It is reported that Colonel Charras died of the wound received when he was arrested. Accounts of the death of two or three other representatives want confirmation. It is even said Baudin was not killed, but severely wounded. The excitement of the people in Paris is caused by the representatives.

The great body of workmen did not intend to rise. 150,000 men can be brought to the capital in a few hours if required.

The Globe's Correspondent says—"The troops seem devoted to the President. Two regiments entering Paris replied to some cries "Vive la Republique" by an unanimous cry of "Vive Napoleon."

The news on Wednesday from the provinces was very satisfactory. The appeal to the people had been received with sympathy in Bourdeaux, Lille, Rouen, and other towns. The commercial classes were greatly satisfied with the change. At seven p.m., on Wednesday, Bourdeaux less agitated, and but few groups to be seen.

## THE FRENCH ROVOLUTION.

In the sixty-two years that have elapsed since the memorabl period of 1789, France has experienced many strange revolutions, and tried many different and contradictory forms of Government. Until the 2nd of December, 1851, it might have been said of her, that she had suffered every kind of calamity, made every possible experiment in liberty and in anarchy, and been subjected to every kind of despotism, from that of the most sanguinary of most merciless of single tyrants. But strange and deplorable as her previous revolutions have been, with the sole exception of the first, they all sink into utter insignificance, when compared with that astounding revolution which has been operated by the cool head and iron hand of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. History offers no example of such audacity as that with which the accepted heir and representative of the Bonapartes planned his *coup d'etat*, or of such ferocity, cold, inflexible, comprehensive, and unpitying, as that with which he executed it. Having resolved upon the act, and calculated to the minutest fraction what it would cost, having made himself sure of his instruments, and resolved that failure was impossible, he never allowed himself to hesitate. There were moments last week, when one atom of fear or of mercy might have led to results which would have consigned him to the dungeon or the scaffold; but he remained stern and unyielding as fate, and did his work with as total an absence of feeling, as if he had been a steam-engine and not a man. Compared with his despotism, that of his imperial uncle was mildness itself. European history offers no parallel to it. If we wish to find any thing like it, we must look to Persia or Morrocco, where human heads may roll from the shoulders that bear them at the nod and caprice of an irresponsible autocrat, whose word is law, and whose slightest burst of anger or of spleen may be death to myraids.

For the present France is completely in his power. There is not a particle of liberty of speech or action remaining, and the press is as mute under the *regime* of the bayonet as if the art of printing were not invented. Yet there can be no doubt, or at least there is none in our minds, that the result of the appeal to the people, which is to made between the 14th and the 21st of this month, will be an acquiescence in the dictatorial power which M. Louis Napoleon and his unscrupulous and obedient army have assumed—and that five or six millions of votes will be recorded in favour of the President's retention of office for the ten years which he demands, or for life if he insists upon it. Indeed there is no choice left. It is Louis Napoleon and comparative repose on the one hand, or the most fearful anarchy and civil war, and a train of calamities which might appall the boldest imagination on the other. If so—and while adding our feeble voices to the general indignation that is heard throughout Europe—we, in common with others, may well ask, whether after all, the French nation are not rightly served? They invited despotism, and they have got it, and they flatter it. Already the symptoms of adulation are abundant, and the *bourgeoise*, as well as other classes, that in the full blaze of his success they will not only strew flowers in the pathway of the conqueror, but they are ready to crouch beneath his hand, and to grovel in the dust at his feet. Their present subjugation would almost seem a befitting retribution for the choice which so many millions of people so blindly made of Louis Napoleon as their ruler. A man who had shown no wisdom, who had given no proofs of genius or patriotism, or even of talent, who was known as the representative of a great military conqueror and a mighty civil despot, and as one who had committed two most reckless, and to all outward appearance, insane acts—was suddenly invested, for his name's sake, with the chief power and authority in a country that believed itself to be free. It is scarcely to be wondered at, that this man, who really had talent, though nobody knew it—who was sagacious and foreseeing, as well as daring and self-confident—should have interpreted the choice thus made to amount to approbation of that military tyranny from which his name derived its greatest if not only splendour; and that he should have imagined that the French nation had wilfully put its head into the noose, and asked no better than to be tethered as he willed it, or led whither it pleased him. When we reflect coolly upon the events of the week, we are inclined to believe that this astounding tyranny was but the necessary and inevitable result of all previous revolutions, and an experience which France was fated to undergo. The French, as we all know, are pre-eminently a military people. Nothing flatters them so much as "glory." Their men of all classes strut for half their lives as soldiers, leaving work and business to the women. They are, moreover, trained to habits which make them the veriest despots over the weak, and the most abject of slaves when they find they have got a master. Another deplorable circumstance in the recent history of France should not be forgotten, and it is one for which that unhappy country must yet suffer long and keenly. It has no religion, no faith, no abiding principle of any kind. The tone of public opinion is low. Louis Phillippe degraded the people by the sordid selfishness of his system of government. He acted upon the principle that every man had his price; that no virtue or genius was proof against a clever corruption; that honesty was a farce; that the people about him were all knaves, and that the only mode of governing such knaves, as he imagined them and all other men to be, was to rule them by cunning more acute than their own, and by a knavery more subtle and calculating. He acted upon this principle, and he fell; but the unhappy seeds which he sowed in the national mind produced their fruit. There is scarcely a public man of any note in France who has not shown that he would intrigue and re-intrigue for his own interests, oblivious of the higher interests of the nation. Even those who inveigh most loudly against the acts of M. Bonaparte, have no sympathy for such men as M. Thiers, and those, who under his unlucky guidance, provoked the aggression of the President. Had there been ten honest men in the Assembly, had there been a fair and just public opinion in the conntry, had the French people understood what true liberty means, had they been a nation that could discuss a great principle without thinking it necessary to knock down or murder a conscientious opponent, M. Bonaparte might have tried his *coup d'etat* in vain. Such success as his would have been impossible among a sober-minded and really free people.

