From late English Papers.

The Admiralty have determined to proceed with the formation of a new steam yard at Keyham, and it is probable that a portion of the establishment will be in operation in the course of the present summer.

The Admiralty have directed the Windsor Castle, the largest man-of-war in the world, building at Pembroke, to be launched early in summer. She will mount 140 guns, and will be fitted with a screw propeller. Her burthen is over 3000 tons.

Major General James Campbell, K. H., an old Peninsula soldier, and upwards of twenty years commandig the 95th regiment has been appointed to the command of the troops in Australia and its dependencies, which includes New Zealand. He will leave England about July or August next, by one of the new line of steamers for Sydney.

From some experiments made by Mr. Williams, gunmaker, Liverpool, it would appear that the Minie bullet is not the terribly destructive missile it had been represented to be; and that, for the general purposes of warfare, it is not to be relied on, from the fact that so soon as the barrel of the rifle becomes foul, which it does after some twenty discharges, a portion of the bullet remains jammed at the bottom, preventing the succeeding charge from being rammed home. Consequently, in such a case, the chances are that a miss-fire would take place at least twice out of three times.

The London papers contain a sickening narrative of the sufferings and death by starvation of a missionary party, on the Island of Pictou, off Cape Horn. The mission was under the direction of Captain Gardiner, a gentleman of some fortune, and Mr. Maiement, a catechist, and probably some account of the circumstance may have appeared in American papers. The British ship-of war Dido having been sent to look for the survivors of the mission, found the whole party dead. On one part of the beach were the bodies of Captain Gordon and two of his companions, and further on, the corpses of three more. The remains of the others were in a cave at some distance, where, from the appearance of furniture and other articles they have lived some time, until their supplies being exhausted, they had died one after another, till all were dead. Captain Gordon had kept a diary of their sufferings, which was brought home by the Dido, and is published in the Times.

FIRES ON THE MOORS AND MOSSES.—Lancashire, perhaps, has as large a population of moss and moor as any other county in England, one-third of the land in the country being either of that character or woodland. Owing to the long drought, the vegetation on the moors had last week become very dry, and in four or five different districts the moss took fire. Several of these fires were the result of accidental circumstances,—as the ordinary weed-burning on farms, or a few sparks from a locomotive,—have spread destruction over the surface of vast tracts of land, overtaking and surrounding the game and smaller animals and birds with sudden destruction. The sitting partridges and pheasants have been burnt to death upon their nests, and the hares have been seen in great numbers together, screaming in anguish as the flames approached and consumed them. In several instances, as at Worsley, portions of the woods have been burnt, and in one case, in Cheshire, a cottage was consumed, and a cow destroyed. Amongst the mosses which have been on fire are Chat Moss, Carrington, Ashton, and Partington Moss, Rainford and Bickerstaff Heaths, &c., &c. The rain which fell on Wednesday, we suppose, would put a stop to all danger. We gather from the papers that there have been several moss fires in Westmorland. Lochar Moss, near Dumfries, ignited; nor was Ireland exempt. A tremendous, conflagaration spread over Holme Fen, Hants. The flames spread for six miles; and the loss to the growing crops alone is estimated at more than £20,000.

The *United Service Gazette* says:—"We have reason to believe that Sir Edward Parry, and other experienced Arctic voyagers, entertain the opinion that the ships, seen by the merchantman, attached to the iceberg, off Newfoundland, were in reality the *Erebus* and *Terror*, abandoned by Sir John Franklin and his companions."

There were eight O'Connells in Parliament together the last seven years, and the number is now reduced to one, the eldest son of the late Liberator.

HER MAJESTY'S SUMMER CRUISE.—The Queen accompanied by the Prince Consort and a portion of the Royal family intends paying a summer visit to Bristol, Waterford, Dublin and Holyhead, *en route* to the Scottish autumnal retreat of Balmoral. The Court will remove to Osborne on the 22nd May; and her Majesty will embark from the Isle of Wight some time after (not before) the parliament is dissolved, on board the Royal Steam yacht Victoria and Albert, (now in process of refit and embellishment for the royal service at Portsmouth dockyard,) for the summer cruise.—[Portsmouth Times.

