on."

The name on Wednesday from the provinces was very satisfacary. The appeal to the people had been received with sympathy
a Boardenax, Lille, Rosen, and other towns. The commercial
assess were greatly satisfied with the change. At seven p. ms., on
Vednesday, Bo-rieaux less agitatel, and but for groups to be

## THE PRENCH ROYOLUTION.

Weekmarky, the charter langitudinal, and the for group to be the control of the c

reported that Colonel Charges died of the wound received be was arrested. Accounts of the death of two or three other intaitives wast confirmation. It is even said Baudin was not but asverely wounded. The excitement of the people in Panausod by the representatives.

great body of workmen did not intend to rise. 150,000 men brought to the capital in a few hours if required. Globe's Correspondent asys—"The troops seem devoted to mident. Two regiments entering Paris replied to some cries in Republique." By an unanimous cry of "Vive Napoleon the First was King of Italy. Napoleon the First was King of Italy. Napoleon the Second will possibly aspire to the same dignity, the more especially five attaggle to obtain it would employ his army, keep out of misching the extreme Republicans, and finter the military midness of his nation. We must oven that we look to the future with apprehension; and so far from anticipating what Louis Napoleon, when he colobe's Correspondent asys—"The troops seem devoted to mident. Two regiments entering Paris replied to some cries in Republique." By an unanimous cry of "Vive Napoleon the First was King of Italy. Napoleon the Italy to the came dignity, the more supported to the came dignity, the more supported to the came dignity, the more suppor

COLD WEATHER.—It is a remarkable fact that the past week has been colder, by seven degrees, than any November week during the last six years; and yesterday was ascertained to be colder, by 13 degrees, than any 28th of November for several years past.

Oregon papers contain further accounts of the discovery of gold is large quantities in Queen Charlotte's Island. The gold is found on the surface of the ground near the beach, and is day up by the entires in great quantities, without may thing like a pick or shovel, having nothing but such tools as they can make themselves; they manage to get from two to eight cances per day to the head. They are very friendly to the whites, and are anxious to have them come and trade and dig with them. Queen Charlotte's Island is in the North Pacific Ocean, and can be reached in seven days' sail from Oregon Chy.

shed two bean a fair and joint public opinion in the constry, had they bean squared and enderstood what true libery moses, all they bear a constant the property of the proper

