Another invention was made by a man who had a large dairy, containing upwards of one hundred cows, and finding it very expensive to get them milked, he set his wits to work and invented a machine. With Indian-rubber, gutta-percha, and springs, he milked them all out as dry as possible. [Much laughter.] The captain amused his audience by relating the effects of the milking machine upon the cows, and declared that the down-east Yankees were the most inventive people possible, and were monstrously clever fellows. They had a good story there, which was too good to be lost, and it was an astonishing matter. The Yankee babies, when not eating or sleeping, were still doing something, and this is what they were thinking about—the Yankee asserted, that the baby was rolling its eyes round and thinking how to improve the cradle. [Uncontrollable laughter.] He thought that was sufficient of Yankee ingenuity for the present, but he would give them more specimens by-and-by. [Laughter.]

AUSTRALIA.

Rapid Increase of Victoria.—There is now lying before us a document of great interest and importance—the anniversary Address of the Chairman of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the 1st of April, 1852. The 1st of April, 1851, found Victoria still hanging by a thread to the older colony of New South Wales, and it was only from the 1st of July, 1851, that she commenced her career as an independent colony. At that time the population of the colony of Victoria amounted to about 70,000 souls; it is now computed at 115,000 persons, to which thirty or forty thousand at least must have been added, of whose arrival we have no information. The imports had gradually risen from a hundred and fifty-one thousand pounds in 1844, to seven hundred and forty-five thousand in 1850; but in 1851 they exceeded this sum by no less than three hundred and eleven thousand pounds, having risen to the extraordinary amount of £1,056,000. If we turn to the exports, we find that they had increased from two hundred and fifty thousand pounds in 1844 to £1,042,000 in 1850, and that in 1851 this amount was again increased by nearly £400,000, the value of the exports of that year amounting to £1,423,000. Of this increase about £145,000 is due to gold. In 1846 the population of Melbourne was 10,954, in 1851 it had increased to 23,143; at the same periods the population of Geelong had increased from 2065 to 8291—a rapidity of increase, we believe, almost unparalleled.

Emigration to Australia.—The crown revenues of New South Wales and the adjacent colony are estimated to produce £1,000,000 per annum, and if a moiety of this were devoted to the purpose of defraying the direct cost of the passage of an emigrant from England to Australia, say £10 per head, men, women, and children included, the result would be an accession to the colony of 50,000 souls per annum. The total number of immigrants into New South Wales and Port Philip at the public expense for the seven years ending 1850, was 41,477, averaging less than 6000 a year.—*Sydney Herald.*

Australia.—Advices to the 1st July have been received. The price of gold had risen at Sydney to 65s. per ounce; it had also advanced at Port Philip, and the mining accounts are favorable. On Peel River and at Hanging Rock, the yield is stated to be large. Severe floods had been experienced in many districts, and communication had been interrupted. The anti-convict movement is carried on with energy. Another public meeting on the subject had been held at Sydney.

IRELAND.

Passengers can now travel from Dublin to London and back, by Kingston and Holyhead, for 30s. each!

A gentleman who lately had an income of £500 a-year in the county Clare, is now an inmate of the Auxiliary Workhouse, Boherbuoy!

A girl, named Margaret Walsh, has died in Galway, from grief, at the departure of her mother for America about a fortnight since.

A gentleman, at Moate (Westmeath), has a sample of wheat grown on upon his farm, a single grain of which, produced 72 full grown stems, containing 2862 grains.

Emoluments of the late Duke of Wellington.—The United Service Gazette gives the following as the military pay and allowances enjoyed by the late Duke of Wellington, viz:

Commander-in-Chief,	£5999	13	9
Col., Grenadier Guards (special allowance)	1093	8	10
Colonel-in-Chief, Rifle Brigade,	238	15	5
Lord Warden, Cinque Ports,	474	10	0
Constable of the Tower, London,	947	9	7
Forage Allowance,	701	10	0
Total military pay and allowances,	£9455	7	7

The "Arabia."—The Royal Mail Steamer Arabia, built for the Cunard line, is now getting her boilers on board in the Clyde. They are of tubular construction, the tubes running athwartships, with the furnaces of the two boilers facing each other. The boilers are shipped in sections, and riveted together in the hold of the ship. They are the largest boilers ever constructed, and are intended to supply steam to the largest engines ever built. The Arabia, from her immense size and symmetrical proportions, is a source of great attraction to strangers.

