A GLOOMY PICTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

The following letter written from Melbourne, January 1st, 1852, was published in the London *Times* of the 19th ult:—

"In my opinion this place is inevitably ruined; I cannot see it in any other light. Still the matter is a *vexata quæstio.* Some are sanguine that all will be well; I cannot see how. The gold fields are inexhaustible. Last night a statement was made that two men had just arrived from Gipps' Land with the intelligence that new gold fields were discovered there, which leave the Mount Alexander altogether in the shade; that they had brought in £10,000 worth of gold, and there was a supply for the whole world. With these facts before us, how can the place be otherwise than ruined? What is to be done for labour? Suppose 100,000 labourers come out here during the next year, will any of them remain in the city or farms, at a few shillings a week, when they can go to the gold fields and make their £50 a-day? It is idle to suppose it. I cannot get a pair of boots made or mended in Melbourne, if I were to give any money that might be asked. I get my bread at Collingwood by sufferance. The baker will not undertake to supply me regularly, but will do the best he can. I pay 5s. a-load for water, and 30s for a single load of wood. It is with difficulty a dray can be obtained to carry a box, and if obtained the charge is *ad libitum.* I cannot at any price get a man to chop the wood, and I think myself fortunate, if I can prevail on the black gins to work for half-an-hour. The judge's servants are all gone; he has put down his carriage, and his sons clean the knives and shoes,—this, I assure you, is true,—and they wheel their afflicted father about in an invalid chair. In this state he goes to his court. The men from the gold fields are rolling in gold, and so perfectly reckless of it, that the anecdotes told of them are not only amusing but astonishing. One man put a £5 note between two pieces of bread and butter, and ate it up as a sandwich. Another rolled two £5 notes into a small ball, and swallowed it as a pill. Another went into a confectioners to eat a few tarts, put down a £5 note and would not accept the change. They seem to have no idea of the value of money, and take their losses and robberies as complacently as philosophers, merely remarking, "Well, there is plenty more." This was the remark of a man at the bank when he had been robbed of a check for £149, and which had been cashed before he had called about it. If the gold fields were limited in extent, and would only suffice for a certain number of fortunate diggers, or if they were in their nature exhaustible, I should say that the misfortunes of this place would be limited only to time—that it would be, in fact, only a question of time; but the fields are unlimited in extent and inexhaustible in their treasures. What hope is there that we shall have labour, good, wholesome, reasonable-priced labour, here? It is madness to suppose it. The prices of all things, necessaries as well as luxuries, will never go down again, and here we shall be living in the most expensive place in the world, in the midst of all the reckless vagabonds from all parts of the world. The merchant, the trader, wholesale and retail, will do very well, because he makes his profits commensurate with the state of things around him; but it is the man with a settled defined income who will suffer. However, time will make manifest all things, and in 12 months' time we shall see the result, or the probable result, of all this wonderful change. It will be the ruin of Adelaide. 1,200 people arrived here on Saturday and Sunday from that place; eight ship-loads were on their way, and 12 more loading at the port. Sydney people are coming in shoals, and I suppose Americans will be sending Yankees, revolvers, bowie-knives, and Lynch law. However, I do not hear that these latter gentlemen will meet with much sympathy here, for I believe, upon the whole, the diggers are well conducted."

Colonial Representation in Parliament.—The question of Colonial Representation, again, was one of very great importance and difficulty. (Hear, hear). If it could be achieved, more particularly since the great alteration in 1833, and the consequent exclusion of our indirect colonial representation, it was one worthy of the consideration of the Government (hear) and if by any means such an amount of representation could be given to our colonies as should fairly represnt their different and separate interests, a very great advantage would be gained; it would be a great additional tie between the colonies and the mother country, and not an inferior advantage in the mind, perhaps some degree of control might be exercised over amateur colonial legislators (a laugh) who were not always the most discreet, if they were the most zealous advocates of the colonies to which they attached themselves. (Heer, hear.) But it was a question of extreme difficulty as to the number to be admitted, and the mode in which they should be returned by the different colonies, and the means by which, if returned, they would represent collectively or separately the interests of the colonies. He would, however, assure his noble friend that if in any alterations that might hereafter be made, or any addition to the constituencies, means could be found of introducing the intelligence, education, and science of the country or the colonial interests into the representation, it would have his most serious consideration. The difficulty was to accomplish it; but, if it should be accomplished, it was a subject well worthy to be considered by their lordships, for he thought it was desirable, if possible, to do something to neutralize that which appeared to be at present prevailing, a tendency to throw all power, not into the hands of the most intelligent and enlighteend, but of the most numerous, and he feared in many cases the most easily-misguided portion of our population. (Hear.)—*Speech of the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, May 27.*

CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Prometheus*, Captain Griffin, from San Juan del Norte, June 11, arrived at New York on the 21st, with two days later from California, a large quantity of gold dust, and 447 passengers.

