yet, perfectly harmless. It is clear, however, that if the locality is to be at Kennington, where the government have recently made a large purchase of land with the surplus from the Exhibition, it will be too far west to be generally available or acceptable. Meanwhile, one of our societies has just resolved on sacrificing one-half of its income in a vain attempt to prove that the study of antiquities is a popular study. They will see their error by and by.

Not for many pears has a more worthy award of medals been made, than that of the Royal Society at their anniversary on St. Andrew's Day. One was to that estimable old man, Humboldt, to whom the whole circle of matural knowledge is so largely indebted. Though the veteran is in his eighty-fourtif year, it is a satisfaction to know, that the honor has not come too late. The second was to Professor Stokes of Cambridge, whose researches into the phenomena of light are among the most important of the day; the third to Mr. Joule of Manchester, for his not less important investigations of heat, and other branches of physical science therewith connected; and the fourth to Mr. Husley, a young and able naturalist, who was attached to the expedition that surveyed part of the Augible demonstration, the Society have chosen as foreign members of their angest corroration. tralian seas in the Rattlesnake. Besides this tangible demonstration, the Society have chosen as foreign members of their ancient corporation, Regnault and Brogniart of Paris, Lamont of Munich—of Scottish extraction—and B. Peirce of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The latter is a distinguished astronomer, and the first American who has figured on the foreign list of the Society, since Bowditch. He will not be the last, if the republican sacans continue their scientific labours with as much success as of late years. Apropos of America—Sir Charles Lyell has been engaged to deliver a course of twelve lectures, free, at the Lowell Institute, Boston; and to this fact may be added another equally lectures, free, at the Lowell Institute, Boston; and to this fact may be added another equally gratifying—the King of Prussia has given the cross of the Order of Merit to Colonel Rawlinson, one of our ablest explorers of Babylonian antiquities.

The question about Cleopatra's Needle may

antiquities.

The question about Cleopatra's Needle may now be considered as settled, for the New Crystal Palace Company have got leave to fetch it from Egypt, and erect it in their grounds at Sydenham: and so may that of the clipper-ships, for the vessels built at Aberdeen came from Chima with a cargo of tea, and landed it, too, long before the Yankee Lightningstreak 'sighted' the Eddystone. British skill is not to be beaten so easily as some folk imagine. There is talk of a new line of ocean-steamers to start from Milford Haven: they will not want freight while the Swansea Copper-works endure. Some idea of the trade that already exists may be formed from the Report of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. They have forty-one steamers, comprising 52,000 tons, and 16,000 horse-power, and the sum of their voyages every year is fifty times round the globe! The Company employ, besides, 60,000 tons of sail-ships, and 3000 seamen, in carrying their coals; and they give occupation and subsistence to 100,000 persons and their families: and this,only one company among many.

PRANCE AND ITS EMPEROR NAPOLEON III The Empire has been proclaimed, and a mon-arch of France again mates with sovereigns of Europe—but how long will the companionship endure?

In France, where nothing is stable but insta-In France, where nothing is stable but instability—nothing certain but uncertainty—the proclamation of a new form of government is simply anannouncement that a change is "looming in the distance." The proclamation of Thursday merely ushers the advent of another revolution. We will give Frenchmen a couple of years for enjoyment of their present bauble, and shall be greatly disappointed, if we have not strained credulity by allowing them so long a term for endurance.

The new Empire has, however, been proclaimed. France, by nearly eight millions of votes,

The new Empire has, however, been proclaimed. France, by nearly eight millions of votes, has signified its acquiescence in the wish of an individual, and declared for an absolute ruler, whose patriotism, or ambition, or vanity, is thus gratified to the utmost extent of human aspiration. Napoleon III. has received the homage of his obedient satellites—the good folk of Paris have tossed up their caps amidst the booming of cannon and the cries of "Vive!" Empereur!" until they are deaf and hoarse with the excitement—but what will this do for France, that France might not have done without it!—without the disgrace of violated faith—of oaths trampled upon—and of recollections grievously disparaged by association!

