"Assaye;" and a sword, of the value of 1000 guineas, was presented to him by the British inhabitants of Calcutta. In March, 1805, he resolved to return to Europe, and in September, 1805, he arrived in England.

In 1806 Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed Colonel of the 33d Regiment, and commander of a brigade of infantry in the Sussex district.

In 1807 he was appointed Secretary for Ireland, the Duke of Richmond being Lord Lieutenant, and was sworn of the Privy Council. The same year he accompanied the expedition against Copenhagen.

In the year 1808, the rising of the Spaniards against the French opened the brighest scenes of his military glory, and prepared the way for the deliverance of Europe. We can merely refer, in the briefest possible manner, to the leading events of that memorable struggle.

On the 1st, 2d, and 3d August, Sir Authur Wellesley landed his army at the mouth of the river Mondego, in Portugal. On the 15th of the same month he had his first skirmish with the French at Obidos; on the 17th of the same month, he drove the division of Laborde from a strong position at Rolica; and, on the 21st, he repulsed the army of General Junot, at Vimiero. Although superseded immediately after that great victory by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Burrard and Sir Hugh Dalyrymple, yet his success led to the evacuation of Portugal by Junot's army, and to the occupation of Lisbon and the surrounding country; a position, which in his hands, was afterwards successfully defended against the whole French army of the Peninsula.

In April 1809, Sir Arthur Wellesley was again appointed to the command of the British army in Portugal. On the 22d of April, he arrived at Lisbon; on the 28th of May, he crossed the river Douro at midday, in the face of Marshal Soult, the greatest of Napoleon's Marshals, and compelled that consummate general to save himself by a hasty retreat into Spain. On the 27th and 28th of July, he advanced within a few marches of Madrid, repulsed the armies of Joseph Bonaparte and Marshals Victor and Jourdan, in a great battle at Talavera; and had he been reasonably well supported by the Spaniards, would have driven King Joseph from his capital. For these services he was raised to the rank of a Viscount and Baron, with the titles of Viscount Wellington, of Talavera, Baron of Douro, of Weilesley.

In 1810 he successfully defended Portugal against the grand army of the Peninsula, commanded by Marshal Massena, 'the spoiled child of victory,' and Marshal Ney, 'the bravest of the brave.' In his slow and masterly retreat through Portugal, he repulsed the French army on the heights of Busaco, effectually arrested its course at the lines of Torres Vedras, and before the close of the year, followed on its retreat to Santarem.

In the opening of 1811 he continued his pursuit of the retreating armies of Massena and Ney into Spain, bringing them to action at Pombal, at Redinha, at Cazal Nova, at Foz d'Arouce, at Sabugal. On the 26th of April he received the thanks of parliament for the liberation of Portugal. On the 11th of May he fought the well-contested, but indecisive, battle of Fuentes de Onoro. On the 16th May, his lieutenant, Marshal Beresford, drove back Marshal Soult, at Albuera, after sustaining a dreadful slaughter.

In the same year Wellington himself failed in the first siege of Badajoz; but fought brilliant combats at El Bodon and Aldea da Ponte, whilst his lieutenant, General Hill, was even more successful against Girard, at Arroyo de Molinos.

In the year 1812, the full extent of the military genius of Wellington was first displayed. On the 8th of June he stormed Fort Renaud, near Ciudad Rodrigo; on the 19th of the same month he captured Ciudad Rodrigo, for which service he was created a grandee of Spain, with the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and an English earl, by the title of Earl of Wellington. On the 6th of April, he captured the fortress of Badajoz; on the 27th of June he captured the fortified convents of Salamanca; on the 22d July he encountered another of Napoleon's most famous marshals, Marmont, whom he totally defeated at the battle of Salamanca, for which service he was again advanced in the British peerage, by the title of Marquis of Wellington, and received from the Regent of Portugal the well-earned, yet prophetic, title of Duke of Vittoria.