But France is not all rotten. The great ideas of 1789, 1830, and 1848 are not dead. The President has found it comparatively easy to make a conquest of the Legitimist and Orleanist factions; but his work has only begun. The youth of France are more noble-minded than their progenitors, and there is leaven in the mass, which sooner or later will pervade it all. In the meantime there are the sincere Republicans yet to be dealt with—possibly a minority in France, but the only minority that is likely to become a majority, and to be a thorn in the side and poison in the cup of the conqueror. Sincerity breeds fanaticism; and it needs no power or prophecy to be able to predict, that Louis Napoleon will form no exception to the great rule of compensation—that his dangers will increase with his power; and that his own life—which is the obstacle of the fulfilment of a thousand hopes—will be daily and hourly exposed to the dagger or the bullet of the maniac and the assassin. Louis Napoleon—walked for seventeen years "in the shadow of death." The fate of the President will be the same. Henceforth he will not, if he be wise, show himself abroad without an escort; he will have to employ a taster at his meals, and to wear armour under his doublet, if he will not incur the risk of premature removal from the scene of his perillous splendour. This is a sad prospect for any man, even although, like poor Louis Phillippe, he escape, as if by miraculous interposition, from the blows that that are aimed at him by the insanity or revenge of individuals, The Imperial crown and the robes of Cæsar are unspeakably dear at a price like this: but such is the necessary penalty of unscrupulous ambition; and Louis Napoleon, though he may escape so sad a catastrophe, can scarcely hope to escape from the danger of it.

But what will be the next move in this mighty game, supposing that the peasantry of the provinces, the old and unreasoning worshippers of the name and deeds of Napoleon, shall record for him the five or six millions of votes which he requires? In the first place the army must be rewarded. But how is that to be done? The excenditure of France already exceeds her income, and the army cannot be maintained even on its present footing without the risk of a national bankruptcy at no distant period. And if France herself can afford no field for the employment and reward of this army—not likely to be less rapacious of pay and honours after such events as those of the last ten days than it was before—where and how is the President to dispose of it? The monster is made and must have its work to do, or it will turn upon its master. There must be many aspiring and embroyo marchals in its ranks. Ney and Bernadotte are names of power to stir the ambition of the soldier. The batons and the dukedoms, the principalities and the splendour that were showered upon the generals of Napoleon, are charms that yet evoke ambition, or human nature is changed since the days before Waterloo.

Judging from the past, and from the character of Louis Napoleon we should dread the danger of his flattering the passion of the French for foreign conquest, and of his seeking the support of the Red Republicans by some scheme of propagandism for their ideas—not in France, where he will be the depot, but out of it, where he will be contented to play the part of the friend of liberty. Let the Italian look to it. Napoleon the First was King of Italy. Napoleon the Second will possibly aspire to the same dignity, the more especially if the struggle to obtain it would employ his army, keep out of mischief the extreme Republicans, and flatter the military madness of his nation. We must own that we look to the future with apprehension; and so far from anticipating what Louis Napoleon, when he was yet true and unperjured, called "the close of the era of revolutions," we imagine that he has inaugurated, one more disastrous than the old. Men cannot commit such acts, nor nations acquiesce in them, with impunity.