As President of the French Republic, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte might have been the first max in Europe. As time had given weight to his authority, and the moral influence he might have exercised in his grand position had become perceptibly apparent, the most powerful of the sovereigns of the universe would have respected him, and he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral influence he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral influence he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral influence he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral influence he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral influence he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral influence he might have stood alone upon his pedestal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral influence he might have expected to the m

peacessal for the admiration of future ages; but in condescending to step down from the moral dignity of the FIRST FREEMAN of the age to the petty level of a shadowy sovereignty, we can see nothing for him but mortification and annoyance. His every act will be compared with a possible parallel case in which his uncle might have been interested—his every word will be canyased for a meaning totally opposed to his intentions; and the throne to which he has des-cended will be to him a seat of interminable

44 So hard it is to climb ambition's ladder."

"So hard it is to elimb ambition's ladder."

As to the probable result of the act just consumnated in France, so far as the peace of Europe is concerned, we think there is little cause for apprehension. "The Empire," says its master, "is peace." Well, the world requires peace, and wee be to the power that shall first throw the lighted brand of war among nations! The foundations upon which the new government of France rests are so fragile—so entirely dependent upon caprice—so necessarily unsound, that from her hand, unless it be a suicidal act, we cannot look for interruption to the calm that pervades Europe. No; France will not wage war with others, however she may thirst for more bloodshed. While she has a progeny at home to feed upon, the vulture will not leave her nest for doubtful prey and certain disconfiture.

We repeat that we regret Louis Napoleon did not content himself with his high position as President of the Republic; as such, he might have gone down to posterity as Louis Napoleon run catar; as it is, future generations, associating his name with that of his glorious uncle, will look back to him as the man distinguished by the unavisable title of Napoleon run Latyra.

Taking this view of the affair, and considering that the designation by which the ruler of France is to be distinguished from the inglorious mob of sovereigns that surround its territory, is a matter that concerns Frenchmen alone, we really see no ground upon which any foreign power could rest a plea for interference. If it is the will of France to crase from the tablets that record her history, the recollection of every past pludge in favour of liberty—if she prefers

to hug the chains of despotism merely be they are covered with the imperial purple scatters to the winds of heaven the vor idelity she has in her moments of enthu proclaimed—

"Vows false as dicers' caths"-

what is it to us, or to any of her neighbours! It is true, liberty may mourn, honour fall prostrate, and patriotism expire, but France—imperial France—lifts-up its diademed brow, and the blush of her shame is forgotten in the daraling brilliancy of her imaginary future.

Law Looking Ur .- The effect of the faciliti Law Looking Ur.—The effect of the facilities afforded by the new procedure for the recovery of debts and undisputed demands has been to produce a marked increase in the number of writs issued. In the year, 1851 there issued between the 24th of October and the 29th of November from the Queen's Bench 2,163; the Common Pleas, 1,481; the Exchequer, 2,828; total, 6,472. In the present year, since the Procedure Act has been in operation, the numbers issued during the same period have beenthe Queen's Bench, 2,415; the Common Pleas, 1,829; the Exchequer, 3,263; total, 7,537; Showing a total result as follows:—in 1851, 6,472; in 1852, 7,537; increase in 1852, 1,065. Law Times.

Shocking Railroad Accident—Son or Gen.
Pierce Killed.—Boston, January 6.—The 12
1-4 train over Boston and Maine Railroad was
thrown off the track to-day near Andover, owing
to the breaking of a wheel. The train was
going very rapidly, and one or two cars filled
with passengers were thrown down an embankment. Gen. Pierce, lady and son were passengers on their way to Concord. The son of Gen.
Pierce about 10 years of age, was instantly killed. Cars were badly smashed, and several
passengers were severely bruised. Ten or 12
persons were more or less injured—among
whom was Mr. Peek of this city. The down
train which has just arrived brought six or eight
injured passengers. Mrs. Pierce was severely
injured. SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT-SON OF GEN

injured passingers. Mrs. Fierce was severely injured.