The year 1813 was a year of perpetual victories. On the 12th of July he blew up the Castle of Burgos; on the 12th he crossed the Ebro; on the 18th he was victorious at St. Millan; on the 21st he defeated King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan at Vittoria, for which service he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. In July he again found himself opposed to that consummate general Marshal Soult, whom he repulsed at Sorauren, on the 28th July, followed across the Bidassoa into France, on the 7th of October, defeated at the passage and battle of Nivelle on the 10th November, and defeated in his successive attacks on the right and left wings of the British army, on the 10th and 13th December.

The year 1814 saw the close of the war. On the 14th February the French made a brilliant sally from Bayonne: on the 27th of the same month they were defeated at Orthez: on the 1st of March the British army passed the Adour at St Sever; on the 4th April it passed the Garonne; and on the 10th of April, Wellington and Soult, the worthy rivals in the art of war, fought their last great battle under the wall of Toulouse. Before this great battle was fought, the Allies were in possession of Paris, and the Emperor Napoleon was on his way to Elba. At the close of the war, the liberator of the Peninsula was again advanced in the British peerage, by the titles of Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Douro.

The 10th of April, 1814, saw the close of the Peninsular War; the 11th of April, 1815, saw the Duke of Wellington at Brussels, organizing an army to resist the Emperor Napoleon, who had returned to France in triumph. On the 15th of June, the French army crossed the frontier at Charleroi; on the 16th the Duke of Wellington encountered and repulsed Marshal Ney, at Quatre Bras; on the 18th of June, the battle of Waterloo, again made Napoleon an exile and a captive, and prepared the way for the peace, of almost forty years' duration, which England has since enjoyed.

ENGLAND.

The Daring, 12, Commander Napier, is destined for service in North America and the West Indies. Her complement of officers and men will be 130. She will relieve the Sappho, 12, Commander the Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane.

The new Parliament, it is expected, will be opened by the Sovereign in person, on her Majesty's return from Scotland, in the second week in November.

THE IMPENDING FALL OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—We have been favoured by a Liverpool merchant, with the following extract from a letter just received from his correspondent, long resident in the Levant:—

Constantinople has recently been the scene of very many extensive aud destructive conflagrations—no less than eight in same number of days—by which property to the amount of 400 millions of piasters is said to have been destroyed. The cause of these terrible fires, which entail ruin to thousands, is undoubted discontent at the maladministration and extravagance of the government. A change in the ministry is announced, but by no means a satisfactory one, as it consists in men of the same opinions as those set aside; and it seems very questionable, if some more serious means be not ere long resorted to by the suffering people. Surely those hitherto put in force can but tend to increase their misery and ruin. Ottoman rule is fast drawing to a close in Europe; and unfitted as they are to adopt the new order of things, it is high time they were set aside altogether. The question seem alone to be, who are to replace them in the possession of their splendid country? but this fear to their removal cannot much longer continue to prevail. The Greeks I fancy, will not be tolerated by civilised Europe, looking to their incapacity to govern, exemplified by a quarter of a century of flagrant misrule. Who, then, is to come? This is considered to be of little moment, seeing that a change can but be for the better; still European jealousies will be put in motion. *Nous verrons*

The French are peremptory in their demand for immediate satisfaction on 17 different subjects. With the Charlemagne screw liner on the Bosphorus to back them at Tripoli, the French admiral, La Susse, gave the Pasha short time to reflect, and had satisfaction, or threatened to bombard the place; and the French admiral, La Susse, is sapposed to have proceed for the Dardanelles. The present moment is a critical one for the Turks, and may embroil the political horizon of Europe.

Macaulay's (the historian) health is so feeble, that it is doubted if he will be able to take his seat in the new Parliament, to which be has been elected for Edinburgh.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The following is a extract from the log of the Tropic, arrived in the Downs:—'On the 17th of July, at 7 20 a. m., being then 70° west from Jamaica, a severe shock of an earthquake, continuing nearly two minutes. The watch below ran out of the forecastle, declaring the tanks (each containing 400 gallons of water) were dancing in the 'tween decks. While the horrid rumbling noise continued going along under the bottom, the sensation on deck was that of a ship tearing over rocks at a rapid rate; in a few minutes, the ship was quietly gliding through the water at three miles per hour.

