From Papers by the last English Mail.

Capt. Warner has offered to prove to Mr. Adderley, Lord Combermere, and Sir Harry Smith, that within two months after his arrival at the Cape he could, by means of his inventions, so perfectly terminate the Kaffir war, that we should never again hear of any attacks from Sandili or any other chief.

Two Scotch farmers arrived at Waterford last week, for the purpose of taking possession of two large farms, one at Knocklofty, Near Clonmel, the other in the neighbourhood of Curraghmore. They brought over several head of cattle and 200 sheep, as part of their stock.

The yacht American figures largely in the news of the week. On Tuesday, 12th, she competed with the Swedish yacht Swerige, and whipped her by full 20 minutes. Lord De Blacquiere, her owner, has published a challenge to the yachts of all Nations, except the United States, and offers to sail the American for £1000 against any yacht in a 9 knot breeze, any where except inside the Isle of Wight. The challenge has been accepted for £500 by J. L. Graigie with the yacht Volante, and for £1000 by J. Mackintosh with the Iron yacht Disowned, from Erith to the Nore and back, the matches to come off when the weather suits.

The new steamer *Arabia*, of the Canard line, sails from Liverpool for New York, on the 6th inst.

Two Belgians, the proprietor and his engineer have arrived in Waterford to establish a beet-sugar factory.

There are, upon a moderate calculation, upwards of 1000 persons in London living directly or indirectly by means of rats!

It is calculated that, during the course of the summer, about 250,000 dogs have been killed by order of the public authorities in France.

FORTIFICATIONS.—The Master General of the Ordnance has desired that the Isle of Wight shall be put in a proper state of defence, and strongly fortified.

Kossuth is residing in London in privacy. His Secretary has been expelled from Malta.

Brig Darling, of London, from New York, laden with corn, was abandoned at sea on the 16th ult. The crew have arrived at London.

Two hundred and seventy thousand pounds value of gold has been received from Australia.

An influential company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a new line of steamers to run between London, Liverpool, Canada and the United States.

Mr. Morton, the Paris correspondent of the London News, was assassinated by Mr. Bower, the correspondent of the London Advertiser—owing to alleged criminality with Bower's wife.

There is great activity at the dock-yards in Brest; several vessels are ordered to make immediate preparations for sea.

Count de Cara Equia has arrived at Paris on a special mission from Brazil.

A new planet has been discovered in the constellation Pisces, by a pupil of the observatory at Marseilles.

The fortress at Tunis blew up on the 13th ult., and did considerable damage to the city.

The export of corn is prohibited in Egypt in consequence of an apprehended scarcity.

A very fair crop of potatoes is anticipated in Ireland this season.

It is rumoured, that Lord Fitzroy Somerset is appointed governor of India.

Mr. Ingersoll, the American minister, dines with the Liverpool chamber of commerce at an early day.

A division has occurred in the French ministry respecting the expediency of an immediate proclamation of the empire.

DENMARK.—There is a rumour that the King of Denmark intends to abdicate; the Constitution forced on him in 1848, being too democratic for his liking. Prince Christian of Glucksburg will be his successor.

SWITZERLAND.—The Prussian Ambassador to the Helvetic Confederation has ordered all Prussian workmen to return to Prussia within a month, to withdraw them from the influence of democratic doctrines.

A despatch from Trieste states, that 9000 British troops had been landed near Herab, Persian Gulf. It is supposed that their presence there is to prevent the Persians from threatening the independence of Herab. Twenty-four political prisoners were shot at Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, from the 1st to the 3rd instant.

UNITED STATES.

Governor Ujhazy, the Hungarian, and Governor of Comorn, advertises his farm and possessions in Iowa for sale. He is going to Texas, the climate of Iowa, it seems, being too rigid for him.

On Saturday the Steamer Franklin sailed from New York for Southampton and Havre, with 100 passengers and $238,000 in specie, and Steamer City of Manchester from Philadelphia for Liverpool, with passengers and $80,000 in specie.

On Tuesday next, the great question of the Presidency will be decided by the ballot-box, and Scott or Pierce will be president for the next four years, at sunset on the 2d of Nov. 1852.