Baron Rothschild.—On the assembling of Parliament, the baron intends to take his seat and vote in the election of Speaker, in order that the House may adopt some measure with a view of finally bringing the question of Jewish disabilities to a close.

Eighty-two of the London police have volunteered for Australia, at seven shillings and sixpence a day, passage, and all expenses paid.

The authorities contemplate the introduction of engines of full, instead of auxiliary power, to such vessels as may be built for the service, as it has been found that the expense in the end would not be much more, while a greater certainty would exist of the general efficiency of the vessels supplied with full-power engines.

Important Discovery in Navigating Ships at Sea.—It may not be generally known that the latitude of a ship cannot be taken, if the sun and horizon be not both visible at the same time, and the artificial horizon used on land to obtain the latitude of a place, cannot be used at sea, owing to the constant motion of the ship destroying the horizontal surface. We understand that Mr. Brindsen, of Mount Saint Hilaire, C. E., has perfected a mode for using the artificial horizon at sea, so that it is perfectly uninfluenced by the motion of the ship, and the latitude may be taken at all times when the sun is visible. Such a discovery will tend much to the security of floating property—the preservation of the lives of our hardy sailors—and must command the attention of merchants owning ship property.

Cotton.—Great Britain now consumes upwards of 31,500 bales of cotton weekly or more than 1,600,000 bales annually, with a progress of consumption from year to year much larger *pro rata* than the increase of population. According to late and authentic statements of the English manufactures, it seems that there are in Great Britain 21,000,000 spindles in constant motion, spinning upwards of 105,800,000 hanks, (or 500,000 miles) of yarn per day, in length sufficient to circumscribe the globe 2,000 times.

Out of this immense production, in one country only, about 130,000,000 yards of yarn are exported to foreign countries, the remainder being converted into cloth, lace, and other fabrics.

There are also in operation in Great Britain at this time, 220,000 power-looms each of which will produce, on an average five to six pieces of cloth per week; each piece about 28 yards long, or a daily product of 6,250,000 yards, (or 3,550 miles.)

At an English bathing place lately, one of the bathing men under the direction of the mother of the child, immersed it three times in the sea, in disregard of its intense fear and piteous cries, and the child died on the spot of fright.

UNITED STATES.

The Fate of Cuba Approaching.—Our relations with Cuba, on account of the recent outrages to the American flag, are attracting much attention, and causing special inquiry on all hands and in every State. If the United States government has ordered any vessel to proceed immediately to Cuba, we learn, that it is the sloop of war Cyane, which sailed in great haste yesterday, for the purpose, probably, of making investigations on the spot. She was towed out of port in the forenoon. The Mississippi steamer is not yet ready for sea, on account of the want of seamen; but she, too, will soon be ready, and then, it is supposed she will proceed also to Havana. We have not heard yet, what the President or the portion of the cabinet now at Washington have done, or intend doing, but we have reason to believe, from what we hear from Boston, that the recent intelligence from Cuba has reached Mr. Webster at Marshfield, and has produced on his great mind a deep and profound sensation, calculated to rouse the great statesman into the highest activity.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A letter from Neal Dow, Esq., states that every one of the newly elected senators in Maine is pledged to support the temperance law, and three fourths of the House of Representatives.

Fishing Establishment at Gloucester.—There are at Gloucester twenty fishing firms, fitting out about three hundred fishing schooners manned by some three thousand men. Some of these concerns carry on a large business, and at their commodious and spacious wharfs, manage the fisheries on an extensive scale. Messrs. Wonson & Son fit out this year forty-five schooners. This is probably the largest concern engaged in this business in New England. About 450 men are employed by this enterprising firm in cod and mackerel fisheries.—*Boston Traveller.*

The World's Fair, in New York, is advertised to be opened on the 2d of May, 1853. The site granted to the company by the city government is the square facing the Distributing Reservoir, of which they have a ten years' lease, at a nominal rent. The building is to be entirely of iron and glass, in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is to be 365 feet long, and 149 feet wide and the dome will be 130 feet high. There will be within the structure, a space of 111,000 square feet on the ground, and 62,000 square feet in the galleries. The estimated cost is $195,000.

Quick Travelling.—Passengers from Milwaukie to New York—a distance of 1,500 miles—come on in two days and sixteen hours, provided they are fortunate in making the connections. What would folks have said of such a journey fifty years ago?

