rang, was, on the same fatal night, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The crew with great exertions saved themselves. The vessel has totally disappeared. These are a few, and but a few of the incidents of the hurricane. For the details of it we refer to the daily English Journals. But this circumstance we must not omit to state, that in the opinion of well-informed men, the tale of the direful mischief which this visitation has caused, when it shell be accurately known, will prove to be one of the most fearful and melancholy ever narrated. The intelligence of every day's post does but swell the list of its calamities.

It is our business to detail the incidents of one of the most astounding and appalling events which a chronicler had ever to record. In a thoroughfare of the metropolis of Great Britain—in broad and bright day—and in the presence of a passing throng—a personage of exalted station—distinguished ability and blameless life, was, by the deliberate hand of a determined assassin—shot! We will not allow ourselves to extemporize those expressions of horror and indignation which the occurrence of this unnatural outrage dictates. It is enough for us that it is our painful duty to narrate it. As Edward Drummond, Esq., the Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, was proceeding down Charing Cross on the 20th January, a person immediately behind him drew a pistol from his left breast, and discharged its contents into his victim's back. A policeman, whose attention was attracted by the noise of the explosion, observed Mr. Drummond, whose coat was on fire, to reel, and immediately ran to his assistance. At the moment of his reaching the spot, the assassin drew another pistol from his right breast, and presented it at Mr. Drummond. The policeman struck the pistol downwards, and its contents were lodged in the ground. It is needless to add that the miscreant was instantly secured. Mr. Drummond was promptly conducted to his brother's house in the neighbourhood. The news of the occurrence excited such a sensation in the city as has seldom been known. The most eminent surgeons in London were called in In their presence the ball was extracted by Bransby Cooper. It had entered between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, three inches distant from the inferior angle of the shoulder blade, perforating the midriff, grazing the fat of the left kidney, and lodging in the lower part of the stomach. In spite of all the remedies which his attendants could administer, the unfortunate gentleman gradually sank, and on Wednesday morning week expired. Few men have encountered an undeserved fate more calmly or bravely than did Mr. Drummond. He confronted death with the resignation of a Christian and the fortitude of a man. Of the magnitude of the privation which the public has sustained by his death, some idea may be formed when it is known that he was successively Private Secretary to Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, and to Sir Robert Peel. And who is the assassin? every one is ready to ask, by whose hand the victim fell—and what were the wrongs which he had to avenge who did thus mercilessly snatch from society, to which he was an acquisition and an ornament, one of the most unexceptionably inestimable characters. The murderer proves to be one Daniel M'Naughten, a native of Glasgow. It appears he is the illegitimate son of a tradesman of that city, in which he himself, at one time, pursued the business of a turner. The inquiries which have been specially made into the history of his life and habits, prove him to have been a wayward, refractory and avaricious man. When questioned by Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate, as to the motives which had actuated him to the perpetration of the murder, he answered that the Tories had ruined him—that they had driven him out of his mind—had pursued him to France, and had altogether destroyed him. It is certain that the man really is, or most deliberately pretends that he is, insane. The opinion of the medical men who have seen him appears to be, that he is not mad. The Coroner's jury who sat on the inquest on the body of Mr. Drummond, have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against M'Naughten.

Accouchement of the Queen.—This critical event is expected to take place in March or the beginning of April.

Destitution.—A fearful state of destitution still exists amongt the labouring population of Paisley.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, who has distinguished himself by his services in the East, and by his conduct as Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Bagot, in the Government of Canada, and will proceed in the Columbia on the 4th of March, to assume his office. The selection of this gentleman is most satisfactory.

