

liquors should hereafter be granted in the State." The result has been, that of 217,491 electors in that State, 112,237 have voted 'no license,' being a majority on this important point, of eight thousand, nine hundred and eighty-two. This, considering the strength of the traffic in every city and town in the State, the deep interest of every licensed venter in the continuance of his license, and the power of the trade to control the votes of the ignorant and the vicious, we cannot but consider a great result; honorable to the activity and zeal of our friends and brethren, the good sense, humanity, and patriotism of the people, and bidding us press forward with hope and confidence in every part of the Union.

But from Maine has come our highest encouragement. Early in 1837, an able Report was made by a Committee of the Legislature of that State on numerous petitions for protection from the evils of the traffic. That committee presented a bill for the entire prohibition of the traffic in the State; but it was lost in the Legislature.—Yet, it was not lost to the committee nor to the people. From that period the friends of the measure have been assiduous in their labour to form it to the public sentiment of the State. More than a year since they carried the subject, as they felt they had a right to do, to the ballot box, and returned to the Legislature, which passed the bill; but it was vetoed by the then acting Governor. Nothing daunted, the bill, with improvements, was pressed upon the now existing Legislature, as demanded by the people. Almost without delay, it was adopted by a commanding majority, and received the approval of the Governor. By this law of Maine, all traffic in spirituous or intoxicating liquors, except for medicine and the arts, is forbidden under pains and penalties; and all spirituous and intoxicating liquors, kept for sale, but for these purposes, and by an individual especially commissioned, under bonds, is to be seized and destroyed by the public authorities. Such a law, if it is indeed the voice of the people, affords all the protection which a long oppressed and suffering community can desire. It puts out the fires which have been burning the bodies and souls of men. It cuts off the supply which creates the demand for intoxicating drinks. It puts an end to all subterfuges, and frauds and evasions of law. It makes the State a safe abode for the miserable inebriate, and secures to the people a temperance millennium. It is almost a vision of the night; and the mind anxiously enquires, will it be sustained? A thousand voices answer, Yes! Yes! Already in her chief cities and towns, men engaged in the traffic, from the highest to the lowest, have disposed of their stock in trade; and where they have persisted in the sale, the liquor has been seized by the magistrate, and, in open day amid approving multitudes, poured upon the earth or turned into the sea.

So great a scene, in one of the principal States of our Union, the result of no sudden action, of no wild fanaticism, but of profound thought and arduous labour, impresses the mind with solemn awe. We pause for a moment to ask, what would be the condition of our noble country, if every State in the Union were to adopt and carry out the same principle? Where, comparatively, would be our pauperism and crime? Where, families, torn and scattered by drunken fathers and drunken sons? Where tenants for your vast jails, and poor houses, and lunatic asylums? In the beautiful language of inspiration, "Violence would no more be heard in our streets; wasting nor destruction in our borders." And yet Maine was once as far from this action—once as ready for the full indulgence of vicious appetite, and as freely wasting on the intoxicating cup the millions of dollars, as other States of the Union. Her present proud eminence, is the fruit of humble, prayerful, persevering labour in all her cities, towns and villages; in her harbours, and her ships, in her colleges and schools of learning, in her medical department, in her churches of various denominations, in her Legislature and courts of justice.

