crease every year. The same rate would be imposed upon Georgetown; but as to Princetown, as there was not, be believed, a house in it, there could be no tax of the kind. The present tax on the Pasture Lots was 2d. an acre, and it was not contemplated to increase it. With a tax upon dwelling-houses, shops and other property, where a sufficient number of acres of land were not attached to it, the whole country would be made to contribute, and with £3,000 out of the general revenue, in addition, every individual would in a manner be made to bear a share of the burthen. Owing to their inability to pay for the education of their children by any direct means, parents kept them away from school, frequently satisfying themselves with any thing but the true reasons for doing so, which was positively nothing but the want of means. At four or five years of age, it was said they were too young to learn; and, between the ages of six and nine, their labour was required, in some shape or other, at home; and so too generally they got no education at all. But if education were free, these apologies would cease to be offered: children would then be sent to school at four or five years of age; and, by the time they were strong enough to be of use in labor at home or on the farms, they would have obtained a very fair share of education. He hoped that before the new system should have been long in operation, it would be found that it was fast removing the stigma cast upon the people by the enemies of Responsible Government, to the effect that they were too uneducated to be entrusted with the management of their own public affairs. And he hoped it would then also be seen, that the resources of our Island would afford scope for the profitable and honorable exercise of the highest cultivated talent of our young men. The fishermen of the United States were educated men; and, on that account, they prosecuted their trade with more industry, skill and success, than they could do, if they were ignorant and illiterate; and, when they came ashore, they were fit for the society of gentlemen, as had been seen in many of those who were shipwrecked upon our shores last fall. Even, as respected our agricultural pursuits, there was much scope for talent and science; and, when the sons of our farmers should have extended to them the benefits of a good education, their attention would doubtless be directed to the study of agricultural chemistry, and the consequences would, he hoped, tend not only to the individual comfort and respectability of those who were engaged in agricultural pursuits, but impart a steady impetus to every other industrial or scientific source of prosperity in the Colony. General education would be the certain source of general improvement: the want of it would keep the people in the helpless, hampered condition in which too many of them were held at present, if it did not positively increase their difficulties. The present Government had already effected a reduction in the debt of the Colony to the amount of £11,000; and, if in three years,—the period for which it was intended the new system of education should be established by law,—the public debt should, through the support given to the free education scheme, be again increased as much, as it had lately been diminished, that could afford no just grounds for general dissatisfaction, so greatly would the benefit have overbalanced the evil. But the possibility of such a retrogression was not admitted by him: the present state of our financial affairs, and the fair prospect of their further improvement, particularly through a successful negociation with the United States for reciprocal free trade, based on the abrogation or relaxation of the treaty of 1818, with respect to our fisheries; or, in the event of a failure, (which, however, he did not think probable,) with respect to that object, through the protection of our fisheries, according to the letter and spirit of the treaty, and our own extensive and successful prosecution of them. The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Douse) had said, that the salaries, which it was contemplated to allow schoolmasters, were quite insufficient to enable them to live with any degree of comfort and respectability. He (Mr. Coles) would admit that they would not enable them to live in the same abundance and indulgence, in which he (Mr. Douse) no doubt, believed, it became the agent of the Earl of Selkirk to live; but he could assure that hon. member, that he had the best reasons—afforded from information received from many respectable teachers themselves—for asserting that the salaries, which it was intended schoolmasters should be paid out of the public Treasury, would be thankfully received by them; and, even were their amounts still less than it was intended they should be, they (the schoolmasters) would think a very great boon had been conferred upon them in having their uncertain and precarious dependence upon their subscribers converted into a certainty, although for a smaller amount of stipend than they now frequently engage for. The hon. member then concluded by giving the subjoined detail of the annual expense of his scheme:

80 Masters, at £45 each per annum, - - -	£3,600
30 highest class Teachers, at £50 per annum, - -	1,500
Extra allowance for pupils in the higher branches and the learned languages—on an average, say 10 in each school—10s. per pupil per annum, - - -	150
20 Female Teachers, at £30 "	600
2 Masters for Charlottetown, at £75 each, per annum,	150
2 Assistants for do., at £45 each,	90
2 Female Teachers for Charlottetown, at £40 each,	80
2 Assistant do. for do., at £30 each,	60
1 Master for Georgetown, at £70, - -	70
1 Female Teacher for do., at £35, - -	35
1 do., for Charlottetown, for the higher branches, £50, - - - - -	50
Primary Teachers, - - - -	200
1 School Visiter, - - - -	200
141 Teachers, - - - - -	6,785
And allowing for 50 additional schools,	
40 Masters at £45 each, per annum, - -	1,800
10 Female Teachers at £30, - - -	300
191 Teachers, - - - - -	8,885
With about £5 each, to 20 Districts, in aid of building school-houses, - - - - -	100
Total, - - - - - -	8,985