The intelligence from California is unimportant.

There is the usual record of thefts, murders, summary executions by Judge Lynch, and depredations by Indians on the frontier settlements.

The following summary of mining intelligence is given in the papers:—

It is said, that Mr. James Cluggage, on Rogue River, together with two partners, owns a claim out of which they had taken, on an average, seventy ounces of dust per day, for ten weeks. This is set down as one of the richest claims lately heard from.

The miners on Cottonwood Creek, Shasta Valley, are doing well, one company making $100 per day to the hand.

Cholera.—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that during the week ending on the 5th of June, there were 139 deaths from cholera in that city.

A gentleman near Louisville, Ky., is said to have applied the telegraph to an entirely novel and unique use. He has nearly completed an invention for writing music as it is played from the piano forte, the notes upon the sheet being produced as fast, and to the exact time, as the keys are touched by the performer. Strakosch has offered him $10,000 for the paten right when the model is finished.

Something New and Important, if True.—We extract the following from a letter from Baltimore to the Washington Telegraph.—

A young man named Force has been residing partly in Washington for some months past. He is originally from St. Louis, but more recently from Texas; I learn, upon what may be deemed good authority, that he is about to become distinguished as a mechanical genius. He is said to have invented and patented a new motive power which bids fair to supersede both steam and water. It is stated, that a model of the machine is already in existence, and that it has been patented with an injunction to secrecy for a certain time. So cautious has he been to avoid infringement, that he had one part of the machinery necessary for the completion of his engine made in New Orleans, another part in Baltimore, another in Philadelphia, and another in N. York. The separate parts thus constructed, were in due time, collected in Baltimore, and put together by the inventor himself in a room, into which no person has been permitted to enter.

It is asserted that the machine worked to the full satisfaction and beyond the expectations of those most deeply interested in it. I have had an introduction to, and some conversation with, the inventor. The only idea I could glean in regard to his invention was, that it brought the atmosphere into use as a powerful motive agent, amounting almost to independent self-action. It is asserted—and the truth of the assertion, of course, will be established or falsified when the invention is made public—that this momentum can be so increased as to propel the largest ocean steamers, or brought down and suited to the delicate movement of a watch. Nothing will be found to bear the slightest comparison to it in point of utility and completeness as a motive power. I give you this statement as I have obtained it, upon what may be deemed good authority.

The inventor is quite a young man, with good common sense and much shrewdness, though of moderate education. It is his purpose, I am further informed, to proceed to Europe and obtain patents there; and that he does not design having the patent or principle of his invention made public here until time has been allowed to secure it from piracy in other countries. Some three or four distinguished gentlemen—men of wealth and influence—are pecuniary interested with him in the patent. One or more of them design accompanying him to Europe. They set sail, probably, in June next, and perhaps, a month or six weeks subsequent to their sailing the patent or model will be exhibited in the United States. I can only say, if the invention proves to be what is claimed for it, the world up to this age has never seen its equal. We shall await patiently the wonderful development, and in due time award the distinguished author full credit.

Advices from Para report, that the exiles on board one of the French transport ships revolted when near Cayenne, and took possession of the vessel. She was attacked by two other ships, and after a fight of six hours, she was recaptured.

A Singular and Pleasing Incident occurred a short time since at the Mint. A number of young females are employed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engaged at her occupation, judge of the surprise of her companions to hear her exclaim, "Oh, I believe I can speak!" So great was the astonishment, that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strangely affected. Since then the female has entirely recovered her speech.—*Philadelphia National Argus.*

In Fits.—If a person fall in one, let him remain on the ground, provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark colored, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

From Valparaiso.—Late accounts report, that Combraso, the principal of the late insurrection of the Chilian penal colonies, had been tried, found guilty, and executed. Six of his companions shared the same fete.