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 in large quantities in Queen Charlotte's Island. The gold is found on the surface of the ground near the beach, and is dug up by the natives in great quantities, without any thing like a pick or shovel, having nothing but such tools as they can make themselves; they manage to get from two to eight ounces 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 City.

Of one thousand infants nursed by the mother, about three hundred die; of the same number nursed out, five hundred die.

A few weeks ago a blacksmith in Glasgow undertook for a wager to drink half a mutchkin of whiskey without taking the glass from his head. No sooner had he drunk the liquor than he became insensible, and shortly after expired.

Of 1145 tribes proved to exist in Algeria, 1100 have acknowledged the sovereignty of France.

The general effective land force of France consisted, on the 1st October, 387,510 men, and 84,306 horses.

Ten Irish families, fifty-four persons in all, from the Queen's, Kilkenny, and Kildare Counties, have sold their property in Ireland, realising thereby £3000, and are about to emigrate to Australia.

Pompeii.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples, says:—Vesuvius is calmly smoking, and seems disposed to rest himself from the fatigues of his devastating labours of last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About 20 labourers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cart-load of earth a-day from the subincumbent city. Not one half the entire city is yet excavated. The earthy mound which covers it, is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A portion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly one mile distant, once laved the wall of Pompeii."

New Mills.—The Atlantic Co., Lawrence, have just started a new mill, driving fifteen thousand spindles; and the Essex Co., in the same city, are now surveying the ground for a new mill (supposed to be for the manufacture of de laines) to be located between the Atlantic and Bay State corporations.

Of the fishing vessels belonging to Newburyport, fishing near Prince Edward Island, 44 are safe, and 19 lost, and 2 not heard from.

One hundred thousand acres of land in Warren Co., Tenn., were sold at auction in Baltimore, on Monday, at five cents per acre.

All of the Gloucester fleet of fishing vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have been heard from, but six.

The tobacco crop of Kentucky is said to be of superior quality this year.

The cause of Temperance is progressing in every part of New York City and State.

A Berlin artist has discovered the art of fixing daguerreotypes upon glass, covered with a fusion of zinc or gold.

Worth Knowing.—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped upon a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lockjaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial.—Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by everybody.—*Phil. Post.*

### To William Cooper, Esq.

Sir,—

You have published in *Haszard's Gazette*, by way of advertisement, a document purporting to be a petition on behalf of the tenantry of Prince Edward Island, addressed to Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., praying "that he will, with the advice and assistance of the Council and Assembly, repeal any enactments, and remove any impediments which could bar the tenant from a trial with his landlord, and proceeding to judgment according to the merits of the case;" this is the first part of the prayer of this singular, and as I strongly suspect, unauthorized petition, and it shall be first attended to. When a landlord calls upon a tenant to pay rent reserved under a sealed instrument, either by distress or action at law, there is nothing to hinder that tenant from trying the right of the landlord to recover such rent, it is done every day; there is a case pending at this moment in the Supreme Court to that effect, "Tribe *et al vs* Jones;" the defendant in this case has endeavoured to shew that the landlords' title has since the making of the lease, expired; the land in question is one of the glebe reserves, the fee simple to which the lessee purchased at glebe land sales. At the trial the Court sustained the plea, and the defendant had a verdict against the landlord; whether that verdict will be set aside or not, will be seen at the ensuing Supreme Court. So that you see when a tenant has any thing like an available defence, the Court will give him the advantage of it. But what you want is, that the tenant shall be allowed to contest his landlord's title, that he shall be suffered to say to the Court and jury, "It is true I have taken this land from the plaintiff; true I have covenanted under seal to pay him the rent reserved; I am also now in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the land; but what I want to shew is this, that by a clause in the grant from the Crown under which my landlord claims, his title has ceased, and the land reverted to the Crown. "That may well be," saith the Court, "and yet that is no question between you and the landlord; the Crown hath suffered him to remain in possession, and that possession is good against the Crown itself, until it hath taken the proper steps to enable it to reenter." So that put it in any way you will, what you want is the question of escheat to be mooted again. It is too late; that could have been accomplished at one time, as you well know, but you yourself, with that silly [ridiculous obstinacy, which is a part of your character, prevented a partial Escheat from taking place when it might have been legally effected. Some eighteen or twenty townships, 360,000 or 400,000 acres, might have been revested in the Crown without much trouble; this would have been a great boon to the Island. But though the prayer of your petition cannot be granted, or if complied with, cannot be of any service to you, I will take it for granted that the question is fairly brought to trial, not whether the tenant is to comply with the condition of his lease, for of that there can be no doubt, but whether the Crown is at this day enabled to take advantage of the nonperformance of the condition of settlement by foreign Protestants or not. And this brings me back to the first part of the petition. You say that the lands are the property of the British public; you must pardon me for telling you that this is a grievous error. It is one of the principles of the British constitution, that all the land that is not owned by individual subjects is the property of the Crown; and that 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 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 German Protestants, that was introduced to please King George III, some of whose German relations were extremely 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 freeholders 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 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 void 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 you so 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? 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 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 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 payment on the other. In conclusion, allow me to tell 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 slightest doubt in the world, that were the case to be tried either here or in England or in the United States, if you will, that judgment would be given for the proprietor and against the tenants.

