

## Late from Europe.

### FROM HALIFAX PAPERS.

The steamship Humboldt, Havre, Sept. 24, and Cowes, evening of the same day, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with 134 passengers and 200 tons of goods.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool on the 23d was quiet at the previous rates. The imports of Grain were limited, and prices generally had undergone little or no change.

The news from England possesses but little interest. The London papers are discussing the question of eastern politics in connection with the contemplated railroad from Alexandria to Cairo.

News of the loss of the Randolph East Indianman had reached London. She was wrecked on a reef near Mauritius the day after she sailed from Port Louis. She had on board 300 passengers—men, women, and children, of whom 20 or 30 were lost; among them Ensign Charles H. Scott, of the 48th regiment. Two of the crew were also drowned.

Great preparations were making at Liverpool for the reception of the Queen on her contemplated visit to that town.

The Lady Franklin, Captain Penny, of the Arctic expedition, arrived at Woolwich on the 18th September; officers and crew all well.—The Danish interpreter expressed his belief, that the discovery ships Erebus and Terror are still safe.

The news from the New South Wales gold country still continues exciting. It seems to be found in all directions. At one of the diggings near Bathurst, a lump of gold weighing one pound seven ounces, was picked up and sold for £50.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has consented to stand for Hertfordshire on the protective interest.

### THREE DAYS LATER.

A telegraphic despatch was received at the St. John news room, 10th instant, announcing the arrival of the Asia at New York on Thursday, with dates to the 27th ult., from Liverpool.

Trade in Manchester continued good, and commercial affairs generally gave evidence of increasing prosperity.

The cotton market remained unchanged. In the corn market prices had improved a little, though the harvest is stated to be abundant everywhere.

The arrivals of timber at Liverpool, so far, have been 150,000 tons—50 per cent. more than the usual average; but stocks are not larger, and all kinds are quite saleable. A cargo of St. John yellow pine sold at improved rates.—The only arrival of spruce plank was 8126 pieces.

Affairs were still in an unsettled state in France and Schleswig Holstein.

Kossuth had arrived in Suynna.

## Arrival of the America.

The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived yesterday afternoon, after a passage of eleven days, from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst.

The papers contain no news of interest to our readers.

The general trade of the country and the money market were considered in a satisfactory state.

The chief expedition in search of Sir John Franklin under the command of Captain Austin, C. B., has arrived home. The information brought, it is said, tends to confirm the report received from the Esquimaux last autumn, to the effect that Sir John Franklin's ship had been lost somewhere at the top of Baffin's Bay, in the autumn of 1846, and that a portion of the crew had been murdered by a hostile tribe said to be resident in those parts.

The contractors for building the Exhibition received notice from the executive committee, to commence pulling down the Crystal Palace after the 11th proximo.

The United Service Gazette says that the Government have no present intention of sending any more troops as a reinforcement to the Cape of Good Hope.

The same Journal recommends the employment of blood hounds to hunt the Caffres from their lurking places in the bush. The plan was adopted with success by the Earl of Balcarras, fifty years ago, against the Maroons of Jamaica.

**THE EXHIBITION CLOSING SCENE.**—The programme of the closing is so far settled, and circulars are about to be issued to exhibitors, informing them that the building will be closed to the public on Saturday, the 11th of October; that on the 13th and 14th they will have the privilege of going there with two friends, and that on the 15th they are invited to be present at 12 o'clock, at the meeting of the Royal Commissioners. By this arrangement, the exhibitors will have the farewell view of the Crystal Palace, and a deference is thus shown to their labours and their sacrifices on its behalf, which, we are sure, they will not be slow to appreciate. With a view to rendering the ceremony of the 15th as imposing as the circumstances will permit Mr. Fox, the eminent contractor, has addressed a letter to the Executive Committee, offering the services of the Sacred Harmonic Society in assembling 1,500 performers on the occasion, the whole to be conducted by Mr. Costa. As the period for the closing approaches, the propriety of some respectful observances of form to accompany it appears to be more deeply felt, but the Royal Commission make no sign upon the subject.

**THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.**—The French Government did not permit Kossuth and his companions to pass through, from a desire to act in accordance with the wishes of Austria and Prussia. Whilst the Mississippi was lying at Genoa, Kossuth requested leave of the Sardinian Government to rest for a few moments on Piedmontese ground. The Government replied that it did not wish to oppose the slightest particle to his staying, but in the present state of its relation with neighbouring powers, it would remind him of the inconvenience that might result therefrom, and would leave it to his discretion to decide whether, under such circumstances, he ought or ought not to invoke the hospitalities of Piedmont. This reply was approved of by all parties, and Kossuth did not land.