Lous Napoleon has contributed 2000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Montreal.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—The English and Scotch visitors in Ireland, at present, far surpass in number, those of any previous year. The number of tourists' tickets already issued by the Chester and Holyhead, with other railway companies, is upwards of seventeen thousand. At an expenditure of only £10 for each holder, there would be a total of £170,000 for touring in Ireland during the present summer.

As we go on in life we find we cannot afford excitement, and we learn to be parsimonious in our emotions.

It is stated, that the law officers of the Crown will take no part in the prosecution against Mr. Delmege and the soldiers inculpated by the verdict of the coroner's jury at Six-mile Bridge, and that the responsibility of carrying on the proceedings will be left to the next of kin of the persons shot by the military. It is said, however, that the Crown will prosecute in the case of the two Roman Catholic clergymen against whom information have been taken, and in other cases against some of the peasantry.

The Irish flax crop this season promises to be very abundant. Emigration, however, is telling very disadvantageously upon the Ulster linen manufactures.

There has been a great diminution of paupers in the workhouses, owing to the demand for harvest labourers.

The Cholera in Europe the English journals state that the cholera is still raging on the continent, and pursuing its westward march through Europe, and prevailed in several parts of Prussia. The accounts of the spread of the disease are more and more unfavorable.

FLAX COTTON.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says Chevalier Claussen's flax company is progressing very favorably; all the shares have been subscribed for, and an adequate amount of capital for carrying on business, paid up. Extensive works at Bromley, in Middlesex, have been taken, and will be soon in operation.

CAUTION TO SNUFF TAKERS.—The neighbours of a woman named Perron, of Saint Georges-sur-Eure, department of the Eure, (France,) were surprised to find her dead in her bed three mornings ago. The judicial authorities were immediately called in, and it was believed that she had been murdered; but on a medical examination of the body it was found that she had died of congestion of the brain, caused by taking snuff to excess.

The *Morning Herald* is authorised to state, "for the information of the public," that two ships of war have been sent by the Peruvian Government to Labos Alfuero, and a small military force permanently stationed there; that the whole of the Peruvian Islands, Labos included, are formally annexed to the main-land of Peru; and by article 213 of the new law, none but vessels under contract with the Peruvian Government will be allowed to load guano; that all other vessels anchoring in the roadsteads of the Islands shall be confiscated, and if guano be found on board, the captain and crew will be proceeded against for robbery.

The recent high dividend of the Submarine Telegraph Company has given an impetus to telegraphic enterprise. Among the projects it has brought into prominence, is Messrs. Harrison's proposal to unite Europe and America *via* Orkney, Shetland and Faroe Islands to Iceland and Greenland, (they having obtained exclusive right from the Danish Government,) and thence to Labrador and Quebec. Stations are proposed at Kirkwall, (Orkney;) Lewick, (Shetland;) Thorshaven, (Faroe;) Reikiavik, (Iceland;) Juliana's Hope, (Greenland;) and at one of the most eligible of the English settlements on Labrador coast. Surveys have shown that the bed of the sea is favorable, and the greatest length of submarine wire would not exceed five hundred miles.

The Commission appointed by Government to enquire and report on the capabilities of the merchantile steam marine for war purposes, have proceeded to the Clyde to make enquiries, and will next visit Liverpool.

All Steam-Ships of War are henceforth to be built with full instead of auxiliary steam power.

The Screw Erigates Dauntless and Highflyer, are ordered to Jamaica, there to await orders from Admiral Seymour.

A Spanish War Steamer named the Primero, 120 horse power, and 23 guns—one of two of light draft for service on the coast of Cuba—was lannched on the Thames on Saturday last.

A new Palace for the Queen is to be built at the cost of £100,000, at Balmoral, Scotland.

