From Papers by the last English Mail.

ADDITIONAL FROM AUSTRALIA.—The last files of the Sydney *Morning Herald* contain accounts of a new propeller invented by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General of New South Wales, a trial of which in a small steamer at that port had just excited great interest. It is called the Bomerang propeller, and is constructed on the principle of the weapon of that name used by the natives to kill game. Although the experiment was only on a small and imperfect scale, a speed of twelve knots an hour against a strong wind is stated to have been obtained. The instrument is described to combine great strength and simplicity, while it has also the advantage that its motion in the water causes but a comparatively slight agitation, so that it is capable of being adapted to canal boats as well as to other vessels. At the conclusion of the trial, Sir Thomas Mitchell expressed his conviction "that the wonders of the earliest inhabitants of Australia have now led to the determination mathematically of the true form by which alone, on the screw principle, high speed on water can be obtained." The following extract of a letter of the latest date, from a merchant in Sydney, indicates the expectation entertained by the people at that place that their own mines will not be totally eclipsed, even by the extraordinary yield at Mount Alexander. The letter also refers to the above-mentioned invention of Sir Thomas Mitchell:—

SYDNEY, June 22, 1852.

"I think we shall have some great diggings here soon. You will see that we shall have our Mount Alexander yet, as well as the Victorian one. There are disputes and lawsuits backward, on the Peel river, called the Hanging Rock diggings, which are being developed very quietly. The parties there are doing wonderfully well. We hear of, and see weekly large nuggets of gold, 20 oz. to 28 oz., and upwards, from that quarter. They are doing as well—the few that are there—as those at Victoria. Sir Thomas Mitchell has been testing his new invention—the Bomerang propeller—for steamers, in lieu of the screw. He has tried it on a steamer here, and it has answered very well. Sir Thomas says, he will be able to get twenty knots an hour out of it. It will be the very thing for ocean steamships. He has taken out a patent, and wishes to get a company to work it. Two or three days ago, I received a letter from Sydney, New South Wales, under date the 30th of June last, from which I have selected some extracts, and subjoin them, because I have not observed the information in any of the English papers, and have thought it may be interesting, I think you may desire to make use of it in your valuable paper.

FRANCE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE EMPIRE BY LOUIS NAPOLEON.

SPEECH IN REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL CHAMBER OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

I accept with eagerness the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking your great city for its cordial reception and its magnificent hospitality, and I am happy at the end of my journey to communicate the impressions I have received.

The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces of the south, and to ascertain their real wants. It has, however, led to a far more important result.

I may say, indeed, with a candour as far removed from pride as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly, more spontaneously, more unanimously testify a determination to free itself from all uneasiness respecting the future, by placing in the same hands as heretofore, a power which sympathizes with its feelings.

The people has now at last learned to value at their price the false hopes with which it has been cajoled, and the danger with which it was threatened. Those who, at the end of 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party consoled itself with the belief that amid the general wreck it might still plant its standard on the floating fragments. (Sensation, and cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*")

Now that its eyes are opened to absurd theories, the people has acquired the conviction, that those pretended Reformers were mere visionaries, inasmuch as there has always been a disproportion and a want of consequence between their expedients and the promised result. (Loud applause, and cries of "True, true!"

At present the nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of the Ideologists. To promote the welfare of the country, it is not necessary to invent new systems, but the chief point, above all, is to produce confidence in the present, and security for the future. For these reasons, it seems to France desirable to return to the empire.—("Yes, yes," prolonged applause, "*Vive l'Empereur!*")

There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war; certain persons say the empire is only war; but I say the empire is peace (sensation), for France desires it, and, without fear of being mistaken, the world is tranquil. (These words uttered in a firm voice, and with strong emphasis, produced a magical effect. Enthusiastic bravos were heard from all sides.)

Glory descended to the people, but not war. Did the princes, who justly felt pride that they were the grand children of Louis XIV., recommence his wars?

