

caused by the bursting of the heart, or rather of the arch of the aorta, as in aneurism of that vessel, are the only two which are sudden, and in which, consequently, but a momentary pang is felt. It is preferable to hanging, which, although intended to crush the spinal cord by means of the dental process of the second vertebra, often, from want of skill in the adjustment of the rope, destroys life by the lingering and painful process of suffocation.

"Here is scientific testimony that death by the garrote, in some cases at least, is not so painful as death by hanging, in other respects there is nothing peculiarly horrible in it compared with other modes of capital punishment."—*N. Y. Post.*

A lady upon taking up *Sheila's* novel, "The Last Man," threw it down very suddenly, exclaiming, "The last man! Bless me! if such a thing ever were to happen, what would become of the women?"

Later from Europe.

ENGLAND.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

On Wednesday the great cable, 24 miles long, and destined, when sunk, between Dover and Calais, to form the key for electric communication between this country and the European Continent, was completed at Wapping. The first layer is composed of four electric wires, known as the sixteen wire gauge, each encased in a covering of gutta percha; of a quarter of an inch in diameter. These placed in the machine, and with the assistance of the manipulators, are twisted and plaited in spiral convolutions in the manner of an ordinary rope or cable, round the shaft. The next superincumbent coil to this, consists of hempen yarn, previously saturated in a reservoir of prepared pitch and tallow, and in its turn is tightly twisted and compressed, impermeably, and by steam-power, over the gutta percha, and its inclosed copper wires. This is overlaid again with a series of hempen yarns, five or six in number, and about an inch in diameter, saturated in pitch and tallow, with the view that the workmen call "worming" the gutta percha. The gutta percha thus protects the delicate wire, and the hempen yarn in addition acts as a cementitious material to the more perishable gutta percha, which ultimately has thrown over it a coat of mail of galvanised wire. This completes the first process; and the manufacture of the rope in the spiral form is for the purpose of giving flexibility. The second process consists in hauling off the cable so far completed, and passing it on to another wire-rope machine, where the cord is completely covered over with ten galvanised iron wires, each wire being about the thickness of a lead pencil, and known as No. 1, galvanised wire gauge. This galvanised iron sheathing is to protect and preserve the interior layers from the action of the sea, and the weight is considered to be sufficient to sink the cable *ex necessitate gravitatis*. The appearance of the cable thus completely encased in a shining coat of galvanised iron, and divested of tar and dirt, give it a silvery appearance. It weighs 200 tons.

ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN.—We have received the following communication, on which the utmost reliance may be placed, from a gentleman who travelled by the Royal train:—"The journey of Her Majesty to the North, was nearly being attended with consequences fearful to contemplate, owing to the velocity with which the Royal train was driven over the Newcastle and Berwick portion of the route. As those will remember who have approached the town of Newcastle over the stupendous bridge and viaduct which crosses the Tyne, there a curve of very small radius at the southern entrance, which is continued so as to form the quarter circumference of a circle. Of course great caution should be observed in traversing this portion of the line on all occasions, but with such a responsibility as that which devolved on the driver in charge of the Royal train, no care and attention, as regards not only the safety but the feelings of the illustrious passengers, could have been excessive or overcharged. The situation is quite enough to excite one's nervous sensibilities, when passing the bridge with all leisure, looking down on the dark waters of the Tyne, with the shipping and the house-tops far underneath. What must have been the sensations of the Royal party when the whole train dashed at great speed upon this narrow curve, and immediately received three successive shocks, which were felt distinctly from one end of the train to the other? The shocks were caused by the impetus of the train running against the sides of the rails in going so rapidly along the curve. The consequences of a carriage getting off the line are too horrible to think of. Surely it should be enough to make an engine-driver careful, even if he were as rigid as the engine he drove, to reflect, that to him were intrusted the lives of the Queen of England, of the Prince, of the heir to the throne, of the Princess Royal, of her brother, and of the Prime Minister, and that he was the guardian for the time, of the present happiness and of the hopes of the nation. It is well to consider whether the Queen and the Prince of Wales should travel together on such excursions.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

CANADA.

