ENGLAND.

'Gentlemen,' said Lord Palmerston at the Royal Agricultural dinner, 'I have heard a definition of dirt. I have heard it said, dirt is noth ng but a thing in the wrong place. (Hear, and laughter.) Now, the dirt of our towns presisely corresponds with that definition. (Hear.) The dirt of our towns ought to be upon our fields, and if there could be such a reciprocal community of interest between the country and the towns—that the country should purify the towns, and the towns should fertilize the contry—(laughter)—I am much disposed to think, the British farmer would care less than he does, though he still might care something, about Peruvian guano.'

The London Times has an article, urging the withdrawal of the grants to the Cunard and Collins lines of Steamships, throwing open the championship of the Atlantic to free competition.

The Standard states, that M. de Persigny, the confidential adviser of Louis Napoleon, has arrived in London, in order to discuss with our Government, various topics of political and commercial interest affecting Great Britain and France.

Hanover.—The Hanoverian Government has just published an order forbidding all meeting all meetings of Anabaptists, and threatening with imprisonment any foreign missionary of that sect who shall attempt to preach in the Hanoverian territory.

General Godwin has sent in a requisition for 12,000 men, in addition to the 6,000 or 8,000 now under him, wherewith to renew the war, and they had been directed to prepare themselves. The Governor General was proceeding at last advices, to visit Burmah himself.

The rendezvous for the Burmese is Prome, at which place, or in its immediate neighbourhood, 50,000 men are said to be assembled. It is reported, that Bandaloo's son has placed himself at the head of 50,000 men, and sworn to drive the Fnglish into the sea. There is some intention of placing Colonel Reginold or Colonel Coote in command of Her Majesty's 18th and the 40th Native Infantry, and sending this little force to destroy Berling, a large stockade pagoda in the vicinity of Martaban.

IRELAND.

Mr. Delmege, the Magistrate accused of ordering the military to fire upon the mob at Six Mile Bridge, has, with the eight soldiers, committed to jail to take their trial for murder, been admitted to bail by Judge Crampton—Mr. Delmege in his own recognizance of £100, and two sureties of £50 each; the soldiers in their own recognizance of £20, and two sureties of £10 each.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kaffir War.—The mail packet Propontis arrived at Plymouth on Monday. She left the Cape on the 2nd July. The dates from Graham's Town, are to the 26th June, and the intelligence is of a very desperate character. On the 12th June 5 waggons in charge of Captain Windle, and 34 sappers and miners, proceeding from Graham's Town to head quarters, were captured by Kaffirs and Hottentots. Nine sappers and two drivers were killed and seven wounded. The South African Advertiser says, "disorder and danger, as well as actual war, have become general for fifty miles or more on both sides of a border line, some 150 miles in length." General Cathcart has commuted the sentence of death on Cornet Andries Batha, the rebel Hottentot, into transportation for life with hard labour.

Major Hodge, one of her Majesty's Assistant-Commissioners for settling affairs on the frontier, died at Bloom Fontein, Orange River Sovereignty, on the 9th June. He left England 13 months previously, and lost his life through fever, caught by exposure in the rain at a meeting of the chiefs Moshesh's county.

The Zuid Afrikan, of the 31st May, brings news from the Cape two days later than that brought by the Bosphorus. The following are the only items of interest received:

The accounts by Sunday's post state, that another murder has been perpetrated by the rebel Hottentots upon two herds in Manley's Flat, ten miles south of Graham's Town. These men (a Fingoe and a Hottentot) were out in the field with the cattle, when they were attacked and shot by rebels who carried off the cattle.

An attack had been made on Waterkloof, by Colonel Buller, on the 17th inst., at a place called the Horseshoe, where the lamented Colonel Fordyce was killed. The Kaffirs fought bravely. The Colonel destroyed a number of huts, and the enemy gave way before the troops; but the instant the retreat was sounded, they reappeared in thousands, and commenced a desperate attack on the rear guard but were repelled by the good working of the artillery which Colonel Buller had brought with him. One of the rifles was severely, and two mortally wounded.

Terrible Affair at Smyrna.—Letters from Smyrna, of the 26th ult., give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adalia some days before. A furious wolf suddenly appeared in in the midst of the market-place, and bit several persons most severely, but, taking a fright at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall, and got into a large garden where several hundred persons, who had come to the town on account of the silk crop, where sleeping in the open air. Here he wounded one hundred and twenty-eight persons, but being again frightened away by the cries of the people, he got into a sheepfold, where he killed eighty-five sheep and wounded seventy-five. Unfortunately, the Governor had caused the whole population to be disarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without means of defence; but on the following day arms were distributed and the wolf killed. According to the report of the physician of the place, the wounds inflicted by the animal are hideous, but the most horrible circumstance in this disaster, is, that several of the wounded have already died of hydrophobia, so that the whole population is is in the utmost consternation.

