EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Council of State again assembled on Saturday, the Emperor presiding, for the examination of the budget of expenditure. Prince Napoleon and all the Ministers were present. The twenty-one members of the Chamber of Commerce had been unanimously elected.

The Legislative Body assembled on Monday, M. Billault presiding, and adopted, without discussion, eight bills of purely local interest. M. Bouhier de l'Ecluse having thought it his duty to vote without having taken the oath, M. Billault ordered his vote to be cancelled. M. Bouhier protested, and declared that he would assert his right to the last. M. Billault answered that it was his duty and his right, as President, not to permit a Deputy who put himself in flagrant opposition to the wish and the laws of his country to sit in the Chamber, but that out of respect for the character of Deputy, he desired to leave him an opportunity for submission up to the last hour of the last day. The scandal, he added, will fall upon him who shall have caused it. M. Bouhier wished to say some words in reply, but instantly the bell of the President drowned his voice.

An official article in the *Moniteur*, ascribed to the pen of the Minister of France, calls attention to the circumstance that forty millions of taxation have been remitted which pressed most heavily upon agriculture and the labouring classes, at a time when all the resources of the nation ought to have been applied to prevent her ruin; and that 50,000 men have been liberated from the army, and restored to their fields and work-shops.

The *Moniteur*, of Wednesday, publishes an Imperial degree, annulling a credit of 16,000,000 of francs effected in 1852, and which has remained unemployed, and restoring to the budget of 1853 a credit of seven millions, of which two are to be devoted to the railway from Paris to Cherbourg, and five to that from Bordeaux to Cette.

The *Assemblee Nationale* has received a "first warning," for having published an article in which it asserts the principle of a national right upon which rests the Imperial Government. The *Presse* and the *Mode* have also been "warned."

M. Buschek, the European agent for the New York exhibition, had been admitted to an audience by the Emperor, who assured him, that the Imperial manufactures should be worthily represented.

In the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, another scene ensued on the continued refusal of M. Bouhier de l'Ecluse to take the oath to the Emperor. The Assembly voted, by an unanimous bulletin of 221, that it was incumbent on M. Bouhier to take the oath; but on the latter rising to protest he was stopped by the President, who declared that the forbearance of the Assembly had been carried to its utmost limits.

DREADFUL GALE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Mersey was visited on Saturday last with one of the most furious gales of wind that ever blew. Many vessels broke from their moorings and drifted up the river, while the collisions, which were almost inevitable, were in some cases of a very serious description. The scene off the fort was terrific.

We have not heard of any damage being sustained in the town further than the blowing down of a few chimney-pots, slates, &c. On the Cheshire side the force of the gale was felt much more severely than in Liverpool. Several persons were actually blown "off their feet" in the neighbourhood of the Birkenhead market, and dashed against walls and railings. In Tranmere, two large elm trees were snapped in twain, as though they were reeds; several walls were thrown down; and many houses damaged. Numbers of the shopkeepers closed their shutters in Birkenhead and Woodside to prevent the windows from being smashed.

Though the northern and eastern coasts appear to have experienced the full severity of the storm, it seems to have been felt greatly throughout the country, and was accompanied at intervals by heavy falls of snow, and severe frost. There are melancholy instances of loss, and the amount of damage to the mercantile fleet generally is immense. The Calias mail packet brings intelligence of the loss of two English vessels, and every soul belonging to them—upwards of twenty—on that range of coast, during the storm of Saturday. Both were from the Tyne. A perfect fleet of disabled vessels has been brought up off Yarmouth and Lowestoft.—A most deplorable wreck is announced to have happened near Ulverstone. A vessel called the Vigo, Mr. Gillead, master, belonging to Cardigan, was overtaken by the gale and hurled on the coast near the north end of Walney Island. The fearful sea that broke over the ill-fated vessel entirely destroyed all chance of the unfortunate crew reaching the shore.—The harbour of Flint, situate on the river Dee, in North Wales, was the scene of a fearful inundation, causing great alarm to the inhabitants and a vast amount of damage to property. An immense body of water rushed with irresistible force into the ironworks of the Messrs. Ommaney and Co. High walls were knocked over, and the water filling a red-hot furnace, a large quantity of steam was generated, and, being confined, an explosion took place, scattering the materials far and wide. The up-line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, which is nearest to the sea, was in some places washed away. A large embankment, enclosing a vast tract of marsh land, the property of Lord Vivian, was almost wholly destroyed; and, in addition to the damage done to the crops, it is calculated that it will take £1000 to restore the embankment.—At Chester, the tide rose higher than the oldest inhabitant can remember it ever to have done before. The lower part of Crane-street, and the race-course and its approaches, were flooded to a considerable extent, being several feet deep, while some of the houses in Crane-street were unapproachable.