The Lynn News states that, the number of shoes made in that city last year is 4,571,400 pairs—or 14,000 pairs per day—or 1,200 pairs per hour—or 20 pairs per minute—or one pair every three seconds.

A Romantic Suicide.—A named Patrick Barlett recently committed suicide in Pike County, Alabama, by hanging himself soon after his marriage. The Troy Palladium says—"He had been in love with a young lady, but was prevented by some means, from marrying her, and wedded another. Soon after his marriage, he carried his wife to see his parents, and there met the young lady, his former love, to whom he appeared to have been devotedly attached. Their feelings on meeting overcame their sense of propriety, and they rushed into each other's arms, embraced, and were melted to tears. This seems to have revived, in a ten-fold degree, his love for her; and after carrying his wife back to her parents, said that he would go to Troy and mail a letter, which he had written; but it appears he came to the determination on the way to destroy himself, which he did, in the manner above described."

Steamers on a New Principle.—A new plan for building steamers has been brought up in England, and an experimental boat built to run from London to Boulogne. This boat is 235 feet long, 20 feet beam, of 250 tons burden, and has an engine of 50 horse power. The bow and stern are filled with fixed air like a life boat.—If it meets the expectation of the Inventor and the builders, two immense vessels of 10,000 tons, and 1,000 horse power, will at once be built on the same plan they will run from London to the East Indies in 30 days, without stopping on the way.

Cuba.—The troubles with Cuba are assuming a serious aspect. The *Crescent City* has been refused admittance into the port of Havana, unless she first dismiss one of her officers.—The commander of the *Cornelia* has been seized, and the mails on board rifled by the Spanish authorities at Cuba. In consequence of these aggressions, an armed force has been ordered to Havana by the American government, with orders to protect the rights of the American citizens. The sloop of war *Cyane* is on her way to that port, and it is said that the steamship *Mississippi* has also been ordered to follow her immediately.

CALIFORNIA.

New Orleans, Oct. —, 1852.—The steamship El Dorado, has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, N. G., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 16th September, brought down to Panama by the steamship Golden Gate.

The Golden Gate had $2,000,000 on freight.

The mining intelligence continues very favourable, and the papers chronicle the discovery of several large lumps.

There have been some further movements amongst the miners against the Chinese, and a public meeting had been called at Jamestown on the subject.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Late dates from the Sandwich Islands report the prevalance of a serious epidemic at Honolulu, which had very materially checked business.

The Government of the Sandwich Islands had promulgated a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Steam in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—The *Eastern Chronicle* furnishes the subjoined extract of a letter from a gentleman of St. John, N. B., dated Shediac, Oct. 7, and the subjoined item:—

"I arrived here this morning, and find that land has risen a hundred per cent. in a week. Much money has changed hands here to-day, and more will to-morrow. * * *

"I am perfectly satisfied that a steamer from Pictou to Charlottetown, Bedeque and this place, would be by far the best undertaking going next year. This will be the centre of a large business, as there will be 1000 men at work on the Railway from this to the Bend, which is to be opened for traffic in the spring of 1854. Already a site is being looked out here for warehouses for a forwarding firm in Canada."

We learn from a gentleman in Pictou, that for some time past he has had in contemplation the making an attempt to start such a communication as that mentioned above.

Railway Labourers.—The St. John Morning News informs us "that the firm of which Mr. Jackson is a member have upwards of 60,000 labourers either in constant employment, or on hand ready for active service whenever required." It is further stated that "vessels will be taken up in England this winter for the purpose of sending out 10,000 labourers to these Colonies early in the spring." The News suggests to the St. John shipowners the propriety of addressing Mr. Jackson on the subject.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The fall fishing has been very limited on the whole coast. Herring and Mackerel, which used to be so plenty, have become *rare birds* in these parts.—*C. B. News.*

A letter has been received from Roderick Ross, Esq., late of this Settlement, from Adelaide, Australia. The passengers who accompanied him out in the *Margaret*, seemed well pleased with the country.—*St. Ann's Correspondent of the C. B. Times.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1852.

The Steamer *Rose* left here on Friday morning last for Pictou, but from the stormy state of the weather was obliged to return. The weather continuing very blustering and thick, she did not leave again until yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and returned last night. The papers brought by her do not contain any particular news.