Horrible Death.—A Mr. J. F. Burns, grocer, of Baltimore, recently died from poison communicated to his system by a diseased horse. The deceased had a horse afflicted with glanders, and during an administration of medicine, thrust in the animal's mouth his hand, the middle finger of which had been previously cut, and the flesh laid open. Through this wound the poisonous virus was absorbed, and mortification having supervened, Professor Smith, a day or two since, was called upon to amputate the diseased member. Perceiving, however, that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man's system, the Professor declined performing the operation, and stated that no earthly skill could save his life. After lingering in great agony, death closed the scene of his suffering.

Salt as a Laxative.—Here is what the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery* says about common salt, as a useful and mild laxative: "Without any experience in regard to the febrifuge powers of the Chloride of Sodium, we can speak with great confidence of its efficacy, in habitual constipation. Of all the laxatives we have ever tried, we have found this to act most pleasantly, uniformly, and naturally. Where the only object is to dislodge the contents of the bowels, it is all that physician or patient could desire. Dyspeptics, sedentary persons, the subjects of hemorrhoids, all, in a word, who are troubled with costiveness, will find the remedy a mild and sure cathartic, emptying the bowels freely without nausea, irritation, or exhaustion. We direct it to be taken before breakfast, from two to three drachms, dissolved in two or three tumblers of cold water. The same dose continues to act from year to year, without diminution of force."

Among the many novelties proposed as improvements in the art of shipbuilding, is one by Darius Davidson, of 347 Broadway, N. Y. It is in effect, an extension of the hull forward and aft, without an increase in the size of the body of the vessel. At first sight, this false bow and stern arrangement seems clumsy and useless, but, after a little examination and explanation, its utility becomes apparent.

A new method of making yeast, is to take a large tea-cupful of split peas, put them in a pint of boiling water, cover them closely to exclude the air, place them beside the fire 24 hours, when it should have a fine froth on the top. A table-spoonful of the liquid will raise one pound of flour.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The last *Royal Gazette* contains the following important Despatch on the subject of the Fisheries.—There will now be no reason why the Provincial Government should retain in its employ, at a great expense to the Province, three vessels for the protection of our coast from American intrusion:—

No. 13. Downing Street, 27th May, 1852.

Sir;

Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers since their assumption of office, few have been more important, in their estimation, than the questions relating to the protection solicited for the Fisheries on the coasts of British North America.

Her Majesty's Government have taken into serious consideration the representations upon this subject contained in your Despatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that whilst active measures have been taken by certain Colonies for the purpose of encouraging the Fisheries, and of repelling the intrusion of Foreign Vessels, it has been a subject of complaint in New Brunswick, that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the Imperial Government, to the enactment of Bounties, considered by the Local Legislature essential for the protection of its trade.—Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous to remove all ground of complaint on the part of the Colonies, in consequence of the encroachment of the fishing vessels of the United States upon these waters, from which they are excluded by the terms of the Convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to despatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of Steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that Convention.

These vessels will, of course, be confided to the performance of the duties with which they are specially charged, and the Commanders will be enjoined to exercise a careful discretion in the very delicate office of interfering with vessels belonging to foreign and friendly powers.

With regard to the question of promoting the Fisheries of the British Colonies by the means of Bounties, Her Majesty's Government, although desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from that policy which regulates the Commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent those Colonies, by the interposition of Imperial authority, and especially pending the negociations with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles on which the Commerce with the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own welfare and prosperity.

Entertaining these views, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, to advise the Queen to give Her assent to an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in the Session of 1851, for the promotion of its deep-sea Fisheries, and they will be prepared to give favorable consideration to any Acts for a similar purpose which may be passed by the Legislatures of the North American Provinces.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The Officer administering
the Government of Nova Scotia.

