NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Progress of the War.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Letters from Constantinople by the City of London state, that on the 10th the fire had not been opened against Sebastopol, but that the operations would go on rapidly, it having been found that the south wall is not banked up on the inside. After the opening of the breach, which will be easily effected, the assault will be immediately made. The besieged begin to be in want of provisions, in consequence of the reinforcements introduced into the place after the battle of the Alma.

Two daring reconnaissances have been executed by Admiral Bruat; one in the day, when he went close to the walls with 400 sailors. A shower of the enemy's balls fell among them, but no one was hurt. The other was made at night, and had for its object to sound the passage between the vessels sunk by the Russians.

VIENNA, October 23.—The *Lloyd* contains perfectly reliable intelligence from the Crimea, dated October 13. On the 9th the the trenches were within 700 metres of Sebastopol, and it was expected that the regular bombardment would begin on the 15th. The English batteries were ready, but still masked, as the French were not sufficiently advanced. The Russians maintained a brisk fire, but with so little result that it was not returned. The garrison had attempted several sallies, which were always speedily repulsed. It is not for a moment doubted that Sebastopol must fall.

Russian intelligence from the Crimea of the 16th announces that the allies had begun to bombard Sebastopol on that day, but without having done any damage. The Russians returned the enemies' fire.

A Russian official despatch, dated St. Petersburg, the 23d, states, that up to the 16th nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy (the allies) seemed to intend a regular siege, and had begun works, which the garrison had destroyed in a sortie by night. Not a single shell had fallen in the town. Cholera continued to rage in the enemy's camp.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 16. — The garrison makes frequent sorties at night; not a single shell has yet fallen into the town itself.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Advices from Constantinople state, that there is no truth in the report that Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians. A rumour prevailed in the camp on the 11th, that the Simpheropol army would attack it, and that the Greeks in Balaklava would at the same time set fire to the town. All the Greeks were therefore forced to quit Balaklava. A sortie was made by the Russians on the 11th, but they were repulsed.

The correspondence from the heights behind Sebastopol have reached us to the 13th instant, and is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The labour of landing the siege artillery and ships' guns, and dragging them and the never-ending *matériel* from Balaklava to the heights, has been commenced, and the sixteen days devoted to this task have been well employed, though the enemy, in this interval, has been enabled to strengthen his defences, and instead of one fort, mounting only 15 guns, to defend the approaches, has now numerous batteries, with 76 heavy guns, to menace the lines of the Allies; yet the destruction of Sebastopol can be asserted without doubt to be but a question of time.

Lord Raglan has ordered works to be constructed in the rear into which the armies could retire in case of any unexpected reverse, and where he could defy all the tact of the Russians to reap advantage from a temporary success. The French have thrown up two redoubts still further on the rear to render any attack on that side impossible. The ambulance train had arrived from Varna. Sickness had considerably decreased, and all were eager for operations.

