

probably happen that there would be a preponderance of Catholics in the Board of Education, who might rescind the resolution lately agreed to by that body, and thus interrupt the good understanding that now existed between both parties; but he thought were a clause such as he had alluded to, inserted in the Bill, it would prevent divisions. He felt proud that the Board of Education had passed the resolution alluded to; and he wished to have the Bill referred back to committee for the purpose of inserting a clause in it similar to that resolution.

It being contrary to the rules of the House to refer back the Bill at that stage of its progress, it was read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPALITIES' BILL.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY, in moving that the House go into committee of the whole on the second reading of this Bill, said he did not know that it was necessary for him to go into the principles of the Bill; but it might be well to state that he believed the hon. members who were inclined to support the principles of the Bill, would like to consult their constituents upon it, and were desirous to have it published and lie over for a year. It was an important measure, proposing to give the people of the Colony the control over their own affairs, which had hitherto been exercised by the Executive Government. Perhaps the Bill did not go so far as they might wish; but when the House went into Committee on it, amendments might be made to it. It was proposed by the Bill, to authorize the election of a councillor for each Township, the elections to be held by the Sheriff of each County in the same manner as for member of the House of Assembly, and the Councillor to be a resident of the Township for which he was elected. After the election was over all the councillors would meet at the Court House of the County, and consult together on the business entrusted to them, when a President would be chosen, and a place of meeting agreed upon. It was proposed that the election should take place on the third Monday of January in each year, which was a season of the year very convenient for the inhabitants to meet together and elect their councillors, who would then agree on what they wished to carry out during the year; and as the Legislature would then, or shortly after be in session, the House would have an opportunity of knowing what money would be required and of voting the necessary amount to the municipalities, who would manage their own affairs in the appropriation of it. When the Bill went into operation, the principal works, such as the building of large bridges, would be placed under the control of a Board of Works, and be managed by a chief engineer to be appointed for the whole Island; but all the small bridges, and the roads within the districts, the municipalities would manage themselves. The present Road Commissioners would continue in office until the councillors were elected, who would then prepare their own road scales, thus relieving the members of the House of the necessity of taking up the matter; and he thought it would be advisable to give them the power either to take commutation money or labor on the roads, allowing the people to adopt either of the ways they pleased. Petitions had been presented to the House from some parts of the Island, praying for grants to provide lock-up houses; but under the present Bill the municipalities would provide for them, and have the control over them. The Bill provided that the people might assess themselves to the amount of five shillings on every hundred acres of land, for their own local affairs, besides a small additional sum on property in towns; and in short it was contemplated that the tax would be imposed in a somewhat fair manner similar to that for the Education Act. The municipalities would also have power to impose fines or penalties for the non-execution of contracts on roads, &c., and likewise to prevent the running at large of swine in their respective districts. All bye-laws to be submitted to the Governor and Council, that they might be seen not to be opposed to the other laws of the land. There was one provision of the Bill, which perhaps might be considered peculiar, namely, that it went to extend the privilege of voting to females as well as males. All persons within the municipality, both males and females, who paid land tax and school taxes, would be entitled to vote; and he thought it was nothing but right that females should have a voice in the election of those who managed their local affairs. These were the main principles of the Bill; and perhaps when they went through it some amendments would be required. Respecting the collection of taxes, provision was made that when imposed on land, it could not be sold within three years, and then it must be through the Sheriff, and only as much of it sold as would be required to pay the assessment. He moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill, that they might make it as perfect as possible; and if it was the wish of the House, they might pass it, but if not, it might be published and lie over till next session.

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND said he was individually favorable to the Hon. Col. Secretary's measure, as he thought it would just give to the people a true system of Responsible Government; but at the same time, though his views might be the same as those of that hon. member on the question, yet he would wish to know what the views of his constituents were on the subject; and therefore if the Bill were to be printed and lie over, he would be in favor of the measure.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY was not prepared to give his support to a measure of that kind, provided it went into immediate operation; but as it appeared to be the intention of the House to enter partly on it, and publish it for the information of the public, he would not oppose it.