We have already remarked that mercantile affairs are extremely depressed, and it is of no use to disguise the fact. In the Colonial and other markets the greatest possible depression exists, whilst the home trade continues in the most unsatisfactory state, and in every department of trade there is the greatest want of confidence. The Money market is equally affected. Capitalists act with the greatest caution; and with little opportunity of effecting discounts, in consequence of the scarcity of good bills, the brokers are overburdened with cash, and appear more disposed to wait the chances of future events than invest in securities, in which they see no prospect of realizing. The restrictive system adopted by foreign nations is the cause of great alarm, and the vast supplies of Cotton, Provisions, &c., which are expected from America, lead many persons to anticipate that as the Americans will not take our manufactures in return, gold will be required to meet the bills drawn on our merchants against those shipments. In the midst of this alarm, the proceedings of Parliament, which has just assembled for the dispatch of business, are watched with the utmost interest, and canvassed with the greatest freedom. A good deal of hope rests upon the belief that the Corn Laws will be repealed; but the general opinion now is, that they will not be altered in the slightest degree. Freights to the United States have, however, improved a little, and the vessels which have recently sailed have had more valuable cargoes than have been obtainable for some time past. The Liverpool Cotton market remains in a very depressed state, and prices much on the decline. The sales continue moderate in extent, but the large arrivals have produced a great disposition on the part of holders to sell.

India.—The Affghanistan war—the most aimless and iniquitous which the lust of power or the pressure of emergency ever inspired or compelled a nation to challenge—is ended. The British troops effected the passage of the Kyber on the 7th of November. The outraged Mohammedans did not fail to annoy the "infidel" army in their retreat. The first division accomplished their passage safely. The second were annoyed in their march by the freebooting enemy, and with difficulty and loss achieved their escape It was incumbent on Great Britain to prove that in India, at least, her power is indomitable. That the Hindostanee can outmatch us, is an idea which we cannot allow or afford to be entertained. If we lose that reputation of omnipotence which we have acquired in our Eastern colonies, their secession follows certainly and speedily. It was politic, therefore, though it was unjust, to inflict upon Cabul a signal memento of British vengeance. Its far-famed Bazaar was razed to the ground. Within its walls the most horrible indignities had been perpetrated upon the corpse of Sir W. M'Naughten, and of that pretext the invaders availed themselves to inflict upon the Affghans the most direful wrong they could endure. The policy of the ministry who provoked the war, condemned as it was at the outset by the two men best qualified to adjudicate upon it—the late Marquis of Wellesley and his brother *the* Duke, has been unsparingly canvassed. It is certain that neither the Whigs or their officials have gained credit by the discussion of the question. Lord Auckland's political agencies have terminated, and General Sir Charles Napier supersedes him. Madras had been visited with a hurricane, which has done considerable damage to the shipping.

China.—The news from China received by the last overland mail, adds little to the information we have already learned. The arrival of Major Malcolm was anxiously expected, and in the meanwhile speculation is rife as to the result of our negotiations with his celestial Majesty. By some it is thought that the Chinese will attempt to wear out the patience of their conquerors by the adoption of a system of dexterous passive resistance. Others imagine that the defeated Chinese will compromise their dignity by refusing to traffic with any other nation than that by whom they have been so utterly discomfited. The tenor of the private correspondence, with the perusal of which we have been obliged, would seem to sanction the opinion that the Chinese, humiliated as they are, have resolved to recognise no people as traders but the British. After all, the whole affair, as it now stands, is one of mere and sheer speculation, and the arrival of an Indian mail may, so far as predictions are concerned, "fix them ever, or unseat them quite." The British are actively engaged in building residences and warehouses at Hong Kong, with the acquisition of which they seem no little satisfied.