To meet which expenditure, the hon. member said, there would be upwards of £9,000, to be raised as he had previously stated. His reason, he further observed, for proposing higher salaries to the teachers for Charlottetown were, that house-rent, fuel and provisions, were dearer in the town than in the country. He also explained that the extra allowance, proposed to be made for pupils who might study the higher branches of education, was meant to operate for the benefit of such young men as should be ambitious of extending their sphere of knowledge beyond the limits of what was generally termed common-school education, by making it for the interest of teachers to encourage such laudable ambition among their pupils.

Wednesday 18th.
MORNING SITTING.

Numerous petitions were presented on a variety of subjects, which were received and read. Some of them were ordered to be laid on the table; others were referred to the Committees appointed to report on the different matters to which they related.

On the Hon. Mr. POPE'S presenting one from Tryon, numerously signed, he begged to observe, he presented it with extreme regret, its prayer being in opposition to the laudable plan of giving to the rising generation the blessing of a sound education, at a mere trifling expense to their parents. As he before stated, on a similar occasion, he did not doubt but some person or persons, having some unworthy design in view, had prejudiced the minds of the people in that part of the Island by misrepresentation. Hitherto he had not been successful in discovering the author of the nefarious proceeding; but did not despair of yet being able to do so.

Hon. Mr. COLES said the petitioners were completely in error as to the amount of tax intended to be imposed. The tax would be merely nominal, when compared with the advantages to be derived from it. It was simply an extra four shillings and two-pence on a hundred acres of land. He doubted not that, if the matter had been properly explained to the petitioners, every one of them would have attached his name in favour of free education.

Society of Bible Christians.

Mr. FRASER, as Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills, to whom had been referred a Bill to incorporate the Society of Bible Christians, reported in its favor; and recommended that the usual fees on private Bills be foregone. The Report was agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. COLES, the Bill to incorporate the Society of Bible Christians was read a second time, and then submitted to a Committee of the whole House. The Bill was subsequently reported, agreed to without any amendment and ordered to be engrossed.

School Visitors' Reports.

The Hon. Mr. COLES having presented the Report of the School Visitor for King's County, moved the appointment of a Committee to condense the Reports of the School Visitors, with a view to their publication.

The motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

Sale of Crown Lands.

Mr. FRASER, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to report on the subject of the future management of the Sale of Crown Lands, presented a report, which was read. The House then went into Committee thereon—Mr. MOONEY in the Chair.

A brief discussion ensued, confined principally to a consideration of what should be the future mode of conducting the sales, the quality of the land, &c. After some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported progress, and asked for, and obtained leave to sit again.

Care and Maintenance of Lunatics.

A Bill passed by the Legislative Council, entitled "A Bill to provide for the future care and maintenance of Lunatics, Idiots and persons of unsound mind," came down from the Council by message, to which the concurrence of the House was desired. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Coles, the Bill was read a first time, and its second reading ordered for to-morrow.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE EXTRA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

The prerogative of extending mercy and forgiveness to the unfortunate victims of the law, is justly considered one of the most precious attributes of sovereignty; in the words of the poet, "Becomes the monarch better than his crown," and for this very reason, requires the greatest caution and discrimination in its exercise. It is at all times in derogation of, and opposed to justice; but as justice may sometimes, in following the strict path of its duty, trench so near upon that of injustice, it is absolutely necessary that there should exist a power somewhere of mitigation or remission.

It should, however, never be lost sight of, that in the arbitrary or unnecessary use of the privilege of pardoning, it may, and too often does happen, that greater evils are inflicted, than those professed to be cured; and it has been well remarked, that mercy extended to the guilty may often prove to be the infliction of punishment upon the innocent. The legitimate object of punishment is not so much the reformation of the offender as the prevention of like offences; but how is this to be effected, if when those to whom the law has given the power of adjudication, find that though they have acted in strict accordance with their duty, the criminal who has been justly sentenced is permitted, after a few days, to re-enter the bosom of society, assoiled of guilt, and the reproach transferred from his shoulders to that of the judge who tried him. And that this must necessarily be the consequence, is self-evident. Either the punishment awarded has been commensurate with the magnitude of the offence, or it has not. If the former be the case, the condonation of the offence or mitigation of the punishment is an improper and unjust exercise of the prerogative; and if the latter, it conveys the keenest and most cutting censure of the conduct of the magistrate. And as the public have a right to conclude, that no criminal *justly* sentenced would be considered a fit object of mercy, it must therefore follow, that those who inflicted the punishment have been to blame.