The royal mail steam-ship Africa, which should have sailed for New York about noon, got under way, as usual, shortly before that time, and stood off and on, waiting the arrival of the mails, but was compelled to come to an anchor again, it being utterly impossible to embark the mails on board the tender at the Pierhead, much less to convey them to the Africa. She was, in consequence, detained until Sunday.

The first serious accident on the river occurred to the smack John, of Chester, bound from Rhyl to this port, with a cargo of soda ash. The smack drifted from opposite the Waterloo Pierhead, and in her progress up the river ran foul of the steamer Prince of Wales, lying at the south end of the Prince's Pierhead, and lost most part of bulwarks, &c., besides sustaining other damage. After getting clear of the steamer, she drifted athwart the moorings of the landing-stage, and for some short time stuckfast on the chains. The men on board, at this juncture, endeavoured to save their lives, but one was unfortunately drowned within a few yards of hundreds of people, who could not render any assistance.

The outer gates of the Sandon Dock were broken, about noon, by the violence of the waves.

THE RECENT STORMS.—During the last fortnight, the whole kingdom has been visited, at various intervals, with very heavy snowstorms, and also with severe gales of wind and dreadful hurricanes. At Liverpool, the *Irene*, for Valparaiso, while in tow to a steam tug, was capsized and sunk. Eleven of her crew, out of twenty, were drowned almost in reach of the shore. The *Prince Leopold* and the *Union* packet (both from the Tyne) were lost near Calais, and the crews drowned. A large wreck was also seen on the Goodwin Sands. The *Sir William Wallace*, in running for the Tyne, was capsized, and her crew drowned. The vessels employed in the coasting trade have suffered severely; and many parts of the coast, particularly to the east and north, have been strewed with fragments of wrecks.

SNOW-STORM IN ABERDEEN; AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The snow-storm continues with unabated severity, and is by far the greatest experienced for many years. All the postal arrangements are much deranged, some of the mails being fifteen hours behind their time. On Wednesday, the 23rd ult., eleven fishermen, belonging to Lossiemouth, a small station north of Aberdeen, were drowned by the swamping of their boats, almost within reach of land.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—On Saturday last Viscount Combermere, the Constable of the Tower, visited the old fortress, and selected the Ordnance-office, situated at the east side of the White Tower, and opposite the Horse Armoury, as the fittest place for the reception of the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington. It will be placed in the lower part of the building with appropriate trophies, and the upper part is to be made into an armoury. It is expected that the arrangements will be soon completed, and the Car ready for public exhibition.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

The latest advices received from the Australian colonies are by the Erancis Henty, to the 1st of December inclusive, which put into the Cape on the 16th of January.

Fresh deposits of gold have been discovered on the Korrong river, which seem likely to eclipse previous discoveries. The metal is chiefly found in the form of nuggets. From Schuana, it seems, the accounts are still most favourable, pounds weight of gold being spoken of as freely as were ounces formerly. It is still a lottery, however, heavy prizes and very frequent blanks. The market was well supplied with provisions. The demand for working men was increasing, and farm-labourers were much wanted; very high rates of wages were offered for the latter; unless the former were supplied it was feared the clip of wool would be short. Little employment, on the other hand, could be obtained by shopmen, clerks, and others incapable of hand labour. The Melbourne local legislature had been compelled to abandon a proposition to establish an export duty on gold. A great number of vessels were loading for London, intending to make the voyage round the Horn.

The receipts from the mines during the month of November had been 427,296 oz., and the total shipments to the 22nd of November were to the extent of 91 tons 14 cwts. 2 qrs. 9 lbs. 8 oz., valued in the colony at £7,705,366.

The mail steamer Sydney was advertised to start on her return voyage to the Cape on the 1st December, and the Great Britian on the 1st of January. Some people estimate that the Sydney and Great Britian must be on their way home with fully three millions sterling of the precious metal, and proceeding to enumerate the sums known, and others presumed to be shipped up to this date, they arrive at the conclusion that there cannot be less than from five to six millions sterling of gold actually *en route*.

