LATEST NEWS.

Mails for Australia.—Her Majesty's Government have made arrangements for the conveyance of mails to Australia once in every month, in future, by the establishment of a packet to run once in two months from Singapore, (in connection with the Indian mail of the 4th of the month, via Southampton, and of the 8th of the month, via Marseilles,) alternately with the line of mail packets, via the Cape of Good Hope, sailing from Plymouth on the 3d of every second month.

An immense fall of cliff occurred at Dover on the 20th ult. 8000 to 10,000 tons of chalk were precipitated upon the workshops, and other buildings below, causing great loss of property. Fortunately the crack in the cliff was seen in season to give warning to the inhabitants, who fled from the danger. A further fall was momently expected.

The weather in Great Britain is more settled. The rain does not appear to have much damaged the prospects of agriculture.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 25th. in behalf of the Madiai, and another at Birmingham, and petitions to the Queen were adopted in behalf of religious liberty in foreign countries.

Burmah.—During some days Major Hill, with his detachment, was in considerable danger of being cut off, but was happily releived in time. We presume that the British will advance upon Ava as soon as the convoys of elephants arrive. The natives exhibit some degree of bravery, and after all the affair may cost us no little trouble. A body of Thibetians, under a Tartar general, are making a little war within three marches of Tezpore, in Assam. They demand the extradition of some obnoxious Rajah, and all the British military near, in civil employ, have been ordered out to teach the agressors "a lesson."

It is understood that the Treasury has determined to increase the number of *employés* at the Mint, with the view of qualifying the newly-appointed clerks, &c., for employment in a new Mint establishment which the government contemplate forming in Australia.

The Empress of the French has written a letter of thanks to the Municipal Council of Paris, for the kind offer they made of a rich diamond necklace and other costly presents (*parure*), intended for her Majesty. The Empress, at the same time, preferred that the sum should be applied to some charitable purpose. The Municipal Council have accordingly decided upon the founding of a house of education for poor young girls.

Late California News.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on the 9th instant, having left Aspinwall on the 2d. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of January, two weeks later, and 180 passengers. The P. left at Aspinwall the steamships Uncle Sam and Ohio, with 500 passengers and a million and a half in gold.

The steamships Northern Light and Uncle Sam have arrived at New York.

The Sacramento and San Juan valleys were still flooded, and much distress continued among the miners. The roads in many places were impassable.

Flour was selling at the mines at one dollar per pound.

San Francisco Markets.—Flour had declined; American was quoted at $34 and $36 75; Mess Pork $35; Mess Beef $25; Butter advanced to 43c; Lard 20c.

New Orleans, Feb. 9.—Schooner Aquille from Vera Cruz brings intelligence to Jan. 20th.

A proposition is on foot to run a steamer to the head of navigation on the Colorado river, within 400 miles of Salt Lake City, and to which point the Mormons will undertake to build a railroad from their capital.

Eighty men arrived at Shasta, on the 8th of January, from Eureka, 30 of whom were more or less frozen. It is reported that snow is four or five feet deep at Trinity. The whole of that region of country was suffering from want. There had been no flour at Eureka for 40 days.

Advices from Trinity are to the 15th Nov.—The report of the revolt of the natives against the French is contradicted.

Dates from Oregon are to the 3d of January. The weather was very severe, and large quantities of snow had fallen. Many overland emigrants were arriving in a very destitute condition.

The health of the Isthmus was good.

It was rumored, that a boat containing thirteen passengers by the Golden Gate, was upset in the Chagres River, and all but one drowned. Among them were three women and two children.

The United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies have determined to establish a weekly line from New York to California. The arrangement will take effect on March 20.

Smart Sailing.—Ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressy, made the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu in eight days, eight and a half hours.

The trade from the United States to Australia is beginning to be very extensive. There are now, from New York and Boston, as many ships "up" for that country, as for California.

The New York Herald states indirectly that the owners of the Ericsson patent have received three hundred orders for caloric engines.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Congress driven out at the Point of the Bayonet.