it is in the power of the Crown to grant it to British subjects, there never was, nor is there now the shadow of a doubt, nor that it could annex conditions to these grants. It has imposed the condition you mention, and I should like to know, why it was not in the power of the Crown, upon its being shewn that the condition could not be performed, to waive the performance of it, or to substitute others in its stead. The counsel for the proprietors might be supposed to argue thus; when the grantees found, that the settling of the land with foreigners was impracticable, it made the fact known to the Crown, and it was graciously pleased to order, that if the lands were settled with the same, number of British subjects, the original condition should be held the Crown, and it was graciously pleased to order, that if the lands were settled with the same, number of British subjects, the original condition should be held to have been performed. The grantees had a right to surrender their patent, and the Crown to receive that surrender, after which it might have granted other letters patent with other conditions, nay it might have left out the condition of settling them altogether, trusting that the grantees would, for their own emolument, cause them to be settled. There is not a court in the British dominions, that would not admit the plea to be a good one. The Crown had a right, therefore, to waive the performance of that condition. But the great injustice, as you seem to think, that the proprietors or their assigns have been guilty of is in letting them to British subjects, subject to the payment of rent. Will you have the goodness to tell me, what was the object of the Government in granting or the grantees in accepting these townships? or rather I will tell you. The ministry of that day were surrounded by a number of eager expectants, whose wishes it was not so easy to satisfy; among other means of trying to do so, this species of lottery of the imaginary townships, into which Prince Edward Island was divided, was had recourse to. It was to enable them to make money, either by selling in small parcels or leasing it. As to the proviso respecting was to enable them to make money, either by selling in small parcels or leasing it. As to the proviso respecting German Protestants, that was introduced to please King George III, some of whose German relations were ex-tremely anxious to provide for their needy subjects, or perhaps to serve some political turn, and be made a handle of in Parliament. But it may be asked after these German Protestants were brought out and settled at the expense of the proprietors, were they to be free-holders or tenants, and how many acres of land were they each to have? The question is of importance, because if they were to be tenants, the British subjects who were substituted in their place could not claim to be in a better situation, and if freeholders, how many acres were they to have? Let it be supposed, that the one hundred settlers were composed of twenty families, each to consist of five persons, now let it be also supposed, that to each of these families one hundred supposed, that to each of these families one hundred acres of land had been granted in fee simple, what was to have become of the remaining 18,000? might not the proprietor not have done with them as he pleased? But you say and you have it printed in italics, "the grants are roid and of none effect;" well, what then? The Crown could not enter upon these lands, after having been once granted, without Inquest of Office found, and are silly as to imagine, that after the Crown had remitted the condition or the penalty, its Attorney General could hold up his face for one moment in a Court of Justice and insist upon a forfeiture of a grant for the nonperformance of this same condition, that had been once solemnly, and hundreds of times by implication waived? Do you suppose that there is any difference made between the Crown and an individual where they are plaintiff or defendant in a Court of Justice? they are plaintiff or defendant in a Court of Justice? If you do, you are mistaken. But it seems, yon have made a discovery, that the law between landlord and tenant though just and equitable in England is not so here. This is a most important point gained; that is, if you can establish it to be a fact. It will be rather difficult, however, I suspect, for the law and practice of our republican neighbours, the United States of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Louisiana, recognize the myniciple, and act mosn it. to Louisiana, recognize the principle, and act upon it; and it is not long since, that in the State of New York, the same question was mooted between the descendants of the patroons (the Dutch word for proprietors,) and their tenants. The latter held the same doctrine as you do, but the Courts of Justice held the other; the tenants resisted the sheriff by force of arms, but the State came to the assistance of its officers, and the tenants were obliged to succumb. No, no! Mr. William Cooper the rule, that the tenant cannot contest the title of his landlord, is a rule founded in common sense and strict landior J, is a rule founded in common sense and strict justice. The tenant is put into possession by the landlord, and the possession of the tenant is the possession of the landlord; and as you well know, there is in all leases a covenant on the part of the landlord to defend the tenant in the quiet and peaceful possession of the land demised. The relations and obligations between the parties are mutual, protection on the one hand and In conclusion, allow we to tell ent on the other. you, that if it were possible for the prayer of your petition to be acceded to, it would be the best thing that ever happened to the proprietors. There is not the

Day Service of the town, a meeting of District Teachers was held on the 26th instant, at the school-room of Mr. Lepage, Kent Street, to take into consideration the subject of Education in the District Schools.

The meeting, considering the state of the weather and roade, was attended by a respectable number of Teachers, from various sections of the Country, assembled for the purpose of interchanging their particular views and sentiments, as well as of informing the meeting of the Geoling entertained by the public, in their several localities, on the question of establishing a system of free Educations in the Colony. This meeting was composed of a body of men who are not often wont to obtrude their claims and services upon the public eye, and who were convened for the landable purpose of promoting the extension and improvement of a confessedly imperfect system of Education, or bailing the establishment of a botter, which may yet exert a beneficial influence upon the destinies of the rising generation, and the general prosperity of the Country. Having the example before them of the effects of enlightened legislation bearing on this point both in Europe and America, where it is held to be a maxim of good Government, that "it is the duty of the State to take care, that the whole body of the people shall be educated;" and asseing, that the first step towards the attainment of so desirable an object, is to secure permanency in the Teachers' tenure, and independence and respectability in their vocation—those present were animated with a desire to promote by any reasonable sacrifice of time and labour, their own improvement, and aid in elevating their calling, until it should take its stand as in the countries already referred to—among the Learned Professions. This is as it should be. Every one must know, that the Teachers in this Island are the worst paid and the most undervalued of public servants, and that an adequate provision for an efficient and well-qualified corps of instructors is the very foundation of every

information connected with the working of the Parochial System in Scotland, and also took a prominent part in the discussion of every question brought before the meeting, and upon the conclusion of an able and practical address, moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Alexander MacNeill, of the Mount Mellick School.

of an able and practical address, moved the londwing which was seconded by Mr. Alexander MacNeill, of the Mont Mellick School.

