INTERCOLONIAL RECIPROCITY.

[*From the Toronto Colonist.*]

We wish to give prominence to an important suggestion contained in the Annual Report of the Quebec Board of Trade, which was noticed in our daily paper of yesterday, to the effect that means should be taken to induce the British West India Islands and Newfoundland to join the North American Provinces in a reciprocity of trade. We like this suggestion for two reasons: first, because it is practicable, and can be easily realised; and, second, because it would give a natural and wholesome direction to our trade, for which it is admirably calculated, in many respects; such as to supply the West India Islands with our flour and lumber, and ourselves with their sugar and molasses; and creating a mercantile marine through the certainty of full cargoes both ways, in going out and returning. This would be something like reciprocity, for there are commodities to exchange, suited to each other's wants. The West India Islands want our flour and lumber, and we want their sugar and molasses, and also their coffee. The exchange would be made of products altogether of the soil; a consideration that, to an agricultural country such as Canada, is of the greatest importance.

We should like to see this suggestion of the Quebec Board of Trade taken up by the proper parties throughout the Province, with the view of procuring legislative action on the subject, at an early day. In the mean time, we re-publish here the extract referred to from the report, as follows:—

"The Council have pleasure in reporting the great success that has followed the working of reciprocity with the sister Colonies, and cannot too strongly urge on the attention of their successors, the benefits that would further follow to the country, if other Colonies, which have not yet taken the necessary measures to entitle them to the like benefits, could be induced to do so. The Council allude principally to the West India Islands and Newfoundland."

From late English Papers.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The purchase of the great glass house has at last been completed, by the payment of £70,000 to the contractors for it as it stands, and its formal conveyance to its new proprietors. The transaction was brought to a close on Thursday, in the building, and was celebrated by a *dejeuner*, of which about 30 gentlemen partook, in the centre of the transept. The nominal purchaser is Mr. Francis Fuller, a member of the executive committee for the Great Exhibition. The real proprietors are the chairman and some of the directors of the Brighton Railway Company, who have, we believe, entered into the undertaking, as likely to be a profitable one in connexion with their line. The purchase, and the immediate advance of money which was necessary for its completion, will, it is understood, be followed up by the formation of a "Crystal Palace Committee," and the issue of shares secured by a guarantee of six per cent. It is in contemplation to remove the palace to a site in Sydenham, which, in the opinion of the new proprietors, possesses peculiar advantages for the purpose. A new line of rails will be laid down to accommodate the increased passenger traffic which the attractions of the building is expected to create. One thing, however, is certain, and it is, that men of capital and enterprise have come forward to carry out this work, and that they enter upon it with a firm resolution to do it well, and, if possible, to make it successful. They have already secured the valuable services of Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Digby Wyatt, and it is probable, that other familiar names, in connexion with the Great Exhibition, will shortly be added to the list of *employes*. In the expert hands of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the form of the Palace, when re-constructed, will, no doubt, undergo extensive alterations and improvements. The proprietors will rely, for some time, at least, upon the attractions of a winter-garden, embellished with fountains and statuary, as, in combination with the building, their main element of success. The removal of the building from Hyde Park will now be prosecuted with vigor, and it is confidently expected, that by the 1st May, 1853, the Crystal Palace will be once more open to the public, on its new site at Sydenham.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROSAS AT DEVONPORT.—The Conflict, steam sloop, Commander Grey Skipwith, arrived at Devonport on Monday, having on board General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, late Governor of Buenos Ayres; two daughters, Senorita Donna Manuela Rosas and Donna Mercedes Rosas; two sons, Don Juan Rosas and Don Juan Manuel Rosas; and two servants, one brigadier-general, three colonels, one trumpet sergeant, and servant. On the ship coming to anchor, the Custom-house authorities communicated to General Rosas the orders of the Lords of the Treasury that the baggage of himself and suite was to be passed free—a communication which afforded the General great satisfaction.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.—By the arrival of the Statesman at London, from Port Philip, accounts have been received with regard to the Victoria Gold Mines up to the 27th January, being eleven days later than the last details. It appears, that the excitement was rapidly increasing, and that about 20,000 people had already reached the place from the neighboring colonies. Special instances were mentioned, in which parties had obtained gold, valued at about £30 per day, for several successive days, while even, since the scarcity of water, the average at the chief point of operation had been £3. These results were principally obtained from surface diggings on a slope of the range not a quarter of an acre in extent. It was estimated, that since the discovery the general yield, including what had found its way into the banks, had been at least £1,000,000 sterling and that already, up to the 18th of January, £660,000 had been exported to this country. When the winter rains should set in, it was anticipated, that the most extraordinary consequences would be witnessed. In the mean time, labor was fetching high rates; reapers were paid 28s. a day, besides a considerable allowance of spirits; and servants, who previously obtained about £30 to £35 per annum, were now readily engaged at £60. The retail business of the place had improved in proportion, the expenditure by the mining population being distinguished for its extravagance. The latest price of gold was £2 18s. to £3 per ounce. The amount brought by the present vessel is understood to be £160,000. The Himalaya and Sarah Anne, which left previously with 26,547 and 14,004 ounces, have yet to arrive. It appears, that news had been received of the discovery of gold in New Zealand, in the island of Waiheki, about fifteen miles east of Auckland. The deputy governor was stated to have sailed for the spot, for the purpose of collecting information and specimens, and further details were expected in the course of a few days.