TO THE MEMORY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—From the Telegraphic despatches which we publish this morning, from all sections of the Union, our fellow-citizens of New York, will see that in every quarter of this broad land, the sensation produced by the death of Daniel Webster is similar to that which followed the death of Henry Clay.

A sensation of awe and humilty, mingling with a profound impression of spontaneous homage to the memory of the illustrious civilian.

Preparations on a scale of magnitude in some degree proportionate to the veneration of Massachusetts for the memory of her greatest statesman, are on foot in Boston, for his funeral celebration. The councils of our own city as well as the bar, where the name and fame of Daniel Webster are scarcely less respected than in Boston, have also entered into the preliminary movements for a fitting funeral celebration after the Presidential election.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAPES IN MADEIRA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a medical gentleman, dated Madeira, July 30th:—

Some dreadful disease has attacked the grapes which all appear shrivelled up. The vintage is entirely lost and some report that the vine itself is diseased. Should this prove true, we may have the unhappy experience of a visitation in this place equal to the potato disease in Ireland. The poor and rich will all suffer; the proprietors from the failed crops—the poor laborers from want of employment. This island, to its shame be it spoken, produces only about three months consumption of food.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, to the 5th inst., have been received at Philadelphia, giving a melancholy account of the progress and fatality of Yellow Fever all over the whole Island. The weather continued dry and unfavourable, which contributed greatly to disseminate the disease. Notwithstanding the precautionary measures adopted by the Corporation and Governor of the Barracks, civilians and soldiers fell victims to the scourge indiscriminately.—Business was dull, and dismay was seen in every countenance.

CANADA.

GOLD—AND 'NO MISTAKE'—IN CANADA.—We learn, on undoubted authority, that a lump of gold, weighing 14½ pounds, was found, one day last week, on the property of *Chaudiere Mining Company* near Quebec. It is worth about £900.—At the same place, a very rich *vein* of gold has been discovered—so gentlemen, order your cradles.—*Montreal Herald.*

GOLD DEPOSITS IN CANADA.—The provincial geologist of Canada, in his report for the year 1851–'52, gives an account of gold washings on the river Du Loup, at its junction with the Chaudiere, in which he states, that during the present season, 1,900 pennyweights of gold have been obtained by fifteen men employed by the company engaged in working the deposit.

Several proprietors, both American and Canadian, have traversed the country around, and have been successful also in finding the precious metal in other localities, but had not succeeded in making its collection profitable.

The geologist concludes, from the evidence collected, that the deposits are not generally sufficiently rich to render their working remunerative unskilled labour; and that agricultur ists and others engaged in the ordinary occupations of the country, would only lose their time and labour by turning gold hunters.—*Scientific American.*

GOLD IN CANADA.—We had some misgivings, when we read in Tuesday's *Chronicle*, that a lump of gold had been found last week, on the other side of the river, weighing fourteen pounds, and said to be worth not less than £900. But we are since told, that another lump has been found in the same neighbourhood, this week, weighing forty-two pounds and worth about £2,000 currency. The really auriferous country seems nearer Quebec than had been supposed.—*Quebec Mercury. Oct. 21.*

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.—We are informed by a telegraph despatch, received last evening, that on Thursday night, the the Hon. Mr. Hincks carried his Resolutions through the Canadian Legislature for the construction of a Railway by the Northern route, which is to meet the line to be constructed by this Province to Miramichi, and connect with the Nova Scotia boundary. Mr. Hincks' Resolutions secure the construction of the line to the Trois Pistoles, and it is asserted, that the Imperial Government will construct that portion of the line between the latter place and Miramichi, which is the least thinly settled, and consequently the loss likely to pay. The departure of the Hon. Mr. Howe in the last steamer for England, it is said, has reference to the construction of the line through Nova Scotia. We congratulate our friends at the North on the prospect thus opening of a speedy realiazation of their ardent hopes.

The Upper Canada papers report that snow to the depth of several inches fell on the Toronto and New Owen Sound Road on the 30th September.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, October 29.—Railway Bills passed the Assembly 33 to 7; and the Legislative Council 19 to 2, yesterday.

Bills will be assented to and Legislature prorogued at two this day.

By letters received in town, it is stated, that Mr. Jackson, previous to his leaving Canada for England, had completed and signed the several contracts entered by him, for the construction of Railroads in that Province.