The Paris papers thus summarize the latest correspondence from Constantinople:—Accounts from Constantinople to the 12th have arrived *via* Vienna. The Ajaccio had reached that city with news from the Crimea to the 10th. The preparatory works for the siege were continuing without interruption. The Russians were making extraordinary efforts to fortify themselves; they were literally adding defence to defence, and had brought into requisition all the heaviest artillery of their fleet; but their works were thrown up in haste and without art and could not hold out long, as they were completely commanded by the guns of the allies, and as besides they had not had time to become consolidated. The Russians, however, had received some reinforcements, and were expecting more. Prince Menschikoff had gone towards Perekop to hasten the march of those expected. In the evening of the 7th, nine French battalions invested the place on the side of the attack. In the night of the 9th the trenches were opened, 30 guns from the French fleet and 1000 sailors were to be placed under the orders of Captain Rigault de Genouilli; amongst the guns were 14 mortars of 100, and 16 of 30. The *materiel* of the English was magnificent, but not superior to that of the French. The English were to attack a tower on the western side, which defends the bottom of the port. This tower would, it was said, be soon destroyed, notwithstanding the Russians have thrown up earth-works to prevent it from being easily distinguished, and have even had recourse to the almost incredible expedient of painting it of an earthen colour. The besiegers were within about 700 yards of the ramparts, but it was necessary for the guns to be within 300 or 400 yards, in order to be able to make breaches for assaults. The fire was to commence with 200 guns, and no one doubted the tremendous results which would soon be obtained. The Russians disquieted the siege works by incessant discharges of artillery during the day; but their aim was not very correct, and the soldiers made jokes on seeing their shot and shell flying about. During the night the besiegers worked without being interrupted. Some sorties, or rather some false sorties, had been attempted by the Russians, as a diversion, but all repulsed. The armies, as is already known, are divided into two corps, one to carry on the works of the siege, the other to protect them, and watch the enemy. The French corps engaged in the siege was composed of the 3rd and 4th divisions under the orders of General Forey, and the other corps of the 1st and 2nd divisions under General Bosquet. The Turks were kept in reserve, ready to go wherever wanted. It was supposed to be the intention of Prince Menschikoff, on receiving his reinforcements, to march to the relief of Sebastopol; but the allied generals had taken every precaution, and feared nothing; the position they occupy is stronger than that of the Russians on the Alma, and they think that Menschikoff could not take it even with 100,000 men. They have, too, fortified Balaklava on the land-side in such a way as to render it impregnable. All the letters speak in the highest terms of the prudence, skill, and energy of the English and French generals; and state that the troops were full of ardour. The sanitary condition of the armies had greatly improved; the cholera had nearly disappeared. The expedition at the beginning of the month to Yalta, commanded by Rear Admiral Charner, had not produced very important material results, but had produced great moral effect. The inhabitants displayed great joy on seeing it, and the Cossacks seemed in consternation. From Constantinople the reinforcements demanded by Lord Raglan were continuing to be sent off; they were to amount altogether to 16,000 men. The convoys sent off from Varna had arrived in the Crimea, and had been disembarked without accident, together with all their *materiel* and horses. The wounded soldiers sent to Constantinople were in a favourable condition. The Turkish Government has done everything in its power for them. In the French hospitals, the Sisters of Charity and the infirmary men were indefatigable in their zeal. The French Charge d'Affaires and the Ottoman ministers had made frequent visits to the hospitals. The letters conclude by mentioning a fact unexampled in Turkey—the opening of a subscription for a monument to commemorate the heroic resistance of the Ottoman fleet at Sinope.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A despatch from St. Petersburg of the 21th announces, that the allies opened their fire on the 17th, as well from the land batteries as from the fleets. The bombardment lasted till night. The Russians had 500 killed and wounded. Admiral Korniloff was among the former. On the 18th the bombardment was continued from the land batteries alone.

BUCHAREST, October 22.—Advices from the Crimea of the 13th, state that the trenches were opened on the night of the 9th. They were 700 metres from Sebastopol, (less than 800 yards.) Earthworks were still being thrown up. It was thought that the firing would commence on the 15th. The Russians fire without effect. They have attempted various *sorties* without result.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24.—Prince Menschikoff reports that, on the morning of the 17th, the enemy opened fire from the batteries to the south of the town of Sebastopol, and a brisk cannonade from the seaside. The firing lasted until night. We (the Russians) had 500 killed and wounded. Admiral Korniloff, commanding the town, is among the slain. The fortifications have suffered but little. The fire from the seaside was not renewed on the 18th, and that from the land batteries was very feeble.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The *Vienna Lloyd* has accounts from the Crimea in which mention is made of a somewhat lively skirmish which came off on the road near Khaut on the 6th inst.

An English picquet of 120 fell in with a party of Russian horse 200 strong. The English are said to have at first given way, in order to allure the Russians to a more convenient spot, and then suddenly to have attacked the enemy, and, after a brief combat, pursued him to the trenches of Sebastopol. The Russians had ten men killed and several wounded: the English lost but two.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.