The news by the last steamer from the Cape of Good Hope is more satisfactory, but nevertheless the Kaffirs show no disposition to succumb. It appears, that Sir H. Smith has successfully carried out his daring expedition against Macomo and his brother chiefs in the Waterkloof. The government despatch of these remarkable operations details in the fullest manner the whole of each day's movements, and it is so far satisfactory to say, that although the loss on our side has been, as we anticipated, very severe, still the enemy has been extirpated from that stronghold, and Sir H. Smith is in full march upon the other points of strength in the Amatola mountains, whence, we have no doubt, he will drive the enemy across the Kei. We are told, that the British prisoners captured by the Kaffirs are tortured in the most protracted manner. A vast number of female prisoners have fallen into our hands, who have described the hideous atrocities practised. Governor Cathcart has arrived at the Cape. The draft constitutional ordinance has passed the Council, after some alterations raising the qualifications, &c. The Government Officers voted against the changes, as affecting the principles of the draft. A general revulsion in public opinion has taken place in favor of Sir H. Smith, who is very correctly described, as having been sacrificed by Lord Grey to save his party. Sugar of a superior quality has been raised at Natal.

The will of the late Mr. G. R. Robinson, M. P., was attempted to be proved the other day. Commencing business with £200 only, he died possessed of £150,000, and real property worth £15,000. The bulk of the property is left to a natural daughter, who married a Frenchman against her father's will, and whom, it is alleged, he never forgave on that account. Three illegitimate sons contest that will, and set up another. Judgment has been reserved.

SHIPWRECKS LAST YEAR.—On Wednesday, a return to the House of Commons was printed, from which it appears, that last year 611 vessels belonging to the United Kingdom were wrecked. Of the number 600 were sailing vessels of 110,670 tonnage, and 11 steam vessels, the tonnage of which was 1,306.

GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Prince President of France recently invited Lord Cowley, the new English Ambassador at Paris to dine with him on the Sabbath. For Louis Napoleon, and for the French nation this was perfectly in keeping—But Lord Cowley did not forget his allegiance to the Lord of the Sabbath. He promptly declined the proffered honor, on the ground that he did not attend public dinners on the first day of the week. The case is the more marked, from the fact that this dinner was intended to be a first and formal reception of the representative of England. The president subsequently changed the day.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.

It was stated a short time since, that a ship was building in New York, to which a new motive power was to be applied, viz: caloric. A letter in the Boston *Transcript* gives some interesting particulars in regard to this new power, and the ship which is to be propelled by it. The correspondent says:

"On Saturday, I visited the engine manufactory of Messrs Hogg & Delamater of this city, and had the privilege of inspecting Ericsson's caloric engine of 60 horse power, while it was in operation. It consists of two pair of cylinders, the working pistons of which are 72 inches in diameter. Its great pecularities consist in its very large cylinders and pistons, working with very low pressure, and in the absence of boilers or heaters—there being no other fires employed, than those in small grates under the bottom of the working cylinders.

During the 8 months, that the test-engine has been in operation, not a cent has been expended for repairs or accidents. It is a beautiful and imposing object, and conveys the idea of power and symmetry much more impressively than the largest steam engine that I have ever seen.