CALIFORNIA.

Five years have hardly elapsed since the gold yield in California became a fixed fact, and within that short period of time, between a hundred and ninety and two hundred millions worth of gold dust has been added to the wealth of the world.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS AND SIERRA NEVADA.

$1,500,000 in Gold Dust.

By the steamship *Illinois*, which arrived at New York on 12th inst., from Aspinwall, we have received intelligence from San Francisco up to the 15th ult., one day later than that before received.

The mails by the Illinois are in a sad state. Six or seven bags of newspapers for New York and Boston, and a like number for England, were received in one complete mass of pulp, and utterly worthless, the clerks in the New York post office being unable to make anything of them.

The letters are also in a bad condition, but will be dried and sent to their destination as soon as possible.

The damage was occasioned by the mails being so placed on the Pacific side, that the steam completely saturated them.

The *Sierra Nuvada* has also arrived with the same dates. She brings 160 passengers, and $150,000 in specie.

Hussey, Bond and Hale state, that the supply of money is abundant, and large loans on first class security could be effected at 2 per cent. per month.

The roads crossing the Isthmus are reported to be in excellent order and the season is fast changing.

The health of the Isthmus has improved within the last month, and there have been but few deaths of late.

Flour is $22 per barrel at San Francisco.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Steamer Illinois, arrived at New York on Sunday last, from Aspinwall with 155 passengers, and $1,370,000 in gold.

The Illinois brings the mails of the 15th Aug. The health of the Isthamus had greatly improved during the past month, and the deaths were few.

The British ship Baron Renfrew had been libelled, for landing 99 sacks of Rice from China, without a permit. Her captain had also been arrested, and held to answer.

The mining news from the Marlposa is very favorable. The miners were averaging $25 to $30 per day.

UNITED STATES.

Desertion.—We find the follow in the Ogdensburgh Daily News of Friday last:—

'Eight British soldiers, consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and six men, forming an artillery company, and attached to that branch of the British service stationed at Quebec, appeared here yesterday, stating that they had been ordered to the Fort at Prescott, as a reinforcement; but passed over the river some miles above, before reaching Prescott or reporting themselves to the officer there in charge. They were fine looking young men, and sold and exchanged their uniform, which can be seen in some houses about the town. They circulated a variety of rumours, and 'spun' some queer 'yarns' as to the intention of sending them to Prescott in consequence of anticipated difficulties with the 'Yankees,' growing out of the fishery question; and they said a good many humorous things about this question altogether. They left for parts unknown in the afternoon.'

It is proposed in United States papers, on Steamboat, every bed, safa, and chair a chushion, constructed of India rubber material, and inflated with air, should be attached. The chair cushions should have a strong, well-fixed, elastic strap running across the edge of the under side. The mattress or bed should be in three separate parts, each with a strap attached. Now, in case of fire as in the sinking of the ship, any person taking up either article that might be near, and thrusting his head through the strap, and bringing the cushion under the chin, might safely jump overboard, or sink he could not.

Havana dates to the 29th ult., received at New York, state, that it was thought that the nine persons arrested on the charge of being concerned in the publication of a revolutionary paper, would be garroted on the 1st Sept.

At Alexandria, Louisiana, a terrible conflagration occurred on the 28th ult., which nearly consumed the entire place. A destructive fire also occured at Bayou Sara, where a large amount of property was destryed.

Suspicious Death.—New York, Sept. 3.—The death of Miss Laura Addison, a young and beautiful actress recently from England, was chronicled in the morning papers. As there seemed to be some mystery connected with the affair, her friends insisted on having a *post mortem* examination, but when the Coroner arrived at the house this morning, he was informed, that the body had been interred last evening, against the earnest remonstrance of the sister of the deceased The object of the parties very evidently was to prevent an examination. The body is to be exhumed tomorrow.

Western Pork Crop.—The Vincennes, (Ia.) Gazette says, that the crop of pork next fall, will be very heavy throughout the Wabash Valley. It is now pretty certain, that the corn will yield an immense harvest, and farmers, stimulated by the good prices of last year, seem disposed to produce as much pork as possible.