Resolved, 1.—That on the eve of the expiration of the Act for the encouragement of Education, it is expedient that the subject of extending the benefit of Education be brought prominently before the authorities and the Public.

The next Resolution was moved by Mr. John Butler, of the Cross Roads, Lot 48, and seconded by Mr. P. B. Doyle of the Senth Shore.

Roads, Lot 48, and seconded by Mr. F. B. Poyte of the Sentin-Shore.

Resolved, 2.—That as the Public in common with the Teachers are vitally interested in the advancement of Education, it is expedient to promote a united action on the part both of parents and Teachers, and with such a view, it is necessary for this Meeting to agree upon a Petition to the Legislature, to be submitted to the School Subscribers in the respective Districts, präying for an amelioration and extension of the existing School System.

ing for an amelioration and extension of the existing School System.

Both Resolutions passed unanimously, after having been fully debated by those present; among whom Mr. Roche, of New London made some very pertinent remarks, referring to his own experience of the working of the National System of Education in Ireland, and concluded with expressing his conviction that any Scheme of Public Instruction to be efficacious and beneficial must include as a Sine qua non, a School Library, comprising a uniform and jadiciously selected assortment of the most approved Class Books. looks.

A Committee was then appointed to carry out the principle of

A Committee was then appeared to early out the principle of the second Resolution.

After which the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously passed, and conveyed by the Chairman to the Hon. Mr. Coxes for his countenance and valuable aid in promoting the objects of the Meeting, which the Honorable gentleman briefly acknowledged, when the meeting adjanced.

Conviction - R. A. Fellowes, Eq. was convicted in the penalty of Five Shillings and Costs, upon the information of Stephen Swabey, Esq. before Henry Haszard, Esq. J. P. for driving without BELLS attached to the harness of his Sleigh.

II The New Temperance Hall was dedicated on New Year's Day, and the Bazaar in aid of furnishing, it took place on the day following. We shall give the particulars in our

The Communication relative to St. James' Church, has been received, and will be published next week.

Birth.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. John Longworth, of a Son.

Ship News.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Liverpool, Dec. 3d.—Tancred. 8th.—Agnes. 12th.—Cluny.
Gravesend, Nov. 27th.—William.
Queensown, Dec. 7th.—Vernon.
The Schr. "Olive," 'Ireland, from this Port, bound to New York, was totally wrecked at Jedore, near Halifax, a few days since.
Vessel and Cargo sold for 40s.
Schooner "Alice," M'Donald, from P. E. Island, arrived at St.
John's N. F., Nov. 8, with loss of sails; and deck swept of bent, companion, water casks, &c.
Schooner Emily reports brigantine Laura, Day, from P. E. Island, for New York, put into Ship Harbour.
The schr. Trial, from Boston, for Charlottstown, was cast away at.
Pomquet, on the 17th ult. Cargo sold.—Dwned principally by W.
B. Dean and W. R., Watson.
The Glenara from P. E. Island, encountered very heavy weather on her voyage to St. John, N. P. carried away top and top-gallant masts, jib-boom and most of her deck load of hay.

POSTSCRIPT.

Six o'clock, P. M.

Araived in town this evening via the Wood Islands,
Messrs. Alex. Hayden, W. Bourke, Capt. Phillips,
and ten other persons, crew of the Brigt. "Bloomer."
Report the loss of the Schr. "William," Capt. Mavor,
bound hither,—Schr. "Commerce," hence for Boston—and the Bark "Clausina," Meredith, hence for Liverpool, G. B.—Eight sailors who went to England with
the "Alice," and were returning home, were crossing
at the same time, and having lost their boat on the ice,
were picked up by the Bloomer's people and brought
safe to land.