The East.—Advices from Constantinople inform us that the Syrian negotiations had terminated satisfactorily, the Porte having adopted the opinions which the great Powers had submitted. Their ancient privileges have been restored to the inhabitants of Lebanon, and they will be allowed, subject to the approval of the Porte, to elect their own princes. A new pachalic, which will extend from Tripoli to Acre, will be established. The Turkish troops are withdrawn from Lebanon, and the Albanian marauders from Syria. The Druses who had become troublesome in the neighbourhood of Beyrout, were attacked by a combined force of 5,000 regulars and 600 Albanians, and totally dispersed and routed. Several of the Druse Sheiks and villagers subsequently sent in their submission. Reschid Pacha has been recalled from his mission to the French Court. This affair has occasioned an extraordinary excitement among the personages of the diplomatic *corps*. Nafy Pacha, the Minister of Justice, is appointed to succeed him. For these changes various reasons are assigned. The opinion advanced by the stationary party, to whom the enlightened policy of Reschid Pacha has rendered him obnoxious, is, that he is destined to be civilly degraded by an appointment to a distant Pachalik. The movement party hail his recall as a signal for a change of ministry, and already welcome him as the new Vizier. France sees in this event an emblem of the utter subjugation of Russia, through the aid of "Christian elements," while Russia abhors the idea of the return to his own people of a functionary whose residence in Paris, it is feared, has inspired him with French sympathies and Gallic cunning. It is now certain that Colonel Stoddart, who was at one time attached to the Persian mission, and Captain Conolly, the author of an interesting volume of travels in Central Asia, were seized by the authorities of Bokhara as spies, and after enduring grievous insults and sufferings, beheaded in the market-place. The Colonel was the first to suffer. His companion was offered a pardon on condition that he would embrace the Mohammedan faith. He manfully refused, and shared the fate of his friend. It is said that the Russian agent volunteered his assistance to rescue them, and that his intercession was refused.

(From Willmer & Smith's Extra.)

Detention of the Acadia.—The Acadia did not sail to-day, in consequence of the severity of the weather, which enables us to present our readers with an *extra*, containing every event of importance which has transpired during the twenty-four hours of her detention. The weather, yesterday, was very severe, accompanied with heavy squalls, sleet and a light fall of snow. On Friday night it froze keenly, but the frost has disappeared, and the wind has moderated. The storm appears to have been pretty general over the country, unaccompanied, however, by any disasters of note, except the loss of a sloop and her crew near the port of Liverpool.

The cause that has detained the Acadia has prevented the receipt of any later intelligence from the French capital. The critical position of the French Ministry, and the emphatic declaration of M. Guizot that he will not negotiate for any modification of the treaties of 1831 and '33, cause the news from France to be looked for with the greatest interest. The latest news from France is to the 1st inst.

In the House of Commons, nothing of interest occurred beyond the speech of Sir Robert Peel, in which he qualified, to some extent, his statement of the previous night, respecting the Corn Law. He still retained, he said, his belief of the superiority of the sliding scale over a fixed duty, but he was not so wedded to any law as to support it when it failed to answer its purpose. All laws were subject to change, and must be accommodated to the circumstances of the times. But as far as this Session is concerned, he did not intend, and would resist any attempt at altering the Corn Law of the last Session.

France.—Louis Phillippe opened the French Chamber on the 9th ult. The speech contains nothing of general importance.

The report that the French at the Marquesas Islands had sustained a sanguinary assault is confirmed. Captain Halley, Governor of the Island of Christine, wished to compel the chief of the natives to quit the bay adjoining the fort, but on going to meet him (the chief), Mr. Halley, with Lieutenant de Ladebat, were killed by natives lying in ambuscade.

Another commercial treaty between England and France is said to be on the tapis, wherein both countries concede various duties, and aim at an approach to reciprocity; but judging from the unfortunate results of previous attempts, there is little reason to apprehend that the present negotiation will fare better.

Spain.—The regent has dissolved the Cortes, which strengthens the belief that the spirit of revolt had not been confined to Barcelona. The new Cortes are to meet in April, till which time the controul of government will remain with the regent and his ministers. The following order has been issued relative to the payment of the fine imposed upon the Catalans. "The Captain-General of the second district and General in chief of the Army of Catalina, informs the Constitutional Ayuntamiento, that he has received a list, comprising the names of only seven persons, who have come to pay their quota of the contribution of 6,000,000 reals. This result proves two things,—first, the constant practice of the city to despise and refuse to execute, since 1834, the decrees issued by the Cortes and his government; second, the bad grace with which the Ayuntamiento enforces the Execution of the said decrees.—Faithful to my mission, I order you to publish early to-morrow morniug a *bando*, directing that within a delay of five days, each tax payer shall deposit his quota of the contribution in the municipal chest." The General proceeds to threaten that if his views are not met, he will billet a number of soldiers on each defaulter and take other measures more energic should they persevere in their resistance. Subsequent accounts from Spain state that the captain-general had extended the payment of the contribution.

