enacted; and even if they should do so, it would be found that the expense of having the value of the ground appraised, would exceed what it might now be obtained for. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that he hoped the explanations which he had given, and the discussion which had taken place, would be fairly laid before the people, that they might see what the Government had it in their power to do, and what they had it not in their power to do, with respect to the Fishery Reserves; and, thereby, be guarded against forming expectations concerning them which could never be realized. He, for one, was quite satisfied to take the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, as they had given it, and to abide by it. It was a mistake to think that they could take a part of it, and not the whole.

Hon. Mr. Warburton.—He had studied the opinions of the Crown Law Officers; and, although he was most anxious to make those Reserves as beneficial to the people, as they could possibly be made; and sincerely desired to see them extended to the very utmost limits that a fair interpretation of the clause in the Grants by which they were made, would allow of their being carried; he could see nothing in those opinions—not even in that part of them which, with respect to the people, put the most unfavourable and restrictive construction upon Reservations that law could shew them to bear—by which it would not be wise and proper to abide. We could not be allowed to choose and pick out what we thought most favourable to our intrests in those opinions, and, at the same time, be permitted to reject, and refuse to be bound by what they contained that we conceived would militate against us. If, for such a purpose as that for which the ground in question was required, the Government could take a portion of the Reserves in which the right to the soil had not been reserved to the Crown, without being obliged to pay for it, he would be well pleased that they could do so; but, believing that they could not, he, for one, was willing that they should pay for it. Suppose the Government were to take forcible possession of the ground, would not Mr. Macdonald commence an action against them in the Supreme Court? Certainly he would: and it was also, he thought, quite as certain that, if be did, he would gain it, Suppose then that an appeal from the decision of the Court here were to be made by the Government to Her Majesty's Privy Council, to whom would the question there he referred for final decision? To the Crown Law officers; And, was it not all but a certainty that their opinion would be perfectly in accordance with what had formerly been given on the question, by these authorities? Honorable members who had opposed the purchase of the ground, from Mr. Macdonald, through a persuasion that the Government had a right to take possession of it, for the purpose for which they wanted it, without being bound to allow any consideration for it, would, he hoped, on more mature reflection, see the propriety of purchasing it for a reasonable sum.

Mr. Montgomery. He thought the subject under discussion involved two questions: First, what was the value of the ground required by the Governmet? and secondly, would the Government be justified in an attempt to take it without affording the prorietor a remuneration for it? He would say, that if the right to the soil of the Reserve, in this case, were in the Crown, and the Reserve were, at the same time, uncultivated, the Government would have a right to take the site wanted, without allowing any remuneration to the Proprietor for it. But, whether the right to the soil were, in such a case, in the Crown or in the Proprietor, he would say that, if the ground wanted by the Government were a part of any man's farm, even although a part of a Reserve, they would have no right to deprive that man of it without allowing him a reasonable compensation. All the circumstances of the case considered, he was, therefore, of opinion that Mr. Macdonald would be entitled to remuneration; but he also thought that the amount he asked was too much, and that, if he were offered a much less sum, he would take it.

Mr. Laird. Mr. Macdonald had offered to sell what he had no power to sell. The whole Island was a Reserve, and he (Mr. Macdonald) did not know but the whole of it might be required for the purpose of carrying on fisheries. Besides, even granting that he had a right to sell the land, which, however, he (Mr. Laird) was persuaded he had not—he was asking ten times as much for it as it was worth. If he were as liberal as he might be in such a case he would say, "I can't sell the land; it is all a fishery reserve; and I know not how soon it may be wanted by fishermen; but I will cheerfully yield up possession, to the Government, of what little they require for the erection of a Light House, without seeking any remuneration for it."

Mr. Wightman did not think that, in such a case, Mr. Laird himself would act in that spirit of liberality which he would recommend to Mr. Macdonald. The hon. Mr. Coles had given a very fair and impartial explanation of both sides of the question; and he (Mr. W.) thought the course recommended by him was that which the House ought to pursue. Were they to adopt that recommended by those hon. members who opposed the purchase of the ground, an action would certainly be instituted against the Government; and, as certainly, they would be overthrown in the Court. Too much time had been spent in the discussion already. All that remained to be determined, he thought, was what sum should be given for the ground; and the sooner they came to that question the better.