A Child Lost in the Woods.—On Friday, the 11th inst., a little child, not quite six years old, daughter of the late Mr. Levi Houghton, of Chester, strayed into the woods and was lost. Since the death of her father, the child has been placed under the care of her grand-parents, who reside about fourteen miles from Chester, near the road leading to Windsor. She left the house in the afternoon to assist some members of the family in collecting pea-sticks for the garden, and worked awhile with commendable diligence; but at length she was missed. At first, very little was thought of her absence; but when night set in, a diligent search was set on foot, and continued until past midnight. Next morning a large number of the neighbourhood engaged in the search, but their efforts were in vain, and after the most careful exploration of a lake and brook near the place whence she disappeared, and the surrounding woods, it was generally supposed, that she could not possibly be found alive. We are happy to add, that the poor child found her way home, by herself, on Sunday last, after 9 days sojourn in the solitude of the wilderness: she subsisted in the meantime only on water and tea-berries, and managed to protect her face and bare feet from the cold by night with a covering of moss. —*Halifax Recorder.*

Religious Denominations in Nova Scotia.—Roman Catholics, 69,634; Baptists, 42,243; Church of England, 36,482; Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, 28,767; Free Church, 25,380; Methodists, 23,596; Church of Scotland, 18,867; Lutherans, 5089; Congregationalists, 2639; Universalists, 580; Quakers, 188.

Further Particulars of the Result of the Mission of the Delegates.—The Halifax *British North American* of last Wednesday, in announcing the arrival of the Hon. Messrs. Hincks and Chandler, says, that the offers made to them while in England, for the construction of the Railways in these Colonies, are of a different character from any hitherto made, and which are not open to the grave objections entertained to former propositions. It is stated, that it has not been deemed expedient by the Delegates to connect the construction of the Railroad with any extensive scheme of placing large tracts of the public domain at the disposal of the contractors. That the road is to be built and fully equipped by the contractors at a certain price, to be stated after proper surveys have deen made; and that the parties, who include in their number Mr. Peto, M. P., Mr. Brassey, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Jackson, Mr. P., pledge themselves to construct the work on the same terms as they have recently done similar works on the continent of Europe, and that they will be guided, as to the description of work, by the wishes of the parties employing them. It is also stated, that after the main road through New-Brunswick is completed, the contractors have agreed to construct a branch line to Miramichi on similar terms.

As the Hon. Mr. Chandler has not yet arrived here, our Government are not in possession of the details of the offers said to have been made; but in a short time the people of this Province will understand the whole question, and then they will be in a position to decide upon the merits of the propositions made by these contractors.—*New Brunswicker.*

The Magdalen Islands.—This cluster of Islands in the Gulf of St Lawrence, was originally granted to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and by him bequeathed to Captain John Townsend Coffin, R. N., and his heirs male, in strict entail. It is now announced, that Coffin has given a lease of the whole group, for the term of his life, to Benjamin Weir, Esq., of Halifax, and John Fontana, Esq., of Harbour Maison, at the Magdalens.

Perhaps there are few places in North America, which present such advantages for extensive fisheries of every description as the Magdalens, where there are now about 2000 inhabitants.

Gold.—The *Toronto Colonist*, of the 15th ult., says:—"It was reported pretty generally through this city yesterday, by gentlemen from Orilla, that Gold had been discovered in that Township, in the bed of a small creek which flows into Lake Simcoe."

The St. John's *Morning News* says, that 24 young men left that city, on Wednesday morning last, to seek their fortunes in Australia. Others are preparing to follow their example.

A few days ago, a little child, named Ingram, aged 5 years, was killed, in the Township of South East Hope, by a rail falling from a fence and striking her on the head.

Cabin passage from St. John to Boston, in the steamer *Creole*, is down to $3.

New potatoes are in the Boston market, six days from Bermuda.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1852.

Mr. Geo. R. Young will perceive, that, in compliance with his wish, we this day republish his letter to the Editor of the *Gazette*. When we saw a Nova Scotia Barrister rise on the first day of the Term, and announce that he was specially retained in a case which the Crown Officers had declined being concerned in, we naturally concluded, that he had been purposely sent for. In coming to that conclusion, we were in some degree led by expressions that fell from the learned gentleman himself, and erred, as it seems, in common with many around us. We had no wish whatever to mislead, and we are happy to correct our error. With regard to the Indictments, the manner of putting them before the Grand Jury, and its proceedings thereon, we will treat more at large at an early day. It is the first time, that a Bill of Indictment for Libel has been preferred without the intervention of the Crown Officers, and it shall not be our fault, if it is not the last, and this not from any political motives, but because we abhor the system. The liberty of the press is essential to the liberty of the people, and, though both the one and the other may at times degenerate into licentiousness, we must take care, that, in restraining the last, we do not injure or curtail the first.