The Morning Post announces that a matrimonial alliance will shortly take place between the Marquis of Chandos, M. P., son of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and Miss Harvey, daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Langley Park. The ceremony will take place in Scotland.

The Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by the Duchess of Norfolk and the Lady Adeline Fitzalan Howard, attended Divine Service in Arundell Church on Sunday, and afterwards received the Sacrament, the service being most impressively performed by the Rev. G. A. F. Hart, chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty and vicar of Arundell.

From a recent statement of Lord Glengall, it appears that, at the present time, the Roman Catholics outnumber the Protestants in Ireland by barely 500,000. "In 1841," his Lordship observes, the Protestants numbered 1,900,000 in a population of 8,000,000, now in 1851, the Romanists have decreased 1,700,000; and in a population of 6,500,000, the Protestants are only in a minority of 500,000. The Protestants did not die of famine and disease, and few have emigrated. The conversions to Protestantism have been numerous. And the huge fallacy of the numerical majority of the Romanists in Ireland will soon evaporate when the real truth becomes known to the English public. Romanism is on the decrease in Ireland, although among a particular class in England it may have some converts."

The ship Hindostan, of Whitby, 554 tons, from Portsmouth for the St. Lawrence, foundered at sea on the 27th August. Only six of the crew were saved in the launch.

Her Majesty has intimated her willingness to act as Patron to the Colonial Church and School Society, an institution formed especially for sending to the colonies clergymen and other religious teachers, steadfastly attached to the doctrines of the Reformation. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have also intimated their adherence to the Society. "Viewed (says a correspondent) in connexion with the extraordinary efforts of the Tractarian party to take possession of the Colonies, and through them to reach on the mother country. This manifestation of Protestantism assumes peculiar significance."

**THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.**—It will be remembered that the American department was at first regarded as the poorest and least interesting of all foreign countries. Of late it has justly assumed a position of the first importance, as having brought to the aid of our distressed agriculturists a machine which, if it realises the anticipations of competent judges, will amply remunerate England for all her outlay connected with the Great Exhibition. The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad to the stock of our previous knowledge that we have yet discovered, and several facts in connexion with it are not a little remarkable. In the first place the want of such an implement was so much felt, that we find in the catalogue a list of eight British exhibitors showing inventions designed to accomplish the same objects. Again it appears to have been in use in America for the last ten or twelve years without finding its way across the Atlantic, and although Messrs. Garrett had at length discovered its merits, there can be no question that but for the Exhibition the attention of our farmers would not for some time to come have been so strongly drawn to it.

**FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.**—Lord Brougham is to receive an Earlship, as a reward for his long labours as a law reformer. The diarrhoea was extremely fatal at Sheffield—almost as much so as the cholera was last year.

The town of Mitylene, in the Levant, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at between thirty and forty millions of piastres.

It was rumored in England that the Emperor of Russia was disposed to favour a free-trade policy, and that the manufacturers who had enjoyed the high protective duty were selling out.

**THE EARTHQUAKE NEAR NAPLES.**—A letter dated Naples, Aug. 24th, gives the following particulars as to the earthquake spoken of already:—"I have received several details relative to the dreadful disaster which occurred on the 14th inst. in the province of Basilicata, in this kingdom, and about one hundred miles from the capital. A list of more than fifty villages is given, in which greater or less damage was done, in more than one place the principal buildings have been destroyed, and in all several lives have been lost amid the ruins of fallen houses. The greatest sufferer, however, was the town of Melfi, a place containing 10,000 inhabitants; three-quarters of the city are a mass of ruins; the Archbishop's Palace, the College, the Municipality, the barracks, and the police station have been all leveled to the ground. The known deaths amount already to 700 besides 200 wounded, among whom the principal families count victims."

### IRELAND.

The Drogheda Conservative states that Lord Bellew and his son, the Hon. E. J. Bellew, have conformed to the Established Church. Peter Regan was murdered on Tuesday week, by a man named O'Malley, as he was returning from Castlebar fair.

Mr. Woolsey, the brewer, is denounced by the Ribbon Society, and death to those who drink his ale or porter, because he exerted himself to bring the murderers of M'Intagart to justice at Dundalk assizes.