Messrs. W. G. Armstrong and Co., of the Elswick Engine-works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, patentees of the hydraulic crane, are busily engaged in the construction of apparatus, for the Admiralty, for the purpose of blowing up the Russian ships of war which now obstruct the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol. They consist of 25 sets of cylindrical tubes, three in each set. The tubes are of different sizes, and placed one within the other, so as to form three distinct water-tight compartments. The innermost compartment will be filled with fine gun-powder, and the next with ordinary blasting powder. The outermost one will be left vacant. The apparatus will be suitably placed by experienced divers under the ships to be blown up, a galvanic wire communicating with the innermost tube. The workmen have been employed night and day to get the apparatus completed, and we understand they will be ready for shipment next week, when the effect of one of them will be tried upon a sunken vessel at Tynemouth. The apparatus consists of 13 larger and twelve smaller tubes, and the former, when charged, will weigh about four tons.

Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The French Minister of War has received from Gen. Canrobert the following despatch:—

HEAD-QUARTERS, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, OCTOBER 13, 1854.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after to-morrow (the 15th) seventy guns in battery. Since ten this morning a hot fire has been directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affairs to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"THERAPIA, October. 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they bring news of the 15th from Sebastopol. It appeared certain that the fire of all our batteries will be opened on the 17th. The two fleets were to lend their aid to the land troops, and there was every reason for believing that the ships would be usefully employed on an important point. It was not doubted that the place would be soon reduced by the power of our artillery. The general situation was very satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the troops excellent."

Sir John Burgoyne, on the 11th, fixed sites for batteries which will destroy the shipping. They are to be mounted with four 8 and 10-inch guns, about 1900 yards from the vessels. On the night of the 13th the trenches were finally completed. A Russian war-steamer had been captured by the fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—We have intelligence from the Crimea up to the 13th. It was intended to keep up the bombardment for four days, and then to carry the place by storm. The spirits of the allied armies were excellent. The Porte raises the effective of the Turkish force in the Crimea to 30,000, starting in successive convoys from Varna and Constantinople. No fresh Russian troops had appeared in the Crimea. Heavy rains render the march of Russian reinforcements difficult. There is no truth in the report that Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians.

On the departure of the steamboat of the 16th from Constantinople all the disposable troops of the garrison were about to embark for the Crimea. Several steamers had arrived from Balaklava with men who had been wounded in repelling a sortie made by 30,000 Russians from Sebastopol.

Despatches direct from Balaklava show this story of the arrival at Constantinople of many men wounded by the Russians in a sortie to be untrue, and only based upon the following circumstances:—A party of sappers and miners employed in the trenches on the night of the 11th advanced towards Sebastopol reconnoitring, and, having mistaken their route in returning to the British camp, an overwhelming force of Russians gave chase to them. The whole party gained the British lines in safety.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—No news has yet been received that the bombardment began on the 17th, as was proposed. Lord Raglan was requested to spare the part of the town where the women and children would be sent. He replied that could not be, but that they might leave the town unhurt. The British army occupy part of the northern shore of the bay, and their guns commanded the harbour.

PARIS, Friday Oct. 27.—A telegraphic despatch from Prince Menschikoff has been received at St. Petersburg, and transmitted thence through Vienna. It is dated from Sebastopol, Oct. 15. He says the Russian fire has successfully answered the fire of the allies. The damage done to the fortifications was but trifling. The fire from the fleets had not been continued. A part of the reserve had arrived, the next and remaining portion was expected immediately.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN ASIATIC TURKEY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumri. They lost tents, baggage, ammunition, and thirty guns. A Russian general was killed. The Turks began to besiege the citadel of Gumri, when the Russian corps, which had formerly defeated the Turks at Bayazid, advanced to the rescue from Erivan. It was, however, completely repulsed and shut in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

THE WOUNDED;—Advices from Constantinople state, that on the 11th, 500 English and French soldiers, wounded at Alma, had so far recovered, that they had taken their departure for the Crimea.

Dr. Levy and a staff of forty assistant-surgeons were to embark at Constantinople on the 15th, to establish a large hospital at Sebastopol as soon as the place was taken.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Oct. 2.—M. Metaxas has been received. The non-contents in the Greek Cabinet have resigned. The municipality of the Piræus have given a banquet to the officers of the French expeditionary force.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—The regiments of the Russian Guard, which were marching towards the Polish frontier, have received orders to cease their advance for the present.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Count Esterhazy returned yesterday from Vienna, with the Austrian answer to the last Prussian Note.