Portugal.—The Portuguese proposals for a new tariff were delivered to Lord Howard de Warden on the 16th ult.; but the further alterations offered to Great Britain were so slight, and coupled with such conditions, that there is no chance of their being accepted by the British Government, which will no doubt consider them as the ultimatum of Portugal; and their rejection, therefore, will be tantamount to breaking off the negotiation for a tariff-convention for the present. The commercial accounts are very gloomy, and if that which is stated be true, the country is on the eve of bankruptcy.

R. C. Bishop of New Brunswick.—New Brunswick, hitherto attached to the Diocese of Prince Edward Island, has been erected into a separate Diocese, and the very Rev. William Dollard has been appointed to the new Bishopric.

Mr. John S. Thompson has been appointed Queen's Printer in Nova Scotia, in the room of the late John Howe, Esq., deceased.—Mr. Thompson, who is not a practical printer, formerly assisted the Hon. Joseph Howe in conducting the *Novascotian*.

P. E. Island.—Joseph Pope, Esq. has been elected Speaker of the Assembly. The United Wisdom of the Island are of the same opinion as the "Tars;" for they have come to the resolution "that a *Chaplain only retards business.*" Jack would sooner have a gale of wind than a "Parson." Perhaps the "*Pope*" will say prayers, and thereby curtail the expense.—*Halifax Herald, Feb.* 8.

Lawrence Codrington Worthy, Esq., having been provisionally appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a member of the Legislative Council, in the room of Charles Worrell, Esq., resigned, took his seat on the 22d inst.

It is somewhat remarkable that the time when the rates of postage in the parent country have been so greatly reduced should have been chosen for increasing the rates within the Colonies to such an extent as has recently taken place. Not only is this the case with respect to private correspondence, but all public documents, whether written or printed, sent from one Colony to another, and which, until within these few months, used to be transmitted free of charge, are now, although on the business of Government, subject to the highest charge of postage. This state of things, so burdensome and oppressive, calls loudly for remonstrance; and we are glad to perceive that it has been taken up by the House of Assembly, who have referred the matter to a select Committee. The Committee, finding that the Postmaster was not disposed to be communicative on the subject of his instructions, the House presented an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he would cause that officer to furnish the House with the desired information, which His Excellency at once complied with. We understand the intention of the House is, to propose to the Legislatures of the adjoining Colonies, and which are now in Session, to forward a joint memorial and remonstrance to the Imperial Government on the subject, and to urge in forcible terms the necessity of abating such a serious grievance. We perceive that the subject has been taken up very warmly by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, so that there is every reason to expect their hearty compliance with the proposal: and we cannot for a moment imagine that the Legislature of Nova Scotia would withhold their concurrence.

Presbytery of P. E. Island.—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Presbytery met at Cascumpeque, for the purpose of admitting the Rev. John C. Sinclair to the pastoral charge of the Prebyterian Congregation of Cascumpeque and West Point. The Rev. John Keir preached from 2 Cor. iv. 5, middle clause, "We preach—Christ Jesus the Lord"—put the usual questions, and offered up the induction prayer. The Rev. Robert S. Patterson gave the charge to the minister and people, and the Rev. John Geddie concluded the solemn services of the day by a sermon from Luke viii. 18, "Take heed, therefore, how ye hear." Although the weather proved unfavourable, the audience was large, and the services were listened to with deep attention. We trust that the labours of Mr. Sinclair, through the divine blessing, may be rendered eminently successful. Being able to preach in the Gaelic as well as the English language, he is, on this account, the more suitably adapted to the field he is set to cultivate. He spent a portion of the last summer in missionary work in that and other parts of the Island, and every where his labours were highly esteemed. Having received a harmonious call from the congregation over which he is now placed, he returned to the people of whom he has been made overseer early in the winter, and seems to have vigorously commenced his arduous duties. The destitution of religious and moral cultivation in that portion of the Island, has long been deplored by many of the people themselves, as well as by others who could afford them no adequate assistance; but it is to be hoped that they will no longer be as sheep in the wilderness, not having a shepherd. Mr. Sinclair has already been instrumental in promoting, if not originating, Sabbath School instruction, and in organising a Temperance Society. His representations to the office-bearers of the Auxiliary Bible and Tract Societies have secured their co-operation, and they have gladly made him such grants as his peculiar circumstances seemed to require.—*Com.*

Mechanics' Institute.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. John Macneill, Visitor of Schools, delivered an interesting Lecture on Education. Mr. Macneill handled his subject in a very masterly manner; the attendance was, however, we regret to say, anything but flattering to the lecturer.