Mr. DOUSE would wish to know, if no provision was to be made for those who were to fill the public offices alluded to. House in Committee on the Bill. Mr. Macdonald in the chair. Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY said, respecting the establishment of municipalities, he certainly thought the electoral districts were too large for each of them to form a municipality. One district extended across the whole Island; and he thought by confining them to electoral districts throughout the Island, they would not work well. He thought four Townships would be quite large enough for a municipality, and that it would work better for the interests of the people than a large one. He did not intend to make any motion, but merely expressed his opinion on the subject.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN did not think there would be any objection to have each electoral district constitute a municipality. In some parts of Prince County, four Townships, where they were thinly inhabited, would not be sufficient to form a municipality. Besides, the councillors would not require to meet more than once a month; and he thought little difficulty would be experienced in travelling once a month to attend to the business connected with the municipalities. The reason why that the Government had been induced to introduce the Bill in that form was, that they thought it would be best to allow each electoral district to constitute a municipality; for each member of the House would from his position be induced to give a very considerable portion of his attention to the interests of the municipality extended from one electoral district into another, he would not take that interest in it which he would, if it were comprised in his own district. He did not think they were too large.

Mr. CLARK said, he certainly agreed with Hon. Mr. Montgomery's views, that the electoral districts were too large each to constitute a municipality. He would like that part of the Bill much better if a municipality were confined to two Townships, which would be an advantage in the application of the public money. Parties who would have the management of the affairs of the municipalities, could not be expected to be acquainted with the districts as well as if they were small. Still he would not make much objection to the Bill at present, as it was to go before the public; and doubtless the principles of it would be discussed more fully afterwards.

Mr. MACINTOSH had not been in when the subject was discussed; but he understood that each electoral district was to be one municipality. From what he had heard, and from his own knowledge of the subject, he believed that would be too large, and that each road district would come nearer the proper size, and not be too large.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY did not think they would answer so well, if made too small. Perhaps hon. members would be better prepared to consider the subject next session; but at present, the Bill as proposed was quite sufficient.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN thought after the increase of representation which had been made in the Island, that each electoral district was quite small enough for a municipality. It appeared to be the intention of the House to allow the Bill to lie over till the coming year, which he thought a prudent course to adopt, as it would give members of the House an opportunity to consult their constituents regarding it, because with a Bill of that nature, they required some consideration as to the manner in which it should be carried out. As to the expense of the municipalities, it would rest with the inhabitants themselves to pay whatever amount they considered would be required.

Hon. the SPEAKER said, as it was the general opinion of the House that the Bill should not become law at present, they need not occupy so much time in discussing its details; yet at the same time he thought it better to go through the Bill before putting expenses upon it; and if there were no objection, it could be printed and lie over till next session. He was opposed to making the municipalities much smaller than was contemplated in the Bill.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY said, the principal reason for confining a municipality to an electoral district was, that each member of the House would take an interest in their own municipality, and be able to appropriate the public money according as it might be required.

After a few other remarks, progress was reported. Hon. Col. Treasurer, from the committee appointed to examine and report on petitions of inhabitants of St. Eleanor's and Green Shore relating to the running at large of swine in that place, introduced a Bill to prevent the running at large of swine in certain parts of St. Eleanor's, which was read a first time. House adjourned for one hour. R. LAIRD, Rep.

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.) TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR,—In the *Islander* of the 12th instant, under the head of "Mr. Cooper's Letter," you are not correct in what ought to be facts, and therefore the motives you impute to me are equally erroneous; and as I presume you have no intention to misrepresent my words and motives to the public, you will allow me to explain in my own way. You appear to take objections to the term "swindling," in my speech on the Loan Bill; and as that is not sufficiently explained in my letter, it may have led to the mistakes, and the following will show cause:

It appeared to me the grantees, from the first, had no intention to perform the conditions of their grants; but being men of considerable influence with ministers, they were indulged; allowed to hold over the lands when their grants were forfeited; and thereby to make bondsmen of free British subjects. Men who had a right to receive the land from the Crown were bound tenants by defaulters—to reclaim that land and pay rent for their own improvements; or be deprived of the land, together with their labour and means invested in the land; and the more effectually to establish this system, the defaulters were allowed to nominate Governors for the Colony, and to have their own creatures to be the Colonial Government, and consequently to fill the offices with men to serve their purposes. I have called these transactions a usurpation of the authority of the Crown, and a robbery of the people, and the defaulters' demand, of a sovereign acre, a "booty" of upwards of a million sterling; and besides this booty, a large portion of the public revenue was taken as fees or salaries by office-holders, to deceive the people and uphold the system. If such transactions is not usurpation and robbery, it must be swindling in the highest degree; and I have generally applied the milder term.