These reflections have been elicited from us on hearing that Robert Hutchinson, Esq., had tendered his resignation of his office of Justice of the Peace for Queen's County, and that it had been accepted.

The circumstances that induced Mr. Hutchinson to take this so decisive step, are said to be briefly these: A woman of the name of Barry, was summoned by Mr. Hutchinson to answer to a charge of assault. A trial took place before him and Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq., when the defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 30s., or suffer two months' imprisonment The fine was not paid, and after the lapse of 9 days, Mr. Hutchinson issued his warrant, and the woman Barry was lodged in jail. An application having been made on the behalf of the prisoner to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the matter was submitted to Mr. Hutchinson for his report, who, in answer stated, that there were no extenuating circumstances connected with the assault; yet inasmuch as the defendant was a woman, with two or three small helpless children who would suffer more than the mother, he thought it might be advisable to shorten the duration of imprisonment one-half. The Lt. Governor coinciding in opinion, an order to this effect was made dated the 2d of February. This, however, did not satisfy Mrs. Barry or her friends, and the Lieut. Governor was prevailed upon to order her to be discharged before the month was ended, 18th Feb., and that too without Mr. Hutchinson being consulted, or any word of explanation afforded for this additional and somewhat unconstitutional interference. We regret this the more, because we cannot but think, that His Excellency has been misled or has suffered himself to be over-persuaded in the matter, for we will not suppose that he would willingly deprive the Town of the services of so active, energetic and determined a magistrate as Mr. Hutchinson has proved himself to be, whose secession creates a vacancy that will not easily be so satisfactorily filled up. There are those who think that the power of the Executive is in this respect boundless, and legally speaking, so it is; but in this, as in all other cases where the law or the constitution gives discretionary power, it presumes, that it will be used with a sound, legal and constitutional discretion; and not in an arbitrary manner at the mere whim of the moment, or to gratify the feelings of individuals; and hence we think we are right in laying it down as an axiom.–That the crown cannot constitutionally extend its mercy to cases where the punishment is according to law, unless it can be shewn, that by withholding it, a greater measure will be suffered than originally contemplated, as in the case of a person of tender frame or constitution, if in the opinion of medical men, imprisonment would endanger life or be productive of some ulterior disease; then, indeed, the Crown or its Representative would be justified in remitting or commuting the punishment, In all cases, the grounds and reasons for intervention should be given, so that the public might be enabled to see that rights of public justice had not been compromised, and that the arms of its ministers had not been rendered nerveless, in consequence of their decisions being made the objects of contempt, and their sentences being causelessly set aside.

The Reporter of the Legislative Council has furnished us with a report of the proceedings of that body, but as we are hard pressed for room, we are unable to publish it.

The Election at Georgetown, terminated Tuesday evening, when Mr. M'Aulay was duly returned; the votes at the close of the Poll, were as follows:—

M'Aulay - -	76
Byrne, -	60
Majority	16

[We are requested to give insersion to the following letters to James Yeo, Esq., referring to assertions made by that Gentleman in the Debates in the Assembly.]

Lot 13, 6th February, 1852.

Dear Sir;

In perusing the debates in the House of Assembly, published in Haszard's Gazette, of the 27th of last month, I perceived where Mr. Warburton had stated that you had demanded from the Tenants of Sir George Seymour, on his Township, Britsh Sterling money in payment of Rent. I must state that I have been a Tenant on the said Estate for the last Eighteen years and I never heard of any such dem and having been made upon any of the Tenants; neither do I believe that you ever did, or had any intention of doing so since you had the Agency.

I remain, yours, &c.
ALEXANDER RAMSAY.

To James Yeo, Esq., M.P.P., Charlottetown.

Northam, Lot 13, February 7, 1852.

Sir;

In reference to the statement made by Mr. Warburton, at a Public Meeting held at Grand River on the evening of the 22nd March last, I cannot help expressing my unqualified surprise, that he could either have denied or forgotton it.