War is not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and at this period of transition, when on the side of peace so many elements of prosperity, spring so many causes of death, we may truly say,—We be to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. (Long and profound sensation.)

I confess, however, that, like the Emperor, I have many conquests to make. I wish, like him, to conquer, by conciliation, all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one. (Applause.)

I wish to restore to religion, morality, and opulence, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosome of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessaries of life. (Prolonged applause.)

We have immense waste territories to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete; we have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom, which we must annex to France; and we have to bring all our great western ports into connexion with the American continent by a rapidity of communication which we still want; lastly, we have ruins to restore, false gods to overthrow, and truths to be made triumphant by being proclaimed aloud.)

This is the sense which I attach to the empire, if the empire is to be restored. (Cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*")

Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, and who like me, desire your country's welfare—you are my soldiers! ("Yes, yes," prolonged applause.)

INDIA AND CHINA.

The dates from Bombay are to the 15th September, and Hong Kong 25th Aug. The English mail of the 9th August arrived at Bombay on the 5th Sept.

Nothing decisive had taken place in Burmah.

The Punjaub appeared quiet and settled.

In the Nizam's dominions disturbances remained as before.

The insurrection in China continued rather favourable to the imperialists near Canton.

The brig Amecia, from Singapore to Labuan, was lost and 60 persons drowned, 45 of whom were Chinese. The Europeans lost were miners going to Labuan, under agreement to the Eastern Archipelago Co.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Trieste, 12th, says, 9000 English troops have landed near Herat, in the Persian Gulf. It is supposed that the object of their presence is to cause the Persians to respect the independence of Herat, which they threaten.

ITALY.

Advices from Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, to the 3rd inst. state that 24 political prisoners were shot in three days.

SPAIN.

A report was current in Madrid, on the 9th instant, that the Queen is about to cancel all the railway concessions, except the line of Madrid to Saragossa, on the ground that parties having offered sufficient security for completion of the works.

AUSTRALIA.

Newspapers are capital property in Australia, where there is neither stamp, paper, nor advertisement duty. The *Melbourne Argus* triumphantly exclaims, with the exception of the great thunderer, the mighty *Times* itself, there is not one of the daily papers of the metropolis of England that has a circulation equal to that of this journal."

We have tidings of still further emigration from New York to Australia, the new clipper ship, owned by Butler Brothers, having recently sailed from New York. Many of the emigrants are of the better class, and the amount of specie they carried with them varied from $1000 to $50,000 each. They were all supplied with shovels and picks, commonly called "the rose of all evil."

A Devonshire farmer, writing from Melbourne, says, "The publicans here are making their fortunes as fast as they can tell it; so much for them. The number of people at the different diggings at this time is estimated at 50,000." He goes on:—"I have two horses constantly in taking stores to the diggings for the storekeepers, for which I receive £40 for each journey, occupying nine days, and one horse continually drawing water for my business. Water, which I sell, is from 25s. to 30s. per day. This is worthy of being called horsehire. We live about a mile and a half from town, and keep a dairy of forty cows, and send all our milk to the town by a spring conveyance, and sell it at a shilling per quart."

A Manchester man, writing from Adelaide, says, "The amount of gold raised to the present time, little more than five months from the first discovery of Mount Alexander diggings, cannot be less than £5,000,000, while the average number of hands at any one time upon the ground cannot exceed thirty thousand. The average result, then, is over £160 per man for five months' work. The cost of living does not exceed from 10s. to 16s. per week, according to the season of the year. The quantity sent to England up the present time is not far short of £3,000,000, valued at mint price; and the quantity that will be raised this year will not, I expect, be less than £12,000,000. There are many hundred Californians at the diggings; they have not succeeded better than other people. I have seen some of them, and they have given their opinion of the diggings in Victoria. The success is very unequal; still no one can persevere without doing well. As many false statements are afloat as to the character of the healthiness and conduct of those at the diggings, I feel bound to say that the diggings are, as a body, as well conducted as any class of labouring people in the world. The locality is healthy, and provisions comparatively cheap. There have been some scenes of disorder; but an efficient police force is now being established, and life is safer at the diggings than in the city of Melbourne; in fact, as safe as in London itself."