For the present, farewell. In my next I shall take the liberty of asking who gave you the authority to represent the whole body of the tenantry of Prince Edward Island, and why you have dared to attribute to them motives, and in their name to assign reasons that are alike discreditable to their hearts and understandings?

In the meantime,
I am, &c.,
FITZLOY.



# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1852.



The late heavy drifts of snow have no doubt, retarded the Couriers, as the Mail had not arrived when we went to Press.

The Legislature of this Island is summoned to meet on the 22d of January inst,—that of New Brunswick on the 7th inst., and Nova Scotia on the 29th.

We beg to call the attention of the fairer portion of our readers to the fact, that there is to be a sale of Dutch flowering roots at Mr. Lobban's sale room on Thursday evening next. It is the first time that such an occurrence has taken place in Charlottetown; and and though we do not venture to predict a very profitable return in this instance—which has taken us rather by surprise—yet we trust that there will be sufficient encouragement shewn to induce a regular importation of these exotics. People who have the means go to auctions and purchase all kinds of furniture, ornamental as well as useful. Now, there are few things that attract so much attention in a ladies' drawing-room as flowers. They give a quiet unostentatious richness and elegance to the apartment, that harmonize well with the uses to which it is dedicated; they offend the taste of no one, and are to some the highest gratifications of sense and imagination that can be offered. One of the great excellences of the bulb culture is that it is neither fatiguing nor disagreeable, and may with ease and propriety be indulged in by the most delicate and refined.

[Communicated.]

### MEETING OF DISTRICT TEACHERS.

Pursuant to notice given in the leading papers 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 roads, 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 feeling entertained by the public, in their several localities, on the question of establishing a system of *free Education* 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 laudable purpose of promoting the extension and improvement of a confessedly imperfect system of Education, or hailing the establishment of a better, 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 seeing, 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 comprehensive and well-working system of Public Instruction.

Mr. Le Page, having been called to the chair, briefly explained the objects of the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Coles, having been invited to attend—was present, and in an able manner expounded his views of the amendments desirable to be introduced into the system. He informed the meeting that he had made calculations with respect to the actual number of pupils who attend School at present, and found that out of nineteen thousand who were of the proper age to attend School, not many more than four thousand were receiving instruction. He urged the necessity of eliciting further information on this interesting and important subject before the sitting of the Legislature, and seemed fully sensible of the pressing necessity that exists for making a suitable though not extravagant provision for Teachers.

The Visitor for Queen's County was present on the occasion, and offered many valuable suggestions, the result of his own experience, which were highly useful and properly appreciated by the meeting.

Mr. Robert Blake Irving likewise communicated much 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.

*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 South 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, praying 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 judiciously selected assortment of the most approved Class Books.

A Committee was then appointed to carry 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. Coles for his countenance and valuable aid in promoting the objects of the Meeting, which the Honorable gentleman briefly acknowledged, when the meeting adjoured.

Conviction.—R. A. Fellowes, Esq. 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.

☞ 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 next.

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.

*Arrivals in Europe from hence.*

*Liverpool*, Dec. 3d—Tancred. 8th—Agnes. 12th—Cluny.
*Gravesend*, Nov. 27th—William.
*Queenstown*, 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 boat, 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 Charlottetown, was cast away at Pomquet, on the 17th ult. Cargo sold—Owned 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. F. carried away top and top-gallant masts, jib-boom and most of her deck load of hay.

### POSTSCRIPT.

Six o'clock, P. M.

Arrived 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 SUBSCRIBER intends keeping good Horses, Sleighs, Carriages, &c., which he offers to the Public for hire on low terms, for Cash.

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

Residence near the Temperance Hall, Grafton Street.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Mr. Jakeman, would take the opportunity of informing his numerous Customers, whose Debts have been some time standing, that he would feel obliged by their making an early settlement; and those having accounts against him will please forward them as soon as possible.

January 5, 1852.