The weather to-day presents rather a wintry appearance, a small quantity of snow having fallen for the first time this season.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Royal Gazette* of the 18th instant has a series of Resolutions, said to have been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Morin, Provincial Secretary of Canada, to the House of Assembly, as a basis whereon to ground an Act for an Elective Legislative Council. Mr. Morin proposes that Canada should be divided into 60 Sections, as nearly equal as possible in population, and that each section should elect one member. The qualification for electors to be the same as for the election of members for the Lower House.

The persons qualified to be elected, to be subjects, by birth or naturalization, of the age of twenty-one years, who may have been members of the Legislative Council of Upper or Lower Canada, or of Canada as it now is, or of those who have served in the Legislative Assemblies of either of these Provinces, or who are, or have been, Wardens or Mayors of municipal Districts or Counties, or of an Union or Division of Counties, and of any City or Town. The disqualifications of Members of Assembly extended to the proposed Legislative Council.

The Governor General to have the power of dissolving either or both Houses of Parliament, whenever advised so to do.

No pecuniary qualification necessary.

The Legislative Council to elect their own Speaker, and to have the power of trying impeachments preferred by the Legislative Assembly.

With respect to this scheme, the editor of the *Royal Gazette* has the following remarks:—

"These resolutions are ably discussed by the Canadian press, but in no instance that we have seen with greater ability than by the Toronto *Globe*, whose arguments against the scheme above propounded are quite unanswerable, and demonstrate the absolute folly of disturbing the present constitution of the second branch of the Legislature, in the vain hope of making it better. If *we* were disposed to advocate any change, it would be the entire abolition of the second branch—certainly not the election of a body from a privileged class, to obstruct the action of the people's representatives, and to be at the same time an enormous drain upon the public purse. We transcribe the remarks of our Canadian contemporary, for the edification of those in our own Colony, who have hitherto pretended to discover great beauties in the elective principle, as applied to the Legislative Council."

In what particular school of Logic the editor of the *Royal Gazette* has been educated, we are unable to say; his method of reasoning being conformable neither to the syllogistic nor the inductive modes. A Canadian proposes that there should be an Elective Council for United Canada, under the supposition that such a Body is indispensably necessary, the first of his resolutions being to that effect. If this is not carried, all discussion as to the remaining resolutions is useless. Neither the editor of the *Toronto Globe* nor of the Prince Edward Island *Royal Gazette* seem to be aware of this to us all-important fact. The former, giving the first resolution the go-by, proceeds to shew—and in this we agree with him—the absurdities and inconveniences of the scheme proposed by Mr. Morin, and thence draws the sweeping conclusion that Elective Councils are unnecessary; and further still, that it would be better to do away with Legislative Councils altogether. The premises, we think, will hardly warrant the conclusion. It does not follow, because Mr. Morin has proposed a ridiculous scheme for an Elective Council, that Elective Councils are ridiculous. The editors of the Prince Edward Island *Royal Gazette* and of the Toronto *Globe* newspapers are inconsequential reasoners; but does it follow from thence, that all editors of newspapers are inconsequential reasoners? No! But this is one of the peculiar methods by which these people endeavour to mislead. By seizing upon the weak points of the details, and successfully turning them into ridicule, they succeed with the mass of light readers, who would sooner laugh than think; but by the serious and reflecting they are treated with proper contempt; and the parties using these illogical weapons lose more than they gain. But let us follow them:

"May we not—says the Toronto *Globe*—dispense with the second Chamber altogether? We do not think any *reformer* (the italics are our own) will say that in Canada, the people have too much power over the House of Assembly, *that a check upon its action is required*; *Conservatives* may say so, but not *Reformers*. Then why choose a House which would be a preventive of direct legislation for the removal of grievances?"