COAST OF AFRICA.—A letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated March 1, states as follows:—

The blockade of the Leeward Coast has been raised in five or six places, in consequence of some kind of treaty having been signed, but affairs are in a very unsettled state still.

The town of Whydath has been recently burnt, together with Hutton's factory. After the fire, there were discovered in the ruins of the town the charred remains of 150 slaves who had been unable to escape, owing to their being chained together by the neck. It is supposed they were collected together ready for shipping. The town of Dahomey, where the King of that country resides, is also reported to have been burnt.

SPAIN.

A letter from Barcelona states, that the steam frigate Isabel II. has set out for Valencia to take on board the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who are going in her to the Balearic Isles.

The sanguinary Carlist Beis was shot on the 10th instant, in the presence of an immense number of people.

By a royal decree, all sentences of fine and imprisonment for offences against the press laws are annulled, and all pending prosecutions ordered to be abandoned. This act of the sovereign has given general satisfaction.

ITALY.

On the 27th of April, a powder magazine in Turin blew up, doing great damage; 200 persons were reported to be killed, but no exact accounts have yet come to hand.

Mr. Pinelli, the President of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, died on the 23d, after a long illness. He was a man of acknowledged talent, and had filled several posts of the highest trust.

UNITED STATES.

RHODE ISLAND.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Friday evening, after a session of four days. The principal act of the session was that known as the Maine Liquor Law. The law was passed very rapidly through both Houses. Its friends favoured a more deliberate consideration, but the Democrats, smarting under their defeat which they attributed to their double-faced policy on this subject, pushed it forward as rapidly as possible. An act was passed, making all licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors under the old law expire on the day when the new law goes into effect.—[*Providence Journal.*

The papers contain an official report of Capt. Morshead, narrating the melancholy fate of Commander Gardiner and the whole of the parties sent out by the Patagonian Missionary Society in Septemebr 1850, to Pictou Island, the southern extremity of America.

NEW LINE OF TRAVEL.—The Ocean Steamer Ospray was purchased a few days since at Philadelphia, by Major B. H. Norton, U. S. Consul at Pictou, for the route between Pictou and Quebec, in connexion with Clark and Jones' new line of propellers, hence to Halifax. The connexion between Halifax and Pictou is to be run with elegant six horse coaches, a pleasent summer excursion; and a popular one, this summer will be by this route—taking the steamer at Foster's wharf to Haliax—stages to Pictou—the Ocean steamer from Pictou to Quebec—thence home by way of the lakes and railroad. This will make a fine land and sea trip at very moderate cost.—[Boston Evening Mail.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. MARY'S.—Last week there was a Solemn Funeral Service, consisting of Office, High Mass of *Requiem* and absolution, at St. Mary's Cathedral, for the late Rev. Alexander McLeod, Parish Priest of Arisaig, Gulf Shore, whose death was recently announced in our columns. The Bishop and Clergy of Halifax united in paying this last tribute of religious respect to the worthy departed. who was brother of the Rev. Wm. McLeod of Meteghan, and of the Honble. James McLeod, M. P. for Cape Breton, and Member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia.

(*From the Newbrunswicker, May 15.*)

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

By the English mail yesterday, information was received from the Hon. Mr. Chandler, to the effect that on the 30th April, (the day the Mail closed) he and the Hon. Mr. Hincks had an interview with the Right Hon. the Earl Derby, the Premier, of a very satisfactory chrarcter.

His Lordship began by stating the advantages of the northern line for the proposed railway, as regards colonization and the fisheries, and also in a military point of view. Mr. Chandler in reply said, there was a very general objection in New Brunswick to that line, and alluded to the large majorities in the Legislature, by which the route by the valley of St. John had been sustained, and expressed his doubts, whether a majority of the Assembly of this Province could be induced to aid any other line.—He pressed upon Earl Derby the commercial superiority of a line passing through the City of St. John, a great shipping port, possessing a harbour which was never frozen, at the mouth of a great navigable river; and he and Mr. Hincks urged the importance of connecting these Colonies together.

No question was raised by the Earl of Derby as to the guarantee of funds for the Halifax and Quebec Railway, the only difficulty, on his Lordship's part, appearing to arise from the question of route; and at the close of the conference, Earl Derby said, he should wish to hear Mr. Howe on the subject, but in the meantime, he desired it to be understood, that he did not consider his objection to any other than the northern route to be insuperable. His Lordship, asked if a practicable route by the valley of the St. John, on the eastern side of the river, could be found, would that be objected to; to which Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hincks replied, that if competent Engineers should decide that such a route was practicable, it might be done.