I remember not only the statement, but the occasion which called it forth. James Craswell, Esquire, of Lot 13, in addressing the Meeting urged, that *when Responsible Government should be established, Free Lands were sure to follow.* On which you, Sir, observed: "That such an Act might possibly pass in the House of Assembly here; but would it obtain the Royal Assent?" Upon which Mr. Warburton affirmed, "That the Royal Assent would not then be required: that as soon as Responsible Government should be established, any Act passed by the House of Assembly of this Island, would not require, as formerly, to be sent Home for the Royal Assent." You said to this, "Mr. Warburton, that would not be Responsible Government, but Independence of the Mother Country."

I am aware that Mr. Warburton's statement was, if not fully credited, at least very much talked of.

With party Politics I desire to concern myself as little as may, but truth is truth, and I conceive you have a right to expect this declaration of it, to make what use of it you please, and which can be amply verified upon oath.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NEIL MACLEAN.

J. Yeo, Esq., M. P. P.

(Copy,) Government House, P. E. Island,
(No. 37.) September 12, 1851.

MY LORD,—

1. I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's perusal the Documents marked 1 and 2, the latter accompanied by papers A., B., C. and D. I regret having to trouble your Lordship on the subject to which they refer, but I do so in the fulfilment of a promise I made to the Assembly, by Message, during the protracted discussion which took place between that Branch of the Legislature and me, when, in accordance with my instructions, I was endeavoring to arrange the provisions in the Civil List Bill which your Lordship considered indispensable before the new System of Government was to be conceded to this Colony.

2. One of these provisions was to be a sum of £200 Currency, to be paid annually to the late Colonial Secretary, whose length of service, your Lordship thought, entitled him to remuneration; and my instructions were peremptory, that such must be granted before Her Majesty's Revenues be surrendered to the Colony.

3. The Assembly objected to these remunerations, and with great pertinacity; stating, among other reasons in regard to Mr. Haviland, that he had appropriated to his own use certain Fees which he was not entitled to, and that an investigation was then pending, by a Committee of the House, appointed for that purpose.

4. I answered, that until the accusations against Mr. Haviland were proved, I could not entertain them and must abide by my instructions; but if the late Colonial Secretary had appropriated any sum or sums of money, illegally, to his own use, they must be refunded, and with that view, I would, on being furnished with the proper information, refer the whole case for your Lordship's decision, and on this assurance, the discussion on Mr. Haviland's case terminated; and with a like remuneration to the late Attorney General, the Civil List Bill passed.

5. At the conclusion of the Session, the Assembly moved an Address to me and sent me the report of the Committee to which I have alluded. I furnished Copies of these Documents, No. 1, to Mr. Haviland, on the 27th ult. I received that gentleman's answer. No. 2.

6. Under these circumstances, I have to request that your Lordship will favor me with your instructions. There is no such Official in this Colony as Private Secretary, and the statements about the practice of former ones are so conflicting and confused that I am induced to ask for the weight of your Lordship's authority. There appears to me, on perusing the Documents, to be a remedy for obtaining Justice to the accuser and accused in this case. I only regret such a one should have arisen to trouble your Lordship, but your decision cannot fail to prove more satisfactory than any of mine.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) A. BANNERMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c.

[No. 32] Downing Street, 21st November, 1851.

Sir,—

I have to acknowledge your Despatch. No 37, of September 12th last, enclosing a Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of certain Fees alleged to have been illegally taken by Mr. Haviland as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor; and his answer to the allegations of the Committee.

2. I understand the question submitted by you for my decision to be, whether or not the pension which has been awarded to Mr. Haviland under the Civil List Act ought to be made subject to any deduction on account of these Fees, if illegally taken.

3. I must observe that the question at issue is one, which would have been more properly submitted for the decision of the Courts of Law, than that of the Secretary of State; since both the Committee and Mr. Haviland rest their respective claims on the law of the Island, as contained in its Statutes interpreted by usage, and it is for the Courts, not the Secretary of State, to determine whether or not certain Fees have been illegally taken.

4. What I have to say on this subject must, therefore, be only taken as an expression of opinion, which I give in the hope that, as the matter has been thus referred to me, the parties may be willing to abide by it.

5. If I understand the allegations of the Committee rightly, they charge Mr. Haviland in the first place with having taken certain Fees as Private Secretary which belonged to him as Colonial Secretary, and which he, therefore, ought to have paid over to the Treasury of the Island; in the second place, with having taken certain other Fees to which he had no right in either character.