The following table, with regard to the labour market, will be found interesting. Good servants are in great demand, and wages on the advance. Female servants for town are also much wanted, and scarce. Wages range as follow:—Mowers, 10s. to 12s. per acre, with rations; haymakers, 30s. per week, with rations; married couples, without family, per annum, with rations. £70 to £80; ditto, with family, £50 to £60; shepherds, with rations, per annum, £35; hut-keepers, ditto, ditto, £32; general useful servants, ditto, ditto, £50 to £60; cooks, £1 10s. to £2 per week' £70 to 80 per an. gardeners, with rations, per anum, £50 to £60; bush carpenters, per week, £1 10s. to £2, with rations; stock-keepers, with rations, per anum, £50 to £60; grooms, ditto, ditto, £50 to £60; carpenters, £1 per day; blacksmiths, per anum, £70 to 80;

A RUSSIAN WINTER.—A gentleman writing from St Petersburg, in December, says that "a universal thaw prevails throughout Russia—all the ice is broken up—the weather mild and close—and a deluge of rain falling. Inconsequence, the sledges in common use at this season are abandoned for carriages, where boats are not required."

CHINESE EMIGRATION.—The ship *Glentanner*, Chapman, arr'd. at Kingston Jam. 1st. inst, from Demerara, at which place she had landed a cargo of Chinese emigrants. She left Amoy Sept. 12, and Algoa Bay, C. G. H. Dec. 2, having on board 262 Chinamen, arriving at her destination Jan. 12. Forty of her passengers died on the passage.

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.—It has long been known to Physiologists, that certain coloring matters, if administered to animals along with their usual food, possess the property of entering largely into the system and tinging the bones. In this way the bones of swine have been tinged purple by madder, and instances are on record of other animals being similarly affected. No attempt, however, was made to turn this beautiful discovery to account until lately, when Mons. Koch speculated on what might be the consequence of administering colored articles of food to silk worms just before they began spinning their cocoons. His first experiments were conducted with indigo, which he mixed in certain portions of the mulberry leaves, serving the worms for food. The result of this treatment was successful,—he obtained blue cocoons. Prosecuting still further his experiments, he sought a red coloring matter capable of being eaten by silk-worms without injury resulting. He had some difficulty to find such a coloring matter at first, but eventually alighted on the *Bignonis chica*. Small portions of this plant having been added to the mulberry leaves, the silk worms consumed the mixture, and produced red colored silk. In this manner the experimenter, who is still prosecuting his researches, hopes to obtain silk as secreted by the worm of many other colors.

HUMAN BODIES FOUND IN GUANO.—From the ship *Brandscompt*, unloading Peruvian guano at Leith, there were exhumed the remains of three persons, evidently Peruvians, buried in the guano, and which had apparently not been disturbed in the process of loading the ship. The remains illustrate a curious property in the guano in preserving bones, hair, and clothes, while completely decomposing flesh. It is not known when the bodies were originally interred, but the bones were all found as entire as if they had been preserved in a museum the hair remained upon the skull, and the clothes were very little decayed.—*North British Mail*.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, March 22.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON, from the Committee to whom were referred the several matters and Petitions relating to the Post Office Department, to examine the same, and report thereon,—submitted the following

REPORT

"Your Committee, appointed to report on several matters and Petitions connected with the Post Office Department in the Colony, submit—

"That, from the Returns of Postage received at the different Inland Offices (as furnished by the Post Master General) it appears that the amount of Postage between St. Eleanor's and the North Cape is about equal to the present expense of the Couriers in that direction; and as the business through the Post Offices will of course increase proportionably with the annually increasing Trade and population in that Section of the Colony, your Committee recommend that the Mails from Charlottetown to Tignish be conveyed semi-weekly between 1st May and 31st Dec. yearly.

"Your Committee recommend that an Office be established, at or near Kent's on the Road leading to Egmont Bay from the great Western Road, the Courier to travel weekly from St. Eleanor's to such Office, which will afford the necessary convenience and advantage to a large portion of Inhabitants in that part of the County.

"It appears the Post Office lately established to the South West Settlement, Lot 27, does not afford the requisite convenience to the Inhabitants of lot 67, in that quarter, and therefore recommend that a new Office be established on Anderson's Road, Lot 67.

