *Resolved,* That the following gentlemen be appointed as the Executive Committee and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President, The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. *Vice Presidents*—Rev. C. Lloyd, Ecclesiastical Commissary; Rev. L. C. Jenkins, D.C.L., Rector of Charlottetown; the Hon. the Chief Justice. *Treasurer*—Hon. J. M. Holl. *Secretary,* Rev. D. Fitzgerald. *Assistant Secretary*—Rev. H. B. Swabey. *Executive Committee*—All the resident Clergy of the Established Church; Hons. the Chief Justice, C. Hensley, and J. M. Holl; Wm. Cundall, Theophilus DesBrisay, G. W. DeBlois, T. H. Haviland, T. H. Haviland, jun., H. Haszard, G. T. Haszard, Joseph Hensley, R. Hutchinson, John Longworth, Commander Orlebar, Edward Palmer, Charles Palmer, and T. B. Tremain, Esqrs.

Moved by the Rev. W. Swabey, and seconded by the Rev. D. Fitz Gerald.

7th. *Resolved,* That the Society feels much pleasure in acknowledging the praiseworthy and energetic efforts of the Ladies' Association; and recommend, that similar Associations, wherever practicable, be formed throughout the Island.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, seconded by Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq.,

8th. *Resolved,* That His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor do leave the Chair, and that the Rev. C. Lloyd, Ecclesiastical Commissary, be called thereto. A vote of thanks was then given by the Meeting to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the countenance he had given to the Society, by his presence; and for his able conduct in the Chair.

The Doxology was then sung, and the Meeting dismissed with the accustomed benediction.

We were glad to perceive a larger attendance both Ladies and Gentlemen, than usual at the Meeting, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the bad state of the roads; and trust, that future Meetings will be made equally interesting to those that attend them; for we feel satisfied, that if speeches, such as we heard on that occasion, are delivered with ability and animation, there will not be wanting for the Diocesan Church Society, of Prince Edward Island, that interest and good attendance which has hitherto marked all public religious meetings in Charlottetown.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

I have just read, in your last issue, the very proper letter of "An Inhabitant," enquiring "whose duty it is to protect the inhabitants of Charlottetown and others from such disgraceful conduct as was exhibited in the public streets on Christmas Day."

Having but recently arrived in this Colony, I confess I was much astonished, while walking in the town on the day alluded to.

As a parent, I would, for one, lift up my voice in conjunction with "An Inhabitant," and call upon the heads of families to come forward and prevent Prince Edward Island from becoming a reproach and a by-word; and as a resident, I would call upon the lovers of decency in this town and vicinity, not to permit the land of their birth or adoption to be noted for an exclusiveness as monstrous as, I venture to say, it is unparalleled among any people claiming civilization.

Full time is it that municipal regulations were introduced, not only to repress scenes similar to those of Christmas Day, but to put a stop to the impunity with which all law and order is set at defiance by numbers; and seeing that the present authorities are powerless, deprived as they are of all those usual means and appliances by which, in other countries, the licentious and law-contemners are kept within bounds, it is scarcely fair to cast censure in that quarter. Let the inhabitants awake from their culpable apathy and supineness, and do their duty; and then it will be apparent how far the Executive is to blame in not supporting them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
"A TRAVELLER IN MANY LANDS."

Charlottetown, 29th Dec., 1852.

Latest by Telegraph!

Arrival of the English Mail at Halifax!!

BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph Office, Jan. 2, 1853.

We have been obligingly furnished by Mr. Gisborne, with the following Telegraphic Despatch, received from his brother from Cape Tormentine.

The Royal Mail Steamer CANADA, arrived at Halifax on the 24th December, after a voyage of twelve days from Liverpool. She experienced on the passage very boisterous weather. His Excellency *Ker Bailie Hamilton,* Esquire, Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland, and the Hon. *Joseph Howe,* Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, came passengers in the Canada.

Since the announcement of the contents of the Budget by the Chancellor of the Exchequer the commerce of the country has experienced a marked improvement, and the proposed relief to several important interests has given a considerable impetus to trade, and there appears every probability that the shipping interest especially will derive important benefits from the new financial proposition. The Overland Mail from Calcutta of the 7th ult. arrived at Trieste shortly before the sailing of the Canada. By Telegraph in anticipation of the Mails, we learn that the second portion of troops from Rangoon had started for Prome, under the command of General Godwin in person. It was intended to advance upon Ava by land. By the same despatch we are informed that the insurrection in China was spreading, and that the troops of the Celestial Emperor had, in several instances, been defeated.

The first week of the Empire of France had passed over satisfactorily.

Parliament had voted the increased number of 5000 seamen, 1500 marines, and 2000 men, and 1000 horses for the Artillery.

Breadstuffs firm, at an advance of half a dollar on flour.

No news by the Niagara, from Boston.