The City of Mexico pronounced in favour of Revolution on the evening of Jan. 19th. President Cevalos finding Congress refractory, introduced a body of soldiers and cleared it of members, at the point of the bayonet. The same evening he issued a decree, calling a National Convention at the Capitol on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise Legilative powers.—Two new papers have been started to advocate the return of Santa Anna.

Railways in Nova Scotia.—The protracted debate on the Hon. Mr Howe's Railway Resolutions, in the Nova Scotia Legislature, has at length been brought to a close, and the House has sustained the principle enunciated by the Government, by a majority of two, the vote being 27 in favour, and 25 against. There is no doubt that the Council will concur in this scheme, and that Nova Scotia will soon take a start in Railway enterprise. Several of the members from the western portion of the Province are opposed to all Railroads, and their vote, combined with that of the opponents of the Govenment, it was feared at one time, would jeopardize the measure. In that case, a dissolution of the Assembly would inevitably have taken place. The measure has, however, been carried, and although the majority in its favour has been small, still, considering the ulterior motives of its enemies, and their unscrupulous efforts to defeat it, the result must be hailed with satisfaction by every well-wisher to these growing Colonies.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 23, 1853.

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

REFORM IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

Of the practice of the Law, we have never said, and neither do we believe, that it is a *sin which bars the hope of Heaven*; although one who now stands high as a member of the legal profession, in Prince Edward Island, and who undoubtedly is more intimately acquainted with the iniquities engendered by it, than we are, avowed such a belief to ourself, a few years ago, and at the same time, declared to us, that, therefore, he would never again enter a Court of Law, *as a Lawyer*.

With respect to the practice of the Law, our opinion is precisely the same as that which we hold with respect to the practice of any other trade, art, mystery, or profession, which, in itself, is lawful in the sight of God and man; and it is this: There are two modes of pursuing it, *an honest* and a *dishonest* one: the one perfectly in accordance with the spirit of Christ and of his holy religion; the other altogether opposed to it. They who practice this profession according to the first mode, may be classed with *the few* who "*do unto men, as they would that men should do unto them*," and who are striving to walk consistently in "*the narrow way*," and "*to enter in at the strait gate which leadeth unto life*." The other course—a longitudinal section of "*the broad way*"—is pursued, by some who vainly imagine that, notwithstanding the express declaration of Christ to the contrary, *they can, at the same time, serve God and mammon*; and by others whose hearts, seemingly regardless of all denunciations and defiant of consequences, are apparently set upon nothing but the acquisition of this world's goods, and are, wholly and without reserve, devoted to the service of *mammon*. Can the warmest Christian charity class such men, whilst they continue in such a course, with any but "*the many*" who have entered in at "*the wide gate*", and who are walking in "*the broad way which leadeth to destruction*?" Certainly not.

Far indeed are we from believing that all lawyers are worthy of condemnation. On the contrary, we well know and freely admit, that some of the wisest and best men who have ever lived, in Britain or in America, have been lawyers, and have done more for the establishment of national freedom and the diffusion of knowledge, than almost any other class of men who have ever figured on the stage of life. We also well know that the great Law Reformers, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Mr. Whiteside, and others, are lawyers. eminent lawyers, and wise and good men. But we also know that, whilst all the truly great British lawyers, the lights and ornaments of the Bar, men of the most impartial and dignified minds have cheerfully aided in the exposure and in the extinction of some of the most glaring evils and abuses of the practice; they have been virulently stigmatized and sytematically opposed by the inferior and unworthy members of the profession—*pettifogging attorneys*, and practitioners of that grade, men in general as destitute of ability as of honesty.