There were 148 deaths in New Orleans, last week, of which 14 were by cholera, and 11 by yellow fever.

A new violin of Triangular form, and said to be of superior tone, has been invented by a Mr. Boburn, of Savannah.

The Province of New Brunswick contains a population of 193,000. The city and county of St. John contains 38,475. In 1840 the total population of the Province was 154,000—giving as the increase of the last eleven years 39,000.

Railroad Accidents.—Two frightful railroad accidents have just occurred—one on the Michigan Southern line, by the breaking of a car axle, whereby 23 persons were killed. The other was on the New York and Erie line, where a collision took place owing to neglect in giving notice of a detention and five persons were killed—4 mortally wounded, and a number of others slightly injured.

Rumored Recall of Lord Elgin.—The Montreal papers publish a telegraph from Quebec, dated on the afternoon of the 14th, stating that Lord Elgin had been recalled. We give the report without vouching for its authencity.

CANADA.

Canadian Parliament.—The Hon. Mr. Hincks has introduced a resolutions for an address to the Crown on the subject of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and informing Her Majesty, that if the wishes of the Canadian Parliament are not complied with, 'the refusal (of the Home Government) would be viewed as an invasion of the constitutional rights of the Colonists, and would lead to wide and deep-spread dissatisfaction among Her Majesty's subjects."

Mr. Cauchon, M. P. P. for Montmorenci, who may be considered as the organ of the Roman Catholic Clergy. is strongly opposed to the desire to take from the Home Government, all controul over the Clergy Reserves, and rest it entirely in the Provincial Legislature. Besides his speeches in the Assembly, the articles in his paper are strongly in favour of the Church of England.

On Monday last, a highly important discussion took place on the commercial prospects of the Colony. Mr. Merritt moved an address to her Majesty, praying for the imposition of duties on the agricultural, mineral, and forest produce of all nations which continue to impose duties on the like products of Great Britain or Canada. Though some members, who do not appear to realize the exact state at home, were sanguine enough to express a hope of a return to colonial protection, the House generally coincided with Mr. Hincks in deeming the address simply useless. The Inspector General suggested the closing of the Provincial canals to American vessels, as a far more likely method of obtaining reciprocity; and while he forestalled the opposition by acknowledging the dissatisfaction such a policy would excite, and gave no distinct pledge either way, the tenor of his remarks was such as to render it not unlikely that the Cabinet will ultimately resort to that course, as the only coercive measure within their reach. There is little doubt, that the cries of Oswego, Ogdensburg, the other western ports, and the railways would arouse Congress from its indifference; and taken in conjunction with the amicable settlement of the fishery dispute, might lead to the granting of this long-wished for boon. If Congress persisted in refusing reciprocity, the suggestion of the Trade Convention at Quebec might also be acted upon, and differential duties imposed on European produce imported *via* the States.

Frost at the South.—The New York Express of Tuesday afternoon says, that an extraordinary change in the atmosphere had taken place within the previous 48 hours, and that yesterday morning overcoats were in order, and fires were burning in most of the hotels. A severe frost was experienced in Columbia county on Monday night.

The Philadelphia North American records a heavy frost in that vicinity on Sunday night.

Cheap.—The best Porter Apples, are selling in Boston market at 75 cents a barrel. The barrels cost 25 cents, and the expence of bringing them to market is 20 cents more—leaving as the payment for the apples, *thirty cents*.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1852.

The Editor of the *Royal Gazette* has again raised his ridiculous cry of "Obstructiveness," because we have ventured an opinion, that the Island will not for the next half century, be able to spare enough hands from her surplus population, to prosecute the Fishery around her coast, on an extensive scale. As we made this avowal of what is with us a settled conviction, we are not at all unwilling to disclose the grounds, on which that conviction has been founded.