There is great scarcity of silaer coin in England, lare hipments continuing to be made by emigrants to Australia; and also for India and the Continent. The deficiency is to be met immediately by a new issue from the mint.

The Sarah Sands, Steamer, sails from Liverpool to-day (18th) *via* Queenstown, with a full compliment of passengers, and carrying the mails for Australia and Cape of Good Hope.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon left Paris, on Tuesday, on his promised tour through the South and West. The papers contain little else than accounts of his receptions, which have all the semblance, at least, of being enthusiastic.—Along the whole route he was received with cries of *Vive l' Emperor*, with which, it is stated, he appeared much pleased. In Paris a petition to the Senate is circulating among the poorer classes, purporting to be the memorial of "fathers of families and laborers," for the re-establishment of the Empire in the person and family of Buonaparte. And in reply to an Address of the Council General of Nevers, in favor of a new Imperial regime, Louis made the significant answer—'when the general interest is at stake I will try and anticipate the public, but I follow it in the case of an interest which may appear personal."

During the past year, the trade of France with the United States has been:—Imports, 110,000,000 francs; Exports, 145,000,000. With England, imports, 690,000,000 francs; exports, 293,000,000.

The French Uruguay, at Havre, brings information, 21st July, of the landing, at Monte Video, of Sir C. Hotham, British Envoy at La Plata, at which date M. St. George, the French Envoy was hourly expected.

The 'Constitutionel' has an article on the present state of the French steam navy, in which it assumes the possibility of a successful invasion of England.

As a matter of curiosity it is worthy of note that the Paris *Patrie* and *Presse*, in announcing the death of the Duke of Wellington, indulges in remarks depreciatory of the deceased. The *Debate* gives his biography without comment—the *Constitutionel* praises him—the *Pays* takes a middle course—the *Union*, the *Assemblee National*, and other journals, merely announce his demise.

A decree by the President, dated St. Cloud, Sept. 13th, orders a collection of the ballad poetry of France, to be made under the title of Recuiel general des poesies populaires.

The 'Akbar,' Algerian paper, has an article evidently put forth as a feeler, respecting the liberation of Abd-el-kadir, on condition that he shall reside at Mecca. The 'Akbar' insinuates that it would be dangerous to liberate him at all.

There is no truth in the reported conclusion of a free-trade treaty between France and England.

SPAIN.

Five of the Madrid papers have ceased to appear; their Publishers being in prison.

PORTUGAL.

The Mail arrived, no news of interest.

ITALY.

The intrigues of Sir Henry Bulwer in Italy causes the Austrian Government some anxiety. The garrisons of Florence and Bologna are to be reinforced.

It is announced in the *Italia e Popolo* that the Democratic (Mazzinian) Committees of Tuscacy ond the Roman States have formally united.

Letters from Batavia of the 30th ult., describe the damage done by the late eruption of Ætna. One stream of lova had flowed towards Zaffaroni, 15 miles from the crater, and another towards Milo, devastating the vineyards in bath directions. Prayers had been offered in all the churches by way of averting the evil.

TURKEY.

Correspondence of the *Daily News* state that the Porte is exerting itself with much earnestness, to procure a modification of the jurisdiction now exercised by foreign consuls in Constantinople, over the citizens of their respective nations.

The difficulty with England respecting the attack on ship of war, Modeste, has been adjusted.

INDIA.

The arrival of the Overland Mail is telegraphed from Marseilles. Dates are from Calcutta, Aug. 8th. Bombay Mail missing. News unimportant.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, September 16.

The first ship with emigrants direct from Dublin to Australia sails this morning. She carries out upwards of 200 passengers of a respectable class, many of them being young men connected with highly respectable mercantile and professional men in this city.

UNITED STATES.

NAVAL.—Yesterday orders were received at the Navy Yard, in Charleston, to fit out the sloop-of-war Albany forthwith. Her place of destination has not yet been make known. She will be ready for sea in about a fortnight. On Monday and Tuesday, fifty men principally riggers, painters and joiners, were received into the Yard. The officers of the Albany have not yet received orders, but the majority of the crew, which will number about one hundred and seventy-five men, have been shipped.