On the night of Monday last, after the family had retired to rest for the night, the stable of Mr. John Wadman, of Fivemile-brook, Lot 48, was entered by some person unknown, who so brutally maimed a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Wadman, that the poor animal shortly after died from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. We trust the perpetrator of this diabolical outrage will be discovered, and brought to punishment.

Unfortunate Accident.—Emma Lock, a servant, residing with Mr. Horatio Webster, Pownal Street, was nearly burnt to death on Saturday night last. It appears that on the night in question, this unfortunate girl sat up after the family had retired to rest, to write a copy, which had been set for her, and had fallen asleep.—When she awoke, she found herself in a blaze of flame, but whether her dress ignited from the candle or the kitchen fire, she is uncertain.—Her cries soon called Mr. Webster, who did all in his power to extinguish the flames, but not in sufficient time to preserve her from being dreadfully burnt, particularly about the throat and neck.—*Gaz.*

[The unfortunate young woman alluded to in the above paragraph was alive this morning (Saturday), but is in a very precarious state.—Ed. Col. Herald.]

Large Bear.—One of these denizens of the forest was lately killed in the neighbourhood of Lot 49, the meat of which weighed 348 lbs. The whole was purchased by Mr. T. Desbrisay, Druggist.—*Ib.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; For reasons needless to be explained, the Anniversary of the Three Rivers' Abstinence Society was delayed till the 7th Feb. inst. On that night, Mr. Arbuckle and a few friends of the cause, from Georgetown, attended. Mr. Arbuckle addressed a numerous and respectable audience, to the great satisfaction of all present.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year, when Mr. Arthur Owen was unanimously re-elected President; Messrs. Maclaren and Donald Macdonald, Vice-Presidents; Mr. John Macneill, Corresponding Secretary; and Mr. Daniel Campbell, Recording do.

The books were then opened for signatures. All the old members continued, and a number more came forward and enlisted under the banners of the "cold water army." The unanimity that pervaded the assembly was truly satisfactory.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered to Mr. Arbuckle, and the friends from Georgetown, and the meeting was then dismissed with singing and prayer, highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

By giving publicity to the above, you will oblige,

Yours truly,

JOHN MACNEILL.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; A writer in the *Herald* of Saturday last, under the signature of Fiat Justitia, has suggested a mode of lessening the public expenditure, by issuing Five Pound Treasury Warrants, without interest; but a single glance at such a measure must convince him that the remedy would be worse than the disease. Suppose the claims on the Provincial Government should amount, annually, to Fifteen thousand Pounds, or nearly, it would require *Three* thousand of the Warrants to satisfy the claiming parties. Well, Sir, we will suppose that a contractor holds Two hundred Pounds, in these small Warrants, and that every merchant's counting-house is gorged with such paper, I should like to know whether the holder would be better off than his neighbour, possessed of the same sum in a single Warrant, *without interest*. The large and small Warrants would equally bear the designation of trash. No man in his senses would part with gold and silver, available in any of the Colonies, for a paper medium confined to this Island alone, and without deriving the slightest benefit by the transaction. If he did, however, on urgency of pursuasion, accommodate the holder, it would be on such terms of discount as would stamp the paper with utter contempt. We must recollect that there would be three thousand, or nearly, of these Warrants in circulation, for no one, possessed of the rational faculty, would hoard them, and you may easily imagine the state in which the country would be placed.