The leading principle of the caloric engine consists in producing motive power by the employment of the expansive force of atmospheric air instead of that of steam, the force being produced by compression of the air in one part of the machine, and by its dilatation by the application of heat in another part. The dilatation, however is not effected by a continuous application of combustibles, but by a peculiar process of transfer, by which the caloric is made to operate over and over again, viz: the heat of the air escaping from the working cylinder at each sucessive stroke of the engine is transferred to the cold impressed air entering the same, so that in fact continued application of fuel is only necessary in order to make good the losses of heat occasioned by the unavoidable radiation of the heated parts of the machine.

The great advantages claimed for this improvement, are the saving in fuel, and its entire safety—A ship, carrying the amount of coal that the Atlantic steamers now take for a single trip, could cross and re-cross the Atlantic twice without taking in coal. A slow radiating fire without flame is required, and this can be best supplied by anthracite coal. An explosion cannot happen to the caloric engine—the only result from neglect will be the stoppage of the machinery. If these great desiderata are really found, and can be successfully applied, the world may look for another revolution in ocean navigation, equal to that produced by the application of steam.

The Ericsson is a beautiful model of 2200 tons burthen, and will be ready for sea by October. The machinery is described as of the most perfect kind.—The cylinders are 168 inches in diameter—75 inches larger than those in the Collins steamers.

Captain Ericson, the distinguished engineer, has it is said, succeeded in solving the problem of the caloric engine, and has already constructed two, one of 100 horse power, proof against any possibility of accident, which requires only one man to attend it.

MEXICO.—A contract has been entered into between the King of Belgium, and the Mexican Government, for transporting 50,000 Belgians to the interior of Mexico, where they are to receive lands to settle on, or work for Mexican landholders on certain stipulated conditions. More than 10,000 persons have been compelled to flee to other States in consequence of the inroads of savages, and the want of grain to plant.

UNITED STATES.

The Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Minister in the United States, has formally retired—in consequence of the treatment of Kossuth by the Legislative bodies and people of the United States.

In the southern portion of Arkansas, near a mountain of iron, a mountain of emery or corundum, has been discovered, equal if not superior to the Russian emery.

Mr. H. Winans left Baltimore, a few years ago, a poor boy—worked his way to Europe to the head of the mechanists and engineers—become a leading contractor in the great railroad between Moscow and Petersburg—and has made over a million of dollars.

A terrible earthquake had occurred at St. Michael. A large number of buildings were prostrated and many lives lost.

A despatch from Charleston states, that 8 patriots had been arrested in Cuba, and sentenced to be transported to Africa.

Kossuth has left Albany in disgust for Niagara. Only $1500 were raised at the former place.

Robberies and murders are increasing to a horrible extent on the Rio Grande.

Three Whig Candidates are up for the Presidency—Mr. Fillmore, General Scott, and Mr. Webster.

Large numbers of people from the United States, principally English, were starting for Australia.

Mr. Clay does not perceptibly improve or retrograde, while to the skilful and scrutinizing eye he is gradually failing. He still receives a few visitors, and sometimes engages in earnest conversation upon matters of public concern.

Mr. Sawyer, (a lawyer in Charleston), and daughter 15 years of age, and Mr. Gibbs, were killed by a Railway collision near Boston, on Monday.

IMPORTATION OF CORN FROM IRELAND.—According to a return just issued, there were imported of all sorts of grain into Great Britain from Ireland, 3,206,484 quarters in 1843, and in 1851, 1,324,688 quarters.

THE NEW BRITISH WAR IN THE EAST INDIES.—The British Expedition against Burmah, consisted of 6000 troops, 2 ships of war and 13 steamers. Additional forces were expected. The departure of the expedition was to take place from Calcutta and Madras on the 19th March. The forces were to rendevous at the mouth of the Csas or the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy. The expedition would probably proceed up the latter branch to avoid the resistance provided on the route by Rangoon, were 20,000 Burmese troops were assembled. The British forces had orders to advance to Prome. Parties of Burmese had ravaged the frontier villages.

BOSTON June 5.—THE LIQUOR LAW.—The action of the Governor, with regard to the Liquor Law—vetoing it, and finally vetoing his veto, by signing the bill—has met with severe criticism from every quarter.