Hon. the Speaker.—Nothing that had been advanced was, in his opinion, of sufficient weight to justify an attempt, on the part of the Government, to take possession of the ground in question without allowing Mr. Macdonald a proper remuneration for it. If they made the attempt, they would be led into a law-suit; and would certainly lose it. The Government had sent down Commissioners to decide on a site for a Light House; they had also, he understood, entered into an agreement with a contractor for the erection of it, who was waiting to commence his operations; and all that had been done had been done with the consent of the House. The course recommended by some hon. members would, if adopted, lead the House into the assumption of a right where they had no right. A thousand precedents could be adduced against it. The House, in such a case, ought not to act so as to embarass the Government. Ths Government having entered into a Contract for the erection of a Light House; and both parties—the Government and the Contractor—being bound, to the performance of their agreement, under a penalty, the Contractor, if not allowed to proceed with his Contract, would commence an action against the Government for default; and would obtain a verdict for damages against them. All that remained to be done by the House, in the business, was to enable the Government to pay a reasonable price for the ground. It would then be the duty of the Government to see that they get as good a title to the ground, from Mr. Macdodald, as a private man, in such circumstances, could give.

Mr. Davies. It appeared to him that the case was this: There are two descriptions of Reserves—one in which the Reserves are at the disposal of the Crown; another in which the Reserves are open to all Her Majesty's subjects to enter thereon whenever they may please, for the purpose of posecuting the fisheries. The ground in question was a portion of such a Reserve as the last, and he maintained that the Government, in taking possession of it for a site whereon to erect a Light-House, would be taking possession of it for the express purpose for which it had been reserved. The Light-Houre was to be erected for the benefit of the fishermen—although it was very true that it would be for the benefit of the shipping and the mercantile interests generally also—and they, the fishermen had already been taxed for that Light. The people in the neighbourhood of Panmure Island were largely engaged in the fishery business, and a Light which was to sevre as a guide to to their vessels against danger, was surely an auxiliary in the business, and a most necessary one too. The erection of a Light-House on the Fishery Reserve in question would, therefore, in his opinion, be as much a preparation for the carrying on of a fishery there, as the erecting of "stages and other necessary *buildings*"; and its being taken possession of, for the purpose, by the Government, would be as much an entering upon it by the people, as if a few of them, forming a fishing company, were so to enter upon it; for the Government—a body of men chosen and appointed by the people, as the Government of this Colony was, to manage their affair, and account to them for that management—could not properly be regarded as any thing but the responsible agents of the people; and, in that light, they might, with strict propriety, be called the people. Fully impressed with the correctness of this view of the question, he would conscientiously adhere to it; and, before the Committee rose, he would submit such a Resolution, as would, if carried, be the means of having its legality and propriety fully tested in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. Longworth.—He could not understand how the Hon. Mr. Lord and those other hon. members who coincided in opinion with him, concerning the question in discussion, arrived at the conclusion that a proprietor had no right to sell a portion of a Reserve of which the fee-simple was vested in him. Of all such Reserves as that in question, the right to the soil is in the proprietor; the people it is quite true, had a right, when they pleased to exercise it, to enter upon it for fishing purposes, but, in no case, could they have any right to the soil. The only right the people had was similar to that enjoyed by fishermen in England, and in Ireland, who were at liberty to spread and dry their nets upon the coasts, to a certain extent from high-water mark; but nothing more. He would defy this Government, or any other Government, to take possession, at their own will, of any part of a Reserve such as that of Panmure Island· All that the Government could do, in the present instance, was to make the best bargain possible with Mr. Macdonald. It was a simple matter if buying and selling between two parties; and, of the party wishing to buy would not give what the other party persisted in demanding, there could be no bargain concluded. The only other way, at all events, would be to pass an Act for the appraisement of the ground. When all was considered, however, he thought the sum asked by Mr. Macdonald was not too much; and, if it could not be obtained for less, it would be well to give it

*Note.*—The discussion, after having been prolonged for about three hours, was still further protracted for a short time; when a motion made by Mr. Fraser had the effect of bringing it to a termination.