Your correspondent thinks that a Five Pound Treasury Warrant, without interest, and a Treasury Note for the same sum, would be on a par; and that any merchant would take the former as soon as the latter in the purchase of goods, and give the buyer the difference in money. He might, occasionally, accommodate in this way, if there was but little of such paper in circulation, but he would not be apt to sell Two hundred Pounds' worth of his wares for such payment, and wait, if the Warrants were of recent date, for upwards of a year for his money, which, so far as his interest was concerned, might as well, during the time, have been buried in the earth. True, it amounts only to a long credit, but, unfortunately, there would be so much of this sort of credit as would rapidly lead to a state of mercantile bankruptcy. For *merely* local purposes, a *few* of such Warrants might be useful, for then they would occupy the same position in our paper circulation that notes do of the same value; the fewer, however, there are of them the better, unless they bear interest; but the issue of a year's public expenditure, in them, would place the holders in no better condition than if the same sum had been included in Warrants of One hundred Pounds each. Would these Five-pound Warrants pass current in the neighbouring Colonies? Certainly not. Suppose, then, that a person in one of these Colonies, having a claim on the Island for services, should come here with a number of these Warrants, and, on application to the Treasury, should be told that a recent call had drained the iron chests, and that there was no chance of success in that quarter; is it likely he could find such an idiot in the community, as would cash his warrants, and wait, without interest, until the Treasurer could reimburse him? He would, no doubt, meet with a dealer, but the holder would pay *dearly* for the accommodation. No one will give gold and silver for paper, unless both are legally on a par, or unless he can, in some shape, be benefited by the exchange.

Deluging the country with Five-pound Warrants, without interest, would have the direct effect of driving what little money we have out of it, for, in proportion as your paper increased, the precious metals would diminish. If the system recommended by your correspondent be pursued, your Warrants would soon deteriorate, and become contemptible.

If a tradesman receives a cash order on any one, in payment of his account, and finds, on presenting it, that he is to wait some months for his money, if he cannot return the order, he will be extremely apt to transfer it to some one, who will cash it for him, on a heavy discount. This would be the inevitable fate of your Five-pound Treasury Warrants without interest, and the mischief arising therefrom ruinous beyond measure. If you wish to render your Warrants on the Treasury respectable, and to answer the purposes for which they are intended, let them continue to bear interest, until they are called in, and then they will always command their full value in the market. The only mode of getting rid of the interest is by economy, and equalizing your money receipts with your money expenditures; but any other attempt short of this, rest assured, Sir, will turn out to be a dead failure in the result.

A Plain Dealer.

Feby. 22, 1843.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; In case "Lynch Law" should ever become the practice of this Colony, I beg very explicitly to rebut the insinuation conveyed in the assertion of an Hon. Gentleman, that if I "were to introduce this system, I "*might get rid of proprietors altogether*," and, consequently, of land agents and rents!!! Now, Mr. Editor, if it be true that the promulgator of this unquestionably summary, and probably very efficient mode of redress, is a land-agent to a person residing in the United States, his opinion upon Lynch-law ought to carry very great weight with it indeed; and I therefore beg to refer your readers, and, in particular, the tenantry, to the debate reported—(I believe quite correctly, so far as the above quotation extends)—in your paper of the 18th inst., in order that the people may fully comprehend to whom they are indebted for first teaching "the young idea how to *shoot*," and unfold itself into the advantages and blessings of "Lynch-law" in this Colony.

Far, very far, be from me the desire to deprive a genius of any portion of the glory likely to redound from so notable a discovery in ethics; nor have I the slightest wish to associate my name with the "wisdom," "common sense," dignified language and sentiment with which the lower House of the present Parliament is to redeem the odium and discredit reflected upon our Island legislation, by the ignorance and boorishness of the last one.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. MACLEAN.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir;—Whatever the learned (no?) Polaris may *think* of the *figurative* meaning of Scripture, there can be no question as to his having assuredly *proved* its *literality*.

2 Peter iii. 3 & 4—"There shall come in the last days scoffers, "walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise "of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things con-"tinue as thay were since the beginning of the creation."

"Aye!" says Polaris, "and always *will* continue." And Satan said, "Ye shall *not* surely die."

Holy Bible.

Ship News.