A Mr. John McGillivray, in the township of Lochiel, had a cow which became sick a short time ago, and on the application of some milk, a snake about three feet and a half was disgorged from the stomach. The cow however, ultimately died, and on opening her another old snake, about two feet and a half, and three young ones were found in her gullet.—*Cornwall Constitutional.*

The *Transcript* has the following:—"We understand that the Canadian Executive Council, or Ministry, has resigned *en masse*. This is in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, whose intentions on this point have for some time been known to the public, and have at length been carried out. It is generally understood that Mr. Hincks is to be the new Premier with Messrs. Drummond and MacDonald, the present Solicitor General, as Attorney General East and West. Mr. Bourret, it is said, is to be made Judge at Aylmer; but who is to succeed him, as first Engineer of the Province of Canada, is not known. Mr. Killaly, being supposed to have some engineering knowledge, is, of course, inadmissible, and altogether out of the question. Whether Mr. Price has resigned, or is to resign at the next Greek Calends, or is to be forced to remain as Provincial Secretary, or who is to succeed Mr. Hincks as Inspector General; or if Ralph and Malcolm Cameron are to join the new Ministry, are things closely sealed in the womb of Time, and the bosom of Mr. Hincks, the Premier in *posse* or *esse*."

A LAND OF PENTY.—The contract for the supply of Flour for the troops in Kingston (Canada) Garrison, for 1852, has been taken at 19s. per barrel; that of beef at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Porage for nothing at all comparatively; and fuel wood at 11s. 6d. per cord.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

We learn from the *C. N. News*, that the last of the line of Telegraph Posts between Pictou and Sydney, was planted in Sydney on Saturday last. These between Maister Cove and Sydney, 106 miles, were put in, in the course of 15 days. The workmen began attaching the wires to the post on Monday last. The wire, which is single, is about twice the thickness of ordinary bell wire; that across the Strait of Canso is formed of 20 ply of No. 20 wire, (being a much smaller size than the wire used on the other parts of the line) and is attached on the Cape Breton side to a Tower 320 feet above the level of the sea, and stretches over to Pictou where it is attached to a Tower 36 feet from the ground—the height of the land above the sea level being near 3000 feet.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

STEAM TO NEWFOUNDLAND BY THE UNITED STATES.—The sum of One Thousand Pounds will be paid yearly, for three years, by the Government of Newfoundland, to any person or persons who will run monthly, for nine months in the year, Steamers between the United Kingdom, Saint John's, Newfoundland, and the United States of America;—the said Steamers being of not less than 130 horse-power, if Screw Vessels, and of not less than 280 horse-power if propelled by paddle; the said sum to be given on the completion of the service to such persons as may first propose for its performance to the Governor of Newfoundland, under such regulations as the Governor of that Colony may prescribe. The Duty on Coal taken at St. John's, and used on board the said Vessels, will be remitted upon satisfactory proof to the Collector of the Revenue of that Island, that such Coal was required for the purposes of the said vessels. Application to be made to the Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.—*St. John's Paper, Sept. 3.*

UNITED STATES.

THE HILLOTYPY.—The Hillo-type, or the Daguerrotype in colours, invented by Mr. L. L. Hill, is announced by the *Daguerian Journal*, to have been so far perfected, that the pictures will be exhibited in September. The mode by which he proposes to dispose of his discovery, has not yet been made public.

POISONED CONFECTIONARY.—The Albany Register states, that on an analysis of the green and red colouring matter of candy, they are found to be composed of deadly poisons; the former is made up of Arsenite of Potash, and the latter generally of Lead and Mercury. Several cases among children, which have resulted nearly in death, have recently occurred in that city, from eating green and red candies. The green is the most poisonous, and one of the largest hearts coloured in that way, on analysis, was found to contain enough arsenite of potash to kill a child.

Boston papers mention the death of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, long and eminently known in New England particularly, and by the

profession of the law throughout the United States and Canada. Judge Woodbury died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 4th instant, at the age of 61 years. His disease was an inflammatory tumour of the stomach.

Advises were received in this city (New York), yesterday, from Apalachicola, St. Mark's, Newport, Tallahassee, and other places in Florida, descriptive of the hurricane and flood on the 24th and 25th of August, on the Gulf Coast of Florida. It is said, a more appalling and terrible hurricane has never been known in that region. The light-houses at Cape San Blas and Dog Island are known to have been blown down, and many lives lost.

Great fears are apprehended as to vessels in the Gulf, and it is expected that the southern coast and Keys of Florida are covered with wrecked vessels, and that hundreds of human beings have been drowned. The sea rose several feet higher than at any former period; the cotton fields of Middle Florida are laid waste, and it is not anticipated, that more than half a crop will be saved, and it is feared that the injury has extended into Georgia.