Gen. Pierce escaped with slight bruises. Mrs. Pierce was compelled to witness the body of her son crushed before her eyes in agonies most fearful. She attempted to clasp the body of her son in the wreck and was only restrained from sharing the fate of her boy by the presence of mind of the passingers.

from snaring the late of her boy by the presence of mind of the passengers.

Mr. Newell, of Somerville, was severely injured; and a Mr. Bailey, of Lawrence, had his leg broken; three or four others were somewhat bruised and few of the passengers escaped partial

AMERICAN CONSUL AT HALIFAX .-- We are pleased to learn that Major B. Hammatt Norton, U. S. Consul at Pictou, has been directed by a telegraphic despatch from the State Department at Washington, to take charge of the Consulate at Halifax, until the pleasure of the President shall be

DUTY AND GLORY.—A French paper in noticing the death of the Duke of Wellington, states that in the twelve enormous vo lumes filled with his unrivalled dispatches the word glory does not once occur. How strange must this statement sound to Gallic ears! That the hero of Waterloo should never, in recording so many victories, once name that word which seems to a Frenchman to sum up and crown the aspirations of every military man! The fact is strikingly was not glory but duty that possessed the mind of Wellington.

The Cholera was making fearful havoc at the Bahamas. It is said that during the months of July and August, one eighth of the inhabitants perished.

able men that flourished during her reign, owed all of them their advancement to her choice, and with all their enceavors, were never able to obtain an undue ascendency over her.' This last assertion casts some doubt on the truth of the common ly received opinion concerning the vanity of Elizabeth. All the flattery those men could offer her, never succeeded in misleading her judgment, or controlling her sense of the duties of her station.

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.-Professor

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie- In a recent lecture he remarked:

"They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles forther, where they will stop again for unknowe period, and probably for ever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the tock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained; such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

Yellow Fever was raging at St. Thomas,
Turks' Islands, and Barbadoes. In St.
Thomas, every soldier in the garrison had
died.

At Martinique, go less than 1200 soldiers and 27 priests, had fallen victims to
the prevailing pestilence.

Among the many deaths is that of CaptJames Matson, of Her Majesty's Steam,
Frigate Highlyer. Com. Heathcote, of
the Cumberland, has been appointed his
successor.

The following is a statement relative to the Fever at Barbadoes, among the Military and Navy, up to the 11th December.
Officers died, Lieut Orme, R. A. Strickland, 69th, Clalland, do., D. A. C. Gen. Neale, Mrs. Neale, 4 children and Maid Servant.

HASZARD'S GAZETT

Tuesday, January 25, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not: Let all the ends then nim'st at, be thy country's, Thy God's, and Truth's."—Shekupeare.

North American Provinces, under the sovereign pro-tection of Great Britain, is, in our opinion, the only means by which prosperity can be secured to them, and their connexion with Great Britain, be at the same time, perpetuated.

On some other occasion we shall be prepared to

on some other occasion we shall be prepared to enter more fully into this question. In the mean time, we cannot do better than conclude this article with the following pertinent remarks and cogent reasonings of the British North American, in favour of

with the tollowing pertinent remarks and cogent reasonings of the British North American, in favour of the union proposed.

"The condition of the present British Colonies illustrates one part of the Roman Fable of the bundle of sticks,—that which relates to the ease with which they were broken or handled when separated. The condition of what were once British Colonies, the Usited States of America, illustrates the remaining part, the moral of the same fable,—the strength, united, of what, separated, was weak.

A man may be rich, but unless he can centralize his wealth, of what use do his riches avail him.

Prudence and wisdom consist in forethought as to how we may best avail curselves of the advantages we possess in time of danger and difficulty. The difficulties of the British Colonies, more particularly of the British North American Colonies, are sdrely now sufficient to induce a concentration of their forces to act unitedly in resisting them.

The times indicate such a movement.—Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Jamaica, and the other British West Indies, are putting out feelers to try the tone of their sympathies, and interest; they appear to converge—to coalesce.

