As many members of our church residing in this Island have not yet seen, either in its original or amended from the mone talket of Bill which has emanated from the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, one of Her Majesty's Ministers, and which has been introduced by him into the British House of Commune arits have amond a correlation of the purpose of conferring on as and our fellow colonists the privilege of meeting in Synod and arranging our own ecclesiastical affairs, I should feel obligated by your siving it insention in means. coronies the privilege control of the control of th

MR. GLADSTONE'S PIRST BILL.

A Brit to relieve Bishops in the Colonies in Communion with the Church of England, and the Clergy and Laity in Communion with them, in respect to legal Doubts or Disabilities affecting the Management of their Church Affairs.

[Note — The Words printed in Italica are proposed To be inserted in Committee.]

WHEREAR, doubts exist as to, the Rights of the Dishops Calrgy, and Lay Persons inhabiting the Colonial Possessions of ther Majesty, and being in Communion with the Church of England, in regard to the Management of their internal Ecclesiastical Affairs. And Whereas is in expections that, under certain Restrictions, they should be permitted to snake Regulations for the said management by Agreement among themselves. Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament, assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That,

1. It shall be lawful for the Bishop or Bishops of any Diocese or Dioceses in the Colonies enamerated in the Schedule (A.) to this Act amerated or in any other Colony which Her Majesty shall, as hereinafter provided, by Order in Council, have declared to fall within the operation of this Act, together with the Clergy and Lay Persons being declared Members of the said Clurch, or being otherwise in Communion with such Bishop or Bishops respectively, to meet together from Time to time, and at such Mesting, by muttist Consent, or by a majority of Voices of the said Clergy and Laity, severally and respectively, to make all such Regulations as may be held necessary for the better Condiet of their Ecclesiastical Affairs, and for the holding of Mestings for the said purpose thereafter, any Stantos, Law, or Usage of the United Kingdom to the contrary activities and the induced to impose by any such Regulation as my temporal or the to impose by any such Regulation as the contrary activities to impose by any such Regulation as the contrary activities to impose by

to the contrary notwithstanding.

L. But, it shall not be lawful to impose by any such Regulation any temporal or pecuniary Penalty or Disability, other than such as may attach to the avoidance of any Ecclesiastical Office or Benefice.

or Benefice.

III. And no such Regulation shall be binding on any Persons or Persons other than the said Bishop or Bishops, and their Clergy, with the Lay Persons residing within the said Colonies, and being declared Members of the Church of England,

being declared Members of the Course or negrams, or being otherwise in Communion with him or them respectively.

IV: And no such Regulation shall in virtue of this Act be held to have any other legal Force or Effect than the Regulations, Laws, or Usages of other Charches or Religious Communions in

of other Churches or Raligious Communions in the said Colonies.

V. And so such Regulation made in respect of the Nomination of Bishops shall have any Force or Effect whatsoever, except upon the Consent of Her Majesty's Frincipal Secretaries of State.

VI. And any such Regulation touching the existing relation of the said Bishop, olergy, and others, to, the metropolitical see of Canterbury shall be forthwith transmitted by the presiding Bishop or his Deputy, to the Archbishop of the said See, and shall be subject to Disallowance by the said Archbishop, under his Hand and Seal, at any Time within Twelfe Months from the passing of the said Regulation; or within Six Months from the Receipt thereof by the said Archbishop, but not afterwards.

from the Receipt thereof by the said Archbishop, but not afterwards.

VII. And no such Regulation, shall authorize the Bishop of any Diocese, to confirm or consecrate or to ordain, or to license or institute any Person to siy See, or to any Pastocial Charge or other Episcopal or Cleirical Office, except upon such Persons thaving immediately before taken the Oath of Allegiamos to Her Majesty, and having litkewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore, declared, his unfogued, Assent and Consent to the Book of Common Frayer.