In addition to the above we may state, that private letters from London say, Mr. Chandler has seen Mr. Hume on the subject of parliamentary aid, by guarantee or otherwise, to the Great Trunk Railway; and Mr. Hume has expressed himself favorable to the undertaking, and said, that any vote in its aid will not be opposed by him.

We presume, that with such favorable intelligence as the above, we may safely congratulate the people of New Brunswick generally on the successful progress of the negociations for the Halifax and Quebec railway, to which every inhabitant of the Province is more or less interested. There now seems very little doubt as to the funds being forthcoming for this great Colonial and National undertaking; and the sole matter of detail, the question of route, being satisfactorily settled, an early commencement may be reasonably expected.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1852.

THE nomination of the Hon. Robert Hodgson to the Office of Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, will, we doubt not, give universal satisfaction. Mr. Hodgson's amiable and unassuming manners, unimpeachable integrity, and the mild, but at the same time firm and consistent manner in which he executed the duties of Attorney General for upwards of twenty years, has endeared him to the people, and entitled him to the elevation which he will, we trust, long continue to enjoy. We, therefore, heartily congratulate both him and the country, on the appointment. It must be matter of the utmost satisfaction to the former, and of no small importance to the latter, that he ascends the judicial bench perfectly unshackled. He not only did not belong to the present Administration, but, on the contrary, refused the offer of being continued Attorney General, on the moderate terms of being political dummy, and when, on his retirement, appointed Queen's Counsel, he declined the silk gown, preferring to wear the humbler stuff, to rendering himself liable to the imputation of being under any obligation to the party in power or even, in the slightest degree, connected with it. Nor is he *now* in the least indebted to the present Administration; for had they been able to put one of their own number into the vacant situation, no consideration for his past service, no personal regard would have prevented their passing him by, and filling it with one of their own partisans. We shall, probably, hear them taking credit for the appointment, and making a merit of saving £200 per annum, by preferring Mr. Hodgson to Mr. Young; and let them! It will be a long time, however, before they can convince the people, whether in town or country, that they had any alternative but to do as they have done. They ought, according to the practice of Responsible Government, to have given the situation to their own Attorney General, and why did they not? It would seem to be a part of the Governor's instructions, that he is not to appoint to the bench any person merely on account of his political situation, but to give it to the member of the bar best qualified, but the person holding the situation is, *if of sufficient talent*, to have the preference. Well! that is certainly a good reason for not appointing Charles Young, for he is confessedly unfit. But why make him Judge of Probate? The late Attorney General had £200 per annum. In the first glow of responsibility, £200 per annum is cried out against, as too much, and £150 is considered sufficient How comes it then, that no sooner does the place of Judge of Probate fall vacant, than it is given to Mr. Young, who is considered as fully and amply remunerated by his salary and its continually increasing emoluments? Given to him too in despite of the pledge, that there was for the future to be no plurality of offices in one person, under a reformed government. It was true the late Attorney General held it. He had, however, been appointed Judge of Probate previously to his getting the Attorney Generalship, and it was one of the articles of grievance that he did hold both offices at the same time, so much so, that when he vacated the one, on receiving a retiring allowance, the present Government did all they could to deprive him of the other. It was the maxim of the time when those offices were conferred, not only here but every where else, to keep all you got, and get all you could. It was the great offence of the Family Compact, and the only ground for the charge, and yet the very first thing the reformers do, is to imitate their predecessors in the most, perhaps the only reprehensible part of their conduct. But the fact is, they could not help it. They were aware, that they had treated Mr. Young ill, and they have given him the Probate Office as a plaster for his wounded pride. Whether it will heal it effectually he best knows. Certain it is, that it is a proclamation to all the world, of their own weakness, and makes it evident, that there is not a sufficiency of talent on their side to furnish forth materials for a Chief Justice; but that, when the emergency occurred, they were forced to go over to the other side and take one of the leaders of the late ministry. And this is Responsible Government! *C'est bien drole*, as a Frenchman would say; but there is no need of having recourse to a foreign language, when we have a better word in our own:—HUMBUG, vulgar it is true, but, perhaps, for that very reason, the more appropriate. Droll too! only think of turning a man out of an inferior office, and then being *compelled* to put him in a superior one; and that office the *ultimatum* of his ambition; his own party could not have done more! *Mais revenons a nos moutons.* This Probateship, we had understood, during the nine days of wonder as to *who it was to be*, that, in the event of the office falling vacant, it was to be attached to the Solicitor Generalship. Now there would have been some little sense in this. After the silly parade they have been making about reducing the Civil List—which has turned out a mere deception—it would never have done to ask the House to give a salary to the Solicitor General; but they might, as in the case of the Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls, have made the emoluments of the one office a compensation for the services rendered in the other, and thus have made both the offices more valuable by the conjunction. As the matter stands, it is disgraceful to both the giver and the recipient. If the present Attorney General had been equal to the Chief Justiceship, he ought to have had it, and, when refused, he should have resigned. He had no alternative. If he was not equal to it, there was no necessity for making any compensation, and the vacant office should have been bestowed upon one more worthy of it.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.