The prisoners taken in the Lopez expedition, 160 in number, have sailed from Havana for Spain, in a Government transport. EMIGRATION.—The Packet ship *Constellation* arrived at New York last week from Liverpool, with over nine hundred passengers.—Vessels, it is stated, are now on the stocks, which are designed by the owners to accommodate two thousand passengers—to carry very little freight.

The number of visitors at Niagara Falls during this season, has been from 80,000 to 100,000, being an increase of 15 to 20 per cent over last year. THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME.—An unfortunate fellow went to a Philadelphia friend and asked for a garment, saying that his object was to have something to remember him by. "My friend," said he, "as the end is to remember me, I shall give thee nothing, for I am sure thou will remember a refusal, much longer than a gift."

SILVER MINE IN VIRGINIA.—The Silver Mine recently discovered on the land of the Messrs. McSherry on the Shenandoah, about three miles above Harper's Ferry, is said to be rich and productive.

HOGS CATCHING THE CHOLERA.—The *Dubuque Express* says that during the prevalence of the cholera this season several members of one family had died of the disease. After the death of the last, the straw pallet on which he lay was thrown out, and a number of hogs bedded therein. *Every one of them died.*

Fifty persons are digging for gold at Stratford, Conn. in the expectation of finding from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, said to have been buried there by a Spanish captain.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

(The following was prepared for our last number, but unavoidably omitted on account of the press of matter consequent on the late gale.)

The last *Advertiser* says, "We will call *Haszard's Gazette* to witness against itself, that it has thrown the first stone, in the line of writing, which may be called personal." We appeal to the Public, and call it to witness that we have been guilty of no personal whatever. It is fortunate for us that he has quoted the obnoxious paragraph, "The whole of the Administration"—we state—"from George Coles to Edward Whelan are totally and entirely ignorant of the manner in which the duties, their high and responsible position has entailed upon them, should be performed." Now we should really like to know, what is there of personality in this? If there was ever a sweeping general assertion, it is the one in question; it is, moreover, the issue that the public are to try, and their verdict may be expected at the next General Election.

In the meantime, as a public opposition journal, we will go on, as we have successfully begun, in the matter of the Firewardens, to prove the truth of our assertions. And we shall continue, if we think fit, to try all the actions of the Administration by the same unerring rule, "their accordance with the law of the land and the principles of the Constitution." The Administration know, or it must be taught, that from the moment they came upon the public stage in their various characters, from that of President of the Council to that of Queen's Printer, they exposed themselves to the same fate, and rendered themselves liable to the same treatment that actors on the stage of the drama are exposed and liable to, and it is our unquestioned right, as part of the public, whether our seat be in box, pit, or gallery, to applaud or to hiss, to praise or to censure, just as it suits our inclination or conviction; nor have they any right to complain so long as we keep our proper place before the scene, and judge and criticize their *acting only*. It is the attempting clandestinely to get behind the scenes, to pry out the private faults and foibles, the little weaknesses in the character of the man, apart from that of the actor, that is mean, despicable, and cowardly. Open criticism, whether delivered in the theatre and manifested by the clapping of hands, and the thumping of walking-sticks, or signified by the contemptuous hiss, or the more expressive "Off! Off!" or detailed in the columns of the newspaper or review, is the best safeguard of public morals, and the best corrective of public taste, and as such has ever been sedulously protected. And to this open, bold, manly criticism we shall always adhere, nor shall any thing provoke us to violate the sanctity of domestic life, or trespass on the immunities of personal reputation. We have not nor will we write a line, that shall have the least tendency to impugn the moral character of any member of the cabinet. Many a man of great worth and excellent talents in private life, has tried the boards of both these great stages, and been compelled to retire for want of ability to maintain his footing, and in such cases, though we laugh at and perhaps despise the actor, our admiration and friendship for the man may be as fresh and unimpaired as ever. As members of society, we have not only no fault to find with the present ministry, but in some of them, with whom we are on terms of friendship and acquaintance, we see much to praise and to respect. And while we admit this, we still adhere to our first position, that they have formed a mistaken idea of their own abilities, as statesmen, that they are totally unfitted for the parts they have undertaken, and that, as soon as the season is over, a new manager, with a new company, will have to take the stage, and it will be then their turn to sit as critics in judgment upon their successors. In the mean time we shall keep over them and every of them a strict surveillance, and if we find any thing in their actions, sayings, or doings, as public men, deserving of censure, we shall not fail to seize hold of it and lash the delinquent or delinquents without the slightest feeling of pity or compunction. So much in reply to the *Advertiser*.