"Your Committee also recommend that the Mails to Princetown and Park Corner be conveyed semi-weekly, and that the present arrangements be altered so as to meet this new one.

"Your Committee consider that an additional sum should be paid to the Post Master in Georgetown, as by the returns above referred to, the Postage received at that Office is about three times greater than the largest sum collected at any of the Inland Offices throughout the Island, and consequently the Post Master must give an almost constant attendance to the duties of his office—he ought to be paid accordingly."

The Report was then submitted to the Committee of the whole House, and, having been gone through therein, it was reported agreed to as above given, with the exception of an amendment to the last clause, respecting the Post Master of Georgetown, to the effect "that his present salary be increased by £5 over his per-centage and the allowance now paid of £2. It was then—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and report the Draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, pursuant to the said Report.

Ordered, That the Hon. Col. Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Clark do compose the said Committee.

BRIDGE OVER SOURIS RIVER.

Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to direct a Survey to be made of the site of the intended Bridge over Souris River; and that a Plan of the proposed Bridge, with a Specification and Estimate of the expence of the work, be prepared as early as possible, for the information of the Government.

Ordered, That Mr. Campion, the Hon. Mr. Thornton, and the Hon. Mr. Whelan, do a Committee to prepare said Address.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the COL. SECRETARY, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report the Draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the Report adopted by the House on the subject of the several matters and Petitions relating to the Post Office Department, presented the Draft of an Address as prepared by the Committee, which was agreed to by the House. The Address is in accordance with the Report of the Committee, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to put into operation the recommendations therein contained.

PETITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. JARDINE, from the Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of divers Inhabitants of Townships 55 and 56, and the Petition of two Inhabitants of Township 41, to examine the same and report thereon, presented the following Report.

"Your Committee to whom were referred the Petition of certain Inhabitants residing in the Bay Fortune Road, Townships 55 and 56, setting forth the destruction caused to their crops and other property, by a terrific hail storm in July of last year, and praying that the House of Assembly would vote them a sum of money for their relief; and also a Petition from Donald M'Isaac and Hugh M'Kinnon, on the Cardigan Road, Lot 41, in reference to the same subject, and praying for similar relief—have to report—That they have examined three Witnesses on the subject of those petitions, viz: John M'Intosh, Esq., Commissioner of Roads for the District in which some of the petitioners reside, the Hon. Donald Beaton, and the Hon. James Dingwell. That the evidence given by those gentlemen corroborates the statements of Petitioners, as they were eye-witnesses to the great injury done to the crops and buildings of the Petitioners, all having, to their knowledge, suffered very severely from the storm, but some individuals to a greater extent than others: and that those particular cases of hardship are fully set forth in the evidence of the gentlemen alluded to.

Your Committee would therefore recommend to your Honorable House, that the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, agreeably to the scale hereunto annexed, to enable Petitioners to procure Seed Grain and Potatoes for the ensuing Spring, as the destruction of their crops has left them destitute of both.

SCALE.

	£	s.	d.
James Curran	£5	10	0
James Doyle	5	0	0
Edmund Welsh	3	0	0
John Cahill	1	10	0
Michael Whitty	1	10	0
Thomas Shea	1	10	0
John Heffy	1	10	0
Thomas Power	1	10	0
John Power	1	10	0
Neil M'Isaac	1	10	0
William Larkin	1	10	0
Patrick Tobin	1	10	0
Hugh M'Kinnon	1	10	0
Donald M'Isaac	1	10	0
	£30	0	0

The Hon. Mr. JARDINE then moved, that the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply The House divided on the question:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Jardine, Hon. Mr. Whelan, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Campion, Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. M'Neill, and Mr. Laird—8.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Fraser, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Thornton, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Davies—12.

So it passed in the negative.