WE regret to hear, that in many parts of the Country great damage has been done by fires in the woods, caused by the want of caution in new settlers and others clearing land by burning. The extreme dryness of the weather, and the absence of foliage on the trees, have contributed to increase the inflammability of the forest, and the warm Southerly winds have fanned the flame. On Saturday last, the Dwelling House, Outhouses, and Work-shop of Mr. James Wiggins, near St. Eleanor's, were totally destroyed, with their contents. It was with difficulty Mrs. Wiggins, who has been but lately confined, was removed with her infant. On Sunday, the Saw Mill of Mr. James Burke, on Lot 37, near the Monaghan Settlement, was entirely destroyed. Also, on the same day, a Mill at the Head of Montague, owned by Mr. Campbell. Two houses, &c., near Monaghan Settlement, and two houses near Murray Harbor Road, are also said to have been destroyed; but the particulars have not reached us. The barn and stable of Mr. Donald Mathewson, Anderson's Road, with a valuable mare, all his seed grain and summer's bread, were consumed by fire about Wednesday last; but the conflagration was caused by a very young child (who had been carelessly left alone in the house) bringing fire outside.

NEW SCHOOL ACT.—We are continually asked for information by District Schoolmasters and others as to the provisions of the School Act passed by the Legislature during their late Session. Can any one say why an act of such vital importance to the future welfare of the Island, has not been printed ere this? We have no hesitation in asserting that under the old *regime* such a circumstance would not have occurred. It is said, with what truth we cannot tell—having never seen the Act—that from the haste in which it was at last passed, there are serious blunders in it, and that the framers are afraid of the publicity that would attend its being printed in the usual style. Be this as it may, we give our readers the best information in our power. An Abstract originally published in the "*Weekly Advertiser*" and said to be one "which may be depended upon as a correct one."

NEW EDUCATION BILL.

As this Bill is, according to Parliamentary practice and royal instructions, passed with a suspending clause, it will be some time, before it comes into operation; after receiving the royal assent, it also has to await the Lieut. Governor's proclamation, which must be given within three months after such assent is notified. We have, therefore, procured an Abstract of such parts as we believe to be new, and necessary to be known beyond the circulation it will officially receive. Our space will not allow of giving a continuous abstract, and we therefore confine ourselves to those clauses which are most important to be known.

The Board of Education, under the new law, will consist of seven members.

The Teachers, of the higher class will receive from the public funds £50, per annum; the lowest class, £45 Those, teaching classics, 10s, for each person taught, till the salary amounts to £60; Female district Teachers £30 each, per annum.

There will be one Visitor of Schools only, at a salary of £200, per annum. By another channel, viz: the Agricultural Society, this same visitor *may* receive an additional £100, provided he can lecture on Agriculture, but this is no part of the Bill

School Visitor must not be in haste, and visit schools at least twice a year.

The masters and mistresses, qualified only under the Act of 7th Vic., shall not be entitled to any Legislative allowance, unless he or she shall obtain certificates anew from the Board of Education, except to the termination of the current year, at the time of passing this Act of their then existing agreements. All persons ceasing to teach for two years, at any time must be re-examined.