Charlottetown, Friday, July 2, 1852.

Sir;

In Mr. Haszard's paper of yesterday, which I have just seen, in the notice given of the decision of the Grand Jury, relative to the two Indictments prepared by me against Mr. Duncan Maclean and Mr. John Ings, for the Libels published by them against the Hon. George Coles, it is announced, that I had come over to Charlottetown on Mr. Coles' special retainer, and for the main, if not the sole, purpose, of course, of conducting these prosecutions. May I beg the favor of your inserting this Note in the *Gazette* of to-morrow. Upon what authority Mr. Haszard has ventured to make this statement I know not; but the fact is, that I had no retainer from Mr. Coles, or his counsel, before I came here—that Mr. Coles was wholly ignorant of my intention to visit the Island till I arrived—that I had no previous notice of these prosecutions—and that the management of them was not finally decided upon till I had been consulted, and were transferred to me in consequence of a very generous and honorable wish expressed by the Attorney and Solicitor General, that they might be relieved, in order that it might not be said or insinuated hereafter, that the influence of the Government had been used to bear upon the defendants. It is not my belief, that Mr. Coles can have his interests more faithfully guarded by this change.

I trust Mr. Haszard will republish this Note in his next paper. His editorial remark is evidently political; but I beg to assure him, that, although my attachment to the new principles of Responsibility have ever been sincere and earnest, I have no desire to be mixed up unnecessarily with the local politics of the Island, and the unhappy passions and prejudices which they have engendered. Mr. Coles's vindication shall assume no political aspect under my management. This, in fact, is not his desire. The defendants are strangers to me, and I will endeavor humbly to conduct the legal defence of Mr. Coles's private reputation, as I believe most unjustly assailed, under the guidance of those professional rules which secure respect to professional men, and impart dignity and moral influence to the decisions of a Court.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEO. R. YOUNG.

To the Editor of the *Gazette.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following is a summary of the Criminal business before the Supreme Court in its present Term, up to yesterday:—

The Queen *vs.* Ann M'Lean.—Indictment for larceny. The prisoner tried and convicted for stealing from the shop of A. Bynon.

The Queen *vs.* Joseph Gallant.—Indicted for larceny. The prisoner tried and convicted for stealing money, 30s., from Alexander M'Neill and another.

The Queen *vs.* Daniel Crew & William Crew.—Bill found for larceny. The prisoners absconded, and their recognizance is estreated.

The Queen *vs.* Donald Harrington.—Indictment for stealing from Messrs. Duncan's shipyard. Bill not found.

The Queen *vs.* Angus McDonald.—Indicted for stealing a sheep. Bill not found.

The Queen *vs.* Margaret McLeod.—Indicted for stealing from the shop of Mr. T. Desbrisay. Prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Queen *vs.* Thomas Smith.—The prisoner tried and convicted for breaking into the shop of Charles Dempsey, Esq.

The Queen *vs.* Elisha Crocket.—Indictment for larceny. Bill not found.

The Queen *vs.* George Howison.—Prisoner indicted and acquitted for stealing goods, the property of Catherine Fraser.

The Queen *vs.* Rachael Connors.—Bill of Indictment found against prisoner for stealing money. Convicted.

The Queen *vs.* Hugh Quinn.—Bill found for stealing wood.

The Queen *vs* Duncan M'Lean, and the same *vs.* John Ings.—Bill sent to the Grand Jury, and returned, not found, since which new Bills have been prepared and again ignored.

The Queen *vs.* Ann Long, John Casey, jun., Michael Cunningham, James Long, and John Long jun.—Bill found for Arson.

The Queen *vs.* Patrick Mannigan, for stealing from the store of Mr. Robert Longworth, pleaded guilty.

Fire.—A barn in Upper Queen Street, filled with straw, the property of Paul Mabey, Esq., was entirely consumed by fire, at about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Although the Engines were on the spot soon after the alarm was first given, the raging element had gained too much ascendancy to be subdued. Fortunately, the building stood alone, and no danger to neighboring buildings was apprehended. The origin of the fire is uncertain.