We will not pause here, brethren and friends, to agitate and discuss a thousand questions, and solve difficulties which may have arisen in the minds of the doubtful and unbelieving. We have the model before us. The action of Maine is a matter of history. Shall we not thank God and take courage? Shall we not rise from one end of America to the other, and give her the approving voice? Shall we not strive for the same results in our various localities? Shall not the same unrelenting foe be subdued all over the world? Let the millions of dollars once wasted in Maine, now be expended upon her farms, her buildings, her schools, her means of education and religion, and soon among all her sister republics, she will be an object of universal admiration. But why Maine alone? Why shall not the wives and children, and the already deluded stricken men, scattered all over the hills and valleys of this vast land, receive the same protection? In asking for law, we abandon in no case, where it is available, moral suasion. But there are upholders of intemperance, who are beyond its reach; and we must either, with our children, wither and die under its scorching tyranny, or rise in our majesty as a free people, and by that same arm which shuts out the gambler and the counterfeiter, and destroys their implements, shut out and destroy this bloody demon, which has stalked forth with unblushing effrontery and rioted amid the tears and groans of its bleeding victims. Greater moral triumphs there may not have been than our eyes have witnessed in the progress of temperance, but greater things than we have seen shall we yet see. Difficulties there may be in other States greater than Maine had to encounter. Our populous cities, our merchant princes rolling up their wealth, our vast importers and mighty distillers may laugh us to scorn and bid us defiance. But doth not God know? Is he not an avenger? Doth he not hear the cry of the fatherless? Hath he not said, "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city with iniquity," and may he not, for the iniquities of her traffic, "send pestilence into the city and blood into her streets," and give us a triumph before we ask it.

Brethren and friends! from this privileged mount, this delightful gathering, we beseech you in all parts of our rising, far-spreading and noble Republic, and throughout the adjacent Provinces, to rouse to new efforts, and bid our land and the world be free. This, be it remembered, is the forming age of a nation, destined, we believe, to be one of the mightiest on the globe, and a model to all that come after us. If we lay the foundations right; if we have respect in all we think and do to the moral and physical laws of his kingdom, God will own and bless us; and the nations of the earth, taking knowledge of our prosperity, will follow in our wake, and we shall be instrumental of preparing the earth for the reign of Him in whom all are to be blessed.

Let harmony and love pervade all our councils. Let there be no internal strife and collisions. Let us be generous, noble and firm. Let our dependence be upon an Almighty arm. Let the philanthropists and patriots, the friends of law and order, ministers and churches of our land see, that, in all our organizations, we seek not ourselves, but the public good. Let those whose habits we would reform, whose business we would destroy and root out for ever, see that we are actuated by the kindest motives and most generous dispositions. Legislators we must have, magistrates we must have, who will give us and our children protection from the traffic. It is right therefore, it is a duty, which we owe to ourselves, to our children, and to our common country, to go to the ballot box, and there secure them; to do that, in defiance of all the outcries of political aspirants, which men do in a thousand cases, without calumny or reproach, for far inferior private and social interests. Thus moving forward in our harmonious, unbroken phalanx, in the strength, and with the aid of the Lord of Hosts, we shall soon see removed, not merely from one State, but from our whole land, from a continent and a world, one of the direst curses with which earth has been afflicted.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, Pres't.

#### UNITED STATES.

**GREAT FIRES IN THE WOODS OF MAINE.**—The American papers state that extensive fires have been raging for a fortnight south and west of Lubec, as far as Mount Desert, a distance of 90 miles, destroying all the timber in that region. The Cutler mill-dam company, at Cutler, whose timber was estimated to be worth \$130,000, has been swept clear. Also, four thousand acres, belonging to John Balch, ship-builder, at Prascott. It was with difficulty he saved his ships on the stocks. In Parry, several farmers have lost all their timber and crops.

#### TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship ILLINOIS, from Chagres for New York, put into Norfolk on Thursday last, short of coal, having experienced heavy gales. She brings 300 passengers, \$1,800,000 in gold on freight, and the California mails of Aug. 15. The steamship Brother Jonathan, from Chagres, put into Savannah on the same day, having experienced terrific gales. She brings 300 passengers and \$300,000 in gold on freight. The general news from California is stated to be unimportant. The weather had continued favourable for mining operations,

