duties were much less onerous than those of other public officers.

Hon. Mr. Coles. If we establish the Salary at the average submitted by the hon. member from Darnley (Mr. Clark) it will, in my opinion, be quite sufficient; and, if he will move that the blank be filled up with that amount, I will second his motion. It is high time that this debate should close. This Committee should not rise again, I think, without having finally disposed of the measure before them. Public officers should not be allowed to exercise an influence over members of this House, and, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to urge upon the Committee the propriety of disposing of the question at once.

The Hon. the Speaker—after having taken a short review of the public career, in this Colony, of the gentleman now holding the office of Attorney General adverting to his having (whilst comparatively a stranger in the country) obtained a seat in the Assembly, where he was called "the Constitutional Lawyer," and almost immediately employed by the Speaker (Mr. Cooper) as a kind of Deputy Law Clerk; and his being thence called to the Legislative Council of which he is still a member—proceeded to say, that it would not be wise to provide such a salary for the Attorney General as would make him quite independent of other avocations. He had all along been an agent for an Insurance office; and he ought not on account of the amount of his salary, to be required to give up any private business or pursuit, so long as it was not dishonest or disreputable. It would not be acting wisely, he (Hon. the Speaker) thought, to provide that the incumbent of the office of Attorney General should not be at liberty, whilst retaining the appointment, to attend to the prosecution of any business but that of his office: it would, in his opinion, be quite sufficient to direct that the public business should always have precedence in his office.—The Solicitor General had, he believed, rendered many services gratuitously, for which he might have charged.

Hon. Mr. Coles. They should allow whatever it appeared to them would be a fair compensation for the services of the Attorney General. £100, he (Hon. Mr. Coles) thought, would be a fair salary for the Solicitor General: he would not be required to give up all his time for it. If he had a fixed salary, he would do no more than he ought to do for it; but if a salary should not be provided for him, as well as for the Attorney General, the country might have to pay £200 a year, perhaps, to him, for services which ought to have been performed by the Attorney General.

Mr. Mooney. Mr. Chairman, I move that the blank be filled up with £350; and that that sum be the Attorney General's Salary, in full, for, all services to be performed by him, for the Government or the country, in his official capacity. That amount is quite as high as I can consent to go. It will not be his sole dependence: but it ought to be remembered that it all comes out of the pockets of the people.

Mr. Davies. He would go for £350, provided it were not intended, in fixing the Salary at that amount, that the Attorney General should, whilst in the receipt of it, be prevented from attending to private business. With liberty to prosecute private business, that amount of salary would be a very ample remuneration for all his public services. The disscharge of his official duties required but a small portion of his time; and, as to the idea that more ability was necessary for the due performance of those duties, than was requisite to enable a man successfully to conduct the affairs of ordinary life, and that, therefore, his (the Attorney General's) recompence should be much higher, it was certainly not entertained by him. With respect even to questions of law, there were some, not far from him, whose opinion he would take quite as soon as that of any lawyer.

Hon. Mr. Pope. What I find fault with is not simply the Attorney General's engaging in private business, or his attending to other avocations, besides those of his office; but I object to the very glaring impropriety of his conducting his private business in his public offices. I do it, however, without the smallest ill will to that gentleman; and I hope the notice which has been taken of the improper practice, in this House, will, of itself, have the effect of preventing it for the future. What observations I have already made upon the practice of transacting private business in public offices, are applicable only to the mere evident impropriety of such a practice; but, looking beyond that, I see that very serious evils to the public interests might arise from the tolerating of a public officer's carrying on the private business of a money-lender or bill-broker in his public offices. If it be allowed, occasions may, and I think will arise, when interests will interfere with the discharge of public duty; and experience has taught us that, in such cases, a man's public virtue, however highly it may have been accounted of, either by himself or others, has not always been found sufficient to preserve inviolate his own honor and his public trust. If, for instance, a merchant or trader, having received pecuniary accommodation, at the hands of the Attorney General, as a money-lender, should become seriously embarrassed in his business, and have Bonds in the Treasury to secure the payment of certain duties, whilst he, at the same time, stood privately indebted to the Attorney General, on account of such pecuniary accommodation, it was quite possible that, in such a case, the Attorney General—being pretty well acquainted, with the real state of the embarrased traders affairs, as, in all probility, he would be, from the nature of his private transactions with him—might conceive it quite right to proceed on his own behalf, and, if possible, to secure payment of what might be due to himself, before any legal steps should be taken, by him, on the Bonds, for the recovery of the duties; and the consequence might be a serious loss to the public Treasury. It was certainly the duty of the House to guard, by every precaution in their power, against such occurrences.