Accident.—At the time of the alarm of fire, a boy about 12 years of age, named James Flood, in the employment of Theo. Desbrisay, Esq., fell from a high loft through some open hatches to the ground, a distance of upwards of 20 feet. Medical attendance was instantly on the spot, but the recovery of the lad is doubtful.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

Notwithstanding all that has been said in reference to *Public Nuisances*, the worst of all, in my opinion, exists still. I refer to Horned Cattle, Horses, Pigs, Geese, &c., which are, by Law prohibited from going at large. Why then should not *Cows* also be prohibited? They stalk into our yards, force their way into our porches, stables, &c., &c. to the great annoyance of families. Nor is this all; our children, not unfrequently, receive injuries from them. No later than this morning, I saw a Cow toss a child of about three years old, several feet from its own door step where it was sitting amusing itself.

Surely, Sir, this matter ought to be seriously looked into, and a stop put to Horned Cattle going at large. When will the time come?

Querist.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1852.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

June 30.—Schr. Vine, Campbell, Halifax—goods.
— Margaret, Griffiths, New York—goods.
— Ellen, Macdonald, New Brunswick—flour.
— Economy, Macdonald, Halifax—goods.
July 1— Margaret, McRae, Halifax—goods.
—Brig Prince Albert, Murchison, Pugwash, deals.
3—Schr. Eliza, Baker, Sherbrook.
— Seabird, McDonald, Antignish.
5 Mary Elizabeth, McLeod, Miramichi—lumber.
— Jason, McDonald, Richibucto—deals.

CLEARED:

July 30.—Brig Prince Albert, Murchison, Cork—timber and deals
3.—Schr. Rob Roy, Aylward, St. John's, Newfoundland—produce and cattle, &c.
— Brig William, Cassidy, ——— —timber, &c.
—Schr. Eliza, Baker, Halifax.
5 Waltron, Moore, Pictou, bal.

The Brigt. Gulnare, Captain Bayfield, R. N., arrived on Friday morning last.

Passengers.

In the Brigt. *Margaret* from Georgetown, on the 17th June, for Liverpool, Messrs. Hugh McVarish and Ronald M'Donald, en route for Australia.

In the Steamer *Rose* from Pictou, on Wednesday the 30th ult.—Revds. Messrs. Kier, Patterson, Murray and Buckley; Mr & Mrs. Coleman, Mrs & Miss Young, Mrs. Raleigh, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Anderson; Messrs. Patrick Stevens, Ritchie, Brown, Captain Knox, Barry, Luther Bracket and Son.

In do. on Friday, the 2d instant,—Rev. E. & Mrs. Evans, son and daughter, Mrs. Evans, sen., Miss Evans; Miss Shaw, Miss M'Murray, Rev. Mr. Munroe; and Messrs. Crabb, W. B. M'Kenzie, Brown, Muirhead, Crisp, G. Hardy, J. Hensley, W. Jarvis, Esq. & lady, Mrs. M'Kenzie, Miss Fraser.

Departures.—Daniel Brenan, Esq., for England. Mr. John Apo. McDonnell.

Married.

At Christ Church, Cherry Valley, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, on Wednesday, the 30th ult., Mr. John Weatherbe, to Miss Bella Dowel, both of Lot 49.

On Thursday the 1st instant, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, Mr. F. W. Hughes, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Charles Binns, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown.

Died,

On the 26th May, at the Manse of Aharacle, Argyleshire, aged 83, David Stewart, Esq., formerly of Great Russell Street, London.

In California, lately, Mr. James Dewar, a native of Lot 48, in this Island, aged 25 years. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. John Dewar, of that Settlement. He came to his death by the falling of a large rock, of 2 or 3 tons weight, on his back, while in a pit at the Gold Mines. He has left a large number of friends to lament his untimely fate.