ENGLAND.

The Queen has left her Highland home, and reached Windsor; the Premier, after rusticating in his Lancashire retreat, has departed for the scene of his official labors; the members of the Government are all flocking towards Downing street; and the leaders of the opposition are bracing their nerves for the coming struggle on the floor of the new Palace in Westminster. Yesterday a cabinet council was to be held, when the exact day for the meeting of Parliament would be fixed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.—Arrival of the steamer Arctic Ruins.—This vessel which was fitted out and left Aberdeen about eighteen months ago, chiefly at the expense of Lady Franklin, returned on Thursday night, but without any intelligence of Sir John Franklin. Prince Albert, however, communicated with the North Star at Beechy Island, and brings the gratifying intelligence, that Wellington Channel is this year clear, and that one of the steamers and one of the sailing vessels had proceeded up to explore the regions of Captain Penny's alleged discoveries. This much-vexed question will therefore now be definitely cleared up; and, should the statements of Captain Penny turn out to have been correct, he will be entitled to, and no doubt not, will receive that full reward for the exploration which has been so yet withheld from him in well-informed quarters. We shall wait with anxiety the result of an investigation undertaken under such favourable circumstances, not that we have any strong expectation that traces of Franklin will be found, but it is most desirable that the doubts resting on Captain Penny's charts should either be justified or removed. The only other point of any consequence that Mr. Kennedy seems to have ascertained is, that Bradford Bay, immediately adjacent to Beechy Island, is not a land locked bay, as marked in the present charts, but an open channel, which, it is said, Mr. Kennedy traced west, so far as the vicinity of the 100th degree of longitude.

Considerable shipments of sulphur have been made during the past week, from Dublin to New York and New Orleans.

According to the *Cork Constitution* emigration from all the Irish ports continues unabated, and in some instances it has been even increased.

A very considerable quantity of sulphur has been opened in Egypt, between the village of Kench and the Red Sea, at the strait called Bahar el Selinque, Upper Egypt. It is soon to be worked.

The London Trinity House have built a steam yacht, the Irene, expressly for speed. On her first trial she ran 17½ knots an hour, and is believed to be the fastest steamer afloat.

CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.—A dreadful conflagration took place at Smyrna on the night of the 4th July ult. It began at the entrance on the east, from the Jews' quarter, and in the course of six hours completely destroyed the whole of the gold-workers' and clothes-makers', besides numerous coffee and eating houses, and shops, to the number of magazines, which destroyed is between 5000 and 6000. Happily the conflagration did not extend to the European Bazaar. A great quantity of goods has been saved.

UNITED STATES.

The Buffalo Courier says the potato crop this year will be uncommonly large and good. In Genessee and Wyoming counties the yield is never larger, and so far as has been seen, it is entirely free from rot.

In Northern Vermont potatoes are selling by wholesale at twenty-five cents per bushel, and yet they are retailed in Boston at from 90 cents to 87 cents per bushel.

CALIFORNIAN MINT.—The Secretary of the American Treasury has issued proposals for building a mint at San Francisco, the cost not to exceed $300,000.

Orders have been received at New York for the immediate fitting out of the sloop of war *Marion*, the *Pincenzas* and *Porpoise*, for the survey of the China seas, and they are nearly ready. They have been fitted up with light spar decks, and amply provided with whale boats.

Capt. Owen Shaw, in a letter to the Governor of Texas, states that he had a fight with the Indians on the 17th September, when there were nineteen men and one woman in the Indian party, and all were killed but one. Of Capt. Shaw's party no one was hurt.