After the ten years of agitation for a settlement of that question, the principles and abettors of the usurpation and fraud continued to strengthen and fortify themselves with lands, to bind the people more and more, until the Liberal party, by cutting off the supplies, obtained Responsible Government, and abridged their power. But as you have said that the Executive must obey the Governor, I must infer from that, that in the settlement of the land question, the Governor is bound to follow instructions from the Colonial Minister, and the Executive to obey the Governor, or otherwise to resign the Government to the Proprietary party; and therefore the Liberals have not been permitted to take the lawful course to settle the land question, which would have been to investigate the titles, but have only been allowed to reduce the price of land from thirty shillings to ten or twelve shillings an acre for the tenant to pay, and to reduce the remainder of the "booty," which is nearly a million sterling, to an eighth or ninth of the demand, so as to have means to cover the loss of the land tax, and pay for the management of the land office and settlement of the tenant. But although this is an approach to a settlement of the question, it is not according to law, and therefore is swindling, just, and as I did not know how far the Government were allowed to go, it was my duty to try them.

You allow that I took some pains in preparing a speech; and my object in doing so was to show sufficient grounds for a majority to agree with me to remove the swindling part of the transaction (the buying and selling of forfeited lands, contrary to law) from the Colonial Government to Her Majesty's Ministers. This proposal was made on the second reading of the Loan Bill, before it went into Committee; but it was when the Bill was in Committee, and again when it was reported to the House, that to prevent swindling, I made the motion for the titles to be investigated; and as that was lost, the next motion (the main question at issue, which followed immediately) was, whether the Proprietary party should keep the land at thirty shillings an acre, or the Government be empowered to purchase and sell the land to the tenants at ten or twelve shillings an acre; and when I lost my own motion, it required no consideration to induce me to take the best terms I could get, viz: to reduce the price of land to the tenants, from thirty to ten or twelve shillings an acre. If the Government had been disposed to buy, and me to sell my vote, as you insinuate, there was no time for consideration. I think it very unlikely that any man would offer another a bribe to betray his trust, unless the person in trust gave some sign that it was for sale, and I am unconscious of giving such a supposition, and you must have been mistaken at this time; but as you have so much to say about bribery and corruption, it leads me to believe that you have had some experience in that line, and therefore I allow you must know best; but the Government are not as sharp-sighted in these matters as you are, for they saw nothing of that kind.

Before I made mention of Mr. Coles's speech, where he said, "If the rest of the proprietors were backward to offer their land, the Government would find a way to compel them," I had given reasons which bore out his assertion, viz: the Government had applied themselves in earnest to borrow the money, and the Ministers were equally willing to guarantee the loan; and the landlord who had taken the most pains to settle the land was the first to offer it to Government. It was not to be supposed that all this preparation was to go for nothing; but when it is understood that the Governor must obey the Colonial Minister, and you having said that Mr. Coles is the most submissive servant of the Governor, it follows, according to your own showing, that Mr. Coles must have had the authority of the Governor, and most likely of the Colonial Minister, to make that much of their intentions known.

I have a reluctance to bring any person's private affairs before the public; but as you have taken occasion, from my letter, to insinuate that Mr. Coles is depending on his salary for support, as you infer his distillation is of small amount, I can safely say, from what little I know, there is no ground for the insinuation. I believe his porter is as much in demand as his spirits, and I have seen a valuable stock of cattle on his premises, worth going to see, and an informed that his farming is in proportion to his stock; and I believe I am within bounds when I say, that the value of his salary would be easily gained or lost in the management of his private business.