The *British American* is the name of a new weekly paper just established in this city by Robert Winton, designed particularly for circulation in the British Provinces. The first number appeared on Saturday; it is a neatly printed sheet, and contains articles upon a variety of subjects. It will not fail to attract the attention of advertisers who are desirous of being known in the region where it is expected to be most read.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—The Decatur will be ready for sea in about two weeks; 120 men have been shipped for the crew, and of this number, the greater part are of the crew of the Albany who were discharged.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred on the 15th inst., on the Erie Railroad between Dunkirk and Hornellsville, between the passenger train which left New York on Tuesday, and a freight train. Nine passengers and one brakeman were killed instantly, and about thirty wounded. It was not the up-train that was run into by the down accommodation train. The former was behind time, and the latter fearing to meet it, had stopped at Almona, but neglected to send a signal back to the freight train, and the freight train ran into it while it stood still at the station. Five persons are now dead, and four severely, if not fatally, injured. The rest were but slightly hurt.

A LARGE RAFT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—Not long since, a raft of lumber containing 60,156 feet arrived at Norfolk, Va., from the yellow pine forests of North Carolina, bordering upon Pamlico sound. One piece measured 591 cubic feet, being 83 feet long by 32 inches square. The tolls upon it through the Dismal Swamp Canal amounted to upwards of $450, and it sold, delivered at Norfolk, at a price not far short of $17,000. The whole of it is intended for New York, and was towed on the 26th ult., by the steamer Jewess, up the Chesapeak Bay, and from thence it will proceed through the canals round to New York. We learn from the Norfolk Argus, that timber can be transported for half as much that way as it costs to ship it in vessels, and that an extensive field is likely soon to be opened, when a profitable trade will be commenced in this business between Norfolk and the Northern cities.

SIX CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—In Wardsborough, Vt., at ten o'clock on the night of the 8th inst., the house of Peter Moore took fire. This was discovered by the neighbours, who broke open the doors, brought out Mrs. Moore and two children who were in bed with her, her husband having taken the alarm a moment before; but two children who were in bed in the same room, and four children who were in bed in the chambers, were burned to death. The mother attempted to rush back into the house to save her burning children, but was held back, and became deranged.

DIED OF UNREQUITED LOVE.—Daniel Stafford, a young man of Wilmington, Vt., put an end to his life on the 9th inst., by swallowing opium, because the girl of his affections was married to another.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope show that Earl Catheart has not been able to prosecute the war against the Kaffirs with any better effect than his predecessor, Sir Harry Smith. Indeed a termination of hostilities seems as far off as ever.

The Peruvian Government was endeavoring to raie a force of 10,000 soldiers, and to buy British steamers. One report was, that this force was to be ready to withstand any belligerent movements on the part of New Grenada or Ecuador. Another report was, that it was for the protection of the Guano islands.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—The insurgents have taken possession of Cordova, and the authorities have fled to Orizaba. The insurgent Robeledo has offered to surrender upon a guarantee of the pardon of himself and companions, but the Legislature of Vera Cruz required an unconditional surrender. The Legislature of Oajacca demand an extra session to settle the Tehauntepec question.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On yesterday (Friday) morning, about 8 o'clock, the body of a man was found at Fisher's wharf, Lower Cove, between two rafts of logs, and it was at once seen, that a foul and deliberate murder had been perpetrated. A wide gash made with an axe or other keen strong instrument, extends from the back of the neck under the right jaw to the throat, severing arteries, muscles, and tendons, completely. The face is horribly mutilated, evidently for the purpose of preventing the identification of the deceased. One gash extends down the face across the eye, another almost cut away the nose and the chin, lips, cheeks, and forehead, are all hacked in a shocking manner; there is also the mark of a blow on the temple. There is no mark on the rest of the body, nor are the hands even scratched. When found, he had only a check shirt and brownish striped trousers. The trousers were loose, and strange to say, there was no blood on them. The feet were tied together by a rope. It is probable the man was murdered somewhere in the neighbourhood, stripped of his clothes, and mutilated to prevent identification, and then conveyed to the place where he was found. The Coroner's Jury sat all day, but no clue was obtained that seems to promise a discovery of the murderers, nor could it be ascertained who the man was. He was middle-aged, and had lost some of his teeth, and from these facts, and the colour of his hair, his want of whiskers, &c., some witnesses were of opinion, that he was a man named Paddy Sullivan, a drover, who was known to have money always in his possession, and who has not been seen since Wednesday.—A relation of Sullivan's, a shoemaker, applied his size-stick to the foot of the deceased, and says the measure is precisely the same as that of Sullivan.