LIVERY STABLES, THE SUBSCRIE

THE SUBSCRIBER intends keeping good Horaes. Sleighs,
Carriages, &c., which he offers to the Public for hire on low
terms, for Castt.

The Also, good Stabling, and the greatest care taken with
hose Horses committed to his charge.

Residence near the Temperance Hall, Graften Street. to his charge. esperance Hall, Grafton Street. WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Mr. JAKEMAN, would take the opportunity of inform numerous Castomers, whose Debts have been some time at that he would feel obliged by their making an early settl and those having accounts against him will please forward the soon as possible.

it is in the power of the Crown to grant it to British | with the uses to which it is dedicated; they offend the

Highest (28tb.) 30.00

METEOROLOG

9 S. fresh

1 E.N.E. mod. do. 2 N. strong do. 3 N. gentle do. N. B.—The lowest temperature ted, without the negative sign, an

Charlotteton

Beef, (small) pr li-do, by quarter, Pork, do, (small) Mutton, Lamb, per lb., Veal, per lb., Butter, (fresh) do, by the tub, Cheese,

Comm Notice to persons desirous of m HE Commissariat Officer in into the Military Chest, B he will give Drafts.

GEOR

Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1832.

LEGISLATIV DERSONS having BOOKS in LEGISLATIVE LIBRAR to return the same forthwith, of the lat instant. 5th January, 1852.

Prechold Prop
THE Subscriber offers for Sal
Street adjoining Mr. Davi
one-half Town Lot 88 Third Hua
House, Stable, Workshops, &c. Kest-Street Jan. 5, 185 !.

BOOK-KEI BOOK-KEI
TRADESMEN and others who
are to the end of the last yes
accounts made out, may learn w
early application, at the Office of
January 6.

Road District No. Road District No.

HERBY give notice, that I
January, at the hour of t
lic Auction to the lowest bidd
and repairing the Pitches or Crad
in the above District, at the unde
is to say:—On the Road between
of Lots 11.6: 12, on the Barlow
House of Mr. Arthur Boyle. S
at Colo Arseneaux's the koad le
Arseneaux's Ferry. Same day
Maurice O'Connor, the Road lesa
and from thènce on by Mr. Alexa
to commence on the 13th day of
until the snow clears away. At
the due completion of each contra

Road District No. THE Subscriber will let at Poon Thursday the 8th day on non, at or near Port Hill School the Pitches or Cradle Hills, on the Township No. 14, to the Line of The Contract to commence on Port Hill, January 5, 1852.

Road District No. THE uncersigned will let at I der, the levelling the Pite Pest Reads in the above District. t Roads in the above District, : at Saint Eleanor's, on Fridi o'clock in the afternoon, the arf, and from St. Eleanor's u raveller's Rest, the Road fro viz. : at Saint Ele

Road District No. 6, Prince C January 5, 1852.

Road District No. HE undersigned will let at der, on Wednesday, the der, on Wednesday, the o'clock, noon, at Mr. Charles velling and repairing the Pitches, Norton's Cross Road, and from t Thursday, at 12 o'clock, from th The Contracts to commence os force until the Snow clears away.

Georgetown, January 5, 1852 Road District No. THE Subscriber will let at V.
on Tuesday the 13th da
near Mr. Richard Crabb's, the le
on the Malpeque Road. The
January, and continue in force u
Good Scourity will be recaled.

Road District No. THE Subscriber will let by I the cutting down, levelli die Hills on the Main Post Road the Ferry to Tea Hill, at the un at Mr. James Walsh's, on Tuese, at 12 o'clock. The Centract t and continue in force suttl the ar Per the dae performance of ed.

Lot 48, 5th January, 1852.