As my former letter was published in *The Examiner*, I have sent the editor a copy of this, with a request that he will publish it, together with your remarks on the former letter. Sailor's Hope, May 18, 1857. WM. COOPER.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

In glancing over the *Protector* of the 20th instant, my attention was arrested by a lecture delivered before an Association of Teachers, by the Rev. A. McKay, in which the Rev. Lecturer says, that the Jews may be regarded as the most ancient literati.

Now, I beg leave to ask the Rev. Lecturer, if letters were first invented by Mennon, an Egyptian, as recorded by Tytler and other historians, and if Moses, the most ancient of the Jewish literati, received his learning among the Egyptians, how can the Jewish literati be more ancient than their fathers in literature? INQUIRER. Richmond, May 21.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

MR. EDITOR.—Will you have the goodness to publish the enclosed extract in your next paper for the information of the gas consumers of this City, that they may compare the prices and quality of the gas companies in England and here. Charlottetown, May 23, 1857. T.

A return has been published of all gas works established by Act of Parliament in England and Wales, with various particulars, such as the charge per foot, the average quantity of gas evolved from a ton of coal, the illuminating power and

the cost. The London Gas-light and Coke Company charge from 4s. to 4s. 6d., per 1,000 cubic feet, (Newcastle coals,) and 6s. for Cannel gas. The average quantity evolved is 9,000 cubic feet from Newcastle, and 10,000 feet from Cannel coals; five feet of Newcastle gas is equal to 12 candles, and five feet of Cannel gas equal to 26 candles. The Imperial Gas-light and Coke Company charge 4s. 6d., per 1,000 feet, and produces 9,518 feet of gas from one ton of coal. The quantity of gas evolved in London varies from 8,500 to 10,000 feet from one ton of coal, and the illuminating power from 12 to 14 candles. The Phoenix Company uses Newcastle and Cannel coals mixed."—*London Weekly Despatch*, April 26, 1857.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MAY 25, 1857.

MONITORIAL FABRICATIONS.

DURING the past week nearly every house in the City has been favored with a gratuitous supply of waste paper, which was thrust into every person's door in the form of a little publication called *The Monitor*. It has neither the name of editor nor publisher attached to it, but is known to have issued from the *Protector* office, and seems to be designed as a political supplement to that eminently Christian paper. The latter sets the former a brilliant example. While the glory of the Protestant religion is to be maintained by the vilest calumnies on Catholics, Toryism is sought to be won back into public favour by downright falsehoods and barefaced misrepresentations, such as even the *Islander*, notwithstanding its long practice, can hardly equal. As a proof of the precocious genius for lying which the new hantling has displayed, we take the following extract from an article in the last No. in reference to the pending election:—

"The first Land Purchase Bill has evidently proved a failure. The country were led to believe when it passed, as the Bill itself states, that it was well sustained; that each estate purchased should bear its own expenses, and that the country at large should not be taxed for the benefit alone of the inhabitants of any particular Township; but the very reverse of this has been the case. The investigation of the Public Accounts shows that the loss on the Worrell Estate has been about thirteen thousand pounds, to meet which, the Government have only about 50,000 acres of refuse land, that it appears nobody will buy; and worse than this, that the public are now paying considerably above a thousand a year for the mere purpose of managing this useless property."

The ignorance and stupidity of the person who penned the above lines can only be equalled by his mendacity. There has not been a second Land Bill passed by this Colony, and the only one upon our statute book has not proved a failure. The country at large is not taxed, nor likely to be taxed, "for the benefit alone of the inhabitants of any particular township." The investigation of the public accounts does not show that the loss on the Worrell Estate has been about thirteen thousand pounds. The public accounts show nothing of the kind, nor any loss as yet. It is not true that "the Government have only about 50,000 acres of refuse land" to meet the balance due for the Worrell Estate. What becomes of the amount of £10,000 due on lands sold? It is not true, either, that the "50,000 acres" are "refuse land," and it is not true that "nobody will buy" them; and equally false is the assertion that "the public are now paying considerably above a thousand a year for managing" the Worrell property. A more abundant crop of lies it would be difficult to gather any where in the same space.