VIII. And it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if aid when shie shall think fit, to declare, by Order in Gonieth, that this Art shall from a Day to be named in such Order, be in force within any other One or more of Her Majesty's Colonial Poscessions besides those contained in the Schedule (A.)

cione besides these contained in the Schedule (A.) to this Act supezed, and this Act chall take effect in the Colony or Coloniesso designated accordingly. Schedule (A.) to which this Act refers. Canada, New Brunswick, Nova. Scotta, Newioundland, Prince Edward's Island, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia.

bus 15

A Bill to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies, used regard

Whereas Doubts' exists to the Rights of the Bishops, Clergy, and Lay persons imbabiling the Colonial Possessions of Hee Majesty, and heigh in communion with the Church of England, in regard to the Managament of their internal Ecclesiastical Affairs: And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that under certain Eastrictions, they should be unfered to make Regulations for the said minagement by agreement assort "themselves!" Be it declared and "masted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Consent of the Authority, of the same, That

Whereas Boother exists to this Rights of the Bishops Clorgy, and Lay persons inhabiting the Colonial Possessions of Her Saigusty, and being in committine with the Chitach of England, in regard to the Management of their internal facing and the Saigusty and being in committine with the Chitach of England, in regard to the Management of their internal facing and the Saigustian Rights of the Saigustian Rights R

on behalf of more than one such Dio

on behalf of more than one such Diocese in combination and by mutual agreement, for the said purpose thereafter; subject always as at this time, in common with all other religious communions to the authority of the local Legislic time, in common with all other religious communions to the authority of the local Legislic time, in common with all other religious communions to the authority of the local Legislic time, and the said in the lawful to impose by any such Regulation any temporal or pecuniary Penalty or Disability, other than Loss of the Remolaments of any Reclassistical Offices on Benefice, under any Sentence or Proceeding affecting the Tenure thereof.

III. And no such Regulation shall be hadding on any Person or Persons other than the said Bishop or Bishopa, and their Clergy, with the lay Persons reading within the said colonies, and being declared or bona fide Members of the Church of England, or being officer in communion with the same.

IV. And nothing berein contained shall beheld to authorize any such regulation made, in respect of the Nomination of Bishops, except upon the consent of Her Majesty previously or thereafter signified through One of Her Majesty Principal Secretarize of State.

V. And nothing herein contained shall beheld to authorize any such Regulation which shall touch the subordination of the anid Bishops, Clergy and laity to the see of Canterbury, except upon the consent of the Archbishop of the said see previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal.

VI. And nothing herein contained shall beheld to authorize any such Regulation which shall direct or allow the Bishop of my Diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license or institute any person to any see, or to any Pastoral Charge or other Episcopal or clerical office, except upon such person having immediately before taken the oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, und having likewise subscribed the thirty nine Articles, and having furthermore declared, his unfeigned assent and consent to the Bood of

giance need not be required to be taken by such person.

VII. And it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if and when she shall think fit, to declare, by Order in Council, that this Act shall, from a day to be named in such order, be in force within any other one or more of Her Majesty's colonial possessions, besides those contained in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, and this Act shall take effect in the colony or colonies so designated accordingly.

[Schedule (A.) to which this Act refers, is similar to the other, save that New Zealand is

lar to the other, save that New Zealand is

(For Haggard's Gazette.) DEATH ON A RAIL CAR.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

DEATH ON A RAIL CAR.

On Friday, at one o'clock, I siept on board the Boat at Amboy. Having been some weeks from home, the prospect of reaching it and joining my friends and family, within the short space of six hours, was cheering. But, whilst a glow of pleasure was produced by the anticipation of a meeting with dear friends, it wise chantened by a tinge of sadness. The reflection that life was unceitain, could not be repressed. The first thing attracting my attention might be the crape on the door know. The first greeting might be sobs of grief.

A crowd of persons was waiting around the baggage cars. A young man of fine athletic frame was discharging the effice of conductor. The square black trunk is mine," said I. He seized k, gave use the check, and presecuted his labour with vigorous activity. I marked his continuance. It was peculiar. It bail a while for every one. "As we pushed off to the bay, the wind aroue. Black clouds came up from the west, and in a flow moments we ware enveloped in a finaful tempest. A voice addressed me, is was that of the young man, the conductor, "Becautifull" said he, "would it not make a fine picture?" The storm was quickly over; the boat reached her destination. We were all proceeding to the cars. Again that conductor's voice was heard: "Car A. gasitemen, A." he acclaimed. Then addressing himself to me and my friend, as we came up, he said, "Your car is B, further down. We paised on and took our seats. The engine commenced its labour and we were soon from the depot. The deor opened, and that some pleasant countenance made its appearance. The young man walked book, through the whole length of the cars, addressing every beat, "See your tickets, gestiennen, if you please." On we went—a innoch rapid motion, at length our species at and not some pleasant contenance made its appearance. We stopped. It was not a place for receiving passengers, or for taking in wood or water. Enquiry was mone persons standing on the space between the cars. What it was he sai d moves on;

But as the soul that never dies, Soon as it leaves the clay, Ye thoughts pursue it where it flier And teach its wonderons way?