On a further consideration of the question of Salary to the Attorney General, £400 was agreed to; several members on each side of the House having spoken in favor of that amount.

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S SALARY

Hon. Mr. Whelan moved a clause for providing a salary, in lieu of fees, for the Solicitor General; and the Chairman having put the question thereon, it was agreed to without any opposition.

Hon. Mr. Coles then moved that the Salary be £100; and this motion was also agreed to without opposition.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CROWN'S SALARY.

Hon. Mr. Whelan submitted a Resolution for providing a salary, in lieu of fees, for the Prothonotary and the Clerk of the Crown.

Hon. Mr. Palmer. He did not object to the commuting of the fees either of the Attorney General or of the Solicitor General, for a fixed salary, and neither, perhaps, would he object to the establishing of a fixed salary for the Queen's Printer, in lieu of charges, although he would reserve his opinions concerning that question, until the hon. member for the second District of Knig's County should bring it forward, as Resolution, No. 3, in addition to the two which he had already moved. The Prothonotary, with respect to the fees of his office, occupied a very different position from that of either the Attorney General or the Solicitor General. The fees of the latter were paid out of the public treasury; but, with the exception of a very small part paid on account of the Crown, the fees of the Prothonotary were private fees, paid out of the pockets of of private individuals. He thought, if they would reflect, that the Committee would perceive the impropriety of taking away that officer's private fees, and paying him a salary instead, when the whole or nearly the whole of his fees were private fees payable to him by private parties, and which might, therefore, very properly be regraded in the light of private professional charges. There would be quite as much propriety in proposing to deal in the same way with the fees of a private Barrister and commuting them for a salary.

Hon. Mr. Coles. I dare say many of the lawyers would be very glad to receive salaries instead of their fees; but the objections of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown were not at all in point. The fees of the Colonial Secretary and the Registrar were private fees, not paid by the Crown, or the Government, but by private individuals, and yet they have been commuted for fixed salaries; and there can be no impropriety in giving the Prothonotary a salary, in lieu of his fees of office, on the same principle.

Hon. Mr. Pope. It could not surely be the intention of the House that private litigation should be made a source of profit to the Government. Mr. Hodgson, as Clerk of the Crown, was a Government Officer; but not as Prothonotary. As Prothonotary, he was Clerk to the Chief Justice. If they interfered with him at all, they could do so, with propriety, only in his capacity of Clerk of the Crown; although he (Hon. Mr. Pope) did not think that he would suffer by having all his fees equitably commuted for a fixed salary. Twenty years ago, the Prothonotary's fees amounted to much more than they did at present. Litigation had diminished greatly of late years; and he had heard the Prothonotary say that, in attending the Courts of King's and Prince Counties, he found the amount of his fees to be scarcely sufficient to cover his expenses. He (Hon. Mr. Pope) however, repeated that he thought the House could not, with propriety, interfere at all, with respect to Mr. Hodgson's fees of office, unless they confined themselves to such as he received in his capacity of Clerk of the Crown.

Hon. the Speaker. They had not interfered with the private business of the Attorney General: his salary was to be in lieu of such fees only as he was now entitled to when acting for the Government. The Prothonotary did not stand in the same relation to the Government as the Attorney General, and, therefore, could not be dealt with in the same way. Mr. Hodgson, if common report spoke the truth, had paid a price for the Prothonotaryship; and if litigation diminished, he should be left to suffer by its decline; or, if it increased, he should be allowed the benefit of the increase. The fees received by him, as Clerk of the Crown, might, however, be fairly commuted for a fixed salary.

Hon. Mr. Palmer. So far, the House might consistently go; but they could have no right to interfere with the private fees of the Prothonotary.