It is time they should. The overspreading, overpowering Republican influences want a halance of power, or rather something to balance their power:

tion of the British West Indies ceases, and a premium is thus held out if the possession of Slaves. Canada supplies Flour, Pork, Wheat, Lumber, and Copper. Nova Scotia, Fish, Coal and Iron. The West Indies, Sugar and Molasses. These are the chief necessaries of life. Why can they not by the free interchange of their productions, and thus by a more united front, present a better opposition to the now overpowering influences of the United States; and be better able to make a more respectable demand of the mother Country, a mother whose first love of her natural offspring in the West seems to have wonderfully diminished since her parturitions in Eastern climates, which have been wonderfully fruitful.

ful.
The United States seek to absorb us. Whether the United States seek to ansorb-us. Whether they can or will, or not, is the great American ques-tion of the day. They don't care so much to have possession of us as of our productions. Reciprocal trade might ward off this result and keep us inde-pendent of their Government influences."

AUSTRALIA. INFORMATION CONCERNING NEW SOUTH

The subjoined letter has been kindly handed to us, by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, with permission to publish either the whole, or such parts of it only as we may think will prove most interesting to our readers. We have read it all, with much satisit only as we may tank will prove most interesting to our readers. We have read it all, with much eatisfaction. It has evidently been written by a very sensible, observant, sober-minded, and truthful man. It contains not a single word which savours of romance or exaggeration. It is, in the main, a clear and simple statement of facts; and the few reflections with which it is interspersed, are well calculated to prevent any erroneous conceptions on the part of those who read the letter, concerning the state of things to which they refer. The whole is, indeed, well deserving the attention of all amongst our readers who are desirons of obtaining correct information concerning. Anotasila: particularly of such of them as have thoughts of emigrating to that country; for a due consideration of its contents may materially apply them in arriving at a prudent determination concerning their contemplated course.

We publish the letter almost entire. Some peris, strictly private and confidential, we have, of course,

Let all the each then simit as, the big country, Thy Gol's, and Truth's,"—Stakepure.

UNION OF YER BRYENE NORTH AMERICAN.

COLORYSE,—With the Brillish North American, we are persuaded that, if the people of the British North American Provinces done to secure for the same solves a prosperity similar to that enjoyed by the people of the United States, they must took for it, and will find it, only in such a union of their interests as that which has been to largely productive of every arabitish and avantage and social benefit to the latter.

We are glad to find that each a union is now earsetly advocated by some of the most respectable and inflorestial journals in these colonier; and—as we can at think that the people of the complishment of it would bestoy upon them—we are strongly disposed to hope that, before long, their several legislatures, in compliance with public sentiment touching this object, will, with concurrent action, adopt preliminary measures for having their common views, concerning the window and necessity of soch a policy, laid, at the same time, before both the British Forliment.

Even now, were any of their legislatures, although it were only that of the least of them.—Prince Edward Island instelf—to take the initiative, with a view to such concurrent action, we have no doubt the other Chonics would at once gladly repond to the call, and give the project their hearty support; for surely all must perceive, that, long as a these Celonics contains and increasing population of the British North American Colonies would be discoonneased in a consumer, and are convinced that if Great British ir, so far as possible, as in tegral portions of the empire," and are convinced that if Great British is to retain any suprement of the most respectation and the wisdom of treating them, as far as possible, as in tegral portions of the empire, and are convinced that if Great British is no testin and present to concerned to the concerned to the concerned to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contra