Here we have it; this is precisely what is aimed at—a thorough-going unmitigated democracy. We have already rendered the Governor—say they—powerless; he can act but by the advice of the Executive Council, and the Executive Council is the mouth-piece of the majority of the Representatives of the People; therefore whatever the latter determine upon, is law, from which there is no appeal. This is the language of all despots, "I am determined to have my own way; why, then, ask the advice of others? In our youth we were taught that all modes of Governments were resolvable into three: Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy; that each had its concomitant evil. And it was further impressed upon us, that the Government of our Mother Country was happily a combination of all three; the King representing the first, the House of Lords the second, and that of the Commons the third; and that each acted as a *check* upon the other two, by which these evils were avoided; and that it was in consequence of this balance of power, that the country had thriven, and prospered, and maintained itself intact, when other countries had fallen a prey to an all-grasping usurper, who gave away thrones and principalities at will; but I suppose we must now say with Moliere's Mock Doctor, "We have changed all these things. Formerly the heart was on the left side, and the liver on the right; but now it is that the liver is on the left side, and the heart on the right;' or, according to these political quacks, the three estates are now merged in one—the Commons alone. Did it never occur to their memories that the experiment was once tried in the Parent State, when the Long Parliament, as it was called, voted itself supreme, and deservedly met the fate which bodies so constituted must sooner or later meet? If there be no check to the representatives of the people, what is to hinder their voting their session perpetual; and what is to prevent some American Cromwell from telling them, that he hath no further need of them, and erecting himself into a despot under the name of President, or Governor for life, or with succession to his heirs? We hardly think, however, that even the Reformers, as they term themselves, will attempt to go that length, however much they may wish it.

We have said, that we disapprove of Mr. Morin's plan—although we agree with him, that the Council should be elective; and the point wherein we disagree with him is, that he allows both Houses to be elected by the same persons—in effect, making two Houses of Representatives of the same constituency, instead of one. This, it is evident, would be no improvement; still less advantage would be gained by restricting the right of election to persons of a peculiar class. We think that Mr. Morin has made a great and fundamental error—it is on the qualifications of the *electors* that we should depend for the benefits that would result from a well-constituted Senate, or Legislative Council. We should care little how far the franchise was extended for the popular branch, provided it rested on a secure and unalterable basis for the other; while we would allow all ranks and classes a voice for the former, we would restrict the votes for the latter to those possessed of a freehold in the soil: and in this we should approach nearer to the model afforded by the Mother Country than by any other mode. What is it that gives the real weight and importance to the House of Lords, except it be the possession of hereditary wealth? Take this from them and they would be powerless, and more likely to excite contempt than respect. A Legislative Council composed of nominees of the owners of the soil, would be in all probability a more talented and respectable body than one elected by men the majority of whom are ignorant, and consequently liable to deception and to be the victims of prejudice. It would act as a check to that licentiousness and want of principle that is inherent in popular Assemblies, and which is ever and anon breaking out into acts contrary to and subversive of all principles of honor or regard to justice and right. But we are not advocating any particular theory; our attention has been attracted by the declaration of the sentiments of the Prince Edward Island *Royal Gazette* and the Toronto *Globe*, and to their wish of annihilating the second branch of the Legislature; and this has naturally led us to enquire where, in such a case, would exist the responsibility so much vaunted of? In England, a Ministry must be possessed of a working majority in both Houses, and cases have existed where it has been effected in the House of Lords by a creation of a sufficient number of peerages: by whatever means it is effected, it must, however, be had, or a change of Ministry takes place. Now, let us suppose the House of Lords done away with; where would in England be the responsibility? Would the Minister of the day have to resign upon every decision against him? or would he have to appeal to a full House? or would not rather the same routine take place as in the United States of America? Would not the Sovereign be merely the hereditary President of a Democracy? Unquestionably; and this is the reason why in that Republic there is nothing analagous to an English Ministry. The People are the Sovereign; the head of the government merely declares the will of the sovereign people, and executes its commands; it has no need of a minister, it is responsible to itself. If the body of the people dislike the proceedings of its representatives, it turns them out, and places in power men in whom they have greater confidence. It is the highest farce, therefore, to talk of respect and admiration for the institutions of our venerable Mother Country, when every effort is making to assimilate it to the institutions of the rebellious child which withdrew itself from the maternal caresses upwards of half a century ago. Nor is this the least disgusting part of the farce. Instead of openly avowing their respect for the republican form of government, and making it their model, and turning placemen and pensioners out of the legislature, and keeping the servants of the Government in their proper place, they pertinaciously hold on to the most objectionable and indefensible part of the mode of administering the public affairs in the Mother Country, and coolly advocate the withdrawal of all checks to the popular will. We must get rid of the Legislative Council, say they; it is the only obstacle between us and the supreme power;—all we shall have to do then, will be to take care that our actings and doings are pleasing to the mob, and we shall be sure to be re-elected, and be at the same time the nominal servants, it is true, but the real masters of the people—responsible to ourselves, and to ourselves only.