☞ The recommendation of the Committee and the prayer of the Petition were warmly supported and zealously urged by the Hon. Mr. Whelan the Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Macneill, Mr. Laird, and Mr. Mooney; and the Hon. Mr. Lord, whilst he admitted that the complying with the recommendation of the Report would be establishing a very bad precedent, as it would certainly operate as a positive encouragement held out to all persons in distressed circumstances, to look to the Assembly for relief, was yet disposed to vote for the appropriation of a small sum towards the relief of the Petitioners. The hon. members—Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Pope, Hon. Mr. Thornton, Hon. Mr. Palmer, and Mr Montgomery—who spoke against a compliance with the recommendation of the Report, all opposed it on the same grounds. They argued that a compliance with it would be the establishing of a very bad precedent, and would be an actual holding out of encouragement to every man in the Colony, thereafter, suffering from any unfortunate casualty—whether he might be a farmer, a mechanic, a merchant, a ship-owner, a lawyer, or a doctor—to apply to, and expect relief from, the Assembly. They all admitted that the Petitioners might be very justly entitled to commiseration. At the same time, however, they argued that, not only would a compliance with the recommendation of the Report establish a precedent for future applications of a similar character to an extent which the means at the disposal of the House would render it absolutely impossible for them to entertain; but that, to afford relief by a grant of money, in the present instance, would be a giving of a very unjust preference to the claims of the Petitioners, over those of several others (equally deserving the commiseration of the House,) the prayers of whose Petitions the House had, however, been obliged to reject.

BRIDGE OVER SOURIS RIVER.

Mr. CAMPION, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report the Draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of a survey of the site of the intended Bridge across Souris River, reported the Draft of an Address, as prepared by the Committee, which was agreed to by the House.—The Address respectfully requests that His Excellency will be pleased to direct a survey of the site of the intended Bridge, and that a Plan, Specification and Estimate of the expense of the Bridge be prepared and laid before His Excellency in Council, in order that the work may be proceeded with as early as possible.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address be a Committee to wait on His Excellency with the same.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

THE RETAIL OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Hon. Mr. PALMER'S Bill to alter and add to the Act regulating the retail of Spirituous Liquors, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. When the House was resumed, the Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again—which the House agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Hon. COL. SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, presented to the House the following Message:

A. BANNERMAN, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor is desirous, that the House of Assembly, at its rising to-morrow, should adjourn until Monday the 28th instant.

Government House, March 23d, 1853.

TEACHERS.

Mr. MOONEY, as Chairman of the Committee appoined to report on Teachers' Petitions, reported as follows:—

Your Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of Teachers praying aid, who have not complied with all the provisions of the School Act, having examined the said Petitions, recommend that the several undermentioned persons be allowed as follows, viz:

	£	s.	d.
Henry Lackey	£7	12	0
James Condon	5	4	0
Mary Anne Mearnes	7	12	0
Fredrica Holland	7	12	0
The Trustees of the School attached to the St. Malachi Church, Charlottetown—for both Schools, say £10 each	20	0	0
Thomas Welsh	7	12	0
Ellen Lawson	2	10	0
James Flynn	7	12	0
James Ross, Savage Harbour	5	14	0
Martin M'Dougald, Belle Creek	7	12	0
Richard Williams	5	14	0
Anastatia Macdonald	5	1	4
Ronald M'Cormack, Grand River	7	12	0
Michael Drince	7	12	0
Malcolm M'Donald	10	0	0
John Wilkinson, Lot 19	5	14	0

THURSDAY, March 24.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Desbrisay.

Mr. Speaker;

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Evidence," without any amendment.

Also: The Legislative Council have passed the Bills entitled as follows—to which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz:

"An Act to establish a Savings' Bank in Prince Edward Island."

"An Act to regulate the mode of summoning Grand and Petit Jurors."

JURORS' BILL.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, intituled "An Act to regulate the mode of summoning Grand and Petit Jurors," was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

SAVINGS' BANK.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, entitled "An Act to establish a Savings' Bank in Prince Edward Island," was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Legislative Council Chamber,