So far, indeed, are we from thinking that an honest, an honorable, a high-minded, generous, and charitable man, in one word *a Christian*, cannot practice as a lawyer; that, in this community, we can indicate such a man; one who, for more than thirty years, was a member of the Bar of Prince Edward Island, and who now constitutes the grace, the ornament, and the dignity of the Bench. Only consider his career, study his life and conversation, and regard his private, unostentatious, sober, and exemplary life- He is surrounded by no evidences of his fingers ever having been contaminated by base bribes—of his ever having been the robber and the oppressor of the widow and the orphan—of his ever having been the receiver of golden fees from the rich, for the robbery of the poor, and the extinguishment of his rights. No: but "in all the progress, both of his life and office, he has laboured and still labors, that the strong course of his authority might and may go one way, and safely; and the end was and is ever to do well:" nor "is there living" we believe, "a man who, both in his private conscience, and in his place, more detests, more stirs against," what is opposed to Truth, and Right, and Justice· He lives the life of a *practical* Christian—and, in our opinion *practical* Christians are the only Christians upon the earth—and truly do we believe that, "to add greater honors to his age than men can give him, he will die, *as he has lived*, fearing God."

If when, in our last, we expressed our conviction of the necessity of *Law Reform*, we erred at all in our estimation of the characters of any of the members of our Bar, it was certainly on the side of charity; for, we fully believed that there were some amongst them honorably emulous of treading in the beneficent steps of such men as Brougham and Campbell; and that our hint, kindly taken, would only have the effect of calling them more immediately into action; nay more, that they would even thank us for finding them

"this good occasion
Most throughly to be winnow'd, where their chaff
And corn should fly asunder."

This favourable opinion, we do not, we will not, as yet, wholly abandon; but, we must confess that, since the time when we wrote under an assurance of its propriety, some, *whose withers* we then thought *were unwrung*, have given us abundant reason to believe that, in our private estimation, they ought, in strict justice, to have been classed amongst the tainted and unsound portion of the fraternity.

We are not, however, ignorant of the nature of the annoyances and injuries to which every man exposes himself who, with a bold, uncompromising, and conscientious spirit, presents himself, to public notice, as a reformer of abuses—particularly when his endeavours are directed against *the worst*, which, unfortunately, like those of the Law, have become, in a manner sanctioned and confirmed by time. No true reformer, we believe, would escape death, if left to the tender mercies of those against whose corrupt practices he directs his denunciations. "*Publicans and sinners*" of all *castes* would, in such cases, we fear, be found equally cruel and sanguinary, if they had the power. Stones will, no doubt, be cast at us. It will, however, be a consolation for us to know that they are not cast by *the guiltless*, but *by the guilty only*.

Such lawyers as he to whose truly honourable career and position we have exultantly alluded, will never, we are certian, assume towards us, on the ground of the reformation which we at present propose, an attitude of hostility. When the question of *Law Reform* shall be broadly brought before such men amongst our lawyers, their decision will be something like this: 'Yes, yes, these charges are, alas! but too true. Too many damning evidences of their truth have been witnessed, and may, still, be seen, around us, to leave us any room to dispute them. It is time, full time, to put an end to them. Our own individual practice may be comparatively pure and honourable; but that is not enough. The legal atmosphere which we breathe is tainted by corruption; and, if we are influenced only by due regard for ourselves, we will endeavour to purify it. Reform will certainly never be sought or desired by those who love corruption for the nourishment which it affords them. If, therefore, *Law Reform* is to be accomplished from *within*, and not delayed until it be forced upon us from *without*, we ourselves must set about it at once and in good earnest. Let us, therefore, speedily and energetically bestir ourselves, for our own credit and our own good; and shew, to the convincing of the most incredulous of those around us, that, by some lawyers at least, "*the art of living well*" is much more highly esteemed than *the art of swelling out a Bill of Costs to the utmost extent or highest amount possible*; and *a good name* much more desired, than the greatest gains of the most successful of *sharp practitioners*.'