and gold was obtained in abundance. The state of society had greatly improved, through the energy of the Vigilance Committee and the legal authorities. Business at San Francisco was brisk, but large supplies of produce had caused a slight depression in prices. The current rates for most articles were about the same as at previous dates.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**A VISITOR.**—On Friday evening last, the American fishing schooner C. & R. Rogers, belonging to the port of New London, Connecticut, arrived at Chatham, for the purpose of procuring a supply of salt and barrels. She sailed again on Saturday afternoon. This vessel carries a crew of nineteen men, has been absent from home about six weeks, and has now on board 420 barrels Mackerel, and had she not been compelled to put into port, would now be on her way home with a full fare, which we are told, would yield about \$150 to each man. The Captain informed us that there were upwards of 900 sail of fishing vessels in the Gulf, many of them on their second, and several on their third voyage. Thus, while our neighbours are reaping a handsome return from the produce of our Fisheries, we find it a difficult matter to get a fresh fish of any description, although they are swarming on our shores.—*Miramichi Gleaner*, Sept. 17.

**THE RECENT FIRE IN PORTLAND.**—We gave in our last, a hasty sketch of the severe fire which broke out in the Parish of Portland on Friday evening, and which we find in the main correct. The whole number of buildings destroyed, amounts to nearly forty, and valued at about £7000; there was very little insurance on them, and as they were principally occupied by the labouring classes, the loss will be heavily felt by them. It is estimated that about 100 families were turned out of house and home by this calamity.

There has been a marked improvement in the commercial aspect of the country, when compared with the week previous. The effects of the late failures have been happily restricted to a narrow compass, by judicious and well-timed aid from Joint Stock Banking Companies. The markets for Colonial produce are decidedly in a more favourable position than at previous advices. The Export trade of Great Britain is steadily increasing.

The *Post* makes the following remarkable statement: "People die at the rate of five a minute, taking the whole world together." At the rate of five a minute, the number of deaths in a year would be a little over 2,600,000, and as there are about 1,000,000,000 of people on the globe, it would require about 400 years to clear them off by death at that rate. The real number of deaths a minute is nearer fifty than five, we suspect.

### HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

It will be seen that an alteration in the days of the Mails leaving Charlottetown for Pictou has been advertised; and that they will be closed in future on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, instead of Wednesday and Saturday, as heretofore. By this arrangement the making up of the Mails for England is deferred from Saturday to Tuesday, thereby obviating the inconvenience and delay which before took place in the Mails lying in the Halifax Post Office for four days before they were forwarded by the Atlantic steamers.

It was with much pleasure that we saw the outside of the Central Academy assuming an appearance more worthy of the Metropolis of the Island; and the gratification was much enhanced, when we entered the building and viewed the judicious alterations that were taking place inside. The front and back rooms, which had been separated by a long narrow corridor which only served to encourage and perpetuate a thorough draft through the entire building, are now made into one large room capable of containing, with a due regard to individual convenience, upwards of ninety boys. There is at the South end of the room an elevated platform or dais on which is placed the seat of the master, who at a single glance can take in the whole of the pupils, as the seats are gradually and proportionately elevated as they recede, the smallest of the scholars being immediately in front of the master, and the largest—and some are pretty well grown—at the furthest extremity of the room. The desks are so arranged, that each boy can leave his seat, when going to his class, without disturbing his neighbor, there is an appropriate place for the slate, books, pens, &c., for each individual. These arrangements of themselves contribute much to the keeping of good order, but the alteration in the mode of hearing the classes strikes us as the greatest improvement that has been made, and one that could not have been effected without the previous alterations.