ANOTHER GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING.—*New Orleans*, 12th.—It is estimated that the number present at the Cuban indignation meeting last evening reached 20,000, being the largest ever held. There were 200 Vice Presidents, and speeches of a powerful character were made from different stands. Resolutions in favour of immediate redress were adopted and a copy ordered to be transmitted to the President of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CANADA.

(Reported for the Colonist.)

RESOLUTIONS to be proposed in the Legislative Council, by the Hon. Thomas McKay, on Monday, the 18th day of October, instant:—

Resolved, 1.—That the present Constitution of this House is defective.

Resolved, 2.—That the introduction of Responsible Government into the Province, and the power of appointing Members being vested virtually in the Executive Council, most of the members of which are leaders of the majority in the Legislative Assembly, has rendered this House a mere reflex of the sentiments of the House of Assembly; and that this House is no longer that check upon undue or oppressive legislation, which it ought to be for the public liberty and welfare.

Resolved, 3.—That at present, as there is but little sympathy existing between the Legislative Council and the people, this House is in favour of its own dissolution, with a view to its being re-organized upon some better constitutional principle.

Resolved, 4.—That an Address, founded on these Resolutions be presented to his Excellency the Governor General.

DEATH OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.—By Telegraph Despatch, received this morning, we learn that the Hon. Mr. Webster expired at his residence, at Marshfield, on Sunday morning last, at 23 minutes past three. His health has been very precarious for some months past, and from the last accounts, he was suffering under a severe attack of diarrhœa. It is not improbable that chagrin at the ungrateful conduct of the whig party, in overlooking his superior claims to the Presidential chair at the late convention, may have had some cause in hastening his demise. His age is about 71 years. On receipt of the news here, the American flag was displayed half-mast high from the Consul's office.

This melancholy event may have a great effect on the results of the impending presidential election, as it can be little doubt that the division in the whig party will be healed, and that the whole of the influence will be thrown into the scale of Gen. Scott.—*Picton Eastern Chronicle.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

IT is not a little amusing to hear the most of the old and often very intelligent members of the community lamenting the low price of agricultural produce at the present day, and asserting the utter impossibility of a farmer ever attaining to independence under the present prices of produce. Where are any substantial reasons to the periods of the late French and American wars, they almost with one accord cry out, "Oh! these were times when a man might live; a fair price was paid for produce, and paid in cash, for there was no credit given in those other times; the coins then consisted of golden guineas, doubloons and joes, and good Spanish pillar dollars, that were current over all the world." We well remember a song that we used to hear, about "the glorious day of good Queen Bess;" this was in our extreme youth; when, however, we became a little more conversant with the true state of affairs under the reign of the virgin queen, we were enabled to discover that, however superior prices in those times then, compared with those preceding them, they would sadly fall in the estimation of even the most prejudiced admirer of the olden times, when placed in the balance with those of the present day. If Queen Elizabeth could have visited the late Crystal Palace on one of the days when so many admiring thousands passed through its various departments, she would herself have been obliged to confess that, however great, or civilized, or refined England was in the days of her predecessor, the measure of the subjects of Queen Victoria that then stood beneath her astonished eye could possess himself of more of the comforts, and even of the luxuries of life, than the wealthiest of her subjects. In fact, it would be with some of the worthies of past days in Prince Edward Island, could they be, in like manner, summoned to behold the present state of things here. Let us put it to the proof. Powerful as we are, we will, for the occasion, summon the spirit of Queen Edward Fanning to appear before our editorial throne; we have, however, what we think will answer quite as well, if not better—for they might refer to antiquity—the spirit of one of the ancient books of a merchant doing extensive business during a period of time extending from the year 1777 to 1796, and previously and subsequently thereto. A few extracts from these will, we think, amply prove, that the farmer of the present day is not, if he is not better paid, than the one who lived 75 or 56 years since; and from other sources we shall obtain information down to the year 1853, a remarkably moderate date, compared with the olden times. It is worthy of remark, however, that in those days the same scarcity of coin was felt; for this same merchant issued what he called cash notes, for two and six-pence each, and these were freely taken, even by the highest in rank, and they were, we doubt not, a great convenience.