**A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—Occurred on the 8th inst., at Ballyclare, Ireland. Some 500 persons had assembled in the loft of an old papermill to hear a lecturer on electro-biology; they climbed up by means of two steep ladders; the lecture commenced at 8 o'clock, and occupied an hour and a half. After which the lecturer proceeded to mesmerise, or entrance, some seven or eight young persons. He was about to exhibit his influence over them, having removed them towards the back part of the loft, when the curiosity of the spectators in the more distant parts of the room became so much excited, that they rushed from all sides in a body to the central space to obtain a better view. A sudden and ominous crack beneath their feet gave but a momentary warning of the penalty of their rashness. The greatly increased weight on the middle of the flooring proved too much, and it gave way beneath their feet, opening downwards in a fearful chasm, in which upwards of 300 persons, men women, and children, were precipitated. Twenty-six persons were killed and forty wounded.

**SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.**—The Peruvian Ulluco is being cultivated in France as a substitute for the potato. The root is said to resemble the potato in flavor, while the top resembles the French lentil, not unlike beans, and will suffer being cut three or four times during the season.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—Chateaubriand says that "in new colonies the Spaniards begin by building a church; the French a ball-room, and the English a tavern"—and the Americans a school and a machine shop.

**LORD BYRON'S OPINION OF HIMSELF.**—A letter from Lord Byron to Count D'Orsay has recently been for the first time published. In it the poet says:—"As for me, I am of no country, and as to my works, which you are pleased to mention, let them go to the devil, from whom, in the opinion of a great many people, they came."

The potato disease seems to be spreading in the north of Ireland, and causing considerable alarm; but owing to the abundance of the wheat crop, no apprehension is felt of a deficiency of food. The immense flood of emigration continues to flow with unabated force.

### FRANCE.

The public mind is still kept in a state of feverish excitement, rendering the markets unsettled, and government suspicious and arbitrary.

### UNITED STATES.

**TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.**—New Orleans, 27th Sept.—The boiler of the steamer Brilliant, exploded near Bayou Sara, yesterday, destroying her cabins and upper works. Many lives were lost, but the names are not yet known. Of eighty deck and fire men only twenty five were found after the explosion. The Brilliant was bound to New Orleans from Bayou Sara.

The Philadelphia papers notice the importation at that port of nine hundred and fifty tons of Railroad Iron, from England, intended for the track of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Company.

**IMPORTANT RUMOR.**—The National Intelligencer endorses and publishes a most important rumor from England, to wit:—

### CUBA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well informed sources. He says:—"I have a letter by the last British steamer, which states that Spain, France, and England, are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local legislature, a representation in the Cortes at Madrid, and that provisions shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Island. I consider the information very reliable."

**BUENOS AYRES, July 26.**—Bark Oceanus, Captain Bowers, at this port, brings confirmation of the reports of the marching of a Brazilian army towards Montevideo, and that General Oribe was prepared to meet it. His force was inferior as to numbers, consisting of only 6000, while his enemy numbered probably 15,000; but the troops of Oribe are seasoned, and those of Brazil are partially raw. There has probably been some hard fighting. Business at Buenos Aires was dull.

**THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.**—A gentleman from Annapolis, Md., says that snow fell in that region on Sunday morning, the 14th, and the same report is given by others from other portions of the State.

**Charleston, Oct. 6.**—The Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Monitor gives an account of an extraordinary affray in the Court House there on 30th ult. A case was pending between John Kerby, an old and respected citizen, and Frederick D. Hall. Pistols were brought into use, and as Kerby was preparing to fire, a Mr. Whitfield attempted to take the pistol away, and in the struggle it went off and killed Mr. Kerby on the spot. His son thinking that Hall had shot his father; discharged a pistol at him, which took effect on a juryman's leg.

### CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York on Saturday, the 4th instant, from California, with a great deal of specie, and 460 passengers. The news from the mines very favourable. Six more men have been executed by the Vigilance Committee.

Lumber, by the cargo, would sell at \$40 to \$50.

New York Saturday evening. The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, has arrived, and brings San Francisco dates to the 6th September. She brings \$132,000 as freight, and there is a large amount in the hands of passengers, who number 465.

The steamer Tennessee sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 1st September, with the mails and \$1,700,000 in specie, and about 120 passengers.

The steam propeller Lafayette, on her first trip from New York to Chagres, was totally destroyed by fire at the latter port, on the 10th September. Her passengers barely saved their lives.

Three entire squares in the business part of Marysville, were destroyed by fire, August 30th—Eighty buildings burnt and loss estimated at half a million.