Fayal, Jan. 15.—The *Eleanor*, Collings, from Prince Edward Island to Newfoundland, which put in here on the 16th ult., has been hove down and caulked; her cargo has been sold.

Galway, Jan. 3.—The *Lady Lilford*, from Prince Edward Island, to Cork, has put in here with decks swept, loss of boat, bulwarks, stanchions, and sails split, having been struck by a sea on the 20th ult., in lat. 49 25, long 30 17 W.

Ilfracombe, Jan. 13.—The *Ringdove*, Lamb, from Prince Edward Island, in making for the harbour this morning, got on shore, and has become a total wreck; crew saved.

Arrived, on Thursday last, by way of Cape Tormentine, Mr. W. Welsh, of this town, from Liverpool, G. B.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. Smith, Mr. William Douglas, to Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, of Charlottetown.

At Bedeque, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. S. Patterson, Mr. George Murray, of Bedeque, to Miss Hannah Rogers, of the same place.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. R. B. Irving, to Joanna, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Haszard.

DIED,

On Sunday the 19th instant, Mr. John Costin, sen., late of Lot 49, aged 82 years.

On Thursday, the 23d instant, Jane, the beloved wife of W. H. Hobkirk, Esq., and eldest surviving daughter of Robert Etwel, Esq., of Shercot House, South Wilts, England, aged 24 years.

At Campbelton, Miramichi, on the 6th inst. Robert Ritchie, Esq., of the firm of A. Ritchie and Co.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Mearns's communication has been received; its contents are, however, of too personal a nature for insertion in our columns.

The communication of our friend Rosicrucious is inadmissible. Had we no other reason for declining to give it insertion, its great *length*, in the present crowded state of our columns, would furnish us with a sufficient one.

ERRATA.

In the account of the Meeting of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Colonial Church Society, published in our last—6th line, for "elegant," read "eloquent." In the 13th line from the bottom, omit "a" before the word "livelier," and for "occasioned," read "awakened."

Treasurer's Office,
February 14th, 1843.

WARRANTS to Number 126, of the 3rd of March, 1842, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the AUXILIARY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held in the National School, on Monday evening next—business to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

☞ A Collection will be taken in aid of the funds.

GEORGE COOPER,
Sec'y.

Feb. 8th, 1843.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders, until the 1st day of March, for the erection of a BRICK BUILDING. The Mason Work, Plastering, Slating, &c., will be let either in one or separate Contracts. All materials found on the spot.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, Jan. 30th, 1843.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE Eastern Agricultural Society offers the following PREMIUMS, for Tuesday, the 7th day of March next:—

For the best 2 bushels Wheat,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Third do. do.	0	8	0
Best 2 bushels Barley,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Third do. do.	0	8	0
Best 2 bushels Black Oats,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Third do. do.	0	8	0
Best Red Clover Seed, of the Island growth—not less than 28 lbs.	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	11	0
Best 2 bushels Timothy Seed,	0	15	0
Second do. do.	0	8	0

All of the growth of 1842.

The Show will be held in Mr. Wightman's Grain Store, Georgetown, and no sample will be received after 12 o'clock. Successful competitors, who are not already Subscribers, will not be entitled to a Premium, unless they become Members for the ensuing year.

The Annual General Meeting will take place immediately after the Show, when the Premiums will be awarded.

E. THORNTON.

February 16th, 1843.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable Freehold Farm, owned and occupied by him, on the St. Peter's Road, 8½ miles from Charlottetown, and within one mile of the Methodist Chapel, on the St. Peter's Road, and within one mile and a half of that flourishing Settlement called Frenchfort. It contains 50 acres of excellent land; has 7 chains and 70 links front; there are 19 acres well fenced in—14 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and the other five are more than half cleared. Four acres more, in the rear of the farm, are nearly fit for the plough. There are a dwelling house on the premises, 23 feet by 20, two and a half stories high, and a new barn and stable, 20 feet by 20; and a frame building, ten feet and a half in the side wall. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to Mr. W. Pethick, Boot and Shoemaker, Charlottetown.

ROBERT MACINTYRE.

St. Peter's Road, Lot 35, Feb. 21st, 1834.