Mr. Fraser. The question to be determined has now been debated for about three hours; and not one Resolution has as yet been submitted. I know as mnch about the general question of the Reserves as most honourable members; but so much has already been said on the subject, to night, that I will not now trouble the Committee by a statement of any of my own views relative to it. I will merely move a Resolution which I have prepared with a view to the determination of the present question. Mr. Fraser. then read his motion as follows:—

*Resolved*—As the opinion of this Committee that it is expedient that when the House shall be in Committee of supply the sum of £20 be granted to Mr. Archibald Macdonald for the purchase of his right to One Acre of Land, as marked and laid out on Panmure Island, for the purpose of erecting a Light House thereon, together, with a right of way thereto, as specified and set forth in a written Document now before this House; and further that the said Archibald Macdonald will clear the said Land sufficiently for erecting the said Light House thereon.

Mr. Davies, with a view to such a legal decision of the question of right as he had previously stated he wished to see effected, moved in amendment,

*Resolved*—That, whereas the site chosen on Panmure Island by the Commissioners appointed to select the most proper place for the erection of a Light House for Georgetown, is on the Fishery Reserve, this House is of opinion the control and right of such Reserves, are in the keeping of the Government, and as such, no private person has a right to make any claim or demand for the occupation of such Lands for fishery purposes, towards which they consider the said Light House essential.

Amendments, and amendments of amendments were moved and decided by divisions in the Committee; and when the House resumed—

Mr. Yeo reported that the Committe had come to a Resolution which he was directed to submit to the House. The Resolution was then read at the Clerk's Table, and is as follows:—

*Resolved*—That it is expedient when the House is in Committee of supply, that the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted to Mr. Archibald Macdonald for the purchase of his right to one Acre of Land as marked and laid out on Panmure Island, for the purpose of erecting a Light House thereon, together with a right of way thereto, as specified and set forth in a written document now before this House; and further that the said Archibald Macdonald will clear the said land sufficiently for erecting the said Light House, thereon.

And the said Resolution being again read—Mr. Davies moved to amend the same by leaving out all after the word "that," and substituting the following—

"As the site on Panmure Island, chosen by the Commissioners appointed to select the most proper place for the erection of a Light House for Georgetown, is on the Fishery Reserves, this House is of opinion that the control and right of such Reserves are in the keeping of the Government, and as such no private person has a right to make any claim or demand for the occupation of such lands, for fishing purposes, towards which they consider the said Light House essential."

Mr. Fraser moved to amend the said motion of amendment, by inserting after the word "Reserves" in the fourth line, the following words, "the fee simple of which is the Grantee."

And the motion being seconded and the question put thereon—

The House divided.

*Yeas*—Messrs. Fraser, Yeo, Montgomery, Laird, Wightman, Longworth, and tne Honbls. Mr. Coles, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Lord, and the Colonial Secretary—11.

*Nays*—Messrs. Davies, Mooney, McNeill—3.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Coles then moved further to amend the said motion of amendment by inserting after the word "Grantee," the words "*and nat in the Crown*"

And the motion being seconded, and the question put therein; the House again divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last precedink division.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The question being then put on the first motion of amendment, as amended, it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said reported Resolution, the House again divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the former divisions.

So it was carried in the affiarmative and *Resolved*, accordingly.

R. B. Irving, Reporter

## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

House of Assembly, Tuesday, March 1, 1853.

GARRISON DUTY.

*Resolved*—That it be recommended to the House to request the Legislative Council to appoint a Committee to join with a Committee from the House of Assembly, for the purpose of preparing an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, setting forth the impracticability of substituting the Militia for the regular troops to perform garrison duty in this Colony, as well as shewing why the Colony is not prepared to assume the burthen of providing for this service, as suggested by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in his Despatch of the 29th January; and praying Her Majesty—that she will cause a Detachment of the regular force to be continued in the Garrison of this Island as usual.