We never doubted for a moment, when the system of this so-called Responsible Government was introduced, that it was but a stepping-stone to a separation from the Parent State, and rendering the annexation to the powerful confederation of which we are the proximate neighbours, more sure and easy. It is an inevitable consequence, and will take place, perhaps, earlier than we can at present foresee; and when the change does come, it is to be hoped that it will be unattended with violence, or rather, that it will be the effect of negotiation, and be equally acceptable to both parties. But in the name of all that is consistent, let us, while we are Colonies, and acknowledging the rule of the British Sovereign, act in accordance with the spirit and principles of the British Constitution, which has provided an intermediate body as a check upon the encroachments of either extreme. Inefficient as is the Legislative Council in all the Colonies, it is still a check, and has, and may still act as a safety valve when the prejudices of the people, inflamed by the arts of demagogues, prompt them to return men to represent them who, having nothing to lose, would have no objection, or rather, would be better pleased to see anarchy and confusion take the places of sound government and good order.

The Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Co. have purchased at Philadelphia, a steam propeller yacht, with which it is proposed to board the European steames bound to the United States, while passing in the vicinity of Newfoundland, and procure from them the foreign news, for transmission over their wires for the newspaper press, and by this means anticipate the arrival of the steamers.—*R. Gazette.*

The *Ellen Gisborne* arrived in Halifax on the 19th inst., and is hourly expected here.

From the Fishing Grounds.—*One hundr ed Vessels detained.*—H. M. S. Sloop "*Devastation*," Commander Campbell, has detained in Port Hood a large number of vessels, about two thirds of which are said to be Colonial, the remainder being American. The Commander has detained the Colonial vessels for the informality of their papers—some having no Registers, and others being without Customs' papers. The American vessels have been seized it is said, because they have been sailing under British colours, and having two sets of papers on board—one set being false, representing the vessels as British, the others being genuine, as American.

The American Fishing Schooner *Caroline Knight*, seized for a violation of the Treaty, together with her stores, 241 barrels of Mackerel, and 119 barrels of Salt, were sold at Auction on Wednesday last, the 30th instant, by G. R. Goodman, Esq., Controller, and finally knocked down to her former owner, Mr. Knight, for the sum of £1505, P. E. Island Currency. In common with our fellow townsmen, we sympathise with Mr. Knight in having to pay so dear for his vessel—had she been run up to £500, considering the loss the owner had already sustained in the loss of his voyage this season, beside the expense of himself and crew here for the last month, we think, would have been fine enough, and would have taught him a very salutary lesson. However, the Hon. Joseph Pope, Treasurer of P. E. Island, and a member of the *liberal* govenment, thought otherwise, he being the only ostensible bidder.—*Isl. Oct. 22.*

Council Office, 7th Oct. 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomes McPherson, Wharfinger for Orwell, in the place of Mr. John Douse, who has resigned that Office.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

Council Office, 21st October, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

Mr. John Denny Woodman to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Northern Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the terms of the act of Incorporation.

Mr. George Parker, of Georgetown Royalty, to be a Commissioner for settling claims for Bounties, in the terms of the Act for the encouragement of the Cod and Mackarel Fisheries.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office, 21st October, 1852.

Tenders will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the third day of November next, for placing two new Blocks and Bridges on the Pownal Street Wharf, and for thoroughly repairing the damage done to the said Wharf by the late Storm,—the work to be completed by the 15th of April next. Plan and Specification to be seen at this Office.

GEORGE THRESHER, Dep'y. Sec'y.

Married.

At Suffolk Road, by the Rev. J. Narraway, on the 21st inst. Mr. James Clow, to Miss Jane Morrison, both of that place.

At No. 9, Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, on the 27th instant, by the father of the bride, the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, Missionary Minister, P. E. Island, to Jessie Calder, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Pollok, of Kingston Church, Glasgow.

On Monday last, Mr. Daniel Denn, to Miss Mary Hickey, both of this town.

Died,

At St. Eleanor's on the 8th instant, Mr. Thomas Gay, sen., aged 58 years, of a Cancer after Five years suffering, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation of the divine will. The deceased has left a wife and family of 8 children to mourn their loss.

At Charlottetown, on Monday evening last, Mr. James Farrell, of County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 46 years.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose to Pictou, October 20—Metsrs. W. H. Randolph, J. B. Fay, D. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Dean, Miss Howatt, Miss Watson, Mr. Cushing, Mr. & Mrs. Henderson, J. C. McDonald, J. Desbrisay, J. Andrew McDonald, Mrs. Creite, Mrs. Route—3 in the Steerage.