In the Council of War, held at Vienna on the 23rd, General Count Hess is said to have given it as his opinion, that the Russians should be expelled from the Dobrudscha.

A report was prevalent in London, yesterday morning, of the death by cholera, in the Crimea, of Sir Colin Campbell. We have great satisfaction in stating that the rumour is unfounded. It most probably originated in the fact that another officer of the same name, Capt. Colin Campbell, had fallen a victim to the Disease.

LONDON, October 23.

INCREASE OF THE SQUADRON IN THE WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERICA.—From the preparations actually made and in progress, it would appear that some work has been cut out for the Baltic fleet during the winter. Our Transatlantic friends, true to their characteristics, have begun to be troublesome now that they fancy we have got our hands full; but it would seem that England has not yet entirely given up the fishing-grounds to Brother Jonathan; they have not fallen in with the notion that Bermuda and the West India Islands should be outside States of the great republic; nor will they permit any more fillibustero invasions of Cuba, or cowardly piratical attacks upon unoffending, and, we regret to add, unprotected independent territories. Our Yankee friends have grown saucy with impunity, and insolent with indulgence, and especially so the men-of-war's men, with their puny shadow of a fleet. Because they do not see so many line-of-battle ships and frigates knocking about the West Indies as they were wont to see some ten or a dozen years since, they fancy that, like the frogs in the fable, they can puff themselves up as big as John Bull himself.

The piratical affair of Cuba, and the bullying and swaggering about the fisheries, the British Government could afford to treat quietly and indulgently; but now, in a state of war, the case is altogether different. Great Britain has naturally become more jealous of her dignity and more tenacious of her rights.

The affair of Grey Town, as cowardly an act as ever disgraced a man-of-war, and the insult to the British flag on that occasion, followed up by the shameless bragging of the Cyane, seem to have brought matters to a climax: and these little circumstances taken into consideration with the reports of American purchases of Russian territory, American building of Russian men-of-war, and the fitting out of American ships as Russian privateers, have moved the English Government to prepare a slight correction for our go-ahead friends, which will do them a great deal of good and lower the tone of that offensive swaggering which is only an affectation of real courage.

With our hands full with the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, we have yet a man-of-war or two to spare to put the Yankees down; and if Brother Jonathan means mischief, he will assuredly have to pay dearly for his frolic. It is well known that the Boscawen, 70, Captain Glanville, came home early from the Baltic to proceed to Halifax. She is there, and has the Admiral's flag. Another line-of-battle ship, the Colossus, 80, is to proceed to the West Indies, to be under Rear Admiral Franshawe's command. A screw frigate, the Termagant, is already on her passage there, to take the commodore's broad pendant at Jamaica; and it is reported that an additional line-of-battle ship and three frigates, (the Hannibal, 91 screw, Commodore the Hon. F. W. Grey; and Curacoa, 31 screw, Captain the Hon. H. F. Hastings, amongst the number), &c., will reinforce the West India squadron. If these vessels should be added to the force already there and *en route*, we shall have the following on the station:—

Hannibal	91	screw-ship.
Colossus	81	screw-ship.
Boscawen	70	sailing-ship.
Curacoa	31	screw-frigate.
Termagant	24	screw-frigate.
Vestal	26	sailing-frigate.
Calypso	18	sailing-corvette.

With smaller steamers, sailing sloops, &c.

We trust that this force will be quite sufficient to induce the Yankees to draw in their horns, and behave with decency to weaker as well as stronger powers. If not, there are not only means but inclination, we believe, to compel them. The impudent bully of the Cyane, who was sorry that there was not an English man-of-war at Greytown larger than the schooner Bermuda, may now have a chance of picking up his match, if his government dare entrust him with a command.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 18, 1854.