Committee appointed—Honbls. Mr. Coles, Mr. Pope, Mr. Whelan, and Mr. Lord, Messrs. Longworth and Wightman.

*Resolved*—That a Message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council requesting their concurrence; and that the Hon. Mr. Coles do deliver the same.

Wednesday, March 2.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE BILL.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise."

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved that the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of adding a Clause requiring the Registration of Electors. The House divided on the question:—

*Yeas*—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Macaulay, Montgomery, Yeo, Wightman—5.

*Nays*—Honbls. Mr. Coles, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Lord, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Whelan, Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Messrs. Campion, M'Neill, Fraser, Davies, Clark, Mooney, and Laird—14.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Macaulay then moved that the following Clause be added to the Bill, to form part thereof, by way of a Rider.

"Be it further enacted, that immediately after this Act shall go into operation, no legislator shall fill the office of Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, or Queen's Printer, or Registrar of Deeds, or Collector of Impost and Excise, or Collector of any part of the Public Revenue of the Colony of Prince Edward Island."

And the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon, the House again divided:

*Yeas*—Mr. Macaulay, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Yeo, and Mr. Montgomery—4.

*Nays*—Honbls. Mr. Coles, Col. Treasurer, Col. Secretary, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Lord, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Thornton, and Messrs. Laird, Wightman, Clark, Campion, Mooney, Macneill, Fraser, and Davies,—15.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put that the Bill do pass, the House again divided. Division as above, reading *Nays* for *Yeas*, and *Yeas* for *Nays*.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and *Resolved*, accordingly.

☞ The short but important debate which took place on Mr. Macaulay's "Rider" will be prepared for the next issue of *Haszard's Gazette*, or either of the other papers which will be published before it.

Monday March 7th, 1853.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT FYFE'S FERRY.

Hon. Mr. Coles, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the House last Session, to report concerning the expedience of erecting a Bridge over the river at Fyfe's Ferry, submitted the following Report:

"Your Committee appointed last Session to procure information relative to the erection of a Bridge over Fyfe's Ferry, New London, and to report thereon this Session, have to report that they are of opinion, after inspecting the proposed site, that the erection of a Bridge over the river of the said Ferry would be of great benefit to the Inhabitants of the Western part of Queen's County as well as to those of a large portion of Prince County, and would answer the purpose of a Wharf.

Your Committee have procured two Plans and estimates for the erection of this Bridge, which they herewith submit; and, as the Inhabitants of that part of the country have subscribed liberally, and the Agent of Mr. Cunard has promised Timber for the erecting of the same free of any charge, your Committee are of opinion that the sum of Five Hundred Pounds (£500), in addition to the subscriptions would be sufficient to build the Bridge.

As the amount of Road moneys usually allotted to the District in which Fyfe's Ferry is situated would not enable the Members to undertake so large an expenditure, which would benefit several other Districts, as well as their own; and, as the undertaking was recommended by the Legislature of 1842; your Committee would respectfully suggest that, in their opinion, a Special Grant of Four Hundred Pounds (£400) should be given in two instalments, namely Two Hundred Pounds (£200) this Session, and the other Two Hundred Pounds (£200) when the Bridge shall be completed.

Your Committee would recommend the Bridge to be built in accordance with the Suspension Plan; all of which is respectfully submitted."

George Coles,
Alexander Laird,
Donald Montgomery.

Memorandum.—Expense of erecting Suspension Bridge over Channel, with Blocks and Bridges at each end, £800 0 0

Expense of Blocks and Bridges across the whole river £650 0 0

The recommendation contained in the foregoing Report was ordered to be submitted to the House when in Committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges.

LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Of this Bill—*the* Bill of the Session—which originated with, and was brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Coles, the leader of the Government, the clauses which remained to be considered, were, this day, gone through by the House in Committee; and it would have been reported *agreed to*, and been ordered to be engrossed; but, in order that a *Schedule of Fees* might be added to it, to secure the *certain* economical working of the measure, *progress* only was reported; and intsructions were given, to the Law Clerk, to prepare a Schedule, in accordance with those clauses of the Bill which regulate the Fees to be paid under it. No opposition whatever, was, at any stage, made to the general principles of the Bill; but much, and even *angry* discussion, arose on that clause which provides remuneration for the services of the *Public Lands Commissioner*, to be appointed under it; some hon. members being very apprehensive that a very extravagant allowance would be made for them. It was finally ordered, however, that he should not at any time be allowed to receive more than £300 a year; and that, at all times, the amount of his perquisites should be regulated, on a very moderate scale, by the amount of his official labours. This Commissioner is not to be allowed to hold any Government appointment besides his Commissionership.—A very full exposition of the principles and object of the Bill will be found in the Speech by which it was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Coles, as given in our present number; and to which we, therefore, for the present, beg to refer our readers for further information concerning the measure.

The Hon. Mr. Pope's *Bill to lessen the amount of Expenses incurred by Proceedings for the Recovery of Arrears of Land Assessment*, was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House, and agreed to therein, without any opposition to its principles or any of its details. It would have been reported *agreed to*, but, as it was thought it would be better, as in the above instance, that a Schedule of *all* Fees to be paid under it, should be annexed, *progress* only was reported; and the Law Clerk was accordingly instructed to prepare a Schedule of Fees, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill.

A rather long and warm discussion arose out of a comparison instituted between the practice of the present Attorney General, and that of his predecessor in Office, the present Chief Justice—both under the same Act, the Land Assessment Act of 1848. The Reporter expects to be able to give in a Report of the discussion for our next paper.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## Wednesday, March 9, 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.*

The English and Colonial Mails arrived this morning, at 2 o'clock. We have noticed the principal items of News below.

The Steamer Queen Victoria was wrecked at Howth, in a snow storm, and over one hundred lives lost.

Mails from Australia are due in England—April 1, and May 30.

The English Parliament met on Tuesday and discussed a programme of business.

A Convention between Great Britian and Chili had been ratified.

A new commercial treaty between Austria and Russia is officially announced.

The Greek succession had been ratified in London.

The Montenegro affair will probably be settled by negociation. Omah Pacha had offered good terms to the insurgents if they will surrender.

The Sardinian Ministry had been called hastily together to consider the state of Lombardy.

Pegu had been formally annexed to the British possessions. If the Burmese will not give it up peaceably, the British threaten to take Ava and dethrone the monarch.

One hundred and twenty rebels had been hanged in China.

The most important news is the account of an insurrection at Milan, on the 6th and 8th of February. The Austrians say that the revolt was quelled with five persons being killed. The Patriots say 300 were killed.

The Patriots attacked the barracks and it is said massacred the garrison. The people rose in three parts of the city at the same time.

A telegraphic despatch from Bellinzona on the evening of the 8th states that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was feared that fighting had again commenced. Proclamations from Mazzini and Kossuth were posted about.

The Emperor of France, accompanied by his Empress, opened the Legislative Chambers on the 14th instant, and his speech upon the occasion was couched in terms of the most pacific character.

Mazzini had gone to Switzerland to watch events. Kossuth's proclamation, which appears in the London Times, is addressed to the Hungarian nation.

Many arrests proceeded the revolt.

Risings are looked for elsewhere.

Austria and France are sending troops to Lombardy and Rome.

HALIFAX, MARCH 2, 1853.

The Railway Debate was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, in the Assembly, and a most lame and impotent conclusion it was. A Resolution for constructing the Trunk Line was caried by a four-fifths vote of the House, and another for the Branches East to Pictou and West to Victoria Beach by a majority of 2.

The Resolution, moved by Mr. Howe, was carried in Committee by the casting Vote of the Chairman, and subsequently lost on being brought up, by a majority of 2:

Mr. Johnston's Resolution affirming the principle that our Railways should be constructed by Companies shared the same fate—lost by a majority of two.