stock looking-after here, is done on horseback.
You appear resolved on leaving the Island. I hardly know what advice I should give in respect to this country;—many are disappointed with it; and others do well. I consider it a thuch preferable country to our part of America. In a business or trading way, it requires a long Colonial experience, for a person to work with even a probability of success. The generality of people who are now doing well, are those with began on nothing; or others, who have been made keen by adversity—perhaps by more than one failure in business. There are many sharp dealers to be encountered here. On this other hand, a person who means to live by the labour of his hands, can perhap get a living here as easily as anywhere; but to maintain his place and character, economy, industry, and strict sobriety, are more necessary here than any other place I know of. From my own little experience of the world, and every thing considered, I think if I had again to make a beginning, I would try some of the Western or Pacific States of America—perhaps California or Oregon. The business to be done on that coast, and about the Ishmus, shortly, must be enormous. Our neighbouring Colony of New Zealand will also. I think; econ he a thevine —perhaps California or Oregon. The business to be done on that coast, and about the lathmus, shortly, must be enormous. Our neighbouring Colony of New Zealand will also, I think, soon be a thriving part. Every one desires land—a home. Here there is little unoccupied worth having, without going into our hot northern parts, where the climate is not pleasant to those born nearer the Poles—(it is, however, all healthy as far as is yet occupied), and everything to be learned anew. I would not advise any one to try the gold digging; the work can only be compared to a lottery, in which there are many blanks; a person, to do permanently well, must be very circumspect, persevering, and steady; it has unsettled many here, and ruined some.

I will be glad to hear from you on receipt of this, if you do not come yourself; if you do, we will be happy to see you or yours, and give our best advice, and any assistance we can. Consider well what I have said, m reference to this country; if you come, you will find it to be the truth. If you write, give me any news or information you can regarding our old neighbours.—you meeting some of whom I am glad

if you do not come yourself; if you do, we will be happy to see you or yourse, and give our best advice, and any assistance we can. Consider well what I have said, in reference to this country; if you come, you will find it to be the trath. If you write, give me and any assistance we can. Consider well what I have said, in reference to this country; if you come, you will find it to be the trath. If you write, give he are any news or information you can regarding our old neighbours—you mention some, of whom I am glad to bear—but not all.

Also Yankee Hill—that most delightful spot, on a summer evening, that ever hunana being gazed from. How are the Indians—or what has become of them? Is our old taccher still lightful spot, on a summer evening, that ever hunana being gazed from. How are the Indians—or what has become of them is our old taccher still lightful spot, on a summer evening, that ever hunana being gazed from. How are the Indians—or what has become of them? Is our old taccher still lightful spot, on a summer evening, that ever hunana being gazed from. How are the lightful spot, on a summer evening, that ever hunana being gazed from. How are the Indians—or what has become of them? Is our old taccher still lightful spot, on a summer evening, that ever hunana being gazed from. How are the Indians—or what has been a the summer of the legislature at its approach of the people of this meeting or with you? Do the herrings, mackerel and the progress of the Temperance were the reverse of all other parts of the world, they are found only in our inhand fresh water rivers. The parts of the world, they are found only in our inhand fresh water riverset ten years I was in New South Wales, I never summer.

The weet the reverse of all other parts of the world, they are found only in our inhand fresh water riverset ten years I was in New South Wales, I never summer and one occasionally—which will give you come idea of things in general here. You will not have the progress of the Temperance and propositions of the defenced

Charlottetown, January 22d, 1858.

Ma. G. T. Haskard;
Sir,—I have been applied to as Foreman of the late Grand Jury, by Daniel Brenan, Esq., to contradict the statement made in the presentment, of his having given a certificate for License in either of the cases of Marie Fair or James O'Reilly.

In explanation, I beg to state, that the parties themselves were in most cases our informants, as to the certificate were in most cases our informants, as to the certificate were in most cases our information, and in doing so, found that the certificates have not been regularly filed nor registered, either there or at the Celonial Secretary's Office. It is therefore very probable, that our information may have been incorrect in other cases, besides Mr. Brenan's.

By application at the Trassurer's and Secretary's Offices, since Mr. Brenan's application to me, I find that no certificate is on file for Maria Fair, since Feb. 5th, 1850, when George Dalrymple and John Morris, Esqual, granted the Certificate. Mrs. Fair does not occupy the same precises as prips that Certificate is was given. I also find that James O'Reilly's License

was renewed on a certificate from Dennis Reddin, cation of which involves no betrayal of confidence, we have retained,—the aminbility of the natural feetings which they evince being such as can scarcely, we think, fail to produce in the minds of all who read them, exteem for, and, consequently, confidence in, the writer.

WILLIAMS RIVER, N. S. W.,
16th August, 1882.

My dear ****

WILLIAMS RIVER, N. S. W.,
16th August, 1882.