Every individual possessed of capital, seeks to lay that capital out to the best advantage, but in so doing, he considers only his own peculiar benefit, it never forms a part of his calculations, as to how the community will be affected, either mediately or immediately, now, or at a more remote period. Nor is it at all necessary, that he should do so. The maxim of commerce, that each man should attend to his own interest, is productive of the best results; and every man who expends his capital or his labour to a purpose beneficial to himself, generally speaking, benefits the community in which he lives. But as there are many modes, in which the expenditure of capital may be more profitable to individuals than others, so there are correspondent modes, by which that expenditure by those individuals, may be rendered more beneficial to the community than others. A Merchant for example may come into a country, with a large quantity of merchandize which he sells at a reasonable rate, but with the proceeds of which he immediately departs to another place: now, though the buyers are to a certain degree benefitted by his coming, that benefit is ephemeral, and leaves little or no trace behind it, by which it may be recognized. On the contrary, if another with equal capital, pursue the same course, but instead of carrying them away, invest the profits of his trade, in building wharves, warehouses or mansions, or in lending to others, who after paying him a reasonable interest, are enabled to make a profit to themselves, he not only raises a beneficial capital for himself, but adds to the capital of the nation, state or province, of which he may be a resident. Need we ask which is the most valuable man to the community, or which ought most to be encouraged? Now the question of advantage, between the expenditure of capital upon fisheries or upon agriculture, rests upon the same principle—which is most for the benefit of the community at large? When the fisherman is the sole proprietor of his boat, lines and nets, the profits both of capital and labour centre in himself, and if he be prosperous and prudent, he may make not only a living, but accumulate a capital, not we think a very extensive one; for in the first place, his trade or business is precarious, a species of lottery, on the whole a gainful trade, but to make it so, the gains of one year must be carefully hoarded, in order to meet the probable losses of the next or subsequent ones; but how few are thus provident, and how many are there, who trusting to good luck, consume the present gain in increased comfort either of living or apparel, and who, when the unfavourable season arrives, must depend on credit obtained from the merchant, on the pledge of the next year's catch. And this goes on from year to year and season to season: some take advantage of a year's luck, and relieve themselves from the gripe of their creditor, but they are few in comparison, and thus it happens that while those who supply the fisherman get rich, they themselves are always poor. The agriculturist is subject to the same vicissitudes, but with this difference, that if one article of produce fail, another is improved perhaps, and at all events, every acre reclaimed from the forest, is permanent capital laid up for somebody, and is an addition to the common stock. Look to the persons engaged in ship-building in this Island, for the last thirty or forty years. How many of them have increased the general stock of wealth, and to what amount?---Whatever has been made is centered in Charlottetown, where there are a few men who are comparatively rich, whose money has been acquired by supplying ship builders, but have the persons whose time and labour have been expended in the construction of these vessels benefitted themselves in an eqnal ratio? No! Where one has been successful, an hundred have failed, some totally, some partially, all of whom will confess that if the same capital---the same energy---the same determination to get on, had been displayed in agricultural pursuits, they would at this day have been in possession of extensive and highly productive farms. The returns for the cultivation of the soil are slow and gradual, but they are on the whole sure, and all that is wanting to raise P. E. Island to the station she is destined to fill, is to supply that capital to the operations of the agriculturist which will become permanently fixed, yielding a fair but moderate increase, and enabling the holders to bring up a healthy, vigorous and sturdy population, who may continue their labours until not an acre is left that does not yield its due proportion of agricultural wealth. In the mean time let us encourage foreign capital and foreign fishermen, by so doing, we shall find a market for our surplus produce and procure what fish we want, at less cost, and at less risk of capital, than we would be able to do, if we were to spend some thousands in the lottery of fishing. If by admitting the Americans to a participation of the Mackerel fishing, we can induce them to open the towns and harbors on their coast, to our produce, duty free, both will be the gainers, and the foundation will be laid of a commerce, which will be ever increasing, and which, based as far as the Island is concerned, on the produce of its soil, cannot fail of being of the highest benefit. We yield to no one in the Island, in untiring zeal & fervent wishes for the public good, and we have ever shown ourselves friends to every project, that we conscientiously believed had that object in view, nor will our best aid and assistance ever be wanting to promote it, but we choose to exercise our own judgment and to proclaim our own opinion of what will best conduce to the present and ultimate welfare of the Island. We are well aware, that popularity hunters, are ever getting up some particular project by which they hope to gain the vulgar applause, and the prosecution of the fisheries is one of these, and has been one, since we recollect. If the benefits and advantages of an extensive fishery are so obvious, there is no fear but that in due time it will be undertaken, but at present, we reiterate our former opinion, that we have neither capital or men to spare from the more important, because more certain, pursuits of agriculture. We are of the same opinion with Capt. Campbell, whose letter on the subject, we now publish, that these fisheries are a mine of wealth to the inhabitants, and it is a question of policy and self-interest merely, whether we work the mine ourselves with our own capital, or suffer others to do so, on being paid an equivalent or more than an equivalent in free trade, with the United States. It is a qustion of the greatest importance, and merits corresponding attention.