The fact is, the Governor was in what we classically denominate "tight place." He was strongly opposed to the original bill, but instead of vetoing it for any substantial reason, he made a handle of the unimportant dis inc o between open and secret ballot.

When the bill was sent back to him, however, it seems, he shrank from the responsibility of vetoing it, and signed it reluctantly, and with pangs of conscience, he said, substantially:—

"Gentleman, I feel bad about this business. I know I do wrong putting my name to this paper—but since you will have it so, I suppose I must. There's a good many of you and I am afraid you are a little too much for me."

So the law takes effect after sixty days. Those who have obtained licences, it is stated, however, cannot be molested in the sale of liquor, until their term has expired. Accordingly, for the ensuing year, there will probably be as much liquor sold and drunk as ever.

ARRIVAL OF MEAGHER AT N. Y.—Mr. Meagher arrived in New York, on Wednesday, in brig Acorn, from Pernambuco. He made his escape from Van Dieman's Land about the first of December, and proceeding indirectly to the coast of South America, arrived at Pernambuco in April. Mrs. Meagher was unable to accompany him in his flight.—*Boston True Sun, June 5.*

Died at Montreal, Charles Boucher, 106. He had been married to three wives, with whom he had 60 children. He leaves 43 children, and 66 grandchildren.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.—A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS SCALDED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 21, 1852.

The steamer *Anna Augusta*, [night boat from Fredericton,] was run into by the steamer *Transit*, when off Harding's Point, this morning. The Transit struck the Anna Augusta abreast of the boiler, which at once exploded—a number of persons were badly scalded—two of the Firemen, it is thought, cannot live—one passenger named Bryson is badly burnt, but will recover—the whole number injured is not yet known.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A passenger by the Anna Augusta informs us, that the passengers were asleep in their berths, and at 1 o'clock this morning they were suddenly aroused from their slumbers, by a dreadful crash, owing to the concussion—one of the boilers had exploded, and the steam rushed into the cabin, putting the lights out. The consternation was awful—there was a general cry that the boat was sinking, which, together with the cries of the unfortunate persons scalded, rendered the scene one of terror and dismay. Such of the passengers as were not injured made a rush for the cabin door, and, after some difficulty, managed to get upon deck.

It seems that the Transit was on her way up for a raft of timber, and on turning Harding's Point the collision happened. Our informant states, that there was a poor little boy from Woodstock on board, who was dreadfully scalded. It was heart-rending to hear his cries of agony. Most of the persons injured [about a dozen] were hands belonging to the boat. The passengers were at once taken on board the Transit in small boats, and brought down to the city. Four physicians proceeded to Indian Town, immediately on her arrival, to attend to the injured persons.

It is to be hoped, that the Government will institute the most rigid inquiry into this matter. The public safety demands the strictest investigation—and the opinion of the passengers on board the Anna Augusta should be canvassed. At all events, we hope the passengers themselves will publish a card.

(*From the Halifax British North American, May 28.*)

In addition to the gleaning we have given, we observe that the Yacht Titania, the competitor of the America last year, has been destroyed by fire——the dissolution of Parliament is to take place on the 10th June——Captain Coward has declared, that the vessels he saw on the Icebergs, were wrecked Whalers, and no person was on board——Sir Harry Smith was gallantly driving the Kaffirs from their strongholds at the Cape——it is thought, there will be a treaty between Austria and Russia to circumscribe the ambition of Louis Napoleon——Several Hungarians are to be hanged for treason in 1848 and 1849——a fierce emigration has set outward from Sweden——Changarnier, in answer to the order to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon, refuses, and calls him a perjurer. The supply of wool from Australia is greatly declining——the suppressing of journals continues in France——it is said, that Louis Napoleon will marry a daughter of Don Pedro——large numbers of Kossuth medals have been seized in Germany——the expedition against Rangoon was prospering.

The St. John, New Brunswick papers by Wednesday's Mail, bring us news of a collision of two Steamers on the River, by which passengers and men of the crew were scalded. Cochran, a fireman on board of one of them has since died of his injuries, and two others, Casey and Nyles, lay in a precarious state.