Any person heretofore holding a license, if rejected by the Board, is entitled to receive instruction at the Central Academy for six months.

The Board of Education, on complaint, may cancel a certificate

The National school in Charlottetown to be subject to the order of the Board.

Where inhabitants shall desire a new school district in any settlement, not less than five householders shall notify the Board of their desire, who shall appoint a Justice of the Peace or Commissioner of Small Debts near resident, but not interested, who giving due notice, shall attend, enquire and report; on which report the decision of the Board shall be conclusive; and if the funds can be obtained for the erection of the school house, purchase of site, &c., they may sanction such new district, provided the other requisites of this Act be complied with, in which case they shall cause the said district to be registered in the book to be kept by the Secretary.

After the present school districts, and those last named, amount to 200, the Board not to sanction more, until a reference be made to the Lieut. Governor in Council.

Inhabitants to name five Trustees, three of whom shall be a quorum, to examine schools quarterly, and at all times with the School Visitor.

A Teacher when engaged, to transmit, within 20 days, to the Secretary of the Board, a notice setting forth the engagement and date of its commencement, this to be countersigned by three Trustees; the engagement to be for neither more or less than one year.

In such school districts, the Trustees to assess inhabitants, householders, having been resident six months, for the books ordered by the School Visitor, for repairs, fuel, and furniture.

Two Trustees to go out in rotation, annually, on the 1st July, but may be reappointed at the bottom of the list; all which, whether new Trustees are appointed or not, must be reported to the Secretary of the Board.

School Visitor to have power to call meetings of inhabitants in any district

From school-house to school house the distance to be not less than three miles, which must be stated in the engagement. This may be varied only by the Lieut. Governor in Council under special circumstances, such as the occurrence of rivers, &c., on the application of the Board of Education.

Teachers cannot claim allowance unless there have been at least thirty scholars in attendance for the six months before making the claim, and the Visitor shall have power to close schools where thirty are not taught, and again to re-open the same with the concurrence of the Board of Education.

Nevertheless, when thirty pupils cannot be procured, on written application of the inhabitants, Visitor may enquire, and on his report the Board, subject to approval by the Lieut. Governor in Council, may sanction the engagement of a licensed teacher, and registration as a school district. In such cases Teachers receive 20s. per head as certified by Trustees.

School Visitor may report districts which do not avail themselves of this Act, and with concurrence of the Board call a meeting of inhabitants thereof to elect Trustees whose duty it will be to assess the inhabitants for the erection and furnishing a school house, &c.

Every body of Trustees to keep a record, in a book, of their proceedings; book to be signed by three Trustees, and taken as evidence of the assessment. Any person resisting payment may plead the inequality of the rate only, if he give notice in writing to the Trustee or Trustees, or person appointed by them to recover such rate, within twenty-four hours after the summons for the recovery of the same shall have been served, when the Court of Commissioners, on hearing evidence, may vary rate, &c.; but if the persons complaining shall have at any time before acquiesed in such rate, he cannot be heard against the amount of the rate.

Acadian Teachers to receive £35 per annum, under certain regulations.

In Charlottetown, including the National School, one master of the highest class, competent to teach classics, to receive £75. One master of the lowest class £60. If more are wanted, the Act regulates, how they shall be supplied. Two female schools, mistresses to receive £40 per annum each; provision is made for extending the number and supplying assistance. All these schools to be under the Board of Education, to select the teachers and make rules for management The scholars to pay 2s 6d. quarterly for books, rent and repairs; these sums to pass through the Board, who, if this amount is not sufficient, may order the payment of more, not exceeding in addition 2s. 6d.

In Georgetown, first school, as above, salary £70, and one female teacher, salary £35, per annum. Senior Justice to convene meeting to elect Trustees, who shall have control, select teachers, and fix the sites for the schools. Children from royalty may attend, but this privilege not to interfere with the erection of district schools in the royalty and adjacent parts. Scholars to pay 2s. 6d. each, under the same regulations as above for Charlottetown.

£500 to be advanced to the Board of Education, for the purchase of books, maps, apparatus, &c., to be supplied at cost price to Schools, and proceed again laid out.

If books as prescribed by the Board be not used, and their regulations complied with, allowance may be withheld till the regulations are carried out.