Hon. Mr. Warburton. The commutation should not be for any fees, but those which were paid to the Clerk of the Crown or Prothonotary in suits or prosecutions, in which the Crown was either plaintiff or defendant.

Hon. Mr. Lord. He could not see that any benefit to the public would arise from such a commutation; and, therefore, he thought it was useless to legislate upon that question.

Hon. the Speaker. The proceedings of the Committee, in extending the provisions of the Bill beyond the purposes for which it was committed, were irregular. Whatever benefits might be expected to result from those proceedings, still they were irregular. When in the Chair, he was bound to obey the House; but he thought it was his duty to state his opinion, to the House in Committee, concerning the irregularity of the course which they had adopted for the establishing of salaries for other public officers, besides those whom the Bill, when committed, was intended to affect.

Hon. Mr. Coles. The proceedings of the House in Committee of the whole, with respect to the extension of the provisions of the Bill, were, he contended, quite regular. If the Bill had been referred to a Special Committee, to be reported on, as it might have been, they would have had it in their power to curtail or extend it, at their own pleasure, and to report upon it accordingly; and, surely, the House, in Committee of the whole, could exercise the same discretionary power that could be exercised by a Special Committee.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

The Colonists of Van Dieman's Land, sympathising with the lady of their late Governor, Sir. J. Franklin, have collected subscriptions amounting to £1,671 in aid the Arctic Expedition. The pence of the humblest appear in the list side by side, with the £100, £50, and £10 donations.

Turkey.—The latest despatches from Constantinople represent matters as wearing a more threatening aspect than ever. The armaments at the Russian ports on the Black Sea are carried on with an activity unexampled since 1812.

The Hungarian, by whom the attempt was lately made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, was one whose *wife had been flogged to death*, by the Austrians at Pesth, in the year 1849.

Mexico and the United States.—Trouble is again brawing between these two countries, arising out of the question of boundary. Gen. Lane, the American Governor of New Mexico, has taken possession of the Mesilla Valley, in Chihuahua, which had caused great surprise at the city of Mexico, and a determination was expressed to drive out the Americans at the point of the bayonet. The despatch says:

An armed force was ordered to proceed immediately to the scene of action to assist the Government of Chihuahua in expelling Governor Lane and his troops. A delegation of the Mexican authorities waited upon Judge Conkling on the 9th of April, and made a solemn protest against the whole proceeding. Mr. Farwell says, that intense excitement exists in Mexico among all classes. Governor Frias, of Chihuahua, had replied to Governor Lane's proclamation in a powerful vindication of the rights of Mexico; in behalf of which he produced the most unanswerable documents.

The Loss of the Independence.—A maritime correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes a severe communication with regard to the loss of the Independence, on which the editor says:—

The writer speaks from his own knowledge of the perished vessel. She was not only designed for river navigation, but was notoriously unseaworthy, and unfit to carry passengers on that coast; and her captain did not dare to run her out of reach of the land, for fear some accident might sink her, with all on board; and it was the necessity of keeping near enough to the shore to be able to beach her that ran her, upon the reef which resulted in her destruction.—Had she been a craft fit to put to sea in, Capt. Sampson would have followed the ordinary track with safety; but knowing that every arrival in port was a miracle, on whose repetition he could not rely, he took the course which, in case of disaster, would be likely to kill the smallest number of people. The result was the death of a third of those on board.

The inference from these facts is irresistible, and we make it without circumlocution. It is that the parties who employed the Independence for a route they know her to be totally and palpably unfit for, and who crowded her, frail and menacing as she was, with five hundred souls, are morally responsible for the deaths which have occurred. We do not know who those parties are—whether the proprietors of the Vanderbilt line, in connection with which she was running, or persons of less prominence and power; but whoever they are, we say—and public opinion will concur in the verdict—that it would be difficult for reckless cupidity to cover itself with blacker guilt than theirs.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—A terrible accident occurred on the Central Railroad at Chicago on the 25th April, by the collision of the express train with an emigrant train, crossing, eight miles from Chicago, which caused the death of about 20 persons, and the serious injury of 15 others. The killed and wounded were those upon the emigrant train. A Coroner's inquest was held on view of the bodies, when the jury returned a verdict that the deaths were occasioned by the gross carelessness of the conductor and engineers of the raiways.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on the 3rd inst. We find the following paragraphs in His Excellency's Speech on the occasion.