The Indians are very troublesome on the route from Great Salt Lake to Sacramento. The Mail riders are repeatedly attacked and several emigrants have been killed.

A man named Robinson, having been reprieved by the Governor, was publicly executed by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and also two men named McKenzie and Whitaker. Two others have been executed in Sacramento, since which perfect quiet has been restored.

The greatest excitement had attended the case of Whitaker and McKenzie. They were arrested at the instance of the Vigilance Committee and kept in custody, having confessed to a number of daring robberies. On the morning of the 21st of August before daylight, the city authorities proceeded to the rooms of the Committee, and without hindrance took possession of Whitaker and McKenzie, and conveyed them to the jail. When the populace were informed of this act, the wildest excitement was manifested, and finally on Sunday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, the prisoners were forcibly rescued from the jail and conveyed to the rooms of the Committee, and in an incredible short space of time the instruments of execution were adjusted, and they were launched into eternity.

Robinson was also taken by the people from the jail, and his confession is a catalogue of villainies as black as those recently made by the man Stuart.

### CANADA.

Mr. Hicks having been unable to form a Cabinet at present, it is said that Mr. Morin of Montreal, has been consulted in the emergency.

**TORONTO, Oct. 4.**—At a public meeting last night, a resolution was passed in favour of the city corporation voting 400,000 dollars gratuity towards the construction of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad.

**TORONTO, Sept. 29.**—On Saturday night, the steamer Ottawa was going to Kingston, she struck the Reindeer and sunk. No lives lost. Last night the steamer Ontario ran down a brig in Kingston Harbour, and three men were drowned.

**QUEBEC, Oct. 6.**—Canada papers contain but little news of interest. The Toronto Globe states, that as soon as a new ministry is formed, writs will be issued for a general Election. Other papers say, they hope to announce the appointment of a new ministry in a short time.

The Board of Health report the total number of deaths by Cholera, to have been 206. The city is now quite healthy.

The Portuguese schooner Santos Primo, from Oporto for Quebec, with wine to Messrs. Ryan, Brothers and Chipman, was wrecked on White Island, last Tuesday night and abandoned. The Captain and crew arrived on Saturday, in the bark Longford.

[This is probably the vessel reported to have drifted on to Red Island.]

### NOVA SCOTIA.

**MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.**—By Proclamation in yesterday's Royal Gazette, the General Assembly of the Province is summoned to meet on TUESDAY, the Fourth day of November next, for the despatch of business.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**BOILER EXPLOSION.—APPREHENDED LOSS OF LIFE.**—A boiler burst on last Saturday evening, in the foundry and saw-mill of Mr. J. Craig, of Lower Cove, scalding Mr. Ennis, the fireman, so severely on the chest and neck, that he is not expected to survive. A young lad named Thompson was struck by a brick, his head laid open and one eye destroyed. The engineer, Mr. Jones, (since dead), is also severely scalded. Two other men, who were in the place at the time, escaped miraculously. The boiler was torn from its bed and shot to the other end of the house, and a large piece rent out of its side by the force of the explosion, while the brickwork was blown in all directions, and the side wall much damaged. An incrustation of salt over an inch thick, was found lining the boiler, which is said to have been very thin and unfit for use.—Freeman.

We understand that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has appointed a Commission, consisting of the Provincial Secretary and the Solicitor General, to investigate and report on the accounts of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company.—St. John Courier.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851.