In making comparisons, and in drawing conclusions, our attention will be confined to the articles of consumption, leaving luxuries out of the question. Tea, sugar, and tobacco are things which have been and will long continue to be in great demand among all classes of society, and have now, by common consent, become reckoned among the necessaries of life. The prices of these articles in 1777 were in the year 1778. Hyson tea was from 12s. to 14s. 6d. per lb., or from 14s. 6d. to 17s. of the present rate of currency, that is from 100 per cent. more than the present prices of the same article, was, we may reasonably suppose, confined to the rich. Bohea was the beverage of the middle and lower ranks; the price of this was 6s. 6d.—about 7s. 9d. now; the 2s. 6d. souchong of the present day is better articles than was the bohea then; it is 100 per cent. 100 per cent. dearer than at present. Sugar was 9d. = 10½d.—100 per cent. Tobacco was 2s. 3d. or 3s. of our currency.—100 per cent. Mead at 1s. 6d. per lb. Rum was 1s. 6d. per gallon, or 1s. 6d.—the first 100, and the latter 50 per cent. higher than at present. A yard of printed cotton cost a dollar—6s.; the same price, or a little more, was demanded for printed linen. Now 1s. 6d. will purchase a yard of printed cotton, and 2s. 6d. will purchase a yard of linen—considered, equally good with that of 1778—here is an advance of 300 per cent. A yard of fine muslin, furnished to a farmer's wife, is reckoned at 12s., or 14s. 6d. this price, compared with the present, at the dearest shop in Charlottetown—for what was called fine muslin then, would hardly be called so now. It must be remembered, that we are now taking extracts from a book kept in a store where every article of consumption was purchased, and if the farmer wished to take it for granted, a considerable advance was charged on the invoice prices—for this is always the case in a new country, where there is little competition, and large expenses attendant upon it, and for this reason we are induced to draw the conclusion, that the articles sold were not of the very highest quality, but such as were common to people of what were then called the middling classes in Britain, and such as the farmer and labouring people were accustomed to wear and use in their families, and were considerably dearer than now. It is, in fact, a question whether any such class exists now; for every man is a gentleman, and every woman a lady, and the entire gens, has the same idea of true gentility is the plainness and want of pretension by which persons are distinguished. There are a few articles more to add to our list, and we will close the extracts. A pair of worsted stockings were charged at 6s.—upwards of 7s.—200 per cent. at least; Ribbed cotton stockings 7s. 6d., = 8s.—we doubt whether the article is manufactured at the present day, they went down with knee buckles and knee breeches, and a pair of cotton stockings at all could be had for 2s. 6d. Shallom cost 4s.; a pair of wool cards 3s.—100 per cent. 7 by 9 glass 1s., = 1s. 2d.—200 per cent. Salt cost 6s., or 7s. 2d., per bushel, or 7½d. per quart, or pint, and 1s. 6d. per lb. Paper, a ruling book—the only book mentioned—at 2s., or 2s. 4d.—from 100 to 200 per cent.; a quire of paper, 1s. 6d. to 2s.,= 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d. It may relieve the dullness of this catalogue, to state that, among various other articles, regular to the sheep, a ewe lamb was charged at £6 6s. sterling = £9 9s. currency of this day, charged as having been paid for an embroidered satin waistcoat; and the same for a 12 x 10 billiard sword.—In these days of economy (in dress) a man might be clothed from head to foot with the price of the one, and his wife and two or three children with that of the other.