(From the New-Brunswicker, Oct. 30.)

ASSENT TO THE RAILWAY BILLS.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down in state to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to the Bills; after which the Session was closed with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I rejoice to find that it has been possible to sanction the scheme for the construction of the European and North American Railway. The readiness with which you have met and entered on this business, and the attention which you have given, deserve my warmest acknowledgments.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The measures to which I have just assented, imply some confidence in the Executive Government. I thank you for that confidence, and I desire to assure you, that the funds that you have placed at my disposal, shall be expended economically, and the powers which you have entrusted to me, shall be cautiously exercised.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

We may hope that a new impulse will be given to your progress by the Acts just passed.—For my own part, I believe, that the completion of this Rail Road will benefit not only those whose homes it passes, but the most remote settler and the poorest labourer will perceive a fresh element of enterprise and prosperity at work amongst us.

I have only to repeat my thanks for the assistance you have given me, and to relieve you from your labours for the present.

The special session which has just closed, has been a short but an important one for New Brunswick. We learn by telegraph, that the greatest good feeling prevailed at the prorogation, and that the members have returned to their homes well satisfied with the result of their deliberations.

(From the Newbrunswick Chronicle, Oct. 29.)

THE FISHERIES.—On motion of Mr. Meedham, the following Minute of Council, was laid before the House of Assembly on Monday last. It is a plain, manly, straight forward document, and furnishes conclusive evidence that the interests of our Fishermen are in safe hands. The minute was forwarded to our Colonial Secretary, very soon after it was adopted, whose mind will therefore be deeply impressed with the value which New Brunswickers attach to the rights secured to them by the Convention of 1818:

The Executive Council of New Brunswick deem it their duty to impress upon her Majesty's Government, their most earnest wish that no deviation should be made from the principles laid down in the Treaty of 1818 with the Government of the United States on the subject of the Fisheries, but, on the contrary, that the rights of British subjects—according to the proper construction of that treaty—should be rigidly enforced.

The people of British North America, now numbering over 2 1-2 millions, are peculiarly and deeply interested in the preservation of their rights, and would consider the surrender of the privileges they now enjoy as such an abandonment of their interests, as could not fail to excite well justified disconent.

It will be admitted, the Council hope, by her Majesty's Government, that the Governments of these Colonies are fully conversant with the great value the inhabitants attach to this important subject and the Council humbly trust that in any negociations which may hereafter take place between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, his Excellency the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors of the respective Provinces be consulted with reference to such negociations.

In the commercial transactions between the British Provinces and the United States, the latter possess a decided advantage. Their goods are suffered to be imported upon the same terms as those charged on British merchandize, and New Brunswick has been prevented by Imperial authority, contrary however to the wishes and feelings entertained by the Legislature, from imposing discriminating duties. While the goods of the United States are here admitted at a duty of 8 1-2 per cent., *ad valorem*, our productions—as well raw as manufactured—pay there an average duty of 25 to 30 per cent

Her ships cannot be sold in the American market and obtain registers. Theirs can come in and be sold, transferred, and receive British registers, as if built in the British dominions. American steamers, thus conveyed, are now plying on the River St. John with British registers.

What our people want are equal rights and commercial freedom, and they would then *not* fear competition.

We understand that the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company are about laying down a submarine cable across the straits of Canso, in place of the wire now extended from towers on either side.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1852.

[From the Islander of Friday last.]

Industrial Exhibition.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION came off on Wednesday last, the 3d inst., as advertised, in the lower room of the Temperance Hall. There was a large concourse of visitors of all ranks and both sexes. It seemed to be the opinion of all competent persons that the Woollen, and other Home manufactured goods, were, in general, greatly superior to those exhibited last year. There were a great number of Shawls, and of very pretty patterns, as well as substantial fabric, and it struck us as being as well dressed as those things are usually found in the shops. The number of Hearth Rugs was really astonishing, and reflected much credit both on the taste, as well as on the perseverance of the fair artisans. There was but one Carpet, but that one was a good specimen of what may be hereafter done in that line. A number of Horse Rugs were also exhibited, and were much approved of by the knowing in these matters.

Among the Linnen and Cotton articles we were struck with a specimen of Bed-ticking, as being, in point of utility, far superior to any thing to be met with in the shops. Sacks, of tow cloth, for holding grain, flour, &c. were an excellent article.