"You have passed Acts, of some importance to Commerce, by amending the Law relating to Merchant Seamen, by regulating our Weights and Measures, and by facilitating the issue of Patents and the improvement of our Postal connection with Great Britain.

I regret very deeply, that there is no one political Officer whose attention is especially given to our Finances. I regret too the total want of Executive machinery for properly controlling the expenditure on the Roads.

The creation of such offices however involves arrangements which require your sanction as Representatives of the People, and as that sanction has not been given, the administration of these matters must remain in their present state.

I cannot allow this Session to terminate without expressing some fear that inconvenience will arise heaeafter in this Colony, from the increasing tendency to private legislation; and such inconvenience will be more felt in proportion as we look forward to the investment within our limits of foreign capital."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Indubitable proof of the Railway being undertaken.—On Monday morning a large number of individuals congregated in the vicinity of the Exchange Reading Room, attracted by the presence of a mail waggon filled with a large assortment of splendid surveying apparatus, and also the bustle of an expedition of engineers preparing for a start. At length, all due preparations being completed, the team drove down to the steam boat, which conveyed it and the passengers therein to the Dartmouth side. The crowd dispersed quietly, offering no manifestation of concern in the event, although there was not one but fondly looked upon it, as the harbinger of the speedy realization of "the good time" we have been so long anticipating. We understand the surveying party comprises two engineers, Messrs. Mosse and Tremain, and some eight or ten picked men fit for the toil of exploring the wilderness. The party was to proceed as far as Schultz's on the eastern Road, and then begin surveying the track of the Trunk Line from Halifax to New Brunswick. As several miles may be saved, it is not unlikely, the Company will make Dartmouth the terminus of the line. *The Acadian Recorder.*

The Clipper "Fanny Stewart," owned by Messrs. Dwyer, Brown and others, has just returned from St. George's Bay and Magdalen Islands after a three weeks, voyage. with 750 bbls of Herring. We hope the Fanny Stewart will continue to be as successful throughtout the season, as on this her first voyage to the fishing grounds, and that the enterprise of her owners may be richly rewarded.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 14, 1853.

The principal items of news from the United States have lately been of a very sangiunary character, at first we had accounts of murders by several miscreants, and by the last mails we hear of three shocking railroad accidents and the wreck of the Steamer Independence attended with much loss of life. The first occurrence took place on the Railroad between Philadelphia and New York, where the Engine and Baggage Cars were precipitated into the River, the drawbridge having been raised to allow of the passage of a Steamboat. Few lives were lost on this occasion but it was wonderful the whole of the passengers were not precipitated into the river. The express car, with all its contents, was sunk completely out of sight. It had some $30,000 on board.

To shew what sort of a man the management had placed in charge of their bridge, let these facts be borne in mind: The afternoon train was in the habit of crossing the bridge some minutes before the boat was at the draw. On this occasion, owing to the number of passengers, there was a delay of some ten or fifteen minutes in the train's arrival at the bridge. And yet the man at the bridge, notwithstanding the imminence of the train's arrival every moment, proceeded to lift the draw. On being expostulated with, after the accident, he stupidly said that his orders were to lift the draw when the boats came, and he had no discretion in the matter. He had been there, he said, fourteen years, and had never tipped a train into the river before. So, if the same accident has not occured long since, at the same point, passengers may thank their good luck, and not the provident care of the railroad management, nor the common sense of their man at the bridge.

The second accident occurred on the Chicago Railroad, by the collision of two trains at a crossing, by which 20 lives were lost and 50 others, some of them dangerously, wounded. The last accident occurred on the 6th May and was equally appalling. It was another Drawbridge affair.