We are well sustained by the honesty and integrity of our intentions; and we are, besides, fully persuaded that our views on this subject are such as will be cordially concurred in by the wise and good of every state and degree in the community. How far some men of an opposite character may seek, on this ground, to withstand and persecute us, we will not stop to enquire: for we have indeed no great dread of what such men can do against us, even although they may do their utmost. In our next we shall, therefore, proceed to *shew cause*—good and sufficient cause—cause which all the powers of forensic eloquence will never be able to gainsay or set aside—*why a complete radical reform should be made in the existing practice of the Law*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE BILL.

The Bill to extend the Elective Franchise was, according to order, read a second time; and a motion being made, that the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House—

Mr. Longworth wished to be informed by the members of the Government, before proceeding farther, whether this was to be considered a Government measure, or not?

The Hon. Mr. Coles said the Bill of last year fell through because it was not considered by some parties a Government measure; but he had no hesitation in declaring, that the present was a Government measure. It had sometimes been asserted, that it was necessary to raise the qualification of voters, in order to secure a more respectable representation; and this, he supposed, was the opinion of the old compact Government, when they sent home the draft of a Bill, to be passed by the Imperial Government without the consent of the people of this Island, which would have excluded nearly all the tenantry in the Island from voting, as, under its provisions, none who had not been in possession twenty years, and who had not made improvements to the amount of £300, were to be allowed that privilege. And this Bill, extraordinary as its provisions were, had been approved of by the Editor of the *Islander*, for that gentleman had, a few weeks since, declared, that had that Bill been passed, a more intelligent House would now be in existence. He (Mr. Coles) was, however, of a different opinion. He thought there was a large number of intelligent young men, the sons of respectable farmers and others, throughout the Island, who are at present disqualified from voting, but who are quite as competent to exercise a just discretion in such matters as the majority of those who exercise that privilege under the existing laws. The present Bill goes a little further than the one of last year. The present Law gives the privilege of voting to 40s. leaseholders; but there are many persons in the Colony who, although possessed of considerable property, are by that Law debarred from the same privilege. The proposed Bill would extend the elective franchise to all parties in the use and occupation of property worth 40s. per year; and he thought that every man of 21 years and upwards, who paid Road Tax, should also possess the right to vote.

Mr. Longworth did not intend, at that stage, to offer any objection to the Bill. He thought the proposed Bill a very sweeping measure. It would have the effect of completely taking the privilege of returning Members to Parliament out of the hands of those possessed of property, and who had a stake in the country, and giving it to those who had none. The Bill, in this respect, certainly went very far—he thought, much too far. With respect to the advocates of this sweeping measure, it certainly did appear to him that a great change had "come over the spirit of their dreams." He was in favor of an extension of the franchise; but certainly not to the extent contemplated by the present Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer thought it might be advantageous to defer proceeding with this Bill for a few days He was under the impression that under the new form of Government, measures of this nature would have been introduced into the Governor's opening Speech. But he now found that there were various ways of carrying out Responsible Government. The Hon. member (Mr Coles) said he wished to place the Elective Franchise on the broadest possible basis. But he (Mr P.) could not help thinking that that hon. gentleman had greatly modified his opinions on this subject since last year. It was, however, not difficult to determine what had led to this change of sentiment. A measure of a similar nature had recently been introduced into the Nova Scotia Legislature by an influential member of the opposition there; and he thought it would be as well to ascertain its precise nature before proceeding further with the bill now before the house. The Nova Scotia Bill provided, he believed, for the registration of voters—a provision which, he had no doubt, would meet with the general approval of the inhabitants of this Island. On these grounds he was of opinion that the discussion of the Bill now before the House might, without the slightest prejudice to the public interests, be deferred for a few days, by which time copies of the Nova Scotia Bill would have reached the Island.