And teach its wenderous way?

Perhaps some of that company may be indebted that seleme providence, as the means of leading than to prepare for Eternity; but whatever the impression be on others, one at least will not soon forget the impression made by the death on a Rail Car.

Yours ever truly,

HASZARD'S GAZETTI Topoday, Princiany 10, 1853.

Thy Gud's, and Truth's,"-Shalapeure.

The following article was written for immediate publication a forming and the state of Assembly be dissolved at the close of the approaching Legislative Session?

This is a question which has, of late, been frequently proposed, both in town and country: but to which, we believe, no satisfactory answer has, as yet, been given, either through the Public Press, or otherwise. Many and diverse are the opinions and speculations which have arison from the consideration of it; and to many of them, as involving objects of vital importance to the general well-being of the country, the highest interest attaches in the public mind. They have indeed occupied not a little of our own attention; and as we feel persuaded that, whother we have taken the wiscast view of the whole subject, or not, we have at least considered it fairly and impartially, we will now submit for the consideration of our readers, in the hope that they will not find either uninteresting or unauggestive.

that the will not find either uninteresting or unsuggestive.

That the Executive Council will advise His Excellency to dissolve the Assembly before the period beyond which its existence cannot, legally and constitutionally, be prolonged, we do not believe; and neither do we believe that, unless His Excellency shall be thereto powerfully moved, by petitions from the several constituencies, will he think it right, in the present posture of public affairs, to exercise the royal pregative, vested in him, for that purpose.

The leaders of the party dominant, seeing that "the law allows" them another Session, and being themselves "the court" to decide upon the propriety or impropriety of taking their case in their seats and offices for another year, will not, we imagine, act with more magnanimity than they think would be displayed by their adversaries, did they occupy the vantage ground. As respects a fifth Session of the present Assembly, we, therefore, fully expect the decision of the Executive Council will be—

"The law allows it, and the court awards it."

"The law allows it, and the court awards it."

decision of the Executive Council will be "The law allows it, and the coart awards it."

and that "the law" and "the award" will be fully carried into effect.

Some are of opinion that, should His Excellency—refusing to defer to what, it may be presumed, will be the advice of his Council in the business—take the matter into his own hands, and, of his own free motion, interpose the prerogative, and dissolve the Assembly, at the clode of the next Session; his doing so would make him more popular than any other Governor has been in the Colony. We, however, think that, in the absence of any popular demonstration of feeling in favour of such an exercise of the prerogative, such an act, on the part of His Excellency—unless sanctioned by some powerful emergency, or warranted by some irreconcilable differences between himself and his constitutional advisers—would be nothing less than an arbitrary infraction of the Hiberties of the people, and a positive outrage upon their chosen representations. All speculations, based, upon such a supposition, we, therefore, hold to be as vain and futile, as the supposition itself would be absurd, and insulting and derogatory to the understanding and wisdom of His Excellency; and our conclusion, drawn from these premises, is, that, how much soever many may desire to see the Assembly suffer the death of the condemned it will—at least so far as His Excellency's free-acil power to abridge its days may be concerned—be allowed—whether for henor or dishonor to itself—advantage or disadvantage to the people—to hold on its way to the full limits of its legal course.—To be conjenued.

The Season and the Weather.—So far, the mildness of the weather, this winter has been unprecedented for the last twenty-one years. It has not only been mild; but, with the exception of two or three days at the most, the weather has been agreeable and healthy since the setting in of the winter. In consequence of the mild-ness of the season, eathe must have required and consumed much less fodder, than if the winter had been rigorously cold, as usual; but the gain, to farmers, in this respect, is now, we fear, being much more than counterbalanced by the difficulties in the way of travelling, both by the high roads and the ice; the former being bare, and in a very undesirable state for either sleighs or wheeled carriages; and the latter having become very unsafe, being not more than about four or five inches in thickness. It froze having become very unsafe, being not more than about four or five inches in thickness. If froze pretty keenly last night, and, to-day, whilst we write, the air is keen, but bracing and agreeable. Conjectures respecting the future state of the weather, this season, must be very uncertain. We ourselves hazard none; but we are of opinion that, unless the winter should set in again, and with its wonted rigor, the approaching Session of the Logislature will be a short and butly one, remarkable for more scool than cry, such as our Legislative Sessions should, and might, always be. The intimations of approaching spring will not fail to expedite the despatch of parliamentary business.