With him of the *Royal Gazette* we have not, nor will we condescend to have any thing in common. But to the public, whose servant for the present we are, a few words of explanation are due. Whatever may have been the errors of the writer of that article, and they have been great, no attempt is now made either, to palliate or defend them. If, like the prodigal son, he has gone astray, like him also he has repented, and having thrown himself on the mercy of the public, he has been generously received into the bosom of society, and has again the happiness to number among his friends the good and the virtuous of all classes and denominations in Prince Edward Island. As this is the first, so it will be the last time he will obtrude himself, or his private concerns, on the public notice, nor would he now, but that there may be some who having known of his deviation, are not equally well acquainted with his subsequent return to the path of duty.

"—Facilis est descensus Averni Sed revocare gradum, hic labor, hoc opus est."

And we are told, moreover, "That there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just men who need no repentance."

It was our intention to have made some allusion to the attack on the Magistrates and Agricultural Society, in the last *Royal Gazette*; but we find that we have been anticipated by a correspondent, "Observer." It will be difficult, we fear, to keep down riot and intemperance, where large bodies of men are collected together, until we are able to establish a regular police, armed with a due authority. In the mean time, however, let our Magistrates cope with what is in their power, and do their duty in repressing individual scenes of intoxication, where they may be able to carry the law into effect, and they will have done much towards putting down this crying evil. We may say, however, *en passant*, that it is certainly humorous to find the advocate of Horse racing opposing Cattle Shows, on the ground of immorality! There are some, who as Hudibras says,

"Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

Our attention was, a few days ago, called to a Proclamation crying down the Copper Tokens that we noticed some time since, as having been put into circulation. Were it not for the circumstance of the document appearing in the *Royal Gazette* we should have supposed it to be a hoax, and a clever one too, for the purpose of directing the attention of the Executive to the want of a proper and appropriate copper coinage. Though a *bona fide* Proclamation, given under the hand of the Lieutenant Governor, and sealed with the Great Seal of the Island, it has excited as much fun and laughter, as if it were really and truly the hoax it appears to be. Honor where honor is due! Praise when deserved! and the honor and praise of having discovered, that the Island was possessed of a valuable copper coinage, capable of being depreciated, is certainly due to the present Administration. We were totally unaware of the fact, if such it be, and are compelled to confess, that our researches into the reality of this flattering account of the cupro-monetary market has been attended with marked disappointment. Out of about one hundred of the only copper coinage formerly in circulation, and we presume it must be that alluded to in the Proclamation, we found ten Penny pieces, not one of which passes current in either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; of Halfpenny pieces, a numerous, though not perhaps a very valuable assortment, consisting of Halifax merchant tokens, most of them issued, to our knowledge, upwards of thirty years since, eleven different kinds; two of "Canada," of the issues of 1830 and 1841, much smaller and lighter than those fulminated against, three Canada merchant tokens, three United States do., one Newfoundland do., counterfeit English, Irish, and Nova Scotian in great abundance, besides shankless buttons, plain *brunnagems* and non-descripts of all descriptions. In the whole, there were about six or seven Province of Nova Scotia genuine, one New Brunswick do., and a solitary American cent. Not one British coin in the whole lot! And these are the Raps, that, instead of being nailed to the counter, are taken under the immediate protection of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island. Degraded and disgraced, discarded and dismissed from all civilized society, they have found their way to the hospitable shores of Prince Edward, and may now boast of being what they never were before, the legitimated coin of one of Her Majesty's British Colonies. *Vivat Regina!*

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

At a quarterly meeting of the Victoria Division, No. 4, the following persons were duly elected and installed Office Bearers for the ensuing term:

W. P.—John Arbuckle.
W. A.—Rev. R. Macnair.
R. S.—Henry Candall.
A. R. S.—Donald McLean.
T.—Henry Smith, senr.
F. S.—Thomas Crisp.
C.—Alexander Leitch.
A. C.—James McClelland.
I. S.—George Rankin.
O. S.—Donald McLeod.
P. W. P.—W. B. Dawson.
Chaplain—Rev. B. Scott.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Special Committee appointed to prepare a general summary as to the condition and prosperity of the Victoria Division, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1851, respectfully submit the following Report:—

W. P. OFFICERS & BROTHERS.
This Division was organized Oct., 1848. Since its institution there has been a steady increase in numbers, and we hope in usefulness. In reviewing the past history of the Victoria Division, we see much in its prosperity to encourage us in our onward progress.