The Hon. Mr. Coles said he had yet to learn that, under the new system, all Government measures were to be introduced into the Governor's Speech. If the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) would pledge himself that he would vote for the Bill, he might feel less hesitation in consenting to the proposed postponement; but he did not concur with that hon. gentleman, in the necessity for delay on the grounds stated. The Legislature of this little Island had frequently taken the lead of the other Colonies, in matters of great importance; and he thought they were quite capable of maturing this measure without any assistance from Nova Scotia. With reference to his having changed his mind, he (Mr. Coles) said he was inclined, last year, to extend the franchise quite as far as the majority of the House were then prepared to go. At a subsequent period of the debate, Mr. Coles expressed himself opposed to the registration of voters. He thought that process would be found too cumbrous in this young country, where every man was perfectly well known to the Returning Officers. Many of the voters would not take the trouble to get themselves registered, and would consequently be disfranchised; and instead of disfranchising any portion of the electors, he was strongly in favor of an extension of the elective principle.

The Hon. the Treasurer disapproved of delay, on the grounds stated by the opposition. He had no expectation that their views would be modified by any such delay. But if they did wait for a precedent, he thought the House had better postpone the consideration of the Bill until after the arrival of the next English Mail, when it was probable that the plan proposed by the present Ministry, for the extension of the franchise in England, would be received. He (the Treasurer) agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) that the question of Registry of Voters was one that the House ought to grapple with, although he was not then speaking the sentiments of the Government. That question, and the extension of the franchise, upon which the members of the Government were agreed, were, he observed, two different things; although he felt sure the Government would gladly accede to that, were it not on account of the great additional expense that would necessarily be incurred thereby.

After some further observations from the Hon. the Treasurer, Mr. M'Aulay, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Longworth and Mr. Palmer, the question was put and carried; and the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee—Mr. Wightman in the chair.

The first clause of the Bill was then read and agreed to without opposition. The Speaker resumed the chair. Progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Coles introduced a Bill to amend the Law now in force relating to Wills, Legacies and Executors; and also, a Bill to secure compensation to Tenants, and thereby promote the improvement of the soil; and the said Bills were severally read the first time.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Wills and Legacies (amendment) Bill was read a second time. The Bill was then committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Clark in the chair. After a short time, the Committee rose—progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command, laid before the House copy of a Despatch from Sir John Pakington to Sir A. Bannerman, dated Nov. 24, 1852, acknowledging receipt of the Small Debt and Free Education Acts, together with the memorial of certain landed Proprietors in Prince Edward Island, praying that Her Majesty might be advised to disallow the said Acts; and instructing His Excellency to acquaint memorialists that the objections advanced against the provisions of these Acts were not deemed sufficient to justify the Colonial Minister in advising Her Majesty to withhold Her Majesty's Royal Assent from the said Acts.

A copy of the said Memorial accompanied the Despatch. These documents having been read by the Clerk.

The Hon. Mr. Coles rose and said, he hoped that these documents would satisfactorily prove that the present Government had not sold themselves to the proprietors. Some writers in the public prints had however recently had the audacity to assert that the members of the Government here had induced the proprietors to petition the home Government, because they did not, in reality, wish that the Free Education Bill should be assented to by Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. Lord thought it was but just to the people, as well as to the Government, that the Memorial just read should be published as extensively as possible. The Government had been accused of having conspired with the proprietors against the interests of the people of this Island, and therefore, although the Memorial was a lengthy document, he should move that it be published in all the Newspapers printed in the Colony. This course he considered but a bare act of justice to all parties, and more particularly to the present majority of the House of Assembly. He (Mr. Lord) said he felt extremely sorry for the very equivocal position in which this document would place the hon. member (Mr. Yeo.) He (Mr. Y.) had come to this country and like himself (Mr. L.) had succeeded in acquiring a little property in it; and he thought it was a pity that his hon. friend (Mr. Y.) should have placed himself in so awkard a position. He felt sincerely sorry that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Y.) should have placed his name among those of a number of gentlemen who have not, like the hon. member (Mr. Y.), to go back in a little while to the constituencies of this Island, and give an account of their stewardship. He could only account for this extraordinary conduct, by supposing that Sir George Seymour, on his recent visit to this Island, had got the better of that hon. member's sounder judgment—that he had, in short, signed the memorial merely to please Sir George Seymour, and not from any conviction in his own mind of the truthfulness and propriety of the Memorial itself.