Some specimens of Skins, dressed with the hair and wool on, from the workshop of Messrs. Cross & Rendall, attracted universal attention, and were much admired.

The tanned Hide of one of the prize Oxen was exhibited by Mr. William Dawson, and reflected credit on him as the manufacturer, and on the Island as an article of the first necessity, which it is sometimes pretended to say cannot be found, or manufactured here, so as at all to compete with that which is imported.

Among the Vegetables, the Sweedes Turnips were in particular worthy of remark. Persons conversant with this production in England and Scotland, where it is raised to the greatest perfection, were heard to say, that those exhibited were equal to any that they had ever seen. The six shewn by Judge Peters displayed more symmetry, though a pound or two inferior in weight, to those that gained the prize. The Mangold Wurtzel were extremely large and fine, as were also the other Roots exhibited; and any one who saw the Cabbages, would at once say that there was no need of sending to Boston for that article.

On the whole, we congratulate the Society on the success that has hitherto attended its exertions, and trust that having once aroused the emulation, and excited the industry of the Agricultural population, it will not slacken in its efforts.

We are loath to appear as wishing to find fault, where we have had so much to praise; but we cannot help observing that the room was too confined for the concourse of spectators. It would have been better, we think, to have had both rooms in use, the lower one appropriated to the Vegetables, Butter, Cheese, &c. &c., and the upper to the Cloths, Shawls, &c. The afternoon of a single day in November is too short a space of time to enable people to form a proper judgment; and we trust that at the next Exhibition the better part of a week will at least be allowed to this purpose. We trust, ere long, to see the Central Society erect an AGRICULTURAL HALL, in Charlottetown, for the purpose of holding Public Meetings and Exhibitions in; and we doubt not, the community generally, if called upon, would contribute liberally towards such an useful edifice.

By the politeness of the Secretary we are enabled to give a List of the Prizes:

For best 10 yards of Cloth, spun and wove on the Island, but finished at a Pictou Mill, Mrs. Douglas,	£1	10	0
Do. 10 yards wool grey Homespun, Milled and pressed, James Monaghan, Lot 47,	1	0	0
Do. do. fancy mixture Miss McBeth,	1	0	0
Do. do. Shepherd's plaid, Mrs. Jos. Lane,	1	0	0
Do. do. Plain Flannel, do.	0	10	0
Do. do. Homespun, Women's Wear, Mr. D. McPhee, North River,	0	10	0
Do. do. wool and cotton do. J. B. Leard,	0	10	0
Do. 20 yards of Carpeting, Mrs. W. Mutch, Hopeton, Lot 48,	2	0	0
Pair of Horse Rugs, Miss Susan Seaman,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of Woollen yarn, Miss Cath. Stewart, Lot 48,	0	10	0
Do. do. rags, Mrs. C. Stewart, Charlottetown,	0	10	0
Do. Woollen fancy plaid Shawl, Miss Lane,	0	10	0
Do. Shepherd's plaid, do., Mrs. Jos. Lord,	0	10	0
Do. Net Shawl, Mrs. Craswell, St. Eleanor's,	0	10	0
Do. long Shawl or scarf, do. do.	0	10	0
Do. pair of thick knit woollen stockings for overalls, Miss Louisa Bryenton	0	5	0
Do. 3 pair woollen socks, Mrs. Douglas,	0	5	0
Do. do. gloves, Miss McKinnon,	0	3	0
Do. do. Mittens, Mrs. Douglas,	0	3	0
Do. Linen Table Cloth, Miss S. Hyde,	0	10	0
Do. 1-2 doz linen Towels, " McIntyre,	0	10	0
Do. 3 Linen Sacks, " McBeth,	0	15	0
Do. Bonnet of grass plait " Warren,	0	10	0
Do. 3 Sheepskin Mats, dyed and dressed, C. Cross,	0	10	0
Do. Chopping Axe, Elisha Wetherby,	0	5	0
Do. Manure Fork, do.	0	5	0
Do. Hay Fork, Wm. McKenzie,	0	5	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.			
For best tub of butter, W. Smallwood,	0	10	0
Do. Cheese, W. Hyde,	0	10	0
Do. Swede Turnips, R. Bagnall,	0	3	0
Do. Table Carrots,—Bryenton,	0	3	0
Do. field do. Judge Peters,	0	3	0
Do. Blood Beet, L. W. Gall,	0	3	0
Do. mangold wurtzel, do.	0	3	0
Do. parsnips, C. Newbury,	0	3	0
Do. Pumpkins, Judge Peters,	0	3	0
Do. Ears Indian Corn, T. Hunt, St. Eleanor's.	0	3	0
Do. Onions, T. Cairns, Bedeque,	0	3	0
Do. Cabbages,—Scantlebury,	0	3	0
Do. Apples, W. Dark,	0	3	0