The deceased has a wart on his forehead, and a mole on the neck which none of the parties seemed to recognise.—*St. John Freeman.*

The Queen has given her assent to the New Brunswick Liquor Bill passed last session.

Owing to the heavy rains during last week, and probably a predisposed state to disease, we learn that several persons in this neighborhood have lost their entire crop of potatoes. In the upper Parishes, however, there was but little damage done to this crop.—*St Andrews Standard.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852.

We received the English Mail on Friday last, which brings the melancholy news of the death of the Duke of Wellington, who expired at Walmer Castle, on Tuesday the 14th September, at 3 o'clock, 'after a succession of fits,' aged 83 years, four months and 13 days. The day previous, his Grace took his customary walk in the grounds attached to the Castle. A telegraphic despatch states, that by his will, which has been opened, he has expressed a wish, that his remains may be disposed of as the Sovereign may direct. The funeral will be a public ceremonial.

WE are happy to announce that the Senate of Amherst College, Mass., has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, upon the Rev. John Keir, Princetown of this Island. Dr. Keir has exercised the office of the Ministry in Malpeque, for upwards of Forty years, and is now surrounded by a large and most respectable congregation, who venerate his Person, and appreciate his labors, as an affectionate and devoted Pastor. The Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, selected him as their Professor of Divinity, on the decease of the late Dr. M'Culloch, and in this, the highest office which the church could confer, Dr. K. has honorably continued to this day. His Brethren in the Ministry and all who enjoy the honor of his acquaintance, will regard the distinguished mark of respect, by which he will be henceforth designated, as well merited.

CHARLOTTETOWN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Autumnal Exhibition of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers by this Institution, took place on Saturday last, in the Temperance Hall; and was more successful, than the most sanguine of its members could have anticipated. The shew of Grapes, Melons, Green Gages, Pears, Magnum Bonum, and Plums of different sorts, and Apples in every variety, as well as of Vegetables and Flowers, was not only highly creditable to the Exhibitors and to the Island, but far surpassing any thing that could have been expected. As it is, we understand, the intention of the Secretary to give a more detailed account of the procedings, on his return from Saint Eleanor's, we will merely observe, that the spectators were numerous, and appeared highly gratified. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Bannerman, honoured the Exhibition with their presence, and expressed themselves greatly pleased with this demonstration of the capability of the Island to furnish the delicacies and luxuries, in equal profusion with the necessaries and comforts of vegetable origin.

LIST OF PRIZES:

FRUITS.

		£	s.	d.
Best 6 Pears,	Mr. John Bryanton	0	10	0
Do. dozen Autumn Eating Apples,	Hon. J. M. Holl	0	5	0
2 Prize	do.	0	3	0
Do. Winter keeping Apples,	Mr. W. Dark	0	5	0
2 Prize	Hon. J. M. Holl	0	3	0
Do. Native Pippins	Mr. W. Dark	0	5	0
Do. Green Gages	do.	0	10	0
2 Prize	T. Pethick, Esq.	0	5	0
Do. Magnum Bonum or Egg Plum	T.H.Haviland, Esq.	0	4	0
Best sort of Plums	Miss Hyde, El. River	0	7	6
2d do. do.	Mr. Donald Stewart	0	5	0
3d do. do.	L. W. Gall, Esq.	0	3	0
4th do. do.	Mr. Thos. Tweedy	0	2	6
Do. quart of Damsons	Mr. Commissary Booth,	0	2	6
Musk Melon,	Mr. J. M'Crudden, gardener to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor	0	5	0
2d Prize	do. do.	0	3	0