To say that these accidents have all occurred through carelessness, is certainly true, but is the culpability to rest only on the persons who were the immediate cause of such loss of life! By no means, we find the American Papers rating the Companies and owner for their selfishness in no unmeasured terms. "Our ancesters" says the *New York Tribune* "punished the private murderer but they gave full liberty to the public and wholesale one, and we imitate them. It is true the freebooting baron, the chief of bloody feuds and murderous forays, is unknown to our civilization; but in his stead we have more powerful and equally unquestioned agencies of destruction. There are great railroad companies, great steamboat speculators; and under their auspices hundreds of persons may be suddenly crushed to death, or buried, or drowned, with no more thought or possibility of holding any one responsible for the slaughter than if it were the result of lightning or earthquake. Life is jealously and vigilantly protected against ordinary individual outrage; but against corporations dealing death by steam, water and fire, there is hardly the shadow of protection."

In our last we noticed the loss of the Albatross, we learn that she was engaged in the line lately organized for the more speedy conveyance of a mail from the United States to San Francisco, overland, through Mexico to Acapulca. It is said she was fully insured. She was built in Philadelphia, in 1851, and is valued at about $60,000 or $70,000. She was afterwards sold to Captain Sleigh, and received a British register—but by a special act of U. S. Congress, last winter, she was again turned into an American vessel.

Psychological Lecture.—It will be seen by advertisement that Dr. Norcross is to give a Lecture in the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday next. The curious in such matters will have an opportunity of witnessing his extraordinary performances.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Sutherland will preach in the Temperance Hall to-morrow, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at 3 afternoon, and at half-past 6 in the evening.

The Charlottetown Cricket Club will commence the season, by playing a match, the Single against the Married, on Thursday the 2d day of June next. The place for playing will be named at a future day.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Two o'clock, p. m.

The Steamer Rose arrived to day at 2 o'clock with the English Mail, we have gleaned the principal items of news

It is thought that the Financial measures proposed by the chancellor of the Exchequer will be carried by a respectable majority. Should, however, the division be adverse to the Government a dissolution is inevitable. The Canada Clergy Reserves Bill has passed its *third* reading in the Lords by a majority of 40. The Jews Disability Bill has again been thrown out of the Upper House.

The Manchester police have adopted the practice of taking daguerreotype likenesses of thieves. The have issued the first number of and illustrated "hue and cry."

A meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Thursday, to petition against an Irish income-tax.

France.—The *Moniteur* of this day (Friday) announces the levy of 80,000 recruits.

At Constantinople, it seems that the posture of affairs which may be called the *status quo* of uncertainty and doubt remains unchanged. Russia sighs to seize the pear which appears ripe and ready to fall into her rapacious grasp, but yet hesitates to do so in the presence of the British Ambassador, who, true to the interests of the Porte, says, "touch it if you dare." Prince Menschikoff accordingly lowers the haughtiness of his tone, but does not the less laboriously strive to carry his own ends by covert and underhand means. It is hoped and believed that his sinister designs will be successfully thwarted by the sagacity and firmness of Lord Redcliffe.

The latest news from Australia informs us that the "diggings" fully maintain their productiveness, and that the general interests of the colony are in a "thriving" and satisfactory state.

China—The Great Rebellion.—In China, the rebellion, to which we last week directed our reader's attention, appears to be advancing with rapid strides, and it is evident that the position of the Emperor is becoming highly critical. It is stated that Nankin has fallen into the hands of the rebels, and that they are now threatening the maritime city of Shanghae, which, in the absence of European aid, will be incapable of resisting them. As the insurrection has thus extended itself into those districts of the Empire from which the supplies of tea for the European market are principally derived, its successful progress or speedy suppression becomes a matter of no slight concern to us in this country; for if, in consequence of the disorders prevailing in China, the supply of tea should suddenly fail, no inconsiderable part of our Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme for the next seven years would fall to the ground, and probably involve him in difficulties from which he would find it difficult to discover a means of extrication.

Large numbers of Emigrants are arriving in St. John, N. B., for the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway. We hear of none for St. John and Shediac.

A Company of the 76th Regt., left Halifax in the Schr. *Messenger*, on Tuesday, to relieve the detachment now in this garrison.

Passengers,

In the Rose from Pictou, Thursday—Rev. Mr. Snodgrass and lady; Messrs. Fulton, Samuel Trenaman, Murray,

In do. from Pictou to-day, (Saturday) William Douse, Esq, Miss Douse, William Heard, Esq., James Reddin, Esq., Mrs. Reddin and Infant, and Servant, Mr. James Douse, Mr. Dennis Reddin, Samuel Mutch, William Longworth, William Stevenson, Esq.