In aid of the erection of new school houses, in cases of inability from poverty, Lieut. Governor in Council may grant £5.

All children, five years old and upwards, must be received by teachers, provided they reside in the district, and children resident in no district may attend nearest school, provided the children in the same school do not exceed 50 in number.

Tax in support of Education. In addition to present land tax, there is to be paid one half-penny per acre, whether wilderness or cultivated land; 2s. for every pasture lot in Charlottetown, 8d. for do. in Georgetown, reserved lands of eight acres and upwards, to pay one penny per acre.

First payment to be made at the same time as the first annual payment of the present land tax, which shall be called for after this Act shall come into operation, and the proceedings for the recovery shall be the same, and the manner of calling for, the payment shall be the same.

All buildings occupied as dwelling houses, stores, mills, taverns, distilleries or mercantile establishments, having only small tracts of land, except in Charlottetown and common, and Georgetown and common, whereunto there are not more than two acres of land attached to pay 5s. in addition to any land tax now paid.

Tradesmen's workshops, to which not more than ten acres are immediately attached, to pay 2s. 6d., in addition, &c.

Persons liable to pay the same may be sued before Commissioners of Small Debts.

All lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in Charlottetown and common and Georgetown and common, for every twenty shillings annual value, to pay three pence, and the same and every fractional part of a pound, provided the sum assessed thereon be not less than one penny. Lieut. Governor to appoint five assesors

Persons assessed may appeal to assessors, whose determination, after hearing to be final.

Married.

At Cavendish, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Isaac Murray, MR. PETER M'GREGOR, eldest son of Dr. M'Gregor, to EUPHEMIA, youngest daughter of Wm. M'Neill, Esq., of that place.

Passengers.

In the Steamer *Rose*, to Pictou, on Tuesday last—Hon. Capt. Rollo, Lady and Servant; Mr. Jarvis, Mr. James M'Lean and daughter, Mr. Satchwell—and 2 in the Steerage.

In do., from Pictou, on Wednesday last—Messrs. Sanders, Gaul, Forbes, Peebles, Metzler, J. DesBrisay, Fitch, Archibald, Stephens, Mrs. M'Kay, Rev. Mr. Campbell, and Rev. Mr. Sutherland—and 4 in the Steerage.

In do., to Pictou, on Thursday last—John Roach Burke, Esq., and Mr. Alexander Hayden.

In do., from Pictou, on Friday last—P. Walker, Esq., F. Starr, Esq., Miss DeWolfe, Messrs. D. M'Isaac, N. Rankin, W. Conroy, J. Rigg, J. A. M'Donald, A. M'Donald, Adam Fife, J. M'Lean, Mrs. Lochart, Miss M'Lean—and 2 in the Steerage.

Launched,

On Saturday the 8th inst., from the Shipyard of Benjamin Davies, Esq, Orwell, a copper fastened Barque of 470 tons, N. M., called the *Ortolan*.

On Tuesday last 18th inst., from the Shipyard of Mr. John Fraser, Orwell, a well built schooner of 40 tons, N. M., called the *George Coles* We are informed that the Hon. Mr. Coles presented a handsome suit of colors to the above vessel.

COUNCIL OFFICE, 14th May, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Angus M'Aulay Protector of the Alewives Fishery, for Tracadie, in the terms of the Act passed in the late Session, for the Protection of the Alewives and other Fisheries.

COUNCIL OFFICE, 22d May, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased provisionally to appoint the Honorable ROBERT HODGSON Chief Justice of this Island, in the place of the late Honorable EDWARD JAMES JARVIS, deceased.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased provisionally to appoint the Honorable CHARLES YOUNG Surrogate and Judge of Probate of Wills, for this Island, in the place of the Honorable ROBERT HODGSON, who has been provisionally appointed Chief Justice.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 22, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased provisionally to appoint DONALD BEATON, Esquire, M. P. P., a Member of the Legislative Council, of this Island.

JAMES WARBURTON, Colonial Secretary.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Walker, assisted by Dr. Swan, both of this city, cut a tumor from the shoulder of Mrs. Crafts of Baring, which weighed two pounds and a half. This is the second operation of the kind Dr. Walker has performed within two months.—*Frontier Journal, Calais, Maine.*

[Dr. Walker, is a native of the Elliot River, in this Island.]