Now let us look to the opposite side of the account. Wheat is charged at 6s., = 7s. 2d., per bushel. By a memorandum of Colonel Robinson—the maternal grandfather of the present Chief Justice—we find that a bushel of wheat gave 88¾ lbs. of flour; this is at the rate of 48 lbs. 9 oz. per bushel;—it is probable that nothing had been deducted for toll, and that the shotts—as they are called—were included; and we are the more inclined to think that this was the case, as we find that imported flour at the same time, was 40s. or 48s. Island currency, or 3½d. per lb. It is worthy of remark, that there are no great quantities of flour credited. Oats 2s. 6d., = 3s.; Barley 3s. 4d., = 3s. 2d. Potatoes are generally charged at 2s., = 2s. 4½d. Turnips are not mentioned. A pair of young oxen are credited at £13, = £15 12s. Beef is charged by the lb. at 5d., = 6d., and 6d., = 7½d.; pork at the same rate, with the exception of hogs—pork—which are charged at the rate of 4½d. and upwards 5d. Veal in July is charged at 4d., in August 6d.; and here again Col. Robinson assists us with the knowledge that a fore-quarter weighed 22 lbs. and was sold for 2s. 6d. Mutton is charged at 3s. 4d. and was the sum paid to a man per mouth in harvest. Butter, 1s. per lb.; Eggs, 1s. per doz.; Fowls, 3s.—or 4s. 2d.—per couple.

It will be seen from the above enumeration of prices on both sides that the balance is greatly in favor of the farmer of the present day. This will be more evident as we become more particular. Imported articles are from 100 to 300 per cent. above the prices of the present day; while wheat is very nearly at the same price now as then; potatoes and oats are 100 per cent. less; barley not so much; beef and pork 100 per cent. less. But let us go a little further. If a farmer wanted a pound of tea, he must take from 1 to 1½ bushels of wheat; for the same quantity he will now get 2, 3, or 4 lbs. His bushel of Liverpool, or it may be Turks' Island salt, would have cost him 6s.,= 7s. 2d.; he will now get it for 1s 6d to 2s. Supposing he had to go to oats, he must give 2½ bushels, while it may now be purchased sometimes for 1, and at all times for less than one and a-half bushels. In 1778, the glass of one window (12 panes, 7 x 9) would require 3 bushels of wheat, 2½ bushels of oats, or 6 bushels of potatoes; in 1852 it may be had for half the quantity of wheat, half a bushels of oats, or three of potatoes; and the same rule holds good with respect to all the necessaries of life. We regret that there is no price mentioned for rum; whether this was not one of the articles dealt in, or whether it were not so much sailed for, we are at a loss to determine.

In 1791-2-3, a great change takes place. Bohea tea falls to 3s. 6d. per lb., and souchong takes its place at 2s. 6d. Sugar continues now in greater demand—is quoted, as the merchants say, at 3s. 6d.; but on the other hand, in the same account flour is credited at 2d. per lb. Tobacco is charged at 1s. 6d., and butter is credited at 10d.; pork at 4½d., lamb 4½d., beef 4d. After a while, we find wheat at 4s., and oats at 1s. 8d. In the account in which these two last credits occur, we find indigo charged at 1s. 3d., = 1s. 6d., per oz., and a blue cotton handkerchief 4s., = 4s. 10d. In another account is of the year 1808, derived from a publication of the late James Hurdin Palmer, Esq., in which wheat is quoted at 6s., Liverpool salt in one place at 7s., in a glass 1s. per pane, and other articles in the same proportion; all prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that produce at the present day commands a higher price than it did from 1777 to 1808, although the nominal prices were at that time greatly more. If we take into account the improved direction that has taken place in all east metal goods, plough gear for example; the facilities afforded the farmer by the importation at first, and the manufacture now, of threshing and winnowing machines; the introduction of drill husbandry, and the amelioration of stock; we shall at once perceive that the same industry on the part of the farmer now, will command twice the comfort that it did even so late as 1808, and that to this the lines of road that now cross the length and breadth of the land in every direction, the establishments of post offices, printing offices, and booksellers shops, not by any means targeting, undervaluing, or seeming to undervalue the numerous places of worship in every part, that are a credit to the country; and no man who is capable of drawing a conclusion can hesitate to say, that the premises laid down, warrant the inference that our Island is as a place of residence, far superior to what it ever has been: and this difficulty will now thinks this is but the beginning of that change which, sooner or later, occurs to all new countries—when, having struggled through those periods when a bare existence was with difficulty obtained, it has at last, as a reward of its perseverance, established a point from whence it may calmly view the future, perfectly secure that well-directed energy and industry on the part of its inhabitants will, with the blessing of Providence, place Prince Edward Island in a situation superior to the surrounding Colonies, and in many respects as having advantages denied to them.