In the *H. Ingram*, from Summerside to Shediac, on Friday 6th instant—James Whitney, Esq., C. Small, Esq., Mrs. M'Arthur, Mrs. M'Donald, Miss Mutch, Miss M'Kinnon, Miss M'Arthur, Miss Rayner, Miss Lee, Miss Miller; Messrs. Lefurgey, John M'Neil, Samuel Braddock, William Copp, Anthony M'Caull, William Miller, Thomas Deroch, Donald Fraser, Donald M'Caulder, Newton Lee, Alexander Mutch, and 18 in the steerage.

In the Packet *H. Ingram*, from Shediac to Summerside on Saturday, May 7th—Capt. W. P. Atkins, Messrs. George Bagnall, William M'Ewen, George Lefurgey, Anthony M'Caull, John Lane, Mrs. Lane, Messrs. Thomas West, Jonathan White, S. White, Thomas Fields, William Taylor, and Thomas Baker.

In the clipper Packet *H. Ingram* from Summerside to Shediac on the 10th instant—Mrs. Lydiard, Mrs. Warwick, Miss M'Kay; Messrs. Isaac Smith, John Costin, Cornelius Moran, Henry Smith, William Crossman, and 8 in the steerage.

In do. from Shediac to Summerside, May 11—Miss Barnard, Miss M'Neill; Messrs. Morris, G. Beer, A. M'Cormack, D. B. Dentin, A. Boudre, M. Ustache, and Thomas Bogenson.

To Shediac on same day, Mr. Stumbles, Mr. Perkins, and 2 in the steerage.

From Shediac on Saturday 13th—Capt. Atwood; Miss Dean, Mrs. Carter; Messrs. Strong, Hart, J. Aveston, A. B. Eastbreok, W. Stumbles, and 2 in the steerage.

Erratum.

In the Report of the case Cumberland *vs.* Darrach in our last issue, the words *amount but* are used instead of *annual rent*. As this mistake destroys the sense of the paragraph we republish it.

The proceedings had taken place under the following circumstances:—The Plaintiffs had in May 1851, held the Defendant to Bail in an action of covenant founded upon a Lease dated the 9th November, 1846, under which as sworn in the Affidavit of W. H. Pope, Esq., as their Attorney, they claimed the sum of £34 and upwards, as due under the Indenture of Lease between 1847 and 1851, the *annual rent* being £4 4s. 3d. currency.

Ship News.

St. John's N. F., May 2d—Entered—Echo, McMillan, P. E. Island, Clift, Wood and Co. Spec, McKenzie, P. E. Island, Hunters and Co. 3d—Eliza, Bandcot, P. E. Island, Bulley, Mitchell, and Co.

May 3d—Cleared—Atlantic, McDonald, P. E. Island, Bulley, Mitchell and Co.

Sailed from Deal, April 28th, Attwood, for P. E. I.

Halifax, May 7, Cleared, Lady Maxwell, Rudolf, P. E. Island.

May 10, Messenger, Bouchet, Charlottetown, P. E. I. troops and baggage.

May 7, Arrived, Schr. Margarate, Deagle, oats and potatoes to B. O'Neill, T. and E. Kenny, &c. Schr. Nancy, Brian, potatoes to J. B. Fay.

May 9, Schr. George Coles, Moore, potatoes and oats to E. Grant. Schr. Happy Return, Belfontain, do. to E. McLeod.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

May 11, Schr. Mary, Le Blance, Arichat. Sea Bird, Antigonish; Ballast.

12, William, Nelson, Bay Verte; Lumber. Steamer Rose, Pictou. Oregon, James, Richibucto; Lumber and Fish. Ann, Pinnette, oats for N. York.

14, Jenny Lind, Cascumpeque.

SAILED.

May 12, Eastern Packet, New York oats.

13, Steamer Rose, Pictou. William Nelson, Bay Verte. Dove, Picton Brigt. Jane, Thompson, St. John, N. B.; Potatoes, oats, oatmeal and pork. Richmond, Bathurst; ballast. Mayflower, Purdie, Richibucto; Oats and Potatoes.