Thus the case stands—Administration and Opposition both check-mated, and the Railway question at a dead lock.—*Novascotian.*

Bark Rapid, from Georgetown, P. E. I., put into Cork, 20th ult. for orders, with loss of foremast maintop-gallant mast, &c,

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor:—

Sir,—As an attached member of the Church, and fully sensible of her paramount claims upon the love and veneration of the faithful, I cannot but regret that the imperfections which have gathered around her with the growth of centuries, should still be permitted to injure the symmetry of her fair exterior.

In all essential points, the Church of England is undoubtedly free from error, but in matters of ritual observance, and in discipline, much remains, that requires the skilful and renovating hand of the reformer.

The selections from the word of God, for public reading, for instance, are certainly not, in all cases, the best adapted for edification, and, strange to say, the apocryphal books, which were disowned by the ancient Jewish Church, are yet allowed a place in her authorized calendar whilst the book of Revelations, to the reading of which a special blessing belongs, is almost entirely omitted. The redundancies likewise occasioned by throwing three services into one, and which cause the frequent and wearisome repetition of creeds and Paternosters, and prayers for the Sovereign, are justly and generally complained of. Now these are matters which certainly demand a remedy, and, were synodical action again restored to the church, we should naturally expect that they would receive, as they merit, its earliest attention. But no! such attempts at revision and improvement, though sanctioned in the preface to the Prayer Book, are expressly prohibited by Mr. Gladstone's Bill, whilst the extension of episcopal power, the subordinacy of the laity, are the objects mainly intended. What would avail the deliberations of an assembled synod, if its just, and judicious decisions, painfully arrived at, were unscrupulously to be set aside by the veto of a single Bishop, and that Bishop probably, or at all events possibly, a Tractarian. Or what would avail the appeal to an Archbishop, if that Archbishop were imbued with the same pestilent heresy? And what security have we, in these days, that such may not be the Church's unhappy condition? There is but one infallible standard, one-touch stone of truth—the word of God—and to that word, and to the articles of our Church, derived therefrom, all, whether high or low, plain presbyter, or lawn-sleeved prelate, should appeal, and all humbly, and unhesitatingly bow to its decision. If, indeed, peace and unanimity reigned within our Church—if "Evangelical truth," were of more account with us, than the subordinate advantage of "apostolic order," an advantage to which we are by no means insensible—if pure christian teaching characterized the pulpit ministrations of our curates, instead of a reserved exhibition of gospel grace, and humility—and love, and self denying zeal, the rule of our state-appointed bishops, the privilege which the right hon. gentleman would concede to us, of meeting in convocation, aided by the calm and judicious advice of a pious laity, might prove an incalculable benefit. But, in the Church's present position, when the elements of internal discord, and hankerings after popery, and thereby disguised lustings after priestly domination, are all mingling together, and threaten our hitherto peaceful atmosphere with a tempest of heresy and wrath, the placing of such power in our hands, would be productive only of the most serious evil, and probably lead to a disruption in the Church, painful to contemplate.

Mentor.

### Summary of Government Advertisements.

Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until the 16th March, for the following articles for Point Prim Light House.

180 Gallons best new Pale Seal Oil, 2 doz. Boxes Lucifer Matches, 1 lb. Whiting, 28 lbs. Soap, 6 Brooms, 2 Baskets, 2 Buckets, 12 lbs. Soda, 6 yards Osnaburg, 8 yards fine Cotton, 12 yards Unbleached Cotton, ½ lb. Candlewick, 56 lbs. Black Oakum, 20 lbs. White do., 3 Chaldrons Sydney Coal.

Mr. Robert Wells, appointed a Branch Pilot for the Harbour of Cascumpec, in the room of James Wells, deceased.