Richard Smith, Esq., of Maitland, has written a spunky letter to the Provincial Secretary, in which he refuses to accept the office of Magistrate, to which he was recently gazetted, unless he is first informed why he was dismissed.

We regret to learn, that the inhabitants of Gaspe are in the greatest distress: they are said to be starving in fact.—*Quebec Chronnicle.*

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.—Major Richardson, late of H. M. Gordon Highlanders, and the author of several works, has just died, aged 53 years.

In Italy, Piedmont excepted, every 114th man of the population is in prison. Every 400th man of the population is in exile. The ratio would be higher in France, higher still in Hungary, higher still in Poland, higher still in Hesse Baden.

NEW YORK, May 18.—By the Sierra Nevada, we have Jamaica papers to the 11th instant. The small pox continues exceedingly virulent in the country districts, and some cases were reported at Kingston. It is said, that two-thirds, at least, of the inhabitants of Falmouth had suffered more or less from the malady.

Some of the papers anticipate, that the crops will prove a partial failure, for the want of rain. Flour sold freely at 30s. to 31s. A cargo of Codfish from Halifax was placed at 12s. 6d. per cask, and 13s. per box. Lumber—White Pine much wanted. Mackerel—all the late receipts at 24s.

An Englishman was fleeced the other day out of two hundred dollars by the mock auctioneers of New York.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Gazette of Montreal, says, that the arrangements which were for some time in contemplation for forming a passenger line between that city and New York, are complete, and that passengers are taken through for $5.

CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, it is believed, that another and a very formidable expedition against Cuba is now in preparation.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

ST. ELEANOR'S COURT.—The June Term for Prince County opened on Tuesday the 1st instant, Mr. Justice Peters presided. In his charge to the Grand Jury, the learned Judge adverted to the serious loss the Island had sustained, by the death of the late Chief Justice Jarvis, to whose bearing, talents, and unimpeachable integrity, both as a man and a Judge, he paid an eloquent and well merited eulogium. The criminal calendar was light, there being but two cases of Larceny, in both of which the prisoners were acquitted. There was neither Record nor Summary case on the Civil Docquet. About ten or twelve appeal cases were disposed of, some of importance, as regarded principle, although the sums at issue were of no great moment. There was a bill preferred against a person of the name of William Craswell, for the murder of Thomas Mills, but not found. The Grand Jury found true bills against several persons for Larceny, in stealing from some vessel wrecked in the gale of October last: upon which, bench warrants were issued. The Court rose on Thursday.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to a requisition to the High Sheriff of Queen's County, numerously and respectably signed, a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of said County, was held at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 2d instant, for the purpose of preparing a congratulatory Address to the Hon. ROBERT HODGSON, on his appointment to the Office of Chief Justice of this Island. At 1 o'clock, the Chair was taken by the High Sheriff, when a Committee composed of the following gentlemen were appointed to draw up an Address—Messrs. C. Stewart, C. Hensley, Captain Rice, F. Longworth and S. Nelson. Having retired for a short time, the Committee returned with the draft of an Address, which was adopted by the Meeting; and the same Committee were appointed to accompany the Sheriff to present the same to His Honor, when he may be pleased to receive the same. On Thursday, the Sheriff accompanied by the Committee, and a number of other gentlemen, waited on the Chief Justice, with their Address, which, with the reply thereto, we subjoin—

To the Honorable ROBERT HODGSON, *Chief Justice, &c. &c.*

The Inhabitants of Queen's County, at a Public Meeting held this 2d day of June, 1852, convened by the High Sheriff of the County, desire to offer to you their sincere congratulations on your elevation to the office of Chief Justice of this Island, vacant by the lamented death of your predecessor, the Hon. EDWARD JAMES JARVIS.

During the long period of Twenty-three years, for which you held the appointment of Attorney General, you acquired the esteem and approbation of all classes of your fellow subjects in this your native Island.

Firmly believing, that in the exercise of your important functions on the Bench, your conduct will continue to be illustrated by the same spirit of integrity, impartiality, and independence, which has characterized the performance of your duties at the Bar, they have assembled this day, to express their earnest wish, that you may long continue to enjoy an honour so well earned, and so deservedly conferred upon you.

On behalf of the Meeting,
CHARLES HASZARD, Sheriff.

[REPLY.]

To the High Sheriff of Queen's County, and the Committee of the Inhabitants of the County.