Died,

On the 15th April at Newton, Belfast, Isabella, second daughter of the late Mr. William M'Phail, Teacher, in the 16th year of her age.

On Wednesday the 11th inst. at the residence of Mr. William Barnstead' Charlottetown, Mr. John Leizer, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 56 years.

At Orwell, on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. Samuel Martin, aged 107 years. The deceased emigrated to this Island, from the Isle of Sky, some fifty years since, amongst the first settlers; was a sober, industrious man, and a good neighbour, and was able to walk about, until within a few weeks of his death.

LECTURE ON PSYCHOLOGY.

Dr. C. T. Norcross, will give a Lecture in the Temperance Hall on *TUESDAY NEXT*, on the wonderful science of Psychology, when he will illustrate his lecture by operating on a person whilst in a mesmeric state.

Doors open at a quarter to Eight—Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

Admittance 1s. 6d., Children half-price, when accompanied with their parents or guardians.

May 14.

CARD.

Geo. P. Tanton's Daguerien Gallery, Great George Street, opposite Mr. James Watt's, where Likenesses are taken by the most improved Northern Sky-light—the only light that can produce a good picture.

A good assortment of plain and fancy Cases kept constantly on hand.

Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Morning light is most preferable for rapid process, such as children, &c.

May 14. 3m.

Charlottetown Regatta Club.

The Charlottetown Regatta will take place on Tuesday, 23d August.

Particulars made known in future advertisement.

By order of the Club,

CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.

May 13, 1853.

NOTICE.

Persons desirous of securing Sittings in the *Baptist Meeting House*, Charlottetown, are requested to attend at the Chapel on *MONDAY*, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, when the Pews will be disposed of at Auction. A credit of three years will be given, if required, upon paying an annual rent, equal to the interest of the purchase money.

May 14.

SCOW TO LET.

A large SCOW or LIGHTER, in complete repair, to be let for the Season or by the month. Apply to Mr. Fellowes, Binstead.

May 14. (All papers one w.)

Juvenile Singing School.

The Subscriber intends opening a Class for the instruction of Youth of both sexes, at the Old Court House, on Tuesday the 17th May, at half-past 4 o'clock, p. m.

Terms.—Five Shillings for 24 evenings. Three members of a family will be taught for 10s. Length of Lesson, one hour and a half.

N. B.—A good attendance is requested, as a great deal depends upon the first evening's attendance, whether the Class will be continued.

JOHN ROSS, Teacher.

Charlottetown, May 5, 1853. 2in32

FARM TO BE SOLD.

The Leasehold interest of 100 acres of LAND, 70 of which are under cultivation, together with a large House and suitable Out-buildings. It is held under lease for 999 years, at 1s. per acre. This Farm known by the *Croglin Farm* is four and a half miles from Town, on the Brackely Point Road, and needs no further description.

Possession can be given immediately.

For particulars enquire at Mr. John Henderson's.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,
Sole Administrator.

Brackley Point Road, May 5. tf.

Saint John Sale Stables.

M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having *HORSES* to dispose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, those premises next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where Horses will be kept at livery, and bought or sold on commission.

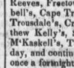
There being no well-understood place in St. John where those *having* Horses, and those *wanting* Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flatters himself that a Horse Bazaar, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.

N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a strong heavy pair, full mouthed for shipyard work.

Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

The Superior Entire Horse.

NEW LONDON FEAR NOT.



WILL stand for the season at the following places, commencing at John Breen's, Darnley, on Monday the 9th May, on Tuesday 10th, at Coughlan's, Indian River, on Thursday 12th, at Isaac Scales, St. Eleanors, on Friday 13th at Simon Reeves, Freetown, on Saturday 14, at Finlay Campbell's, Cape Traverse, on Tuesday 17th, at Barnaby Trousdale's, Crapaud, on Wednesday 18th, at Mathew Kelly's, Southwest, and on Thursday 19th, at M'Kaskell's, Town Road, and return home on Friday, and continue to attend at the above named places once a fortnight during the season.

JAMES HELM, Groom.

New London, May 2, 1853.