Your letter of the Sth January last, came to hand,
Your letter of the Sth January last, came to hand, pitted; but others of a private character, the publi-

UNCLE TON'S CARDI; OR, LAFE ANONG THE LOWLY, BY HARRIET BERCHER SPOWE.—Of this work—of which the object, as stated by the authoress, in her preface to it, "is to awaken sympathy and feeling for the African race, as they exist in the United States of America; and to show their wrongs and sorrows, under a system so necessarily cruel and unjust, as to defeat and do away the good effects of all that can be attempted for them, by their best friends under it;"—the success has been unprecedented.

"The public," as the Rev. Mr. Shermen observes concerning it, "have done justice to its thrilling contents, by purchasing and perusing many thousands of copies; and, by the verdict of the people of England and America, it has taken its place as a standard work among the beauties of English literature."

It is indeed a work in perfect unison with the great master-chord of Christianity, "Goon Will, to Max;" and the authoress is doubtless one of those gifted writers, whose mission it is to prepare men's minds for the reception of the glorious light of that better day which is already dawning.

Although many copies of this work were imported, not long ago, there is not now, we believe, a single copy for sale in Charlottetown; and many individuals, wishing to purchase it, have been, and are still, much disappointed in not being able to procure it. In compliance, therefore, with the recommendations of several of our much respected friends, we have determined to publish the whole work, in the literary department of our paper, giving, at the least, one chapter at a time; and also to issue a cheap copy of it, in pamphlet form, as soon as the publication of it shall have been completed in the newspaper. e newspaper.

HOSPITALISM STATES OF ALTENDESS AND HOSPITALISM STATES OF SHIPWREEK; published at the request of JOHN MODE JOHNSTON, one of the sufferers, son of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late a Sergeant, 42d Foot, now of Cumberland Hill, Grand River, Lot 55, King's County, Prince Edward Island.

Island.

We, the undersigned, sufferers by Shipwreck, at Black Point, Cape Negro, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, in the gale of the 15th October last, desire to return our sincere thanks, to the inhabitants residing near the seene of disaster, for their many acts of kindness to us; and especially to the family of Richard S. Perry, for the hospitality they so cheerfully rendered us.

FLORENCE M. JEWETT, Capt. of the American Schooner Mary Anne, of West Port, bound for Grand River, P. E. Island.

bound for Grand River, P. E. Island.
STINSON S. JEWETT, Mate.
JOHN MOORE JOHNSTON, Passenger.
SAMUEL DOUSETT, Scaman.
STEPHEN CORALL, Scaman.
JOHN M-DUARNEN, Capt. of Schooner Supers.
JOHN NOUPTS, Mate.
JOHN HOPKINS, Scaman.
GEORGE M. MACK, Passenger.
JAHES YOUNG, Passenger.
BENJAMIN BUCHANAN, Captain of Schooner
Breeze, of Prospect.
WILLIAM ZWINKER, Scaman.
JOB MEHAN, Scaman.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW MEETING .- A Public Meeting was held at Vernon River, Lot 50, on Thursday, the 6th instant, the Rev. J. W. Butcher in the chair. The object of this meeting was, to support and encourage the Sons and friends of Temperance in Charlottetown, and throughout the Island and encourage the Sons and friends of Temperance in Charlottetown, and throughout the Island generally, in their efforts to suppress the traffic in intexicating drinks, by the enactment of a prohibitory Liquer Law. The leading features of the Maine Liquor Law was The leading features of the Maine Liquor Law was read to the meeting; also the Resolutions adopted by a meeting held in the Temperance Hell, Charlotte-town, on the 10th November last. Several addresses were given in favor of a prohibitory law, after which, the following Resolutions were submitted and unaniously adopted :-

(No. 28.) Downing Street, 23d Dec., 1882.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches No 31 of the 7th and separate of the 21st of June last, enclosing copies of a correspondence with certain Members of your late Council, relative to the retention by them of the honorary rank which they enjoyed during their tenure of office.

The delay which has occured in replying to these Despatches has arisen from unaveidable circumstances to which it is not necessary further to allude.