MARCH 15, 1853.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, according to the notice he had given, laid before their Honors, the Petition of F. W. Gisborne, Esq., on behalf of the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island Electric Telegraph Company, praying for an Act of Incorporation, whereby they may enjoy certain privileges for establishing an Electric Telegraph between this Island and Newfoundland. The Bill is now before the House of Assembly, and if not now passed, it will, probably, be enacted. He must say, that the Company comes before the Legislature, under rather unfavourable circumstances, arising from a series of misfortunes, regarding the line between Charlottetown and Cape Tormentine, and thence to Sackville. The insulation has been injured. He had received a communication from Mr. Gisborne, explaining the matter. He mentioned, that he had taken a great many of the insulators to pieces and found that many of them had not been formed either according to the instructions or the Patent, for if they had been properly constructed, they would have worked admirably. There is a coating which has been either too thinly laid on, or it has been injured in putting them through the posts. There ought to have been a sufficiently large hole, so that the hand could have easily slipped them in. These holes were made too small, whereas, if they had been made larger, the insulators would have kept in their proper position by fastening them on the back of their posts. In this way the enamel was broken and when there was a moist atmosphere, they were affected by it. Whether the posts from being green had the effect of destroying the insulation or not, he could not tell, but whenever the atmosphere became cold then they worked well enough. In the Bill there was a clause for an annual Grant of Money, but the House of Assembly has struck it out, because they think the grant may be given without inserting it in the Act, and because if they did insert it, they would be bound, whether the Telegraph worked well or not, to pay it. The expense of the line is great. There are 4 offices to be supported, viz.: one at Charlottetown, one at Cape Traverse, one at Cape Torment and one at Sackville, at an expense of about £100 each. The expenses of the one here will probably be £100 Stg. He had to inform them that posts between the following places have also been laid down, viz.: between Charlottetown, and St. Peter's—between Georgetown and St. Peter's—and between the latter place and the East Point, so that the whole Island will enjoy the advantages of a Telegraph. The benefits and blessings that will be conferred on the Island, by that wonderful system of communication, it is almost impossible to estimate, but there cannot be a shadow of doubt, they will be many and great; and he earnestly hoped that the Legislature, as every enlightened one would do, would mark their appreciation of the services to be performed, by such a Grant of Money as justice to all parties demands.

He moved that the Petition be received and read—

It was ordered to lie on the table.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, March 26, 1853.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW AGITATION.

A public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Good Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., to discuss the propriety and practicability of abolishing by Law the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors upon this Island. The spacious "Division Room was well filled. Rev. Dr. Evans, Wesleyan minister and chairman of the District, occupied the Chair. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer. The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting. The Petition of upwards of three thousand Inhabitants of this Island, praying for the abolition of the Liquor traffic, he observed, had been, in somewhat a summary manner, disposed of by the House of Assembly, upon the ground he presumed that the country was not prepared for the enactment of such a Law at present. The meeting now held was intended as the commencement of a series of meetings to be held throughout the Island, for the purpose of eliciting free discussion, that the people might be correctly informed upon the point, and their wishes distinctly known. He stated it as his opinion that such a Law was called for, and would ultimately be enacted and enforced. He felt assured that the discussion, on the present occasion, would be conducted with all proper calmness and candor, and that he would be supported in his intention of discharging in a proper manner, the duties of the position assigned him, as chairman of the meeting.

The following Resolutions were passed by a large majority. A full Report of the addresses delivered by the gentlemen who moved and seconded the Resolutions, with those of the individuals who spoke on the opposite side, will be furnished immediately for the Press.

1. Moved by Com. Orlebar, R. N., seconded by Rev. Mr. Rand—

Resolved, That experience has proved that the use of Intoxicating Liquors, as a beverage, is the cause of a very large proportion of the ills that affect communities, in producing crime, poverty, disease, and demoralization.

2. Moved by John Arbuckle, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Narraway—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Meeting, it is expedient to prohibit by Law all traffic in Spirituous or Intoxicating Liquors, or the manufacture or distillation thereof, for any other than medical or mechanical purposes.

3. Moved by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. William C. Trowan—

That whereas much misunderstanding exists upon the subject of the Maine Law, and on the subject of Temperance in general, therefore—*Resolved*, That a competent Lecturer, or Lecturers, be obtained, to travel throughout the Island, to deliver lectures, distribute Tracts and other Temperance publications, organize Temperance Societies, &c., and in every proper way promote the great object.

4. Moved by Mr. James Moore, seconded by Jas. B. Cooper, Esq.—

Resolved, That in order to accomplish the object contemplated in the last Resolution, a Subscription List be now opened, and a Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for meeting the expense.

The following Committee was then appointed, in accordance with the foregoing Resolution:—Samuel Westacott, John Rider, Wm. Mackay, W. B. Dawson, Bertram Moore, Thomas Williams, Benjamin Chappel, William Trowan, Adam Murray, J.J. Pippy.

THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY of this town celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick, when a numerous company sat down to dinner. The usual Toasts were drank, with the usual hilarity.

The Festival of St. Patrick was celebrated at Orwell by a numerous company enjoying themselves at a Tea party and Ball. The proceeds of which were given to the new branch Church at Orwell.