THE country is not old enough for these improvements you meditate, wait awile, Yes! but how long? When will it be old enough, and what is the criterion of the age of a country? How shall we state the problem? Shall we ask if it takes twenty-one years to bring a man to maturity, how many years will it require to bring the country he was born in, likewise to maturity? If stated thus, we are afraid that no result would follow for want of a middle or third term to the proposition. Let us try another method, though it be not that of the golden rule of three. As in the existence of the individual man, so in the congregation of a number of individuals, which constitute the society or country of which he is a member, two periods must be accomplished: infancy and adolescence, before the attainment of full age. Now, the infancy of a country is that period, when it is dependent altogether for its subsistence upon foreign aid; its adolescence, that in which it is surely, though it may be gradually, getting to be independent of that aid, by means of the developement of its own resources, and then its manhood or maturity may fairly be reckoned from the time it is dependent upon its own exertions alone for the necessaries, comforts or luxuries of life. That this latter era has with us fully arrived, we think we can no longer entertain a doubt. All foreign sources of aid are now wholly, or nearly at an end. The officers of the respective departments of the Government which were formerly paid from the treasury of the Mother Country, the troops, and consequently the commissariat, have been withdrawn, and what we deplore, taken in its particular point of view, as an equal loss, a number of persons of wealth and leisure, whose means of subsistence were drawn from foreign sources have many of them already left, and others are preparing to follow, a line of conduct which, however we may regret, we can hardly censure. And this naturally suggests the question, how it is that just when the country has within itself all the necessaries, most of the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life, those persons, who have apparently enjoyed themselves hitherto, are making as it were a species of conventional exodus? The reason is we think, not hard to seek. Man does not live by bread alone, the animal appetites once satisfied, his intellectual part begins to crave for aliment, and the demands of the latter are as urgent and imperative as those of the former. The nature also of the food, which the mind requires, is as varied as that of the individuals who are to be satisfied. When the requisites of animal subsistence have been provided in sufficient abundance, and the tyranny of the stomach conciliated, so that the mind is no longer troubled about providing for its daily bread, or daily luxuries, the most common desire after the acquisition of superior food, is to deck the persons and the habitations of our families with the richest attire, and the most luxurious and expensive furniture within the compass of our resources. Nor do we by any means object to this, the most universal developement of a growing taste for refinement; its very universality is in truth, a warrant for correctness, and like every other feeling or passion. It only requires to be kept within proper limits. To this naturally succeeds the desire for sociality and display. Fine houses, fine furniture and fine dresses are made to be exhibited, and now comes, not exactly the tug of war, but the anxious strain, the unceasing endeavour to what is called *rise in the world*, that is to mix intimately with a class of society into which, hitherto ingress has been rather difficult. There is in every country, a portion of the people who, either from the adventitious circumstances of birth, office, profession, or from hereditary succession, command a position from which they conceive themselves entitled to look down, as it were, upon their fellow mortals, and this constitutes the aristocracy, *elite*, or as it has been here termed—upper crust of society—but by whatever term designated, and however ridiculed and depreciated by those not within its pale, there are few who have not at one time or other of their lives, felt an anxiety to be enrolled among its numbers, and this too, is, under proper regulation, not only an excusable, but a laudable ambition, and generally takes, if not its rise, at least its intensity from one of the most sacred emotions of the human heart, and which forms the basis of all improvement—the love of our children. In the brute creation, this *storge* or instinct reaches but to a certain point, and the parent dismisses its offspring from its care so soon as it is able to provide for itself, and then, as far as we are able to judge, is unable after a time, to discriminate between it and others of the same species. Not so with man, his care begins with birth, and ends not until his own existence is determined, nay, he extends, or endeavours to extend the provisions for the future happiness and welfare of his progeny beyond the date of his own life. He is willing to toil, and deprive himself of much, provided it will secure to them hereafter an excess of that which he thinks is among the blessings of life. Hence the desire to seek to penetrate the innermost rooms of fashionable life, to make his son a gentleman, and his daughter a lady; and hence, alas! common in many cases, a struggle which lasts as long as life, and too often at the close of it only shews forth its worthlessness.