The Judges highly recommended that a prize be awarded to Mr. H. Vickerson, for a very fine specimen of Pears, as well as to T. H. Haviland, Esq., for a fine dish of Grapes, of the Black Hamburgh species, raised under glass, but without any forcing by means of artificial Heat.

Judges { HON. E. HAYTHORNE, R. FELLOWES, Esq.

VEGETABLES.

Best Cauliflower	L. W. Gall, Esq.	0	5	0
Do. Brocoli	Mr. Commissary Booth	0	5	0
Do. 3 Savoy Cabbages	Mr. James Connell	0	2	6
Do. 3 Drum Heads do.	J. D. Haszard, Esq.	0	2	6
Do. 3 Early York do.	Mr. J. Connell	0	2	6
Do. dozen Carrots	Hon. J. M. Holl	0	3	0
Do. do Beets	Mr. J. M'Crudden	0	3	0
Do. do. Parsnips	Mr. McCallum	0	3	0
Do. Pumpkin	do.	0	3	0
Do. Squash	J. D. Haszard, Esq.	0	3	0
Do. best heads Celery	T. Pethick, Esq.	0	3	0
2d Prize	Henry Haszard, Esq.	0	2	0
Do. dozen Onions	Mr. George Lewis	0	3	0
Do. do. Tomatoes	Mr. J. McCrudden	0	3	0
Do. do. Capsicums	T. Pethick, Esq.	0	3	0
Do. do. Indian Corn	Mr. McCallum	0	3	0
Do. 2 doz. Shallots	Mr. Geo. Lewis	0	2	6
Do. lot of Sweet Herbs	W. Cundall, Esq.	0	3	0
Do. new sort of Potatoes (Bermuda)	J. Barrow, Esq.			

The Judges recommended that a prize be given to Mr. John McCrudden for a dozen Early Horn Carrots, and to Mrs. Newberry for a specimen of Parsnips, they being by far the finest exhibited, but short of the number required.

Judges { JOHN LAWSON, Esq. Mr. GEORGE BEER, Jun.

FLOWERS.

Best Bouquet of Garden Flowers	Mrs. L. W. Gall	0	10	0
Finest House Plant in Pot (Fusbie Fulgans)	Mr. F. Ridgeway	0	10	0
Rarest do. do. (wax Plant)	Mr. Gates	0	10	0
Best show of Dahlias	John Barrow, Esq.	0	5	0
Do. do. Pansies	Mrs. Forbes	0	5	0
Do. Balsam	Miss Grabb	0	5	0
Do. Cockscomb	Master Charles Haszard	0	5	0
Do. double Stock	Miss Stewart	0	5	0
Do. Plant from Garden (Zenia)	Miss Pethick	0	5	0

Judges { Mr. W. C. TROWAN. — JOHN ROWE.

JOHN LAWSON, Secretary.

Charlottetown, October 4, 1852.

The Charlottetown Fair and Cattle Show, under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, took place on the Market Square on Wednesday last, the 29th Sept. The first part of the day was very wet and unpleasant, but about one o'clock, the sky began to clear up. Notwithstanding, there were a large number of persons assembled. The show of *Cattle* was much superior to any of the kind ever witnessed in Charlottetown. There were also some very fine young *Horses* to be seen. The *Pigs*, too, were very good—but the *Sheep* were inferior to what has been exhibited on former occasions. This may be attributed to the weather being so very wet. We have not as yet been able to get the list of Prizes awarded, &c. Having been promised the return of King's and Prince County Cattle Show, we will bring the whole under the public notice at the same time.