Your Committee premise, with the view of affording information to such persons as are not connected with our beloved Order, and who may wish to ascertain the character of our Institution—in case an exposition of our principles may be an inducement for any to identify themselves with this or some other Division; that the primary and ostensible objects contemplated are to stay the progress of the desolating, soul-destroying evil of intemperance, and by well-directed efforts, to prevent the sober from becoming an inebriate—to arrest the moderate drinker, and induce him to abandon the indulgence; to extend the hand of friendship to the reformed drunkard, and to confirm each other in paths of temperance and virtue. It is a cause of sorrow and humiliation to a well-constituted mind, to see a fellow man addicted to vice, and by an habitual use of intoxicating drinks—totally unfit for the practice of any of the social virtues and public duties of life—his character lost—his health destroyed—his property wasted—his friends and family forced "to fear and shun him!" If it is right in the spirit of love and christian philanthropy, to endeavour to succour and save from the drunkard's grave—to arrest on its brink a fellow man—to assist him to look up and stand up—and resolve (God strengthening him) to abstain for ever from all intoxicating drink, and return to the path of virtue and honour,—then is our Order right in principle and in practice, and thus it commends itself to society. There are several in this community who, by encouragement, sympathy and brotherly kindness, have regained their legitimate position; and by prudence and industry now enjoy the blessings of peaceful and happy homes; and who by their efforts and influence, bear ample, unequivocal testimony to the good results of our organization. Your Committee trusting that the preceding exposition of our principles may not be deemed a digression from their duty, will now give some details of the progress and prospects of our Division:—

It is obvious that there is in our present position much to encourage us; the increase in our numbers, in funds and in influence, proves that our cause is becoming better appreciated by the public at large. The accessions to our ranks of clergymen, of laymen of devoted piety and intelligence, and of many who are the safe guards of our lives and liberties, afford pleasing assurance of our success, and silently bear down opposition.

For the details connected with our funds and disbursements, we must be permitted to refer the Division to the Report of the Finance Committee. The revenue for the quarter amounted to the sum of £14 13s. 6d., and the expenditure for the same period to £2 13s. 7d.; shewing a balance of £12 4s. 10d. in the credit of the Division, exclusive of the arrears due for monthly fees.

It is to be regretted, that some have crept into this Division, who have failed fully to appreciate and sustain either their privileges or their duties as Sons of Temperance: others have united with us from the novelty of the thing, and not from a due regard to our principles; and, after a short time, become remiss in their payments and attendance upon our stated meetings,—such persons cause embarrassment within and disparagement without; and there is no other remedy, than a prompt excision of the unworthy. The influence of bad advice and worse example has caused a few to violate their pledge; but notwithstanding these defections, our membership has been rapidly increasing during the last quarter; 41 candidates were proposed, and of these 33 were initiated.

The circumstances attending the excursion to Pictou and the demonstration at the Albion Mines, must be regarded with lasting pleasure. It was a very imposing and delightful spectacle, and calculated to impress every beholder with the moral dignity and power of our great organization.

All of us have experienced the kindly and fraternal feelings engendered by our intercourse with our brethren in Pictou, who have given us unequivocal proof, that they cherish and cultivate our principles "in all their effluence." And your Committee recommend that a cordial invitation be given by this Division to Brother J. D. B. Fraser, D. G. W. P. Pictou, to visit Charlottetown.

Your Committee do most heartily concur in the sentiments conveyed in the Report of General C. F. Carey, that "There must be more work out of the Division Rooms. We must have a nobler, holier ambition, than to reform one generation of drunkards after another—we must seal up the fountain whence flows the desolating stream of moral death"—This advice from the supreme head of the Order, should receive an attention commensurate with its importance. The press is the most potent lever by which public opinion may be moved—we should therefore secure the services of some of the savans who direct a department of this mighty engine.

If we regard the happiness of our fellow men, let us endeavour to correct the errors and abuses that exist in society.

If we respect the laws of the land, which are intended for the protection of our lives and property, as well as to exercise a conservative influence over the passions and prejudices of men, let us remove as far as in us lies, the causes and influences that lead to their infraction.

If we love the Bible, that great charter of human rights, and the guide to Heaven, let us seek to promote temperance and virtue, that its doctrines and precepts may be better understood, and more highly appreciated.

The success that has hitherto attended the generous efforts of the members of this Division, gives a guarantee that while we preserve a unity of action and a oneness of feeling, we shall not fail to move forward with harmony.