H. M. S. S. "Devastation,"
Charlottetown, Sept. 16, 1852.

Sir;

I have the honor to intimate to your Excellency, that the American fishing vessels, driven from other parts more easily protected, are now flocking in vast numbers to the shores of this Island; no less than 110 having been seen off the North Point, alone, on Tuesday last. As, therefore, it will require the utmost exertion on the part of Her Majesty's cruizers to keep the intruders in check, my hands would be much strengthened in the performance of this very important and interesting duty, if I could leave boats, from time to time, at places along the shore most frequented by the foreign fishermen.

As the season, however, is now far advanced, the Crews of such Boats would require shelter; and I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to authorize me to give Orders for any trifling expense which may be incurred for the housing of the men, to the people providing such accommodation.

From what I have seen, I feel sure that the Mackerel fishing round the shores of this Island might be a mine of wealth to its inhabitants, as well as to those of the other British Provinces; and I trust if we succeed in our efforts, this will yet be found to be the case.

The water close to the shore is now absolutely teeming with mackerel, in the finest condition—and this entirely within three miles of the land; so that by keeping the foreigners at that distance, the shore becomes a vast and valuable preserve for the fishermen to the British Provinces.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient, humble Servt.
COLIN Y. CAMPBELL,
Commander.

His Excellency
Sir Alex. Bannerman, &c., &c.

Government House, P. E. Island,
Sept. 17, 1852.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday's date; the information it contains confirms the statements I have already made to Her Majesty's Government, of the importance of the Fisheries around the shores of this Island. If the vessels belonging to this Colony, and those from the neighboring Provinces shall, as I understand they will, reap an abundant harvest within three miles of the shore, they will be indebted to the perseverance and unceasing vigilance of yourself and the Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships on this Station, entrusted with a delicate and difficult duty. It affords me great satisfaction to have the opportunity of bearing testimony, not only to the effieiency, but to the prudence and discretion with which that duty has been performed.

In regard to your suggestion about affording shelter to your Boats' Crews, in the event of their requiring it, I am most haqpy to authorize you to give Orders for the payment of any expense which may be incurred for their accommodation by the people who may afford them lodging.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. BANNERMAN.

Colin Yorke Campbell Esq.,
Commander of H. M. Steam
Sloop "Devastation."

Malta, August 25, 1852.

Major Symonds, resident of Cephalonia, had died of a *coup de soleil*, and Mr. McDonald, Paymaster of the 30th Regt., had also been carried off suddenly.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

Having read in your last issue, the very able letter and remarks on the subject of the most extraordinary appointment lately held by Paymaster Macdonald—it has struck me as no less singular, that the Members of the Royal Highland Society, have quite overlooked one of the most cogent reasons, why Mr. Macdonald should not hold any appointment in this or any other Militia—which is neither more nor less, than that by Her Majesty's Royal Warrant, Paymasters are positively forbidden to exercise, hold or assume, any military command whatever.

While on this subject, I may take leave to remark, that had the late difference with our neighbours ended as at one time was surmised, and a descent been made in St. Peter's Bay—sending on a little Pic Nic excursion to Charlottetown, a couple of pieces of light Artillery, a rocket gun, and a few Blue Jackets and Marines, we might have had a still more forcible argument, why our once excellent and zealously commanded Militia, should no longer be kept so much in the background as it must have been, to allow of one of the principal appointments being made a plaything of, for the long period of twelve years.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your well wisher,
AN OLD SOLDIER OF SOME SERVICE.
Charlottetown, September 24, 1852.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

Having read in your Gazette of last week, a letter from His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman to the President and Members of the Highland Society, in which my name is mentioned in such a manner as might possibly lead to an erroneous supposition, that I presided at the dinner given to Capt. Sleigh, in the capacity of a Trustee of Mr. Worrell's Estate, I feel that it is due to the other Trustees of that property and to myself to state, that the invitation given to Capt. Sleigh, as well as the remarks made by me as the authorized mouth-piece of that assembly, carefully excluded every term or expression, which could lead to such an interpretation of our presence upon that occasion.

That we repent ourselves over the recollection of, what now appears to have been, an useless expenditure of time and money, is indeed a mortifying truth, and we would willingly forget that it had ever been: but those who have read the invitation given to Capt. Sleigh; and the observations made by me at the dinner will, at once, see that we were in no wise guilty of bestowing upon Capt. Sleigh the place and standing of Proprietor which he so eagerly grasped at, knowing that he had no right to such title.

We only knew and spoke of Capt. Sleigh, as the owner of the Albatross. To that enterprize, and to that alone, was the dinner given; and to the hoped success of that speculation, as pregnant with the most important consequences to this Colony were all our aspirations and demonstrations entirely directed.