GENTLEMEN;

I beg to convey through you, to the Inhabitants of Queen's County, my grateful thanks for the kind manner in which they have been pleased to congratulate me on my provisional appointment to the office of Chief Justice of this, my native Island.

It is a matter of much gratification to me to learn, that during the time I held the office of Attorney General, my conduct met the approval of my fellow subjects; and if it should be the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government to confirm me in my present appointment, it shall be my earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of those favourable sentiments which the inhabitants of Queen's County have so handsomely expressed towards me.

R. HODGSON.

June 3, 1852.

☞ As many of our Subscribers have expressed a wish that we should publish the Road Advertisements, we comply with their desire, by inserting a number in this day's Paper. As the English Mail is due on Friday, if any important news should be received, we will publish an *Extra*, as early as possible after the arrival.

Several Advertisements left out to-day, will be then attended to.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.—It was not our intention to re-open our columns for the admission of any further reports of debates of the last Session of the Legislature; being well aware, that the generality of our readers would be better pleased with other matter. We, however, give place, in our present number, to a short report on the subject of Desertions from the Garrison of Charlottetown; the same having been prepared for publication some weeks ago; but laid aside to make room for matter more important at the time, and till now overlooked and forgotten: and, as we quite agree with the Reporter, that it is due to the Members of the Assembly who presented Petitions, from "the Sons," and other friends of Temperance, to that branch of the Legislature, last Session, and that it would also undoubtedly be gratifying to those who subscribed those Petitions that the speeches, delivered in the Assembly in support of them, should be published; we shall, with much pleasure, lay before our readers such of those speeches as we may be supplied with by the Reporter.

Mr. HOLMES, from Pictou, will deliver a Lecture on Agricultural Chemistry at the Temperance Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING next.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

June 1, Schr. James Fraser, M'Rae, New Brunswick; shingles.
— Seal, Arseneaux, Magdalen Islands; herrings.
2 Eliza, Boudrot, Arichat; bal.
4 Brothers, Brundage, Boston; do.
5 Mayflower, Purdy, Halifax; goods.
— Seaflower, Ebert, do.; do.
— Packet, Babin, Pictou; coal.
— Seahorse, Pierson, Halifax; goods.
— Majestic, Moore, Pictou; coal.
— Robert & Sarah, M'Pherson, Richibucto; deals.
— Brig Baltus, Massam, St. John's, N. F.; bal.
— William, Hobs, Liverpool; goods—to Jas. Peake and others.
8 Schr. Ellen, Dugal, Richibucto; deals.

CLEARED:

June 1, Schr. Jason, M'Donald, Richibucto; bal.
2 Brigt. Swift, Thompson, Swansea; timber and deals—by James Peake.
— Schr. Eliza, Boudrot, Boston; produce.
— William, Belfontaine, Bathurst; bal.
— Bellona, M'Rae, New York; potatoes.
3 Unity, Henderson, Boston; produce.
— Ellen, Mattatell, Tatmagouche; do.
4 James Fraser, M'Rae, Miramichi; cattle.
— Marie, Blois, Boston; herrings, &c.—by J. Holman.
— Trinidad, Jacques, St. John's, N. F.; produce.
5 Shannon, King, Boston; do.
— Brigt. Banner, Dunsford, Bideford; timber, deals, &c.—by Wm. Heard.
— Schr. Seal, Arseneaux, Magdalen Islands.
— Bark Sir Alexander, Blackburn, Shediac; goods.
— Schr. Wasp, Lang, Wallace; do.
— Sarah Jane, M'Donald, St. John's, N. F.; cattle.
— Hector, Quillman, Richibucto; produce.
— Mayflower, Purdy, Pictou; bal.
7 Ann, Murchison, New York; produce—by J. M'Craith.
8 Robert & Sarah, M'Pherson, fishery.

Passengers.

In the Steamer ROSE, on Friday the 4th inst.—G. R. Goodman, Esq., two Misses Goodman, Miss Haviland, Messrs. Sinclair and C. M'Donald.