In conclusion, Brethren, we would exhort you to patient, persevering efforts. You are engaged in a noble enterprise, and much depends on your individual exertions.

Respectfully submitted in L. P. & F.

W. B. DAWSON,

Chairman.

Oct. 13, 1851.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT,
Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.)

A PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN, Lieut. Governor.

WHEREAS certain Copper Coins or Tokens, having an impression thereon on the one side of a Plough with the Words "Speed the Plough," and on the other, a Split Codfish surrounded by the words "Success to the Fisheries," have been imported and put in circulation in Prince Edward Island, whereby, ultimately, the more valuable copper coinage in circulation in this Colony will necessarily be displaced, and the Currency in copper thereby considerably reduced in value.

This is to give notice, that they will not be received at any of the Government offices in this Island, or in payment of Land Tax, Impost, or any Duties, Fees or other lawful charges.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this Second day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-one, in the 15th year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

JAMES WARBURTON,

Colonial Secretary.

(L. S.)

A PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN, Lieut. Governor.

WHEREAS in the Disastrous Gales of Friday and subsequent nights, many Vessels, the property of American Fishermen of the United States, and others, were driven on shore on the Northern Coasts of this Island.

This is to call on all Officers of the Revenue, Magistrates, and Her Majesty's other Subjects, to render all the aid in their power to the unfortunate sufferers, and particularly that all property may be preserved to its rightful Owners.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of this Island at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this Seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-one, and in the Fifteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1851.

His Excellency has been pleased to direct the name of Richard Hudson, Esq., Tryon, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince County.

Mr. John McLellan, of Little Harbour, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for King's County.

JAMES WARBURTON,

Colonial Secretary.

COUNCIL OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. John McInnes of St. Peter's Bay, to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for St. Peter's Bay.

Mr. William McEwen, of Township No. 40, North side of St. Peter's Bay, and Mr. William P. Kelly, of Township No. 39, to be Land Waiters and Preventive Officers, in the terms of the "Act for the better prevention of Smuggling."

Richard Hudson, Esq., a Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts for Tryon, in the place of Robert Muirhead, Esq., resigned.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1851.

The Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, have been pleased to appoint William Sanderson, William McKay, Finley McNeill and Lemuel Owen, Esquires, Commissioners for King's County, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the "Act to consolidate and amend the Law now in force for the relief of Insolvent Debtors."

DANIEL HODGSON, Prothonotary.

A Mr. CAMPBELL, of Lot 16, an old native inhabitant, 72 years of age, while feeding a Threshing Machine, on the 6th inst., his arm came in contact with the machinery, and was crushed to pieces up to the elbow. On the same evening it was amputated at the elbow by Drs. Crawford and Bell—and we are glad to hear the patient is doing well.—*Isl.*

Mr. Candall acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt, through the Post Office, from an unknown individual of a donation of Six Pounds, to be applied in the purchase of Books for the library of the Episcopal Sunday School in this Town.

Passengers.

In the Steamer *Rose*, from Pictou, on Wednesday, October 8.—Rev. Mr. H. Pope, Mrs. Heard, Miss Kennedy, Mr. W. McEwen, T. Marshall, Esq., Mr. John McDonald, L. W. Brackett, Esq.—11 in the Steerage.

In the Steamer *Rose*, from Pictou, on Saturday, October 11.—Mrs. Bayfield and Miss Bayfield, Major Norton, Captain Brown, Rev. Mr. Manroe; and 1 in the Steerage.

Married.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. James Wisener, of Cherry Valley, Lot 50, to Miss Margaret Beer, of the same place.

On the 25th ult. by Alexander Leslie, Esq., J. P. Mr. John Munn, of Lot 47, to Isabella, 7th daughter of the late Mr. James Macdonald, Kingsborough.

Died.

At Wheatley River, Rustico, on Sunday, 12th October, MALCOLM MAC MULLEN, an old and respectable inhabitant—aged 87.

At Cape Traverse, on Saturday last, Thomas Gardiner, aged 22 years, son of Mr. Bowdoin Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner lost two other children, one aged 8, and the other 12 years.

At Savage Harbour, on the 14th ult. Elisha Coffin, Esquire, at the advanced age of 91 years. The deceased was the oldest Magistrate in King's County, was for many years a member of the House of Assembly, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

At Elliot River, on Saturday the 11th inst. Mary Stukely, wife of Mr. Jeremiah James, aged 80 years, deeply regretted.