It has often occurred to us, that the Administration are not aware that, at the approaching Session of the General Assembly, the Members who compose the minority will each of them be furnished with a set of interrogatories, and that the Ministry will be subjected to an ordeal of cross questioning which, unless they are well prepared with good and sufficient answers to, will render their position somewhat uncomfortable, if not embarrassing. As the Members of the Cabinet have to bear all the responsibility of the acts of the Government, there will be no giving the go by to any investigation which the opposition may choose to institute, and this is certainly the principal advantage to be derived from the adoption of the system. The newspapers may rail and call for explanations as long as they choose, and the Rulers for the day may maintain what they may think a dignified silence under the circumstance of the pressure from without; but that silence, dignified or undignified, must, on the boards of the House, be succeeded by satisfactory explanations and convincing proofs, if the cases need them. Among the numerous and fertile sources of enquiry, which the conduct of the present Administration has given rise to, there will be one which we think will, and unhesitatingly say ought to, meet them at the threshold, if we may so speak, of the Session. We allude to the holding of the Elections in Prince County, on the occasions of Messrs. Warburton, Pope and Fraser, being sent back to their constituents, in consequence of accepting places of emolument under Government. Let us imagine a member requiring of Mr. Coles, how it happened that there were three several days for holding the Sheriff's Courts instead of one, as expressly ordered by the Election Act? Why it was, that the 17th of June, 26th of June, and 8th days of July were appointed in the three several writs, instead of the 26th day of June only, which would have been within nine days of the first and eleven days of the last, and a middle term between the two extremes? What answer can there, we ask, be given for having thus shamefully violated the law, both in the letter and spirit? Among the various improvements upon the Law of Elections, one of the greatest is, the having the Elections to take place on one day throughout the Island; it is calculated to prevent much of that unfair dealing and chicanery which had always accompanied the old system. Of so much consequence was it held, that not only in the writs for the General Election is the same day directed to be named, but when "more than one writ shall be required to be issued at or about the same time, the Sheriff's Court for commencing the Election shall be the same day in all the writs to be issued in such cases." Now let us come to the test. Were not these writs required to be issued at or about the same time? The vacancies were of their own creation. The Executive could, in the first place, take care that the new appointments should have been simultaneous, so that the information could have been given at the same time, and thus the same day named in the writs; and, in the second place, as the necessity of issuing two more writs was fully known at the time of issuing the first, it therefore behoved them to make the return day sufficiently remote, in order to provide for these unavoidable contingencies. There was no reason why the first writ could not have been returnable sixty days after the teste, the second fifty, and the third forty, and the same day for holding the Sheriff's Court named in each; or there might have been seventy, sixty, and fifty, for it must be observed that the 7th clause of the Act states, that "there shall be at least forty days," leaving it—and very properly—in the discretion of the Government to allow as many more days for the return of the writ, as might be necessary for carrying the Act into effect, according to the manifest spirit and intention of it. The writ for Warburton's Election is tested 29th April, for Pope's 6th May, that is within seven days of each other. Now, in common parlance, we should say, that within a week was at or about the same time, for these two elections not being held on the same day, there is not a shadow of excuse; and even from the 29th April to the 22d May, the teste of Fraser's election, there are but 23 days, very little better than three weeks, no such very great time, one would think, but quite sufficient, when the deliberate violation of the Act was predetermined on, and the safeguard to a free and fair election to be thrown down and trampled under foot. But it may be said, suppose the question is asked; what then? the answer will be, "Because we chose to do so, and if you are displeased with it, move what resolution you like and we, having the majority, will at once negative it." Now although we ourselves have no doubt but that this will be the case, still we trust that the question will be asked. Any answer that the Administration may choose to give, will suffice to show that they are unfitted to be trusted with power of any kind; that so far from being anxious to carry on the

Government in a legal constitutional mode, they are determined to dispense with all laws and all statutes, and make their own will the only rule of their proceedings. We hope the question will be asked, and a satisfactory answer insisted upon, because then the people will see that, instead of having elected representatives, they have given to themselves masters, who are determined that their constituents shall feel that they are determined to make the most of the "brief authority," they have been foolish enough to invest them with. We hope the question will be asked, because then we shall have a record to refer to, and be in future provided with evidence indubitable and of easy access, to prove that when we assert, that the present Administration are unable to give a correct and constitutional interpretation to an Act of Parliament, we but advert to what our neighbors emphatically call "a fixed fact."

We copy the following complimentary card from the Eastern Chronicle, published at Pictou, and as the Consul's authority extends over this Island, and the Province of Newfoundland, it may be gratifying to his friends to know how he is appreciated by those who have had occasion to transact business with him.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following Card addressed to B. H. Norton, Esq., by the Masters of the American Fishing Vessels that put into this port to repair damages after the late storm.

### CARD.

To B. HAMMATT NORTON, American Consul for the Port of Pictou and its dependencies—

SIR.—We, the undersigned, having been compelled, from damages sustained in the recent awful and destructive gale, to put into your port for repairs, avail ourselves of the medium of the public press to return to you our most sincere acknowledgments for the prompt manner in which you visited our vessels, and provided the necessary means for their refitting, as well as for the kindness and courtesy extended by you to ourselves personally while in port.

It is with pride and pleasure, we, as American citizens, have heard of the high reputation you have acquired and now sustain in your official as well as social capacity in this place; but we regret deeply, to learn that from the falling in trade, your income is inadequate to the support of the office in a manner creditable to the United States, without infringing upon funds derived from other sources than fees of office. We earnestly hope that our government will, at the next session of Congress, provide stated salaries for consuls abroad, particularly at stations of so much importance as this, thereby enabling them to support the dignity of our nation.