The prize for the best 10 yards of Homespun, dyed and finished was not paid, it being ascertained, on enquiry, that the two pieces selected for it, had been dressed off the Island, and before the judges became aware of the fact, the greater portion of the other samples had been removed.

On the recommendation of the Judges the Committee ordered the following sums to be paid to the exhibitors of sundry articles not enumerated in the published list of premiums:

To John McMillan for a piece of Cloth, on account of color,	£0	5	3
John Calladin, Lot 48, for a piece of plaid drugget, on account of its texture and pattern,	0	5	3
Mrs. Parkin, for a superior woollen shawl, but not wove in one piece,	0	5	3
Mrs. Robert Robertson, for 3 Sacks,	0	5	3
Mr. Mungo McFarlane, for a piece of Sacking,	0	5	3
Do. do. Linnen Bedtick,	0	5	3
Do. do. white Linnen,	0	5	3
Mrs. R. Robertson, for a Counterpane,	0	5	3
Miss Jane Hunt, of St. Eleanor's, a girl under 12 years of age, for a White Cotton Bed-quilt,	0	6	0
Miss Susan Seaman, for a pair of Horse Rugs,	0	3	0
Miss Margaret Hyde, for a Woollen Counterpane,	0	3	0
Miss Catherine McLeod, for do.	0	3	0
James McKenzie, Lot 48, for a Churn,	0	3	0
George Smith, New Glasgow, for a Turnip Sower.	0	10	0

A PUBLIC Tea Meeting was held at the Court House, St. Eleanor's, on Wednesday, 27th ult., the proceeds of which are to be applied to local Church purposes. The evening being fine, a great number of persons assembled to partake of the sumptuous Tea provided by the Ladies of St. Eleanor's, who are generally acknowledged to excel on such occasions. The tables were supplied with an abundance of good things. The grace before the Tea was sung, and the thanks were returned by the Rector, the Rev. J. H. READ.

A meeting was then convened for the purpose of forming a Branch of the Diocesan Church Society. The Rector having taken the chair, Heber's Missionary Hymn was sung, and an appropriate Prayer was offered. The business of the meeting commenced by the chairman stating its object, and the necessity for united effort in promoting the interests of religion by diffusing more extensively Church principles. Several instances were cited from Holy Writ, and also from the historic records of nations and individuals in proof of small beginnings having terminated in great and lasting results, all of which were designed to give encouragement in commencing the pious work.

The following Resolutions were then adopted by the meeting:—

Moved by the Rev. W. H. Cooper, B. A., seconded by Charles Pope, Esq.,

RESOLVED, That this meeting desires gratefully to acknowledge the liberality of the venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel, in supporting the Ministry of the Established Church in this Parish, and would cooperate, however humbly, with the Parent Society in aiding its pious efforts to disseminate the truths of the Gospel.

Moved by Joseph Bell, Esq., M. D., seconded by Harry C. Green, Esq.,

RESOLVED, That a Branch Diocesan Church Society be formed in connection with the venerable Society, consisting of a President, Vice President and six members, with a Secretary and Treasurer.

Moved by Lieut. Hancock, R. N., seconded by H. Hope, Esquire,

RESOLVED, That this meeting humbly desires to express its thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success which has attended the Missionary operations of the Established Church throughout the world.

Moved by T. Hunt, Esq., seconded by Mr. B. Darby,

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Ladies who have kindly and cheerfully provided so excellent a Tea, the proceeds of which are to be applied to local Church purposes.