It was formerly the custom—from necessity—to hear the class in the room in which the rest of the pupils were learning their tasks, or employed in writing or arithmetic; these latter operations cannot be, or at all events are not performed in silence, and there is always something or other going on that from time to time calls off the attention of both the master and pupils from the task that ought to occupy the individual energies of both. This is now avoided: there are two rooms, each having its own entrance from the main school room, in which two of the masters are separately occupied each with a class, while the third remains in charge of the rest of the boys, who are preparing to be called out in turn. The consequence is, that in each of the class rooms there is a master and his class who, liable to no interruptions from without, are enabled to give their whole and undivided attention to the subject matter of their immediate studies. Those who have been accustomed to the difficulties attendant upon the rendering a correct translation of a Greek or Latin author into English can best appreciate the change; but all, it is presumed, must be aware of the advantages with which seclusion and quiet are attended to both master and pupil. The writer of this was made fully sensible of the benefits that already resulted and will continue to do so from this amended routine. It gave him pleasure to see how it enabled the master to do that strict justice to each individual which, however willing, he was unable to do before. There are now on the Roll in all 95 pupils, of whom 4 are studying Greek and 25 Latin. This is but a small proportion, considering that the Academy is in the richest district of the Island, but we do not despair, but that, as the time proceeds, the necessity of learning will be so apparent, that all will endeavor to avail themselves of advantages which are now common to all civilized communities.

There are studying Geometry, (Euclid,) 12  
 " " Trigonometry, 8  
 " " Algebra, 12  
 " " Geography, 30  
 " " History, 34

Their respective ages are as follow:  
 Under 10, 27  
 Between 10 and 14, 40  
 " 14 and 18, 19  
 Above 18, 7

The Academy ever has been, and still is to a certain degree, a Normal School for district teachers, and as such has done a deal of service, and we are anxious to see the sphere of its usefulness in this respect greatly extended. On this important subject we will at some future day enlarge; our opinion being, that it should be incumbent on every candidate for a school in the country to have passed at least three months at the Central Academy, and in order to enable him to do so, a sum sufficient, for the purpose of paying his board, should be advanced him out of the Treasury, to be repaid by instalments out of his subsequent yearly allowance.

We are grateful for what has been done, but we trust that those, an important part of whose duty is to provide instruction for all who need it, will but consider

this as a beginning. The government of the people is now in the people's own hands, and before they can discharge their new duties with advantage to themselves and benefit to posterity, they must be educated in conformity thereto. If our rulers are to be taken from all classes of society, all classes should have it in their power so to educate their children, as to make them competent to take their share in the administration of government which, as the Island increases in wealth and population, will require a correspondent increase in knowledge. The art of government is like all other arts to be taught, and unless it is so, many and perhaps fatal will be the errors that newly made statesmen will be apt to fall into before they have discovered the right path.

There are many who undervalue classical knowledge; who exclaim against the teaching of Latin and Greek as superfluous, necessary only to professional men, and even to be dispensed with in them. A few words on this subject may not be out of place. It should be remembered that the bulk of all modern languages is composed of words derived mediately or immediately from those of Greece or Rome. The language of the Goth or of the Celt, however imaginative and poetical, is totally unfit for the purposes of philosophy, the sciences, or the arts. Every day's experience shows, that in the multitude of discoveries and inventions that are continually taking place, means would be wanting to describe them, if the discoverers or inventors were confined to the limited vocabulary of the Saxon, the Norman, or the Celt, or of all conjoined. Hence the necessity—the absolute necessity—of having recourse to richer and more copious sources of expression. If the words *gravitation, electricity, magnetism*, find no correspondent terms in the speech of our rude and barbarous ancestors, what shall we say of *oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen* which are now, such is the spread of information, become in all countries where education is properly cared for, "familiar in their mouths as household words." And are we only, of all America, to remain a century behind the age? Are our sons, when they go forth into the world, to be distinguished only by their want of education? Is it for ever to be said, "If you wish your son educated, you must send him to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or further still, from his father's hearth, and the fellowship and sympathies of nature and friendship," and to what end perhaps? That he may despise the country and the people who are still condemned to languish in the want of that which he has gone so far to procure, and has begun to appreciate at its proper value. These are considerations which ought to occupy the attention of those entrusted with the interests both of the present and future generations of the inhabitants of this fertile Island. And they cannot well go wrong when it is considered that their path is straight before them, and that their watchword should be "Forward."