In the Brigt. BANNER, on the 5th inst., for Bideford — Master David Smardon;—Mr. George H. Chudleigh and family, *en route* for Australia.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending June 5, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (5th.)	Lowest (30th.)	Mean.	Highest (3d.)	Lowest (1st. 2d.)	Daily Mean.
29.89	29.49	29.70	69.7	32.0	53.0

	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
May. Su. 30	S. moderate breeze.	Overcast and cloudy; rain, from ½ past 2, p. m., to ½ past 3; then blue, with passing clouds.
Mo. 31	W. do. do.	Blue, with passing clouds, till noon; overcast and cloudy, till 6, p. m.; then blue sky.
June. Tu. 1	W. do. do.	Blue sky, till noon; passing clouds, till 6; then blue sky.
We. 2	S. do. do.	Blue sky, till noon; then passing clouds and rain, from ½ past 10, p. m., till 12.
Th. 3	W.S.W. light air.	Overcast and misty all day.
Fri. 4	N.E. gentle breeze.	Overcast and misty, till 3, p. m.; then overcast and cloudy.
Sat. 5	S.W. light air.	Do. do., till 9, a. m.; then overcast and cloudy.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, June 5, 1852.

	FROM		TO			FROM		TO	
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0	3½	0	7	Wool,	1	0	1	4
do. by quarter,	0	4	0	6	Ham, per lb.,	0	5	0	7
Pork,	0	3	0	4½	Barley, per bushel,	3	0	3	6
do. (small)	0	3	0	5	Oats,	1	6	2	0
Mutton,	0	4	0	6½	Wheat,	0	0	0	0
Lamb, per qr.,	2	6	3	9	Timothy Seed,	15	0	16	0
Veal, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Potatoes,	2	0	2	6
Butter, (fresh)	0	8	0	11	Turnips,	0	0	0	10
do. by the tub,	0	8½	0	10	Carrots, per bush.	0	0	0	0
Cheese,	0	3	0	6	Turkeys, each	4	0	5	0
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0	0	0	0	Fowls,	1	0	1	3
Brant, per pair,	2	9	3	3	Eggs, per dozen,	0	5	0	6
Tallow,	0	8	0	10	Hay, per ton,	40	0	50	0
Lard,	0	8	0	0	Straw, per cwt.	0	10	1	0
Ducks, each	0	0	0	0	Codfish, per qtl.,	12	0	15	0
Partridges,	0	0	0	0	Homespun, per yd.,	3	0	3	6
Geese, each,	0	0	0	0	Buck Wheat, bush.,	4	0	5	0
Clover Seed, per lb.	0	10	1	0	Rabbits,	0	0	0	0

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, June 5, 1852.

FLOUR, per lb., - - - - - - 2d.
OATMEAL, per lb., - - - - - - 1½d.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

A RETURN of the average price of Grain for the Month of MAY:—

	CURRENCY.		STERLING.	
Wheat, per bushel,	8s.	0d.	5s.	4d.
Barley, do.	3s.	0d.	2s.	0d.
Oats, do.	1s.	10½d.	1s.	3d.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Charlottetown, June 5, 1852.

WANTED.

MAN-SERVANT wanted in a private Family to board and sleep in the house. A single MAN, of active and temperate habits, who is a good Groom, and has some knowledge of gardening. Wages £2 per month (in Cash.)

N. B. No person need apply, who cannot produce testimonials of good conduct from the places he has previously lived in, or who is disinclined to work.

A native of the Old Country would be preferred. For further particulars, apply at the Office of this Paper.

Charlottetown, June 8, 1852.

STRAYED from *Falcon Wood*, on Sunday, the 30th of May, last, a Leicester EWE with two Lambs. The finder will be rewarded for his trouble, by bringing them back to Mr. WALKINGSHAW, Falcon Wood.

Charlottetown Royalty, June, 8, 1852.

PRINCE COUNTY, To WIT. } IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

THIS is to certify that Frederick De St.Croix Brecken, Esq., was at this present June Term, duly admitted and enrolled an Attorney and Barrister thereof.

DANIEL HODGSON, Prothonotary.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, Chief Justice of this Island, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. JARVIS. Executor.

Spring Park, June 5, 1852.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a powerful dark brown MARE, just 6 years old, stands nearly 16 hands high, a fast walker, *sound*, and good tempered. Also—about 12 tons of excellent HAY. 3 months' credit on approved Notes. Apply to

H. W. LOBBAN.

June 7, 1852. Isl.