A Hymn of praise was then sung, and after the Benediction, the meeting separated highly pleased with the very able and interesting Speeches which had been delivered on the past and present Missionary operations of the Church at home and abroad. We trust that this favourable beginning will be followed by much zeal and activity on the part of Church people, and that much good may succeed such encouraging auspicies.

The following day the children of the Episcopal Sunday School, numbering about 122, met at the School House to receive the prizes for merit, which were presented by their Pastor with some suitable remarks to each. After the distribution of the rewards, the children retired to the Court House, where tea and cake in abundance were provided by some kind friends of the Church who take a warm interest in the prosperity of the Sabbath School. A very excellent address was delivered to the children by Lieut. Hancock, R.N., who is a zealous and able advocate on behalf of Sunday Schools. The remarks of the Speaker were calculated to impress in the youthful mind the blessings of a christian education, and the illustrations were most felicitous and touching. We would hope that the effects produced on the children's minds will not be soon forgotten, but like the bread corn cast upon the waters, to be seen after many days with abundant increase.

Before the meeting broke up, the Rector addressed a few words to the children, who united with their Teachers and friends in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The children then returned to their homes delighted with the treat which had been so kindly provided for them.

☞ We are requested to state that in the prize given for Vegetables at the Industrial Exhibition, the Judges recommended one to be awarded to Lawrence Gall, Esq. for a specimen of Cauliflower. We may also note, that there was one equally good, with a slight exception, sent by Mr. W. Dawson.

It is gratifying to notice the improvement in taste which has been effected within the past two years in many of the more advanced settlements, particularly in that pleasing and comparatively easily acquired art—singing—we have noticed in making our tours into the country, that the practice of church music has been cultivated with considerable success. In many places of worship we could name, where a few years ago melody was unknown and unappreciated, may now be heard strains of harmony such as would not disgrace our towns, from schoolhouses we have occasionally sounded in our ears, the voices of children blended delightfully together, thus early instilling into our growing population a liking for that art best calculated to refine the mind and raise mankind higher in the scale of civilization. We feel assured that the progress would be more general were the country aware that the cost attendant in obtaining an insight into music is now within the reach all. We refer to the advertisement in another column to Mr. Ross, who has been some time a resident of this Island, and to whose exertions we believe in a great measure is owing the improvement hereto adverted.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

Having neither time nor opportunity of appearing again before the public in Charlottetown, I take the liberty, through you, of presenting to them some of the advantages derived from Gas, as an artificial light—as I am anxious, if possible, to induce them to have the town lighted by it.

The first advantage is, superiority and uniformity of light. There is no noise at the opening of the valve; no disturbance in the transparency of the atmosphere; none of that dancing, flickering, unsteady flame, which is necessarily connected with oil and candle lights—which prevents us from having light from either of them of the same intensity, for three consecutive minutes, and which is so harassing to the sight.

Some of the other advantages are—saving of labor, cleanliness, cheapness, and convenience. It must be difficult for those wholly unacquainted with the art, to imagine, with what facility and neatness Gas lights are managed. It requires no trimming nor snuffing, to keep the flame of equal brightness; but, like the sun, it only makes itself known by the pleasure it affords. Another advantage, is the command we have over it; by merely turning the stop-cock which admits the Gas to the burner, the flame may be made to burn with an intensity sufficient to illuminate a whole room, or so low as scarcely to be perceived. How valuable, then, must such a light be in nurseries, chambers of the sick, and many other places, where light may be wanted at a moment's warning. Many imagine that, with such an inflammable substance, and amidst the blaze of resplendent flame, which produces such beautiful effects, there must be peculiar risk of accidents by fire; but so far is this from being the case, that Gas lights are the safest of all. None of those accidents which so often occur from candles, camphene, &c., can ever happen from Gas, as the lights, being necessarily stationed in one place, can never be brought into contact with bed or window curtains; nor can the Gas be spilled on any person's clothes, as is often the case with other fluids, to the danger of life and property. The Gas lights cannot fall, or be deranged, without being immediately extinguished; and, besides, by shutting off the Gas at bed time—which is easily done, by turning the stop-cock at the meter—it has no more access into the premises than if it had never been there; and the house-holder may retire to rest free from all apprehension of danger. But the best proof of the great safety of Gas light is, that, notwithstanding the hundreds of thousands of lights burning nightly in all the large cities in America, we have never heard of a single accident occasioned by them, although often carelessly handled, whilst we have too often to lament the effects arising from the other means of lighting—besides another proof of the safety, is that the Fire Assurance Companies engage at a less premium where Gas is used, than when lighted by other means—it is also very useful in keeping a room warm, as it throws off a considerable portion of heat, affecting the whole atmosphere in the room, besides were the streets of Charlottetown lighted with Gas they would soon present a very different appearance from that which is at present to be seen and heard every night throughout the town.