6. But I do not find that the Report of the Committee distinguishes so plainly between these two classes of Fees, as to intimate which in their opinion, Mr. Haviland ought to refund to the Treasury, and which have been illegally taken from individuals. I must, therefore, exercise my own judgment on this subject,

7. The Fees on Marriage Licences, according to the best opinion that I am able to form on the materials before me, are rightly claimed by Mr. Haviland, as belonging to him in his character of Private Secretary.

8. The Fees on Marriage Bonds, which Mr. Haviland has now abandoned, if justly taken at all, were taken in the same right as those on Marriage Licenses, that is, as Private Secretary, and could not under any circumstances have been claimed for the Public Treasury. The quest ion, therefore, whether Mr. Haviland had any right to take such Fees, is one between himself and the Persons who paid them, not between himself and the Public Treasury. It was for the parties themselves to contest the right, if the claim were an improper one; and it may, as far as I know, be open to them still to do so in respect of payments which they have already made. But in my judgment the question as to the payment of Mr. Haviland's Pension, as late Colonial Secretary, ought not to be affected by the allegation that he has illegally taken these Fees as Private Secretary from individuals; at all events in the absence of a judicial decision against the legality of the Fees, it would be unjust to withhold from him on this ground any part of the Pension assigned to him for his past services.

9. There remain the Fees on Tavern, Pedlars, and Ferry Licenses. As to these, both as to whether he had any right to take them, and in which right he took them, may be subject to more doubt, than as regards Marriage Licenses. But inasmuch as it was notorious that he did take them as Private Secretary, and as he was allowed to continue doing so for several years without objection, I do not think that it would now be expedient to take any steps to bring his right to them into question before a Court of Law, (where alone it could be determined) in order, if the decision should be against him, to enforce repayment.

10. I should, therefore, strongly recommend the Assembly to allow the subject to drop, and to rest satisfied with having put an end for the future, to what they regard as an abuse.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

The annual meeting for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, was held on Monday evening last, at the Temperance Hall, which was filled to overflowing. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins read the 11th Chapter of Romans and offered prayer, after which the Honorable Charles Hensley, as Chairman, gave an excellent address on the subject of the Jews, tracing them in their wanderings, and in their persecutions amongst the nations of Christendom, and commenting upon the circumstances that led to the formation of this and kindred societies. The Report was then read, and the undermentioned resolutions were spoken to by the various movers and seconders, in addresses well deserving a more lengthened notice. In the midst of the proceedings, an alarm of fire was given by some boys outside; nearly the entire audience rose from their seats simultaneously, and for a moment, the fear of a rush to the door, with the means of egress so small, was painfully imminent; but Mr. George Beer, jun. with admirable presence of mind, call out, "keep your seats," and this, assisted by the assurance of the Chairman, that there was no real cause for alarm, restored the room to quietness, and the business was permitted to proceed.

We notice this, in order to give our humble meed of praise to the audience, especially to the ladies, for their admirable behaviour, and perfect self-controul on this occasion.

Moved by Rev. C. Lloyd, seconded by Lieut. Hanncock:

1. *Resolved*, That the Report be adopted and printed.

Moved by Rev. Mr. FitzGerald, seconded by Mr. George Beer, senior:

2. *Resolved*, That this meeting derives much encouragement from the success attending this Society, and from the assurances given in the Scriptures, of the ultimate salvation of the Jews; and would urge upon all Christians the duty of labouring for their conversion.

Moved by Rev, James Narroway, seconded by Rev. Dr. Kier:

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the goodness of God in permitting this humble effort for the good of his ancient people, to engage the attention, and to be assisted by the contributions of the churches of this Island; and prays that Christian love and union may abound yet more and more.

The collection in aid of the Parent Society's funds, amounted to £8 4s.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House of Mr. Thomas Metherell, at Cascumpec, was totally destroyed by Fire at an early Hour on the morning of Sunday, the 15th inst. We cannot state positively, how the fire originated, but rumour attributes it to the saving of hot ashes.—*Isl.*

A meeting was held on Thursday, the 19th inst., at the Old Court House, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of organizing a Horticultural Society in Charlottetown. J. Lawson, Esq., being called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved:—That Messrs. Haviland, Lawson, J. Hensley, E. Grubb and A. Beazeley, be appointed a Committee (with power to add to their number,) for preparing a code of Rules and Regulations for the Society, to be submitted to a future general meeting, to be called by the Committee for that purpose.