Twenty-one years ago, the winter here was an remarkably mild as it has been this year; and a gentleman in town having kindly favored us with the inspection of a Darry which he kept at that time, we have by his permission, made a first cattests from its, which we give below, as likely to prove interesting to many of our readers.

Jan. 1st. Ploughing—soft weather—s about four or five inches in thickness

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

His Honor Judge Peters, Fresident;
Hon. Mr. Rice, Mr. Pethick,
Mr. Simpson, Mr. H. Longworth,
Mr. Laird, Mr. Gall,
Mr. Hodgnon, Mr. Lyall,
The President read the draft of a Memorial to the
Legislature, praying for aid to import Three or Four
Sted Horses from England,—which was agreed to by
the Meeting, and ordered to be engrossed, for presentation on the meeting of the Legislature; and in the
meantime to be printed with the Minuter of the precoolings of the Committee.

To the Honorable the House of Assert COMMITTEE MEETING, 2p Fan., 1853.

meantime to be printed with the Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee.

To Talk Hononable Talk House of AssemTo Talk Hononable Talk House of AssemTo Talk Hononable Talk House of AssemThe Memorial of the Committee of the Royal Agricellural Society—
Humbly sheweth:
That the experience of the past scaton shows that
a very large demand has arisen in the neighbouring
Colonice for strong powerful Horses, which demand
your Momorialists are of opinion will continue to
increase; at the same time, few good Stad Horses are
to be found on the Island. That although the introduction of a single Horses may eventually improve the
bried throughout the country, it cannot effect that
general and rapid improvement in this description of
Stock accessary to enable all classes, of our Agricultarists at once to avail themselves of the profitable
market this opened up to them. Under these circumstances, your Memorialists are of opinion, that the
interests of our Agriculturists would be much advanced
by the immediate importation of three or four Stad
Horses, of strong and powerful breeds, from Great
Britain. That the amount necessary for that purpose
would far exceed what the funds of the Society can
afford.
Your Memorialists would, therefore, suggest the

afford. Your Memorialists would, therefore, suggest the following plan for keeping up and improving the breed of horses in this Island, viz.—That the sum of £1000 should be appropriated for the importation of Stud Horses, of the Clydesdale breeds, to be imported in the ensuing spring. That, when imported, these horses should not be sold, but kept under the charge of the Counsities of the Royal Agricultural Society, and at its expense—the Committee every season giving each horse in charge of a competent groom, and assigning the district in which he should serve; and that he should be allowed to serve mares of a certain size (to be fixed), for the sum of Five Shillings. Your Memorialists would here beg leave to state some of the reasons, which induce them to recommend this proposal to the favorable consideration of your honorable Homse. The interests of every country are best advanced by cashling the industrial classes to avail themselves of those sources of profitable employment which the peculiar circumstances of the country may present. The present and future prosperity of this Island depending almost entirely on ugriculture, every thing that tends to increase the profits of the agriculture. The climate and soil of this Island seem peculiarly adapted to this breeding of horses; they are here almost unknown. Our dry soil fursishes a short but sweet pasture, from which the close-biting horse can obtain ample food, when horsed cattle find a capity subsistence. The young horse, therefore, acquires a robust constitution and early maturity, and being easily conveyed to places where, as already shown, he will meet with a ready market, there is, perhaps, no branch of rural economy to which the attention of our farmers can be more profitably directed. The interest of superior stud horses. But to insure their subsideration. To enable them to do so, it is indispendent to the survivors of a superior horse is 2004, and of an infletior one far. On the subsidiary of the country such as to just the period of the public funds

pray.

By Order, CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

last, after our paper was printed. We find the fol-lowing announcement of news by the English Mail, telegraphed to St. John, N. B. The English Mails, for this Island are expected to night. The people were much excited in England, by the capacidance of an invasion from Lanta Nanches.

The people were much excited in England, by the apprehension of an invasion from Louis Napoleon. The Gavernment, had communicated, with the Railway Companies, and the Troops were ordered to hold themselves in readions at a moment's warning. Saidlar had lost his election in Ireland.