SALE OF HORSES.—We learn that upwards of 400 Horses have crossed from Bedeque to Shediac, since the opening of the Navigation, and a considerable number, recently purchased at the Fair, are now on their way to Bedeque for New Brunswick. Some of those horses have realized £40, and we understand none less than £20. This will have circulated, in Cash, amongst our Farmers and others, something like the handsome sum of near £10,000.—*Isl.*

Launched.

On the 25th Sept., from the Shipyard of DANIEL FLYNN, Esq., M. P., Rollo Bay, a handsome modelled superior finished Brigantine of 215 tons, O. M., and 150 tons, N. M., called the "MARY."

On Thursday 23d September, from the Shipyard of Messrs. ELISHA and CHARLES DINGWELL, Saint Peter's Bay, a superior built Brigantine of 140 tons, called the "ROSEBUD."

Died,

At Nice, at an advanced age, ANNE, wife of RICHARD WARBURTON, Esq., of Garryhinch, King's County, Ireland.

Passengers.

In the Steamer from Pictou on Wednesday the 29th—Rev. W. H. Cooper, Rev. W. Cogswell, Charles Palmer, Esq., Hon. C. Young and Lady, Miss Goodman, Messrs. G. Esson, W. S. Longworth, Archibald, George M'Kenzie, John Douss, Donald MacDonald, Stephen Graham.

In the Setamer from Pictou on Friday last,—Mr. Daniel Davies, Miss Jane Davies, Miss Hodgson, Miss Beer, Miss Nelson, D. Brenan, Esq., Messrs. G. Beer, Moran, Dwyer, Brackett, C. McDonald: Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Narroway and Miss McGowan.

DEPARTURES lately for *Australia*—Messrs John Haszard and W. C. Green, of St. Eleanor's; George and Allan Campbell, of New London; John and George Cambridge, of Lot 16. And yesterday—by the Shediac *route*, and from thence to New York, for the same destination—Mr. Ralph Brecken. By the *Queen*, to Liverpool, for the same country—Dennis Reddin, Junior, Esq.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Sept. 29.—Brigt. Lively Lass, Macdonald, Richibucto—deals.
—Steamer Rose, Matheson, Pictou—sundries.
30—Schr. ——— Muir, Miramichi.
Oct. 1— Wave, Vanidersteen, Pictou—coal.
— Mary, Sutherland, Fishing Voyage.
—Barque Sir Alexander, Walsh, Liverpool—British goods.
—Schr. Charlotte, Le Blanc, Boston—general cargo.
— Tory, Nicholson, Halifax—merchandize.
4 Brothers, Brundage, Fishing Voyage—80 barrels mackerel.
— Dove, Robertson, Pictou—coal.
5 Unicorn, Mutch, Sydney—do.

CLEARED:

Sept. 30.—Sch. Minnie, Egan, New York—sundries.
Oct. 1.— George Coles, Fraser, Halifax—1200 bush. potatoes.
Blossom, Robeshaw, Pictou.
2—Brig William, Hobbs, Plymouth—timber and deals.
— John Thompson, Thompson, Shediac—timber, deals, &c.
—Schr. Jolly Tar, Bouchier, Richibucto.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Bideford, Sept. 8—Mary Ann. Bristol, Sept. 8—Singleton. Belfast, Sept. 11—Isabel.
Liverpool, Sept. 17—Sailed Acastus.

The bark *James*, Pugsley, from Bideford, with Salt, Goods, &c., and the crews for two new vessels, arrived at Richmond Bay on Saturday the 18th ult. The schr. *Margaret*, from Bristol, with a general cargo of Goods, and the crews for two other vessels, also arrived at the same place, on Tuesday the 22d ult. to James Yeo, Esq.

The American Schr. *Sereney S. Colbey*, of Gloucester, U. S. A. Calbeck, master, got on shore at Cascumpeque Harbor, on Sunday morning, the 26th ult., where she now lies stranded.

Four vessels, two of them Americans, are said to be ashore on Richmond Bay and Cascumpeque.