☞ An intelligent Subscriber wishes us to state, that Sweet Oil and Salt, rubbed in at the fire, and a Plaster made of the same articles, and applied to the part affected, is an effectual remedy for a bruise or strain.

Secretary's Office, Feb. 19, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of Robert Hutchinson, Esquire, as Justice of the Peace for Queen's County, as Visiting Magistrate, and Commissioner for Prison Discipline, and for adding Hard Labour to the sentence of Imprisonment, for Queen's County.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

Council Office, Feb. 21, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint William M'Gill, and Peter Macgowan, Esquires, Commissioners for Prison Discipline and for adding Hard Labour to the Sentence of Imprisonment, for Queen's County.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

(Copy.) Custom House,
Prince Edward Island, 23d Jan., 1851.

Sir;

I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that I have this day received an Order from the Honorable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, dated 20th December, 1851, authorizing Mr. James Pope, Controller at Bedeque, to perform the duties of Admeasurer of Shipping in Prince County; and Mr. William Macgowan, Controller at Souris, to perform such duties in King's County.

I beg to say, that the necessary instructions, Forms, and Instruments, will be forwarded to those officers, as soon as they are received by me.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c.,
(Signed) Geo. R. Goodman,
Controller.

The Hon.
The Colonial Secretary, &c, &c.

Treasurer's Office, February 23, 1852.

WARRANTS from Number 117, of the 5th of June, 1851, to Number 203, of the 5th June, 1851, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

Married.

On the 5th instant, at St. Eleanor's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Read, Mr. Alexander Crossman, of Lot 16, to Miss Sarah Rayner, of St. Eleanor's.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. John MacKenzie, to Miss Euphemia Stewart, both of Belfast.

At Lot 7, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. John C. Sinclair, Mr. Donald M'Pherson, Lot 8, to Miss Mary M'Pherson, Lot 7.

By the same, on the 12th ult., Mr. Edward M'Neill, Lot 7, to Miss Catherine Waldon, Lot 12.

At St. Elizabeth's Church, Springfield, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Herbert Read, Rector of St. Eleanor's, Mr. William Weeks, of Charlottetown, to Margaret, third daughter of Thomas Haslam, Esq., of Springfield.

At Fort Augustus, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. James Brady, P. P., Mr. Angus M'Cormack, Point de Roche, to Miss Mary Campbell, Johnston's River.

At Georgetown, on Tuesday the 17th inst., by the Rev. Francis J. M'Donald, P. P., Mr. John M'Leod, son of the late John M'Leod, of Dunvagen, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. John M'Pherson, Gooseberry Cove, Lot 55.

At Charlottetown, on Monday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P.P., Mr. William Duggan, to Catherine, third daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, all of Charlottetown.

Died,

At the residence of her Son, the Hon. John Jardine, at St. Peter's, on Sunday, the 22d inst., Margaret Jardine, widow, in the 80th year of her age, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

At San Francisco, California, of small pox, on the 20th December last, Mr. William Howard, formerly of Charlottetown, trader. Mr. Howard left Charlottetown for the above place, on the first of October last.

At Cavendish, on Sunday the 22d instant, in the 85th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late William Simpson, Cavendish. The deceased was one of the earliest emigrants to this country, having emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, in the year 1770.

At Cavendish, on Monday the 23d inst., Helen Simpson, relict of the late William Clark, Cavendish, aged 85 years and 8 months. The deceased was a native of Rothes, Murrayshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1775.

Passenger.

In the Mail Boat from Cape Tormentine, on Thursday, the 19th inst.—John Brecken, Esq., from England.

Chairs, Cheese, Raisins, &c.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, ex *Euphemia*, from Boston, and for Sale at the lowest market rates—

200 Bundles assorted CHAIRS,
20 Casks best American CHEESE,
20 Barrels superior CIDER VINEGAR,
20 dozen (each) PAILS and BROOMS,
20 Casks RAISINS,
50 Boxes Bloom do., (new fruit.)

S. C. HOLMAN,
Dec. 10. Store Head of Pownal Wharf.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to *JAMES PURDIE* whose accounts should have been paid last Fall in grain or money, are informed unless they settle their respective Accounts before the day of March next, the same will be handed over to an Attor collect without further notice.

February 3, 1852. (Isl. 3 w.)