Now we have a little extract to produce from the classification of the public accounts, which bears the signatures of Ralph Brecken and William Cundall, worth more than a dozen cart-loads of such stuff as the *Protector's* supplement can ever issue. It is a brief statement of the debt, expenditure and assets of the Government for the year ending 31st January, 1857. The *Monitor* says the Worrell Estate has entailed a loss on the Colony, which would, of course, be a debt, to the extent of £13,000. Well, Messrs. Cundall and Brecken show that on the 31st January, 1856, the whole debt of the Island was only £13,101 18s. 14d.—and in 1857, £22,803 14s. 0d., including Warrants, Debentures and Treasury Notes. So that if we lost £13,000 by the purchase of the Worrell property, that amount joined to the £11,500 Treasury Notes, would make £24,500, to say nothing of all the Debentures and Treasury Warrants in circulation. But here, let Messrs. Cundall's and Brecken's own statement speak for itself:—

Table with columns: Dr. THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Cr. To Warrants unpaid 31st Jan. 1857, £22,687 7 0; Treasury Notes, 11,500 0 0; Debentures issued under 14 Vic., cap. 900 0 0; Debentures issued under 16 Vic., cap. 20,550 0 0; Balance, £22,803 14 0; £55,637 7 0; Balance against the Island, 31st January, 1856, £13,101 18 14; Expenditure during the year 1856-7, 50,364 12 8; Balance as above, £22,803 14 0; £63,466 10 94

It is scarcely necessary to make any further comments on the Monitorial fabrications quoted above. They are quite worthy of the Sanctified Press from which they have emanated. The *Protector* could not get a pupil more apt to receive instructions in the use of the long bow. The pious depreciation of personalities with which the first No. solicited the forbearance of cotemporary journals, is consistently regarded in the second, by the puny attempt which the ambushed editor has made to squirt dirty water at Mr. Lord, Mr. Coles and the Queen's Printer. Although we know exactly the spot in the bush where we could put our foot upon the animal—why, let him use his squirt—it will only add to the filthiness about him—preserve the consistent character of the Sanctified Press, and encourage the consumption of waste paper.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT OF PRINCE COUNTY.

MR. LORD returned on Friday last from an electioneering tour through the above District, and we are gratified to learn that such is the feeling which now prevails throughout the District in his favour, that his re-election is beyond a doubt. Several public meetings have been held, called by Mr. Lord, at two of which we were present—and although the opposition candidate and his friends used their utmost exertions to prejudice Mr. Lord's former supporters against him by means of the most silly inventions—the electors of the Third District have shown that they are possessed of too much intelligence and independence, to be turned from the maintenance of those Liberal principles to which they have so long given a steady support. Mr. Pope says he belongs to no party,—this, in the highest degree, suspicious. Of course he is not of the Liberal party, and he knows that the Tories are too unpopular every where, to make it safe for him to avow any connection with

them. Toryism has completely gone out of date in Prince Edward Island. No wonder, then, that some of its old friends are ashamed of the name and connection; but the doctrines and practices of Toryism are still advocated as strongly as ever by the minority in the Assembly; and should Mr. Pope get the much coveted seat, his vote would be found recorded with that minority in every division. But a large majority of the electors are determined to spare him the trouble of coming to Charlottetown for such a purpose.

The report of the public meetings in the Third District of Prince County, as given in the *Islander* of Friday last, is untrue from beginning to end. We have not space at our disposal to enter into a detailed refutation of the misstatements,—nor would it be necessary to do so, if we had,—the object of their publication is to influence the pending election, and that will be determined before many of the electors, who had not attended at the meetings, could see a faithful account of those meetings. The state of the poll on Monday evening next will, we are satisfied, furnish the most conclusive commentary on the false statements of the *Islander*.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.—The elections in the neighboring Province of New Brunswick have now terminated, and the result, as we expected, is highly favorable to the Liberal cause. The Gray-and-Wilmot Government have been most signally defeated, the Liberal Opposition having gained 26 seats out of the 41—(the number which constitutes the House)—leaving a majority against the Government of eleven. As the Supplies for the public service were not granted by the late House, the Legislature must be soon called together, when the present feeble and shattered Administration will be required to make way for a strong Liberal Government.