Obituary.—It is our painful duty to record the death of W. R. A. Lamont, Esq., A. C. General, from an attack of Yellow Fever, in the West Indies. The deceased was well known and deservedly respected by all classes of this community. He resided here in charge of the Commissariat Department for five years, and during the whole of this time, much of his leisure was devoted to visiting the sick, and to works of charity and benevolence; indeed we may say, with truth, that no one could pass from our midst with a more unblemished reputation, and with a fairer character for Christian worth and integrity, than Mr. Lamont. By conviction, an attached member of the Episcopal Church, he loved and honored all who believed in the Lord Jesus, without respect of persons; and sought, in his daily intercourse with the poor, to bring them to Christ, and not to the narrow circle of any denomination. There are circumstances connected with his conversion to God, deserving of mention, and likely to be useful to others, but we are afraid to draw from the stores of an imperfect memory, a narrative which may have been recorded by his own hand, and may eventually be published.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending July 3, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (1st.)	Lowest (3d.)	Mean.	Highest (27th.)	Lowest 28th, 29th	Daily Mean.
30.12	29.71	29.92	77.5	52.5	63.3

June.	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
Su. 27	S.W. mod. breeze.	Blue sky.
Mo. 28	S.W. gentle do.	Cloudy; passing rain, from 6, till 9, a. m.; then blue sky.
Tu. 29	S.E. do. do.	Blue sky, with passing clouds; passing rain, from 12 o'clock, till 6, p. m.; then hard rain, till 9, p. m.
We. 30	S.W. light air.	Overcast; passing rain, all day.
July.		
Th. 1	E. do. breeze.	Blue sky, with passing clouds.
Fri. 2	E. moderate do.	Overcast and cloudy; passing rain, till noon; very hard rain, till 6, p. m.; then cloudy.
Sat. 3	S.W. fresh do.	Overcast and cloudy; unusually heavy rain, from 1 o'clock, a. m., till ½ past 2; then blue sky, with passing clouds.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. Saturday, July 3, 1852.

	FROM		TO			FROM		TO	
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0	3½	0	6	Wool,	1	0	1	4
do. by quarter,	0	3½	0	5	Ham, per lb.,	0	5	0	7
Pork,	0	0	0	0	Barley, per bushel,	3	0	3	6
do. (small)	0	3	0	5	Oats,	1	6	2	0
Mutton,	0	3	0	5½	Wheat,	0	0	0	0
Lamb, per lb.,	0	3	0	6	Timothy Seed,	0	0	0	0
Veal, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Potatoes,	2	0	2	3
Butter, (fresh)	0	7	0	9	Turnips,	0	0	0	10
do. by the tub,	0	0	0	0	Carrots, per bush.	0	0	0	0
Cheese,	0	3	0	6	Turkeys, each	4	0	5	0
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0	0	0	0	Fowls,	1	0	1	3
Brant, per pair,	0	0	0	0	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	Buck Wheat, bush.,	4	0	5	0
Clover Seed, per lb.	0	0	0	0	Rabbits,	0	0	0	0

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, July 3, 1852.

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

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

A RETURN of the average price of Grain for the Month of JUNE:—

		CURRENCY.		STERLING.	
Wheat, per bushel,		7s.	6d.	5s.	0d.
Barley,	do.	3s.	0d.	2s.	0d.
Oats,	do.	1s.	9d.	1s.	2d.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Charlottetown, June 5, 1852.

I HEREBY Certify, that I have examined and tested the COAL and HAY SCALE belonging to Mr. T. B. Tremain, and found it correct.

JOHN BOVYER,
Assayer of Weights and Measures.

Charlottetown, 28th June, 1852.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office as Coal Broker, at the Head of Queen's Wharf, parties wishing to be supplied with Sydney and Pictou COAL, will please leave their orders, which will be attended to in rotation. Cash paid on delivery.

Vessels wanted to Charter.

THOS. B. TREMAIN.

July.

Wesleyan Sunday-School Anniversary.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, a SERMON will (D.V.) be preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, and a collection taken in aid of the Sunday School.

On TUESDAY following, the Annual Sunday School TEA will take place at *Kensington*, at 4 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, price 1s. 6d., to be obtained of the Teachers, and at the Book Stores of Messrs. Stamper, G. Haszard, Pippy, and Bremner.

July 6, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY
GEORGE T. HASZARD, QUEEN SQUARE.
THE
FOURTH BOOK OF LESSONS,
Revised and adapted
to the Schools of this Island,
Many glaring errors in the Geographical department have been corrected, and part has been re-written.

100,000 CEDAR SHINGLES, also PINE BOARS, for SALE by
JAMES PURDIE.

June, 24, 1852. 3w