Your obdt. servt.
JAMES ALLAN.

MR. ALLAN gave his promised Lecture, on lighting Charlottetown with Gas, on Friday evening last, to—we regret to say—a very small audience. The lights themselves spoke more convincingly than any language he could have used. There were six jets of gas; four of those, technically called "bat's wing," from the ceiling; an argand burner at the upper end, from a moveable branch similar in shape to those used for candles or lamps attached to the reading desks of pulpits, and available for the same purpose. In front of the orchestra was another tube, of six inches long, surmounted by a broad feather of flame, and having six pencils of flame on each side,—the effect of this was remarkably pretty and graceful, and had it been aided by a reflector, would have been brilliant in the extreme. That the experiment was successful, was to be expected, as Mr. ALLAN is a complete master of his art, and has been extensively employed in Aberdeen, and other cities and towns in his native country. We publish his letter in this day's *Gazette*, and will return to the subject of lighting the town in our next,—in which we shall endeavour to show not only the feasibility of the matter, but the great advantages that will attend the introduction of an invention which, like steam and electricity, distinguishes the present from all other previous æras. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in the chair, and expressed himself highly favourable to the project, and promised to give all the aid in his power.

A Fishing Boat, loaded with Wheat, on board of which were John M'Innis, sen., John M'Innis, jun., John Deagle, and Patrick M'Kie, all belonging to Big Miminigash, near the North Cape, was upset in the N. E. gale on the 21st ult., and was driven ashore at Richibucton, bottom upwards. There can be no doubt, but the unfortunate men were all lost.

We learn by the Steamer that General FRANKLIN PIERCE has succeeded to the Presidential chair of the United States. The news has been communicated by telegraph. General PIERCE is not a man of much celebrity; and we can view his election in no other light than that of the triumph of the Democratic faction. The power of the President of the United States is, fortunately for them, so very limited, that it is of comparatively little consequence who the person is who fills the office. It is said that, individually, he is a person of a liberal commercial policy; and if the party to which he is attached is so likewise, we may then look for something like a reciprocity in trade. We shall be better able to predict the policy of the new Government, when we have ascertained who are to fill the situations of Secretary of State, Attorney General, and other cabinet offices.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, 29th Oct.—Last night Mr. Young moved free trade resolution in opposition to differential duties.—Debate, but no result.

Mr. Terrill, Member for Stanstead, died of cholera, and a messenger of the House. Several other deaths last night.

The House is in a panic, and will probably adjourn at once.

Property to the valce of ten thousand dollars was on Friday destroyed, at West Troy. Sixty-five houses are included in the loss.

Passengers.

In the *Rose*, from Pictou, 3d inst.—Messrs. J. R. Watt, G. Hooper, D. Stewart, Macdonald, Calbeck, Hall, M. Calder, R. Hutchinson, Esq., 2 in the steerage.

In the *Rose* from Pictou on Sunday Evening last, Miss Wilson; Alfred Metzler, James Desbrisay, J. Stumbles, Brown, &c.

In the Packet *H. Ingram*, from Bedeque to Shediac, October 30—Messrs. A. McPhee, A. Macdonald, George Anderson, Stewart, John Fay, J. R. Creelman, Mrs. Miller, Miss Macdonald, Mr. M'Kenzie, and ten in the steerage.

In ditto from Shediac to Bedeque, Oct. 31—W. B. Dean, Esq., & Lady; Miss Watson, Miss Stewart; Messrs. Oviston, J. W. Cairns, Thomas Cairns, and three in the steerage.

In the *Perseverance* for Newfoundland, Mr. Alexander Hayden.

The schr. *Mars* arrived here on Monday the 1st inst., from Halifax with a small detachment of Artillery, to relieve those now stationed here.