Lord Eldon is declared a Lunatic.

The war at the Cape drage its slow length along.

Since the above was in type we have re-

Since the above was in type we have received from Mr. Gisborne, the following the land of the land of

Smr News .- Gravesend, Jan. 8, arrived Sur News.—Gravesend, Jan. 8, arrived Darnley from hence. Sir Alexander and Vernon loading at Liverpool for P. E. I. Wast Indies.—Steamer Levantine arrived from Bermuds on the 4th.

Krollman, the oclobrated violinist, dead. Deputy Ass. Commissary Cummings. dead.

Steamship Geyser bunt her boilers.

Tothe 1st January the West India Squadron lost 27 officers and 70 men.

1200 soldiers and 28 priests had died at

1200 soldiers and 28 priests had died at Martinique by yellow fever. At St. Thomas not one soldier has escaped, and many ships are without crews.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, opened the Session, to-day, a little after 2 o'clock; p. m., with the sub-lating

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Connecti.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have again summoned you to meet and with great satisfaction acquaint you, that; with one exception, all the Acta which were passed last Session have been left to their operation. The exception is the Lights and Anchorage Bill—additional information being required in regard to some of its provisions; that information has been furnished by the Government, and I shall apprise you of the result when it is communicated to me.

You will be happy to learn that the Education Bill was specially confirmed by Her Majesty—a

You will be happy to learn that the Education Bill was specially confirmed by Her Majesty—a measure of great importance, and the commencement, I trust, of a better system. Irrespective of party or political feelings, it was supported by you, in order to diffuse the blessings of education to all classes, and, with the Divine favour, to extend to Her Majesty's subjects in this Island the means of obtaining religious and secular instruction. The Bill will provide those means, if its deaths are revised, as experience may suggest, by a well constituted Board of Education, entitled to the confidence of the community, which will enable such

provide those means, if its details are revised, as experience may suggest, by a well constituted Board of Education, entitled to the confidence of the community, which will enable such a Body, with an efficient Inspector, to follow out a system similar to that which has been attended with happy results elsewhere, and obtained the sanction and support of Her Majesty and the Lords of Her Privy Council, during several successive Administrations.

You will recollect at the opening of the Session last year, that I alluded to a measure which was passed in the year 1851, but not confirmed—the One-Ninth Bill. Attaching, however, great importance to the inconvenience which might arise, from what I considered to be an unifortunate omission in your Currency Bill of 1849, I promised to endeavour to prove to the Queen's Government the necessity for legislation on the principle which I then enunciated, and which the Legislature of New Brunswick, in their recent Currency Act, did not fail to provide for. Soon after, however a change took place in Her Majesty's Councils—a dissolution of the Imperial Parliament followed,—and well knowing the mass of business which must necessarily occupy the attention of the Colonial Minister, I abstained from communicating with him on this subjest, believing that if I did so he would naturally refer me to the Despatch of his predecessor of Nov. 6, 1851, in which Earl Grey says:—

"I observe that the provision of the Act is confined to cases in which the Landfords have been already in the habit of receiving their rents on a calculation assuming less than the actual depreciation of the currency. This gives me reason for hoping, that no scrious practical inconvenience will arise from its not being confirmed; since I am notaware of any good reason for supposing, that Landfords will, in future, shew less indulgence than they have hitherto done.

"There may be special cases of hardship and injustice likely to arise from the non-confirmation of this Act, for which; it may be prorest to afficed.

injustice likely to arise from the state in which the law will be left from the non-confirmation

the law will be left from the non-confirmation of this Act, for which it may be proper to afford a remedy; but it has not been shewn that this is the case."

As you are again assembled to legislate impartially for all classes of the community, I leave with great confidence this important question; and have given directions to lay before you a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 27th June hest, relative to the Currency of the North American Provinces. A Bill has been introduced in the Canadian Legislature, with the view of adopting one uniform system. If such a measure be submitted for your consideration, it might afford a suitable opportunity to provide a remedy for those cases of hardship and injustice which heart they admitted may arise from the state, in which the law is left.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House left.