In the Steamer Rose from Pictou, Oct. 21—George R. Young, Esq., Mr. Grubb, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Fitzpatrick, Messrs. Sewell, Howard, Brown, Chappell, Fitz, Haywood—5 in the steerage.

In the steamer Rose from Pictou last night, Rev. Mr. Snodgrass & Lady; Mr. Rankin, Mr. W. Conroy, Mr. D. McDonald.

In the Brig Henrietta for Liverpool, T. A. Montgomery, Esq., of H. M. Customs, & Lady, and Miss Maria Haviland.

In the Steamer Rose yesterday, *en route* for Bermuda, Mr. & Mrs. Lightbourne.

Launched.

At Grand River, Lot 14, on the 13th inst., by James Yeo, Esq., a fine juniper Brig of 190 tons, (to class six years), called the *Darnley*, for Mr. W. Keale of London.

On the 15th instant, from the Shipyard of Mr. William White, jun., a Brigantine of 165 tons o. m., and 125 n. m., called the *Jane White*.

At Rustico, on the 16th instant, from the Shipyard of Mr. Robert Auld, for F. Longworth, Esq., of Charlottetown, a very fine Barque of 320 tons, called the *Thomasine*.

From the Shipyard of Mr. Francis Auld, at Rustico, a few days since, a superior Brigantine of 180 tons, built expressly for the Newfoundland Market, called the *Dorothy*.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., from the Shipyard of Messrs. D. Pigot & Brothers, East River, a superior-built Brigantine of 120 tons, called the *W. B. Dean*.

☞ The Rev. John Knox will preach (D.V.) in the South Lake Chapel at the East Point, on Lord's Day first, the 31st of Oct., at 11 o'clock.

☞ The Rev. John Knox, the Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this Island, has received a unanimous call to the Pastoral charge of the Church at Pemberton, United States.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Oct. 19.—Barque Acastus, Brinsmead, Liverpool; assorted cargo.
20—Schr. Zetland, Churchill, Annapolis; 500 bbls apples.
21 William H. Lovett, Larconi, U. S.; general cargo.
22 Betsy, Bares, Cape Canso; herrings.
— Waltron, Deroche, Sydney; coal.
— Falker, Mayers, Nova Scotia; do.
— New London, Beers, Arichat; ballast.
23 Packet, Babin, Arichat; bal.
— Enterprise, Griffin, Halifax; herrings.
— Rainbow, Swaine, Halifax; do.
— Virgin, Martell, Arichat; do.
— Myrtle, Jones, Annapolis, N. S.
25 Four Brothers, Boatum, Pictou.
26 Rival, Walsh, Fishing Voyage.

CLEARED:

Oct. 19.—Brig Margaret, English, London; timber and deals.
20—Barque Sir Alexander, Walsh, Shediac; do.
—Schr. Dove, Robertson, Pictou; bal.
— Rose, Mitchell, Halifax; produce.
21—Brig Henrietta, Welsh, Liverpool; timber and deals.
—Schr. Blossom, Robishea, Miramichi; produce.
22 Freedom, Evans, Newfoundland; do.
23 Wave, Gillis, Arichat; do.
— Industry, Peters, Richibucto; do.
25 Rosebud, McDonald, St. John's. N.F.; do.
26—Brigt. Lively Lass, McDonald, do.; do.
—Schr. Jolly Tar, Bouchet, Halifax; do.

Ship News.

The Brig *William*, owned by Hon. W. W. Lord, from Liverpool for Richibucto, with a full cargo of salt and goods, struck on the bar outside Richibucto Harbour, on Friday the 8th inst., and is likely to become a total wreck. A portion of her cargo has been landed.

List of vessels wrecked at Souris in the gale on Friday, the 15th instant.

Atlanta, Ocean Star, Hannibal, Leader, Augusta Parker, Riodelnorte, and John Gerrard, all of Gloucester.
Mary Felker, Empire, and Cypress, of Newburyport.
Edward, Blue Rock, Speed, and Challenge, of Portland.
Brothers, of Castine.
Eliza Ann, and Lake, of Cohasset.
Sunbeam, of Deer Isle.
Candace, of Brooksville, Maine.
Marion, of Boston.
Mary Elizabeth, of Arichat.