While I cannot but regret the unfortunate oversight in my office, to which the erroneous information communicated to Mr. Hawes on the 5th of April last is solely attributable, and the unpleasant consequences which have resulted therefrom, I regard with much satisfaction the

temperate and dignified tone which of your share of this correspondence, dicious manner in which you have a After the fullest consideration we been able to bestew upon the subjective Council should, as a general as retain the title which they enjoy office. It may be that this extended to the honor to be conferred; but of hand to limit the retention of the Mombers only who have served very considerable periods, or "we distinction"—qualifications of so nature, also render the selection a difficult and invidious—is a course ceive to be open to grave objectic. nature, also render the selection a difficult and invidious—is a course ceive to be open to grave objectic rule must expose the Governor, will selection rests, to frequent and unme of partiality, and must also tend to ings of disappointment, and jeal mental to the tranquillity and well community.

ings of mental to the tranquillity and well community.

On the other hand, I consider it the interest of the Proving that educement should be held out to mand character to enter the public the establishment of a general ruthe political service of the Crown in shall confer rank and precedence for I believe have the good effect of giv of the local Government a wider reslection of his advisers, by rends standing and ability in the Colony, not otherwise be candidates for put ment, desirous of being selected of Her Majesty's approbation.

Unless, therefore, there exists grounds of objection, of which I at I have to instruct you to inform to fyour late Council, that Her Maje pleased to approve of their retain and titles which they held while M Government of Prince Edward Isl:

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humb

In accordance with the instruction in accordance with the instruction the foregoing Despatch, address cellency by the Right Honorable kington, Secretary of State for the following gentlemen, Members of cutive Council, who retired from o 1851, will retain the rank and titheld while Members of the Governa Edward Island:

Ambrose Lane Charles I

Edward Island:

Ambrose Lane Charles I
Thomas Heath Haviland John M.
Robert Hodgson (since Edward I
appointed Chief Justice)
Geo. Richard Goodman

Geo. Richard Goodman
And in terms of the general ru
by the Colonial Minister in the sa
Stephen Rice, presently a Legislati
having retired from the Executiv
1852, will also retain the rank an
he held while a Member of the G
Prince Edward Island.

By His Excellency's coms
JAMES WARRIERON,
Secretary's Office, Jan. 21, 1853

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL MAI Colonial Mails received here, were be by the Courier, on Wednesday high tain, has been transferred to our own Telegraphic Despatch, as given below possession of the principal items of t from England. Our English Mail has yet reached us; but is hourly expecte

the Straits. By Telegraph from H CHARLOTTETOWN, 21st Jan Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax

, no doubt, attributable to the unfav

day.
Flour, and Cotton, dull; Iron, advar
Quarterly increase of Revenue, n

ion.

Bank of England increased rate of cont.; Funds declined one-eighth.

All elections contingent on change of Everywhere members of Government copting University of Oxford, which is The Times and Willmer are violen Government. As the new 1 The Times and Willmer are violer the new Government. As the new rally represent large and important con-popularity is self-evident.

popularity is self-orident.
Destructive warfare between the Tanegroes and Mahanians.
France quiet.
Austria, Pressin and Russin neknos pire. Russin refuses the term "Brotl" men cher ami."
Emigrant ship Bt. George, from Li

' Ship News. (Arrivals in Europe from PENRITH ROADS, Jan 7-Rapid LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—Acas Cowss, Jan. 4—Darnley.

Steamer America from Boston, at 5 readstuffis dull.

Steamber America from Boston, at 5
Breadstuffs dull,

St. John, M. B., Jan. S.—C. Allies
E. Island. T.—Schr. Gazelle, Beaton
shion, P. E. Is.
Boston, Jan. S.—Lacy Alice, P. E.
Gloucester, Dec. 20.—Schr. Wolve
P. E. Island, pat in in distress.
Boston, Jer. S. Lacy Alice, P. E.
Gloucester, Dec. 20.—Schr. Wolve
Behr. Margaret, Griffiths, 16 days in the control of the