An Inquest was commenced before the Coroner of this County, on the 19th ult., and continued, by adjournments, on the 22d and 25th, on the body of Mary Mills, wife of Stephen Mills, a farm-servant of the Messrs. Johnson, at Newstead. For some time previous to the death of the deceased, Mills and his wife had not lived on the most amicable terms—so far from it, that she had applied to a neighbouring Justice of the Peace for protection. The facts of her being in her ordinary health—which, however, at the best was but very indifferent—at half-past eight on the evening of the 18th, and being dead at eleven o'clock at night, called for an investigation before the Coroner. On examining the body, no marks of violence were found thereon; but upon the *post mortem* examination, made by Drs. Hobkirk and Day, they were of opinion, after a most patient and searching investigation, that the deceased came to her death from the effects of some powerful irritant, taken by herself, or administered by some other person,—but what that irritant was, they had failed to detect; whereupon the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the Medical opinion.—The Coroner has bound Stephen Mills, the husband, for his appearance at the next Trinity Term, to answer to any charge that may be exhibited against him. Mills and his wife lived alone, in a Cottage, near the residence of his employers; he immediately ran to the Messrs. Johnson, to acquaint them of the circumstance of his wife's decease.

### Married,

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 8th March, by the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, of St. James's Presbyterian Church, Mr. John McKinlay, to Miss Catherine MacKinnon, both of North River.


### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE, Out House and premises, situate in Cumberland Street, near the residence of Dr. Jenkins. Enquire of James Curtis on the premises, or of

March 9. F. W. HALES.

### BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Saint James's Church, will hold a Bazaar, about the 1st July, of which due notice will be given.

March 8th, 1853.

### LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, on the Premises, unless previously disposed of by private Contract, on Tuesday the 15th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, the MILL and LAND attached, at Cove Head, belonging to Messrs. JOHN and WILLIAM AULD, and formerly advertised for sale. For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Messrs. John and William Auld, the owners, or to the Subscriber, at his Office in Charlottetown.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Also.—At the SAME TIME and PLACE, *Sixty Acres* LEASEHOLD LAND, and the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mr. John Auld

Charlottetown, Jan. 26th, 1853.

### NOTICE TO HEIRS.

THE deceased, Mary Seton, some time residing in Renton, thereafter at West Bridgend, of Dumbarton, by her disposition and settlement, dated 8th April 1840, left to each of James Miller, and George Miller, her nephews, then abroad, children of the deceased, Agnes Seton, spouse of the deceased Hugh Miller, in America, the sum of Eighty Pounds, and to the children of the deceased Margaret Miller, also abroad, Niece of her the said Mary Seton, equally amougst them, Ninety Pounds, all sterling. And on the event of the death of the said James Miller and George Miller, that the said sums should be paid to the Heirs of their bodies.

No accounts have been heard of James Miller or George Miller for upwards of thirty years past, and when they were last heard of they were resident at Miramichi. The said James Miller and George Miller or the Heirs of their bodies, and children of the said Margaret Miller, are requested to substantiate their claims to the said Legacies, and lodge the same with John Paterson, Writer, in Dumbarton, the Agent for Mary Seton's Trustees, within *Six Months* from the date of this publication, with certification to them that if they fail to do so that the said Trustees will then have power to divide the said Legacies amougst the other Legatees, mentioned in Miss Seton's settlement and in terms thereof.

Dumbarton, January 21, 1853.

### FARM TO SELL OR LET,

CONTAINING about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, together with a large House, and suitable out-buildings. It is held under lease for 999 years, at 1s per acre. This farm, the property of Thomas Henderson, sen., is well known by the *Croglin Farm*, and needs no further description. For particulars, enquire at the adjoining property.

ISAAC HENDERSON.

March 5, 1853. Iilytfn14

### Auxiliary Bible Society.

THE Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the *Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society* will be held at the Temperance Hall, Prince Street, on the evening of Monday, the 14th. instant. Chair to be taken at 7 o'Clock precisely.

Wm. CUNDALL, Secy.

March, 7th, 1853.

### Winter Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for transmission to the neighbouring Provinces, Newfoundland, and the United States, during the ensuing Winter, will be made up every THURSDAY at noon, commencing on Thursday, the 16th December; and the Mails for England will be made up on that day and on the days following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, January | 27. | Thursday, March | 25. |
| Thursday, February | 10. | Thursday, April | 7. |
| Thursday, February | 24. | Thursday, April | 21. |
| Thursday, March | 11. | | |

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

Letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and India, via the Cape of Good Hope, will require to be forwarded on the 18th January and 11th March.

General Post Office, Nov. 29, 1852.