GAS.—With much pleasure we are authorised to inform our readers that the New Temperance Hall will be illuminated with *Gas* on an evening in the early part of the ensuing week, by Mr. JAMES ALLAN, of Pictou, who will, at the same time, deliver a Lecture on the important subject of lighting towns with Gas. The illumination and Lecture will, we are informed, take place under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. Mr. Allan arrived here in the steamer Pictou, on yesterday, bringing with him a variety of plain and ornamental burners, which will be exhibited at the time of the Lecture.—*Isl.*

WE copy the above announcement with much satisfaction, and we shall cordially wish and do everything in our power to aid Mr. ALLAN's undertaking. We see nothing to hinder the more populous part of the town, from availing itself of the benefits to be derived from the use of Gas, for the purpose of lighting the streets, as well as places of public resort, during the night, or a part of it, except the expence. Places of worship, the Legislative Halls and Committee Rooms, the Temperance Hall, rooms for nightly education, and public printing establishments, are places where it appears more obviously useful. The only question is the expence, and in this respect—as it appears to us—we need to be neither so apprehensive, nor so doubtful as some have been. It presents no obstacles—main and service pipes, we have laid down in every direction, and at a less expence than in any place that we can conceive the existence of, for the soil is homogeneous throughout, not one stone or anything like it encountered—the ground—when it does occur, (which is seldom,) is easily removed. With respect to the material, whether Coal or Asphaltum, of which the gas is made, or the necessary retorts, gasometers, pipes, &c., they can be had—we presume—as cheap as any place in America, and the most important question, it appears to us, is whether a sufficient number of *immediate consumers* could be obtained, so as to induce men of capital to come forward and commence the undertaking. We do not entertain a doubt in our mind, that if Gas-light can be furnished at even the same cost as that of Oil, Camphene, burning fluid or Candles, there are few, who would not avail themselves of the former as a safer, more convenient, as well as a more ornamental mode of lighting the interior of houses, than either of the latter. Another point is, that if established, it will tend to increase the resort of strangers to the town, as a place of desirable residence, and if Queen Square and Queen Street are once well lighted, the advantages and increased comfort derived therefrom, will induce the inhabitants of the other streets and squares to copy the example. This, as well as every other species of improvement, will always meet in us strenuous advocates and supporters.

Mr. ALLAN's Lecture will take place we believe to-morrow (Wednesday) evening—we do not, however, we are not quite sure, but the time will be made known by the usual mode of posting handbills.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Our obituary this day, we regret, presents two melancholy catastrophes occurring the day, that of Mr. Fraser, a man part-ticularly so. It would appear that the unfortunate lady was engaged in some domestic avocations near the kitchen fire, with which, by some accident, her gown came in contact, and, instantly igniting, communicated to the other parts of her dress. Deprived, in the torture of the moment, of the necessary presence of mind, she immediately rushed from the kitchen to the bed-room, which was on the second floor, thereby augmenting the violence of the flame. The husband immediately attempted the shrieks of her mistress, came up, and, very properly, threw a blanket, snatched from the bed, around her; but Mrs. Davies, in the intensity of her agony, threw it off, and rushing down the stairs, crossed the street, where she was met by Mrs. McDuchemin and her daughter, by whose well-directed exertions the fire was effectually subdued. Notwithstanding that medical aid was promptly supplied, the consequences of the accident were so severe and fatal that Mrs. Davies continued to languish in extreme pain from Saturday last until yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, when she received a merciful release.