But let us not be misunderstood. We by no means condemn, on the contrary, we approve of that ambition which would elevate the child into a superior station than that which its parent originally filled; but we would warn those who seek for their offspring this envied distinction, that something more than the mere display of wealth is necessary, and that before they take that place, they seek, in order to be enabled to act consistently and with honor to themselves, and consequently reflect honor on their parents, the mind must undergo a previous training, without which, the exhibition of outward riches will only serve to shew more clearly the intellectual poverty of the exhibitor. One of the most striking differences between society in our own time and in that of our ancestors, is the total abolition of distinction in dress. There is at the present day a species of revolution in this respect, and however the gentleman may peer out in the refinement of manner, language, or address, it is impossible to distinguish him by his costume alone from the mechanic or tradesman. The gifts of nature are pretty equally distributed, and the conventional trick of society is not difficult to be acquired; it becomes therefore, absolutely necessary, that they who would be distinguished as gentlemen and ladies should shew it in the superiority of their mental acquirements. A certain degree of learning and of acquaintanceship with the progress made by the human mind within the last century, is absolutely necessary in refined society, not that these things are there the subject of debate or discussion, but they are always in common conversation alluded to as known to all; and ignorance on any subject is immediately set down to the score of *vulgarity*, that phantom which stalks amid the throng of fashion, whose very breath is pestiferous, and whose touch is death. Now we are anxious that the people of Prince Edward Island should not only be wealthy, generous, and hospitable, but that they should be also polite and refined, so that when the well-informed stranger of the higher class of society in his own country, shall visit our shores, he may be enabled to say with truth "Providence has not only blessed these people with a fertile soil, a fine climate, a scenery of a mild and beautiful character, but has given them a degree of intelligence, not only to appreciate these bounties, but to render themselves more deserving of them by cultivating their minds, refining their manners, and diffusing the amenities of social and polite life through all classes." How this is to be effected will form the subject of future lucubrations.

The Steamer *Rosebud*, belonging to William Heard, Esq., left Charlottetown on Wednesday last, and returned on Thursday evening. We are happy to say that, all things considered, and taking also into account that she is the first steam-vessel built at this port, and that this was her first voyage, she has not disappointed her well-wishers. As a proof of her competency in point of speed, we may mention that she made that part of voyage which lies between Charlottetown and Point Prim, 15 miles, in one hour and a half, although she had to contend with an adverse tide the whole way. She leaves again on Tuesday—see Advertisement.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 9, Schr. Primrose, Halifax; goods. Mary Jane, Pictou; coal. Brothers, Pugwash; deal. Aurora, Flume, Richibucto; do.

11th, Trial, Walsh, Pictou; coal. Lively Lass, do. Dove, do.

12th, Betsey, do.; do. Lark, O'Brien, Halifax; goods. Victory, St. John's, Newfld.; fish & passengers. Elizabeth, do.; do.

13th, Mars, Buctouche; deal. Neptune, do.; do. Jupiter, Newfld.; fish. Speedy, Boston; goods. Mary Virgina, King, do.; do. Favorite, Richibucto; deal.

15th, Margaret, Halifax; goods. Olive Branch, do.; do. Compages, do.; do.

16th, Nugget, Bay Verte; deal. Brigantine ——, McDonald, Sidney; coal, to Yates & Longworth. Trial, McLeod; do., to W. Orr.

17th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails, Rosebud, do.; passengers.

SAILED.

Nov. 9, Brig Alice, Liverpool; timber & deal, by J. Peake. Unity, McRae, Pugwash; bal. Mary Ann, Liverpool, by Robert Orr.

11th, Brig Mary, do.; do., by A. McMillan. Exhibition, Pictou; bal. F. R. Goodman, Canso; produce. Velocity, Boston; do.

13th, Morning Star, do.; do. Saxe Gotha. Bark Dulcine, Liverpool; timber & deal, by W. McGill.

14th, Annie, London, by Pope & Co. Annie Hall, Richibucto; to load. Schr. Bloomer, Miramichi; produce.

15th, Flirt, Newfld.; do. Ariel, Halifax; do. Mars, Buctouche; bal. Mary Jane, Pictou; bal. Neptune, do.; do. Primrose, do.

16th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou. Rosebud, do. Trial, Pictou; bal. Primrose, Pictou; do.

Birth,

On Wednesday last, 15th inst., Mrs. James Duncan, of a son.