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET:—Duty on Tea to be reduced; on Sugar unchanged; on Malt one-half. Income Tax extended to Ireland. Army and Navy Estimates increased £600,000; House Tax to be increased and extended.

January 4, 1853.

Schr "Adonis," of P. E. Island, laden with oats, for St. John, New Brunswick, was wrecked near Pictou.

5 o'clock, p.m.

At the time of our going to press, we learn from the Electric Telegraph Office, the Mail had not crossed from this side.

☞ The continuation of the Notice of the Scientific Contributions towards the improvement of Agriculture, is unavoidably crowded out. It will appear in our next number.

Ship News.

Vessels arrived at Georgetown, 25th Dec.—Schrs. *Atlantic,* Maitland, master; *Hope,* Gordon; *Swift,* Reynolds; *Joseph,* Allen; *Sarah Ann Hope,* Bell; and three others coming in.

Arrived at Pownal Bay, on the 29th inst., the Schr. *Echo,* Captain Ewen McMillan, after a boisterous passage of 17 days from St. John's, Newfoundland. Passengers—Capts. McEwen, Battersby and White; Messrs. Dingwell, Perkins, Cochran, McDonald, Sanderson, and 45 in the Steerage—crews of vessels belonging to this Island.

The Brigt. *Perseverance,* Captain James, from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Charlottetown, cast away at Bear Island, Gut of Canso, was condemned and sold on Monday, the 27th inst.

The Brigt. *Minna,* from Charlottetown for Newfoundland, with a general cargo of produce, was cast away at Cape George, has since been condemned and advertised for sale. The *Minna* belonged to Messrs. Nelson & Son of this town.

The Brigt. *Nugget,* from this Port for St. John's, Newfoundland, laden with produce, was driven on shore at Ship Harbour Point, Gut of Canso. She has since got off. The cargo being damaged, was sold at a very low rate. The *Nugget* belonged to Mr. W. Heard of the town.

The *Skipwith,* from St. Peter's Bay arrived safe at St. John's, Newfoundland. This is the vessel reported to have been lost and all hands but one perished, including Mr. Sutherland, of St. Peter's Bay.

We understand from Captain McMillan, that all the vessels from the Island, bound to Newfoundland this fall, with the exception of McRae's, Nelson, McDonald's and Fishers, had arrived safe up the 15th inst. Mr. W. McGill's Brig was sold immediately on her arrival for £1350. About two-thirds of the vessels were sold when Capt. McMillan left.—*Isl.*

The Schooner *Ann,* McAskill, and the Schooner *Sophronia,* McFadyen, arrived at Georgetown on the 1st instant, from Halifax.

Sailed from Georgetown on the 28th instant, Barque *Rival* for Cork, Timber and Deals by A. H. Yates. Passenger—Mr. W. Keale.

Stray Mare

FOUND, near the Wheatley River Road, attached to a wood sleigh. She is dark brown, and is heavy with foal. The owner can have her, by paying expenses, on application to

JOHN M'LEOD.

Wheatley River, Jan. 4, 1853.

Summary of Government Advertisements—Stray Cattle.

A HEIFER, red and white, no mark, on the Premises of the Subscriber, for the last 60 days. Will be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday, 23d February next, if not previously claimed. L. WILSON.
Amdyre Brae, Lot 58,—Dec. 23, 1852.—Jan. 3, 1853.

A HEIFER, rising three years old, notch on the top of each ear, on the premises of the Hon. JAMES WARBURTON, Lot 11, since 1st October last. She will be sold at Public Auction, in conformity with the Law, on Thursday, the 3d of March next, if not previously redeemed.

A HEIFER, light brindle, rising 4 years, a slit on the top of the right ear, and a piece out of the under part of the same, two notches in the under side of the left ear, on the premises of the Subscriber for about 4 weeks past. Will be sold at Auction, on Thursday, the 3d March next, at 11 o'clock, if not previously claimed. ALEX. DOUGLAS.
Town Road, Lot 25, Jan. 3, '53.

2 HEIFERS, one a light red, the other a dark brown, tops off both their ears, on the Subscribers premises about a week. Will be sold at Auction on the 4th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not previously redeemed. MICHAEL MULLAGAN.
Lot 17, Jan. 3, 1853.

OX, light brown, piece off one of the ears, on the Subscriber's premises for the last 3 months. Will be sold, at Auction, on the 3d March next, if not redeemed. HENRY SQUAREBRIDGE.
New London, Mill River, Jan. 3, 1853.

6 SHEEP, 2 with a double split in the left ear of each, the right ear whole; 2 with one split in the left ear of each, the right ear whole; 1 with the right ear off, two splits in the left ear; 1 with the top off both ears, a split in the left, and a hole in the right; on the Subscriber's premises for the last 2 months. Will be sold at Auction, on Friday, the 4th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed.
JAMES MCCALLUM.
Brackley Point, Jan. 3, 1853.