H. M. Steamship *Devastation* arrived here on Thursday last, and left again on Sunday morning for a cruise in the Gulf.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending May 22, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (19th.)	Lowest (18th.)	Mean.	Highest (17th.)	Lowest 18th, 19th	Daily Mean.
30.16	29.74	29.96	67.1	36.6	57.1

May.	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
Su. 16	S. light breeze.	Overcast and cloudy; blue sky, with passing clouds.
Mo. 17	S. gentle do.	Do., do., do.
Tu. 18	S. do. do.	Rain, till 3, a. m.; passing clouds, till 3, p. m; then blue sky; aurora, from 9, p. m.
W. 19	S.E. do. do.	Blue sky, till 1, p. m.; passing clouds and aurora in the evening.
Th. 20	S. light do.	Blue sky, with passing clouds, all day; aurora in the evening.
Fri. 21	W. fresh do.	Cloudy, till 6, a. m.; then blue sky, with passing clouds; aurora in the evening.
Sat. 22	S.S.E. mod. do.	Blue sky, till 9, a. m.; passing clouds and hazy; blue sky, in the evening

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, May 22, 1852.

	FROM		TO			FROM		TO	
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0	3½	0	6½	Wool, - -	1	0	1	4
do. by quarter,	0	3	0	6	Ham, per lb.,	0	5	0	7
Pork, - -	0	3	0	4½	Barley, per bushel,	3	0	3	6
do. (small)	0	3	0	5	Oats, - -	1	6	2	0
Mutton,	0	4	0	6½	Wheat, -	6	0	9	0
Lamb, per qr.,	2	6	3	9	Timothy Seed,	15	0	16	0
Veal, per lb.,	0	2½	0	4	Potatoes,	2	0	2	6
Butter, (fresh) -	0	10	1	0	Turnips,	0	0	0	10
do. by the tub,	0	8½	0	10	Carrots, per bush.	0	0	0	0
Cheese, - -	0	3½	0	8	Turkeys, each	4	0	5	0
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0	0	0	0	Fowls, - -	1	0	1	3
Brant, per pair,	2	9	3	3	Eggs, per dozen,	0	5	0	6
Tallow, -	0	8	0	10	Hay, per ton, -	40	0	50	0
Lard, - -	0	8	0	0	Straw, per cwt.	0	10	1	0
Ducks, each -	0	0	0	0	Codfish, per qtl.,	12	0	15	0
Partridges, -	0	0	0	0	Homespun, per yd.,	3	0	3	6
Geese, each,	0	0	0	0	Wild Geese, each,	0	0	0	0
Clover Seed, per lb.	0	10	1	0	Rabbits,	0	0	0	0

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, May 22, 1852.

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

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

May 17, Schr. Union, Le Vache, Arichat; bal.
19 Elizabeth, Roberts, Pictou; bal.
20 Great Britain, Terrio, Arichat; bal.
21 Matilda, Le Blanc, do.; do.
— Mary Jane, Gallant, Boston; goods.
22 Majestic, Moore, Halifax; do.
— Trinidad, Jaques, Shediac; lumber.
— Pique, Fougier, Arichat; bal.
— Clara, Perrant, Montreal; flour to D. Brenan.
25 Sarah Jane, Maitland, United States; bal.
— Victoria, Fraser, Halifax; goods.
— Olive Branch, Blake, New Brunswick; shingles.
— Marie, Blois, Boston; goods.
— Irene, Garret, Halifax; do.
— Flora, Hingley, Tatmagouche; salt.

CLEARED:

May 18, Schr. Ellen, Macdonald, St. John, N. B.; produce.
— Union, Le Vache, Halifax; do.
— Olive Branch, Bouchet, do.; do.
19 Native American, Furbust, Boston; do.
— Enterprize, Honborn, New York; do.
— Elizabeth, Roberts, Bathurst; bal.
— Economy, M'Donald, Halifax; produce.
20 Thetis, Atwater, New York; do.
— Great Britain, Terrio, Richibucto; do.
— Sarah Jane Levingston, Gagneau, St. John's, Newfoundland; produce.
— Mary, Webb, Boston; do.
— Mary, Sutherland, fishery.
22 Mary Ann, Campbell, Shediac; cattle, &c.