and injustice which heard three law is left.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts will be laid before you and you will be gratified at seeing a clear indication of the increasing prosperity of the Colony: the revenue in 1851 having been £22,800, while in 1852 it has reached £31,300; and you will, perhaps, be enabled to make some reduction in the duty on /tea, an article of general consumption among all classes. After providing for the public obligations and the salaries of those whom you entrust with the management of the different departments of the Government—many of them, in my opinion, along with you, Mr. Speaker, being very inadequately paid—the annual appropriation of the revenue devolves on you, to be distributed for public purposes, and consequently, for the benefit of the tax-payer, on whom it is levied. I shall only, therefore, again observe, that nothing will tend more to embance the welfare and credit of the tolony, than by limiting its expenditure within the income, to enable you to meet unergractice should they occur, if it please God to be less bountiful to this island in those blessings which we have now such reason to be grateful for. The Estimates will be submitted for your consideration, and I have no doubt you will readily provide for the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Councily.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

A Bill to empower the Government to purchase the Township lands will be submitted for your consideration.

Despatches will be laid before you relative to the very important question of the Fisheries; it may contain representations which I considered it necessary with the advice and condition to the Executive, to make to Her Majesty's Government, on the daily infraction of the Convention of the Executive, to make to Her Majesty's Government, on the daily infraction of the Convention to an extent which, I am confident, was unknown to their Government. In reference to these representatio

force was to be desnatched for the of the fisheries. You are aware of ficient manner in which that service formed. And I am happy to bear to the discretion and forbearance cers to whom Yieu Admiral Sir. Gonour entrusted so delicate and diffy. And I believe that the wise, and well timed course adopted by Ooverament will aver serious disputure collisions with the subjects of power, and otherwise load to hap queness.

After the closs of the fishery season jesty's Government and that of the Universal of the concessions in Trade, "and it was useded I was instructed,) to furnish a of the several points affecting the in this Island, proper to be considered igotiations. You may be assured that terests will not be neglected.

You will therefore, I hope, concern that it would be desirable, at present from taking any active measures on to the Fisheries or of Trade, which mosaibility embarrans or impede the pof the respective Governments, in bringstations to a successful and amic mation; an event—which I am sure hailed by you and the people of Prince in the United States in the early is summer on the Fishery Question, where we have the closual scale in 1845, when he as the danger which cannot fail to ari overstrained assumption of the powering the fishermen of the United State waters in which they have the right their pursuits. On the other hand rican Press, at the time I refer to, tirely to overlook the flagrant breat Treaty which were daily committed can subjects, scittin limits where t Statesmen admit their countrymen he right nor title to trespass. By the of 1818, United States fishermen has of 1818, United States' fishermen have common with Her Majesty's subje-fish of every kind in those waters wi-fined in the Treaty, and they have it dry and cure fish in any of the un-harbors and creeks on the southern p foundland and of the coast of Labra

Should the American Governme agree to make such equivalent comay make it advisable to accord the same privileges which are englassity studies here, the Fisher in so far as Prince Edward Island is

Majesty simbjects: hore, the Fisher in so far as Pringe Edward Island is admits of easy solution; for the opossession of numerous reserves, its sea shores, bays, harbors and or the tides obb and flow, expressly generated for fishery purposes by His King George the Third. With the Executive, I have forwarded to Government a Map deleniating the these reserves, distinguishing the which they are held, and copies of will be laid before you.

I cannot conclude, without allu advantages which must accrue to which, notwithstanding their insul will enable them not only to intered ligence with their neighbours in the Provinces, but with the people in the corner of the vast American Continuation of the Colony of the Colony of the Wall of the Colony of minutes, the words I am now addre Such will be the result when this I taking is completed; and to the gentlemen who have embarked the accomplish it, this Colony is much and I hope-they will meet with that success which they so well deserve. I shall be happy at all times, an jects, to communicate with you, to a lie business, and to promote the we people.

After His Excellency's Speech h
by John M'Neill, Esq., the Senior
House, the House proceeded to the
of the usual Standing Committees.
Messrs. Clark, Davies, Mooney, L
Montgomery, and the Hon. Mr. Po
pointed a Committee to prapare th
Address in answer to His Excellence Hon. Mr. Cours introduced a Bill omission in the Free Education Acceleratelly occurred, through an a the part of the Committee who engrossed copy of the Bill hast Sess intended; that Assessors for the A the inhabitants of Charlottetown a and of Georgietown and Common appointed by the Government: the omission of "Charlottetown and the clause authorizing the appoint

OPPOSITION PARTY IN PARLIA

the clause authorizing the appoint of the Common the Common to the Common the