It would be as vain, as it would be impertinent, to allude to any consolatory reflections to the bereaved husband, the Time, resignation to the inscrutable providences of the Deity, and the recollection of the virtues and endearing good qualities of the deceased, will supply the only and the best balm, whereby to heal feelings thus suddenly and severely lacerated.

A child two years old, infant son of Mr. William Cruise, of the New Wiltshire Road, was burnt to death, by its clothes taking fire, in the absence of its parents, who were in a field digging potatoes. There was another child present, of three and a half years old, who was unable to render any assistance. He lived only about two hours, in great suffering.

☞ Lieut. HUME, of the 38th Regt., has got his Captaincy, vice Firth, who retires.

Married.

On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. R. T. Roach, A. B., Mr. John Holm, of Crapaud, to Isabella M'Phail, of Argyle Shore, Lot 30.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Angus M'Eachron, to Miss Grace Piper, both of West River.

Died,

Yesterday morning, from accident by Fire, in the 33th year of her age, KEZIA DAVIES, wife of Benjamin Davies, Esq. M. P. P. for Queens County. The circumstances of this melancholy event was attended are detailed in another part of this day's paper.

On Wednesday, the 5th May, aged 22, Mr. John Forrest, of Annan, first mate of the Fanny, of this port, on her outward passage to Port Philip. The deceased, while resting on the poop-rail, conversing with a passenger, was caught by the spanker, thrown overboard, and immediately drowned, in sight of the vessel.

In Newburyport, U. S., Mr. Richard Hughes, son of the Rev. Wm. F. Hughes, of P. E. Island.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Oct. 29—Steamer Rose, Mattson, Pictou; mails.
30—Schr. Henry, Gallant, Magdalen Islands; fish.
Nov. 1— Fashion, Winchester, Annapolis; apples, &c.
Schr. Sarah, Cochrane, Halifax; general cargo.
—Steamer Ellen Gisborne, Norgrave, Philadelphia, U. S.
—Schr. Mars, Pitts, Halifax; general cargo.
— Spray, Ramsay, Fishing Voyage.
— Alfred Adams, Elridge, Beverly, Mass.; apples, chairs, &c.
— Eliza, Lacoste, Halifax; general cargo.
— Eliza, Gillis, Halifax; do.
2 Amelia, Boudrot, Canso; fish.
— Eliza, Boudrot, Sydney; coal
— Collector, La Vache, Arichat; do.
— Olive Branch, Boudrot, Arichat; do.
— James Fraser, McKenzie, Halifax; goods.

CLEARED:

Oct. 26—Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Muirhead, Miramichi; produce.
— Watana, De Roche, Sydney; bal.
— Rosanna, M'Fadyen, Newfld.; produce.
27 Fairy, Cahoon, Miramichi; herrings, oats, &c.
29—Bellona, Halifax; produce.
— Mary Elizabeth, M'Lead, do.; do.
—Brigt. Emily, M'Donald, Newfld.; produce.
29—Schr. Corsica, Cave, St. John's, N. F.; do.
— Joseph, Nickerson, Richibucto; do.
— Margaret, Bough, Halifax; do.
— Mayflower, Gerroir, Liverpool, N.S.; do.
— Unicorn, Lewis, Newfoundland; produce.
— Mary Fairly, Weeks do.; do.
— Mandy, Forest, Arichat; do.
—Brigt. Cadmus, McDonald, St. John's N. F.; do.
—Schr. Mary Ellen, McDonald, Halifax; do.
— Falkner, Myers, Halifax; do.
— Shannon, King, Halifax; do.
—Brigt. Pearl, Grandy, St. John's, N. F.; do.
Nov. 1—Schr. Lady Smith, Boudrot, Halifax; do.
— Lucy, Nicholson, Boston; do.
— Euphemia, Paul, West Indies; do.
2 Nancy, Hunt, Halifax; do.
— Fashion, Winchester, Miramichi; apples.
— Petrel, Boudrot, Arichat; potatoes.