WHATEVER may be our opinion of the political abilities of the gentlemen composing the present Administration, we have never for a single moment thought of impugning their private characters, or intermeddling with their failings, nor shall we now do them the foul injustice of supposing that the infamous attack made by Mr. Whelan in the *Royal Gazette* of yesterday, is countenanced by a single other member. To deign to reply to it would be to put ourselves on a level with Edward Whelan—which would be a degradation indeed!

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, was a passenger in the Steamer *Rose* on Thursday last. His Lordship proceeded immediately to Government House, to become the guest of Sir Alexander and Lady Bannerman during his stay. On Saturday last he was waited upon by the clergy, churchwardens, vestry and a number of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, who presented him with the following address, to which His Lordship replied *ex tempore*, at considerable length, and touched upon many topics connected with the welfare of the Church in P. E. Island, expressing at the same time his gratification at the address then presented. On Sunday His Lordship preached in St. Paul's Church, from St. Mark, 1st chap. vs. 40 and 41. No better proof can be afforded of the excellence of the discourse than that it was suited to the tastes and comprehensions of the whole congregation, who high and low, learned and unlearned, alike agreed in speaking of it in terms of the highest approbation. His Lordship yesterday left town for St. Eleanor's. He will preach in St. Paul's Church in the forenoon of Sunday next.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, holding Episcopal Jurisdiction within this Island, &c. &c. &c.  
 MY LORD;

We the Ministers, Church Wardens, Vestry and other Members of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church in Charlottetown, beg to offer our united congratulations upon your Lordship's arrival in this portion of your Diocese.

We cannot but feel highly gratified at the proof this early visit affords of your Lordship's active zeal, as well as anxiety for the welfare of the Church, and we trust that further intercourse with your Lordship will be productive of an increase of mutual regard and religious improvement.

We are happy to assure your Lordship that those dangerous innovations in doctrine and ceremonial observances, which have disturbed the peace of the Church in the Parent Country and in many of her dependencies, have met with no favour or encouragement here, but that Pastors and People fully appreciate the sound scriptural teaching of our reformed and Protestant Church, and faithfully adhere to the ancient simplicity of her ritual.

That your Lordship may long be spared to superintend with a single eye to God's glory, the ecclesiastical affairs of your Diocese, and that pure and undefiled religion may extensively prevail under your administration;

That your Clergy may be distinguished both by soundness of doctrine and "innocency of life," and that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and dominion for ever and ever," is the earnest wish of your Lordship's faithful and obedient Servants.

Charlottetown, September 27, 1851.

We are pleased to be informed that a gentleman in England, Capt. Steigh, has purchased Mr. Charles Worrall's large estate in this Island for £17,000 sterling, and that he has written, that he will be on the Island in the beginning of November next. He intends to reside on the property, and to locate upon the lands a large number of settlers of capital from Gloucestershire, in England.

Dr. Macgregor assisted by Drs. Johnston and Potts, yesterday extracted a Scirous Humor from the breast of Mr. Alex. Nelson, Elliot River, a rare disease in man. The operation was performed under the influence of Chloroform, which succeeded to the satisfaction of all present.

#### COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 18, 1851.

His Excellency has been pleased to establish Post Offices at the undermentioned places in this Island, and to appoint the following persons Postmasters, in the terms of the Act, intitled "An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Island Post Office within Prince Edward Island," viz. —

Anderson's Road, Township No. 26.—Mr. Patrick Murphy.  
 Green's Shore, Bedouque, Township No. 17.—Mr. Patrick Power.  
 Township No. 11.—George F. Cooper, Esquire.  
 Kildare, Township No. 3.—Mr. Henry Hele.

#### CHARLES DESRISAY, C. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 26, 1851.  
 His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the name of Mr. John McLellan, of Little Harbour, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for King's County.  
 JAMES WARBURTON,  
 Colonial Secretary.

#### TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 29, 1851.

WARRANTS from Number 218, of the date of 2d of May, 1850; to No. 248 of the date of 16th May, 1850; and both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

### Royal Agricultural Society.

#### Cattle Show.

Wednesday last, the 24th instant, was the day set apart by the Royal Agricultural Society, for the ANNUAL FAIR and CATTLE SHOW. The first half of the day being very wet, but few people from the country were to be seen in town. At first it was supposed the show of Cattle would be postponed until a more favourable day, but as the day advanced, the rain abated, and the committee of the Society directed the inspection of Cattle, Horses, &c., exhibited for Premiums, to take place at two o'clock. At the appointed hour a large number of Cattle were on the ground, of a description, for size, and beauty, and number, far surpassing any exhibition of the kind, in Charlottetown before. The live weight of three of the Heifers exhibited, calved in 1849, is as follows:

Owned by John Lyall, Esq. weight, 1185 lbs.  
 do. Hon. G. Coles, do. 1160  
 do. B. Wright, Esq. do. 1140

The show of Horses and Sheep was very indifferent—this may, perhaps, be attributed to the weather.

At four o'clock, the President and Officers of the Society, and a number of other gentlemen, sat down to a good substantial Dinner, prepared by Mr. Davis, at the Victoria Hotel.

The following PREMIUMS were awarded:

For the best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1849. No competition.  
 Second best do. do. No Competition.  
 Best Blood Filly, do. Hon. G. Coles, £2 0 0  
 Second best do. do. Dr. Boswell, 1 0 0  
 Best Entire Colt, for Agricultural purposes, foaled in 1849, Mr. Allan M'Isaac, 2 0 0  
 Second best do. do. Mr. Henry M'Rae, 1 0 0  
 Best Filly, do. Mr. Donald M'Eachren, 2 0 0  
 Second best do. do. Mr. David M'Ewen, 1 0 0  
 For the best Bull calved in 1849, Mr. John Thorne, 2 0 0  
 Second best do. do. Mr. John Boer, 1 0 0  
 Best Heifer do. John Lyall, Esq. 2 0 0  
 Second best do. do. Benj. Wright, Esq. 1 0 0  
 Best yearling Bull, from the imported Ayrshire Bulls. No competition.  
 Best Yearling Heifer from do. owned by Judge Peters, and bred by T. Heath Haviland, Esq. 1 0 0  
 Best Bull Calf, from do. or from the Heifers imported in 1850.  
 Best Heifer Calf from do. T. Heath Haviland, Esq. 1 0 0

Judges of Horses.—HON. STEPHEN RICE,  
 MR. H. LONGWORTH,  
 MR. JOHN THORNE.

Judges of Cattle.—W. W. IRVING, ESQ.,  
 MR. JOHN KENNEDY.

In consequence of the wetness of the day there were but few Sheep brought in, and no competitors.

GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

#### Married.

On Thursday the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Strong, Mr. Fredk. A. F. Nelson, to Jane, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, Elliot River.

At all Saint's Church, Loch Lomond, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, A. M., Mr. James J. Fellows, of the City of St. John, Drumgitt, to Elizabeth R., eldest daughter of Thomas Allan, Esq., of the district of St. Paul's in the Parish of Portland.

At St. John, N. B., on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Stephen S. Hall, to Miss Havila Shaw, fourth daughter of Mr. Israel Fellows, both of this City.

#### Passengers.

In the Steamer from Pictou on Monday, the 22d—Mrs. Anderson, Miss Jarvis, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. Lowden, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. Metzler, Mr. G. Foster, and 8 in the Steerage.

In the Steamer from Pictou, on Thursday evening last—Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; Messrs. J. H. Crosskill, John R. Noonan, H. J. Fraser, A. C. McDonald, Lieut. Forbes, R. N., 5 in the steerage.

In do. on Monday the 29th inst. Lieut. Orde, W. C. Hodgson, R. Brecken, John McDonald, Esq. and Lady, Maurice Curran, and three in the Steerage.

#### Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:  
 Sept. 24—Schr. Ariel, Murphy, Pictou; coal.  
 Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax; goods.  
 25 Dove, Robertson, Pugwash; limestone.  
 Brothers, McRae, Newfld.; bal.  
 Jason, McDonald, Richibucto; deals.  
 Unicorn, Mutch, Richibucto; Deals.  
 26 Brigt. Regina, M'Kay, Liverpool; goods.  
 27 Schr. Emily, Webster, Sydney; coal.  
 Schr. Vernon, Ellis, Liverpool; goods.  
 Schr. Mita, Young, Halifax; do.  
 29 Wasp, M'Isaac, Labrador; fish and oil to J. Penke.  
 Euphemia, Malone, do. do. do. do.  
 Foreigner, M'Donald, Miramichi; deal.  
 James Fraser, M'Rae, do. do.  
 John Wallace, Jewers, Richibucto; do.

CLEARED:  
 Sept. 23—Schr. Mayflower, Weatherby, Tatmagouche; bal.  
 24 Steamer Rose, Pictou; mails.  
 Schr. Sarah, Baudians, Plymouth; timber and deals—by James Penke.  
 25 Lucy, O'Brien, Pictou; bal.  
 Brig William, Downey, Richibucto; timber and deals by Joseph M'Donald.  
 26 Schr. Brothers, M'Rae, Richibucto; produce.  
 Bellona, M'Rae, do. ballast.  
 27 Jason, M'Donald, do. 4 horses.  
 29 Majestic, Moore, Halifax; potatoes.

#### Ship News.

H.M.S. *Sappho*, Com. Cochrane, arrived here on Monday, the 22d inst., and sailed on Friday the 26th inst.

#### METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending September 27, 1851.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (22d.)	Lowest (24th.)	Mean.	Highest (21st.)	Lowest 22d, 23d	Daily Mean.
30.35	29.61	30.18	65.1	29.9	50.3

WIND AT 9 A. M.		WEATHER.	
Sun. 21	S.W. fresh breeze.	Overcast, hazy & rain, p.m.	
Mon. 22	N.N.E. do. do.	Cloudy till 3 p.m.; then blue sky. Aurora in the evening, and white frost during the night.	
Tu. 23	S. do. do.	Blue sky till 3 p.m.; then overcast with showers.	
W. 24	W.N.W. do. do.	Overcast and rainy till 3 p.m.;	
Th. 25	W. gentle do.	Blue sky.	
Fri. 26	S. fresh do.	Blue sky, overcast, p.m. till 9. Aurora in the evening.	
Sat. 27	S.W. light air.	Cloudy. Overcast and rain in the evening and during the night.	

#### Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1851.

FROM.	TO.	FROM.	TO.
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0 2 1/2	Wool, -	1 0 1/4
do. by quarter,	0 2 1/2	Ham,	0 5 0/7
Pork,	0 4 1/2	Barley, per bushel,	2 6 2/10
do. (small)	0 3 0/6	Wheat,	1 8 1/10
Mutton,	0 2 1/2	Timothy Seed,	0 0 0/0
Lamb, per lb.,	0 2 1/4	Potatoes,	1 0 1/3
Veal, per lb.,	0 2 0/4	Turnips,	1 0 0/0
Butter, (fresh)	0 8 0/10	Carrots, per bunch,	0 1 1/2
do. by the tub,	0 8 0/6	Turkeys, each	0 0 0/0
Cheese, -	0 3 0/6	Fowls, -	0 0 0/0
Flour, per lb.,	0 1 1/2	Eggs, per dozen,	0 6 0/7
Oatmeal, per lb.,	0 1 1/2	Hay, per ton,	35 0 40/0
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0 0 0/0	Straw, per cwt.	0 0 0/0
Tallow,	0 8 0/10	Codfish, per qt.,	12 6 15/0
Lard,	0 8 0/0	Hens, per pair,	3 0 3/4
Ducks, each	1 0 1/3	Chickens, per pair,	0 10 1/8
Partridges,	0 6 0/9	Apples, per bush.	4 0 5/0
Geese,	2 0		

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.