With best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, we remain, your friends and fellow-countrymen,

### HENRY WILDER,

Master of schr. Oconee, of Hingham,

### THOMAS HOWARD,

Master of schr. Hannah Grant of Newburyport.

### NATHANIEL K. WATSON,

Schr. Florence, of Gloucester.

### SAMUEL T. BROWN,

Schr. Lake, of Cohasset.

Port of Pictou, Oct. 10, 1851.

## Royal Agricultural Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, 15th October, 1851.

### PRESENT:

Hon. Stephen Rice, President.

Hon. Judge Peters, First Vice President.

Charles Haszard, Esq., Second Vice President.

Hon. W. Swaby,

Hon. George Coles,

D. Brennan, Esq.,

D. Hodgson, Esq.,

Mr. George Beer, jun.,

Mr. Henry Longworth,

Mr. John Thorne,

After reading the Minutes of last Meeting, the Secretary read the following Note and Resolution from the Board of Education:

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27th Sept., 1851.

SIR;

I am directed by the Board of Education to communicate to you the following Resolution passed at their last meeting:

"The Board thankfully receive from the Agricultural Society, Judge Peters' Manual on Agriculture, and have much pleasure in recommending its introduction into the District Schools."

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CUNDALL,

Sec'y to the Board.

Mr. Geo. Beer, Sec'y R. A. Society.

The Secretary having reported that the four Leicester Tups ordered from England, had arrived in good condition, by the barque Civility, it was

Ordered, That they should be divided between the Three Counties in the following manner:

After being numbered from 1 to 4, they shall be drawn for, by one Member of the House of Assembly for each County—Two to be drawn for Queen's County, and one for each of the other Counties.

Ordered, That the Secretary do write to the respective Secretaries of St. Peter's and St. Eleanor's, requesting them to send for the two Tups which may fall to their lot, on Wednesday next, and direct them to give public notice that they will be sold at Auction. The purchaser to have six months' credit for payment of the purchase money, giving the usual bonds, not to destroy or export them from the Island.

Ordered, That the two Tups which may fall to the lot of Queen's County, shall be sold at Auction at the Old Court House in Charlottetown, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, and that the proceeds of one of them be appropriated for the purchase of other, to be sent to Branch Societies.

Ordered, That the Galloway Bull imported last Spring, shall also be sold at Auction on Wednesday next, the Sale to be open to all members of the Agricultural Society in the Island.

Resolved, That the Hon. Stephen Rice, Hon. George Coles, Hon. William Swaby, Mr. Henry Longworth, and Mr. George Beer, jun., be appointed a Committee to make arrangements for, and to have the management of the Industrial Exhibition on the 6th day of November next.

By Order,

GEO. BEER, Sec'y & Treasurer.

**IMPROVED STOCK.**—We are informed that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor received per steamer Rose, last week, five

head of superior Cattle (two Ayrshire heifers, and three of the Anguish poll breed, two Heifers and one Bull.) These cattle were brought from Scotland to Pictou, being one month on the passage, and in excellent condition.

A young man of the name of James Keesley, residing at Lot 12, was accidentally drowned on Saturday evening last, while crossing a narrow River opposite the wharf of Mr. George Ellis, in a small wooden canoe. The body has since been found and an inquest held on it.

### Launched,

On Saturday the 11th inst., from the Shipyard of Mr. Ronald G. McDonald, Pisquid, for Messrs. Nelson & Son, Charlottetown, a very fine copper-fastened Barque of 610 tons, called the "Statesman."

On Saturday the 11th inst., from the Shipyard of J. H. Bourke, Esq., Mill View, Lot 49, a superior built Brigantine of 150 tons, called the Bloomer, which for model and workmanship, reflects much credit on the builder; Mr. James Hayden, of Hillsborough. This vessel is intended for the Newfoundland Market.

### Passengers.

In the Steamer from Pictou on Wednesday evening last—Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Mr. and Miss Deblois, Mrs. Barratt, Rev. Mr. Kier, Rev. Mr. Bethune, Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Rev. Mr. Allan—9 in the steerage.

In the steamer from Pictou on Saturday evening last—Miss Sutherland, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Jann, Capt. McDonald, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. & Mrs. Rugg & servant, Dr. Jarvis, Mrs. Forsyth, Rev. Mr. Macnair—5 in the steerage.

### Died,

Suddenly, at Sea, off Sable Island, on Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., Captain Joseph W. E. Darby, of the Revenue Schr. Daring, aged 34 years.