Mr. Yeo denied that he had signed the Memorial to please Sir George Seymour, or any body else, and asserted his willingness to do so again to-morrow. He said there was a universal outcry throughout the country against the Education Bill—and that it would prove of incalculable injury to the tenantry. The proprietors would most certainly now make them pay their rents in sterling money, in order to enable them to pay the additional tax imposed by that Bill; and it was to favor the people that he (Mr. Y.) signed the Memorial in question. He characterised the Free Education scheme as only intended to rob the tenantry in the dark. The money must come out of the pockets of the tenantry. There would be no mistake about that. He had signed the Memorial fairly and openly, with no attempt at concealment. He himself had to pay no less than £145, in the shape of Rent, annually,—which he expected to have to pay, in future, in sterling.

Hon. Mr. Lord asked whether the hon. member (Mr. Yeo) meant to say, that it was the proprietors' intention to turn round and compel the tenantry to pay fifty per cent. instead of One-ninth, as formerly? Did they mean to employ coercive measures, with this object? Where was the One-ninth Bill? Was that measure lost sight of? If so, it was high time to have it reviewed.

Mr. Davies had much pleasure in seconding the motion of the hon. member (Mr. Lord). The publication of the memorial would disabuse people's mind of the idea that the present Government were in league with the proprietors. He, for one, did not value the threat of the hon. member for Prince County (Mr. Yeo) one farthing. If the proprietors drove the people to desperation, it was fortunate there was a better Country not far off. Canada was now offering 24,-000,000 of acres of free land to actual settlers; and the proprietors might ultimately be brought to see and to feel the folly of the course indicated by the hon. member (Mr. Y.) In the District which he (Mr. D.) represented, many valuable settlers had already left for other countries, and many more were preparing to follow. In a few days, a Petition would be presented from his constituents, setting forth their inability to pay the present rents, and praying that they might be reduced.

Mr. Mooney said, he did not blame the hon. member (Mr. Y.) Last year he voted in the Assembly for doing away with the tax on Wilderness Land, and afterwards signed the Memorial, as a proof that he is not afraid of his constituents was—never supposing that the latter would ever come to light. He gave the hon. member (Mr. Yeo) credit both for consistency and courage.

The question was then put and carried; and the Clerk was ordered to cause the said Memorial to be published in all the Island Newspapers.

Then the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for the District of Three Rivers, for the past year.—Referred to Committee on Public Accounts.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, presented to the House a number of Despatches, and other papers.

[We will publish the list in our next.]—Ed. Gaz.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FISHERIES.

Mr. Everett, the U. S. Secretary of State, has addressed a letter to the President, in which he states that the British Government is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the Provinces, with the exception at present of Newfoundland, and in the right of drying and curing the fish on shore, on the condition of the admission, duty free, into the markets of the United States, of the Colonial fisheries on the same conditions that are reciprocally enjoyed by British subjects on the coasts and shores of the United States. And, further, he states—that it is understood the British government is desirous, in concert with the Provinces, to come to an agreement with the United States for reciprocal free trade with the Provinces, in certain natural productions, and that the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence and of the Welland Canal would be conceded as part of the arrangement. He then intimates that the variety of the details and the necessity of references to London, will render impossible the conclusion of a comprehensive arrangement of the kind contemplated to be submitted in season to the Senate, and be made the subject of Legislative action during the present short session.

He next indicates his belief, that time only is wanted for a satisfactory agreement on all the subjects above alluded to; and seems to hope for such an immediate adjustment of the Fishery Question as will remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season.

He indeed admits that the British Government is not willing to dispose of the Fishery Question separately, but is of opinion that if Congress should pass an Act admitting Provincial fish free of duty into the United States, on condition that the fishermen of the United States are admitted to a full participation in the Provincial fisheries, the Government of Great Britain would give effect to the measure by the requisite legislation on her part.