Some further remarks in reference to the Public Accounts, and in reply to statements contained in a supplementary sheet to the *Islander*, are unavoidably omitted for want of room.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail arrived on Friday last. We give below some of the latest news:—

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

THE CAPTURE OF MOHAMMORAH.—The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Sir James Outram, dated "CAMP BEFORE MOHAMMORAH, MARCH 28.

"Mohammorah was captured by the British on the 26th inst. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, among whom was Asherif Brigadier, besides 17 guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores. The Persian army, under the Shah Zadah, retreated towards Ahwaz and Shuster in great disorder. The British forces are encamped near Mohammorah. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 10. The Arab tribes are friendly, and are sending in their submission."

The following further telegraphic message has been received from Sir James Outram through Constantinople:—"The flying expedition to Ahwaz returned to Mohammorah on the 3d inst. (April) completely successful. The large Persian army retired from their position, and retreated rapidly towards Dizful before a British force not 400 strong. One gun was captured, and extensive military stores were seized and destroyed."

ALLEGED REFUSAL OF THE SHAH TO RATIFY THE TREATY OF PEACE.—Nothing official has transpired in reference to the alleged refusal of the Shah of Persia to ratify the treaty concluded with England. Such a proceeding would be at variance with the intentions manifested by the Shah, who appears to have conferred full powers on Ferukh Khan.

THE CHINA WAR.

THE POISONINGS IN HONG KONG.—A letter from Munich, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"Professor Liebig has analysed the bread sent to him from Hong Kong, and has found it to contain a quarter gramme of arsenic for every 50 grammes of bread, or more than sufficient to cause death. The arsenic was spread over the whole surface of the bread, which proved that the poison had been mixed up with the dough."

DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN FOR CHINA.—Lord Elgin, Envoy Extraordinary of her Britannic Majesty to China, sailed on the 1st from Marseilles on board the Caradoc, mail steamer, for Alexandria, en route for China. Baron Gros is about to proceed to China as Minister Plenipotentiary of France. He takes his passage in the Audacious steam-frigate.

DEPARTURE OF GUNBOATS FOR CHINA.—The following gunboats left Plymouth on Monday for the China waters, under convoy of the paddle-wheel frigate *Furious*:—The *Cormorant*, *Algerine*, *Lee*, *Banterer*, *Clown*, *Kestrel*, *Drake*, *Janus*, *Firm*, *Watchful*, *Woodcock*, *Slaney*, and *Leven*. Also, the *Surprise* and *Mohawk*, despatch boats, and *Hesper*, steam-storeship, which steamed out after them in the course of the afternoon. Sails were set, as the wind was fair; and, as all the gunboats carried coals on deck, they rolled heavily in going out.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE WAR WITH CHINA.—The French Government has decided, it is said, on taking a more active part in the Chinese war than was till very lately intended. Orders have been given to get ready for immediate embarkation a small expeditionary force of 1,000 men, with everything requisite for field or garrison service. Hitherto France had confined herself to increasing her naval strength in that quarter, but the new orders are considered as evidence of an intention to show the Chinese that France is ready to co-operate with England both by land and sea.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The Neuchatel question, which everybody believed and hoped was, after so many delays and difficulties, disposed of, seems pretty nearly as far from a final settlement as on the 1st of April last. What will next be done it is difficult to say. Switzerland accepted the decision of the Representatives of the Powers, to her great mortification certainly, but still she accepted it, and was prepared to abide by that acceptance. But the King of Prussia apparently did not mean to do so, as he now demands further modifications. If the King did not intend to abide by its decision, why did he consent to have the matter settled by the Conference?

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

On Thursday morning, at a Quarter after Five o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Aunt to her Most Gracious Majesty, departed this life at Gloucester House, to the great grief of her Majesty and of the Royal Family. The deceased Duchess was the Princess Mary, Fourth daughter of King George the Third. She was born on the 25th of April, 1776, and consequently entered into her 81st year on Saturday evening. She was married on the 23d July, 1816, to her cousin, Prince William Frederick Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George the Third. The Duke of Gloucester died without issue in 1834. Shortly after eight o'clock on Thursday morning her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain arrived at Gloucester House,