COW, all red, 2 notches in each ear, a hole through the top of each horn, white spot on the loins and the top of the fore shoulder, belly white. On the Subscriber's premises for the last 4 months. Will be sold at Auction, Friday, the 4th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed. JOHN MARA.
Prince County, Lot 5, Jan. 3, 1853.

HEIFER, a dark brindle, about 1½ years old: on the Subscriber's premises for the last month. Will be sold, Friday, 4th March next, 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed. MURDOCH MCKINNON.
Malpeque Road, Jan. 3, 1853.

COW, a briudle; on Subscriber's premises for the last month. Will be sold at Auction, Tuesday, the 23d February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed. ALEX. STEWART.
Lot 67, Anderson's Road, Dec. 27, 1852.

MARE, a black, white star on her forehead, about 11 years old. On the Subscriber's premises since 2d December, 1852. Will be sold at Auction, on Saturday, 20th February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed. JAMES FITZPATRICK.
Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, Dec. 29, '52.

HEIFER and SHEEP—1 Heifer, red and white, 3 years old, on the Subscriber's premises for the last 10 days; and 5 Sheep, for the last 3 weeks. Will be sold at Auction, 3d February, '53, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed.
JACOB LING.
Lot 23, New Glasgow Road, 6th Dec. '52.

Married.

At Georgetown, on the 17th inst., by W. Sanderson, Esq. J. P., Alexander Sutherland, to Margaret, relict of the late Murdoch McLellan, both of Saint Peter's Road, Cardigan.

Died.

On Friday, the 24th instant, at his residence, at Grand Rustico, Richard Rollings, Esq., aged 69 years.

On Friday, the 24th instant, at Little Sands, formerly of Charlottetown, of Consumption, Mr. John Hill, aged 29 years. The deceased leaves a wife and one child to mourn their irreparable loss.—*Com.*

On Saturday, the 25th instant, at French Fort, Mr. Peter Scott, aged 67 years.

Lost from on board the Schooner *Jenny Lind,* on her passage from Annapolis to Boston on the 25th of September last, Thomas, son of James FitzGibbon, Esq., Ship Builder in this Island, in the 21st year of his age.

At Savage Harbour, Mr. Andrew Coffin, an old and respectable inhabitant.

On Saturday last, Mr. Wm. McGrath.

Meteorological Journal.

For the two weeks ending Dec. 25.

BAROMETER			THERMOMETER		
Highest 23d,	Lowest 20th,	Mean.	Highest 24th	Lowest 21st, 22d,	Daily Mean.
30.55	29.43	29.97	33.7	—0.7	19.7

For the week ending January 1st

Highest Dec. 27	Lowest 29 Dec	Mean	Highest Dec. 29	Lowest 29th 30th	Daily Mean
30.52	29.22	30.06	42 5	7.5	24.6

Dec.	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
19	W.S.W. fresh gale.	Overcast and cloudy, with snow, till noon; blue sky, with passing clouds, till 9, p. m.; then overcast, with snow.
20	W. do. breeze.	Overcast and cloudy, with snow, till noon; then blue sky, with occasional passing clouds.
21	N.W. gentle do.	Blue sky, with occasional passing clouds.
22	N.W. mod. do.	Do. do. till 9 p. m., then blue sky
23	W. do. do.	Blue sky till noon; do. with passing clouds till 6 p. m, then overcast, and snow from 9 p.m.
24	E.S.E. light air.	Overcast, with snow at intervals all day.
25	W. mod. breeze.	Overcast with passing snow.
26	S. E. light breeze.	Overcast, with snow.
27	N. gentle do.	Overcast and cloudy; snow till noon.
28	S. fresh breeze.	Overcast; snow from 6 a. m. till noon, then rain, and fog in evening.
29	W. fresh gale.	Overcast, with rain, till 9 a. m., then blue sky, with passing clouds, and auroa in evening.
30	N. W. mod. breeze.	Blue sky with occasional passing clouds till 6 p. m., then overcast, and snow after 9 p. m.
31	E. light air.	Overcast, with snow.
1853, Jan. 1.	Wind at 9 a. m. E. S. E. light breeze.	Overcast, with snow, till 9 a. m., then rain and hail in evening.

Horticultural Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will take place at the *TEMPERANCE HALL,* on MONDAY the 31st day of January instant, when the accounts of the past year will be submitted, and an election of Officers will take place.

The Hon. Charles Young the Senior Vice President will deliver an Address.

JOHN LAWSON, Secretary.

January 1, 1853.

Temperance Hall Company.

AN adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Lower Room, in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Monday, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock;—when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted to the Meeting, Officers and Directors for the ensuing year chosen, &c.

By Order,
JAMES B. COOPER,
Secretary.

Charlottetown, Jan. 4, 1853. (All the papers.)