Yes, there was a time—a time not long gone by—when Brother Jonathan might thus safely have calculated upon the gullibility of honest John Bull. Times, however, are altered. Great Britain, although still very far from being sufficiently alive to the interests of these Provinces, will not now treat for a surrender of any of their privileges, for any thing less than a full, and *desired* equivalent; and, even if she, of herself, were willing to do so, she understands passing events and "the signs of the times" too well, not to understand that it would not now be quite safe for her to do so in opposition to the well understood and fully expressed wishes of the Colonists. Mr. Everett, we rather think, will find he has *reckoned without his host*. Reciprocity merely in fishing privileges is not just what the people of Prince Edward Island, or their neighbours who have valuable fisheries, want, even if the United States had any thing of the kind to offer them in return. An arrangement of reciprocity and free trade, on a much broader and more liberal basis, must be effected; or, we imagine, the people of these Colonies will obstinately persist in excluding foreigners from their fishing privileges.

PRINCETOWN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this valuable Institution—so creditable to the inhabitants of Princetown Royalty and vicinity—took place, at the School Room, near the Church, on Monday evening, the 3d January, 1853,—the Rev. Dr. Kier in the chair.

A very instructive and interesting Lecture was delivered on the occasion, by Mr. John M'Leod, of Picton, on "the Mind;" after which, the Secretary, being called upon, read the Minutes of last General Meeting, and a Report of all the business transacted in connection with the Institute during the past year; by which it appeared that the wishes of the Society, as expressed by Resolutions at last Meeting, were carried into effect, to the satisfaction of all interested, and that the Institution was gradually rising in value and importance.

The Library contains a goodly number of valuable works—65 volumes of which were procured and placed in it last year, at a cost of £15 11s. 10d.,—to which the public have access, by paying 2s. 6d. annually, and conforming to the Rules of the Society.

Several Lectures were delivered during the year; and a marked improvement was observable in the attention of the audiences at the several Meetings,—which has been effected, to a certain extent, by the efficient manner in which the Committee of Order performed the duties entrusted to them.

The Treasurer's Accounts (which had been previously examined and found correct) were received and passed. Balance in favor of Society, to date, £11 16s. 7½d.; which amount it was agreed should be expended in the purchase of Books and such Apparatus as are immediately required for the use of the Institute.

The Report was unanimously adopted; and the following gentlemen re-elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:

Rev. Dr. Kier, President; William Clark, Esq., and Mr. Benjamin Bearisto, Vice Presidents; Mr. James Bearisto, Secretary and Treasurer.

Committee—Robert Craig, Neil Taylor, George Thomson, James M'Kay, George Ramsay, Harry S. Nacnutt, and George Sinclair.

Legislative Council.—We have been furnished with the proceedings of the Legislative Council up to Saturday evening, but are unable to publish them for want of room. The only item of interest we notice, is the Report of the Committee on the Central Academy and grounds, which has led to the introduction of a Bill to enable the Trustees to lease such of those grounds as are unoccupied; the funds so arising therefrom to be applied towards the maintenance of the buildings of the institution.

Fire.—The Work Shop of Mr. William Lowe, Joiner, situate near the East end of Kent Street, was entirely consumed by fire on the afternoon of yesteday. Although the Engine from Kent Square, and a large number of Inhabitants were speedily on the spot, the flames had gained such an ascendancy that nothing could be saved of tools, materials &c. Mr. Lowe had not left his Shop above ten minuets when he heard the alarm of fire, which to his astonishment proceeded from his own building. He had left a boy in charge, who, it is supposed, in carelessly thrusting shavings into the stove must have brought some on fire into contact with what were lying near the stove, and so the flame must have immediately spread all round the shop. Mr. Lowe's loss cannot be less than £150.

☞ The Bazaar at Georgetown will take place on Tuesday the 8th instant, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore advertised.