When the Merchants and others of Prince Edward Island beheld in the harbour a splendid Steamship, which was proposed to be run continually between Quebec, Charlottetown and New York: they would have exhibited a shameful insensibility to the great advantage of such an established communication, if they had not devised some means of manifesting an interest in its success. They recognised at once the probable benefit to the whole cummunity, and made such a demonstration of their approbation, as was neither inappropriate, or unusual on such an occasion.

When I had the honor to read His Excellency's letter to the Gentlemen at the dinner, I felt, that I was not responsible for its contents; and that it was no fit occasion for me to explain, that His Excellency's application of term "Proprietor," to Capt Sleigh was premature. When Capt. Sleigh after dinner dilated of his broad acres, it was not to be expected, that I should interrupt the enthusiasm of his discourse, by announcing that as yet these acres were meer moonshine.

The Trustees were to be seen daily in the streets and houses of Charlottetown, and those who sought for correct information might, at all times, have obtained from any one of them a certain knowledge that Capt. Sleigh had never placed himself in a position to exercise, the rights of a Proprietor of Mr. Worrell's Estate, eagerly as he desired to obtain possession of those rights.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CHARLES HENSLEY.

A meeting of the friends of the University of King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia, was held yesterday in the Colonial Building, when a "P. E. Island Branch Association of the Alumni of King's College," was formed, the particulars of which shall appear in our next.

The Heron Family.—We were highly pleased last night with Miss Herons impersonation of an Irishman. There were times when in spite of the youthful appearance of the actor, we were led to forget her sex, and were carried away with the easy natural display of those traits which so peculiar belong to the Irish character of low life. The part of "Paddy O' Rafferty," was not *over-acted* which is two often the case when national peculiarities are endeavoured to be represented. Miss Minnie (Miss Fanny Heron) was in many respects inimitably well done, she is a splendid coquette. The acting of Agnes in Hans Maurice, would have told to more effect, had her age been beetter disguised; she looked more the boy of sixteen, than the man of Thirty. With proper instruction she would make an excellent actress.

The "*Low-backed Car*," called forth loud applause, and long and deservedly from all parts of the House, which was a crowded one. There was also a trio, which struck us as evincing good vocal powers, combined with much taste. On the whole, it has been the best thing of the kind that we have witnessed for some time.

The last Royal Gazette contains two Orders in Council, dated Windsor, August 18, 1852, granting Her Majesty's assent to thirteen Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislature.

Passengers.

Departures.—In the Steamer for Pictou on Thursday the 23d inst—Capt. Sleigh, wife and family.

In the Steamer Rose from Pictou on Wednesday, Sept. 23—Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mrs. Foster, Thomas Tinsley, jr., E. H. Braid, Mr. & Mrs. Lightbourne, Wm. Morice, Pierce Gaul, N. Marks, E. Simpson.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on Saturday evening last, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary, Mr. John C. Travers, Printer, to Miss Anne Tamlyn, of Charlottetown.

Died.

Suddenly at Boston, on the 29th August last, Mr. Fade Hayden, aged 22, son of Mr. Alexander Hayden of Hillsborough River.

Launched.

From the Ship Yard of Mr. W. Heard, in Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 14th inst., a Polacca Schooner, of 80 Tons, called the Nugget.

Council Office, 16th Sept. 1852.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Tweedy, a Preventive officer and Landwaiter for Gallow's Point, Township Number Fifty, in the terms of the Act for the better prevention of Smuggling.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

A Court of Vice Admiralty will be held at the Colonial Building on Thursday next the 23d instant, at twelve o'clock noon.

WILLIAM SWABEY, Register.

20th September, 1852.

Council Office, 18 Sept., 1852.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following Members of the House of Assembly, Members of the Committee of the "Royal Agricultural Society" for the current year, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, viz:—

The Hon. Joseph Pope, Allan Fraser, Esq., for Prince County.
Robert Mooney, Benjamin Davies, Esquires, for Queen's Co.
Edward Thornton, Daniel Flynn, Esquires, for King's Co.

His Excellency, in Council, has also been pleased to appoint Murdoch Murray, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Peter's Bay Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, for the current year.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C.E.C.

Secretary's Office, Sept. 20, 1852.

TENDERS will be received up to Saturday the 30th October next, for erecting a Light House, and a House for the Keeper, at Boughton Island, according to a plan and Specification to be seen at this Office.

JAMES WARBURTON, Colonial Secretary.