(From Blackwood's Magazine for May.)

GOLD: ITS NATURAL AND CIVIL HISTORY.

* * * * Whenever the geology of a new country becomes known, therefore, it becomes possible to predict the presence or absence of native gold, in available quantities, with such a degree of probability, as to make public research a national, if not an individual duty. This did Sir Roderick Murchison to foretell the discovery of Gold in Australia, as we have already explained; and similar knowledge places similar predictions within the power of other geologists.

We happen to have before us, at this present moment, a geological map of Nova Scotia. Two such Maps have been published, one by Messrs. Alger and Jackson of Boston, and another by Dr. Gesner, late colonial geologist for the province of New Brunswick. In these Maps, the North Western part of the Province is skirted by a fringe of old primary rocks, partly Metamorphic, and sometimes fossiliferous, and resting on a back ground of igneous rocks, which cover, according to Gesner, the largest portion of this end of the province. Were we inclined to try our hand at a geological prediction, we should counsel our friends in the vale of Annapolis River, and especially at the mouth of it, in the beds of the cross streams that descend into the Valley from the Southern highlands.

Nature, indeed, has given the Novascotians in this Annapolis Valley a miniature of the whole valley of the Sacramento. Their North and South Mountains represent respectively the coast range and the Sierra Nevada of the Sacramento Basin. The tributaries in both Valleys descend chiefly from the hills on the left of the main Rivers. The Sacramento and the Annapolis Rivers both terminate in a lake or basin, and each finally escapes through a narrow chasm in the coast ridge, by which its terminating basin communicates with the open sea. The Gut of Digby is, in the small, what the opening into the harbour of San Francisco now called the "Golden Gate" and the "Narrows" is in the large; and if the Sacramento has its placer of drifted sand and gravel, barren and unproductive to the husbandman, the Annapolis river, besides its other poor lands, on which only the sweet fern luxuriates, has its celebrated Aylesford and plain, or devil's goose pasture—a broad flat "given up to the geese, which grass so wretched, that the foxes won't eat them, they hart their teeth so bad."

Then the South Mountains, as we have said, consist of old primary rocks, such as may yield gold—sometimes associated with it, and charged or metamorphosed, as Gold-bearing rocks usually are. Whether quartz veins abound in them, we cannot tell; but the idle boys of Clare, Digby, Clements, Annapolis, Aylesford, and Horton, may as well keep their eyes about them, and the woodmen, as they hew and float down the pine logs for the supply of the Boston Market.

A few days spent with a "long California Tom," in rocking the Aylesford and other Bason, and gravel-drifts of their beautiful valley, may not prove labour in vain. What, if the rich alluvials of Horton and Cornwallis should hide beneath more glittering riches, and more suddenly enriching, than the famed crops of which they is justly proud? Geological investigations have suggested, that the streams which descend from the Northern slopes of the Cobequid Mountains shall not be overlooked. It may well be, that the name given to Cape d'Or by the early French settlers two hundred years ago, may have had its origin in the real, and not in the imaginary presence of glittering gold.

TO THE EDITOR OF HAZZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

You will oblige a Subscriber by inserting the following Letter.

To JOHN ARBUCKLE, Esq., School Visitor for Prince County.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I little expected when writing you a former letter, that you would so shortly after visit this district. Your appearance, however, as usual, effected much good, by inciting the pupils to renewed exertions in studies. The greater number of the children of this District are very fond of displaying their activity and showing their improvements; and when they are encouraged in these by awarding them their due meed of praise, (which they always receive from you,) they redouble their diligence, so as to merit still greater praise on a future occasion. I find the boys reading the "Farm Book," in particular, are much more industrious in preparing their lessons since your last visit; and I believe the praise which you bestowed on them, for their neatness, and which they answered your questions, accounts for this. Few dispositions of the human mind, more powerfully stimulate to vigorous and persevering exertion, than ambition and the love of approbation. These faculties were implanted in the mind of this Creator, for good and wise purposes, and if the instructor of youth avail himself of their aid, by properly directing their influence to bear on the minds and disposition of the young, he will find that he can wield them as powerful instruments in the accomplishment of the most important and useful ends.

In your private correspondence, you suggested to me the benefits which would result from inducing the Trustees and parents occasionally to visit the school, to witness the progress of the pupils, and thus encourage them, and indicate them to increased diligence; but this I never could accomplish. Even the stated exhibitions are not properly attended. Passers by, from almost every part of the Island sometimes call and stop to hear some of the classes recite their lessons, while the Trustees and the parents of the scholars never trouble themselves about us. The present is my fourth successive annual engagement in this District, and there are some of my subscribers who did not darken the school-house door, during school hours, since I first commenced. I wish Mr. Visitor, that you would circulate a *Pastoral* letter among the heads of families throughout Prince County, exhorting them to show their children that they are interested in their educational establishments, by calling sometimes at the school-house to see what they are doing. Nothing impresses so powerful y on the mind of a child, —the great importance of assiduous application and the paramount value of intellectual knowledge,—as to see his parents take a deep and lively interest in his advancement.

Suppose, for instance, that a parent steps into the school, while a class is reading a lesson before the Teacher, and walks forward in front of the readers, showing by his attention that he is highly interested in what is going on. For convenience sake, let us suppose the lesson to be on the article "Albion," commencing at the 19th page of the Second Edition of the "Hints." As soon as the Visitant takes his stand before the class, see how intuitively every eye is on the book! No wandering of that restless eye of youth, on occasion, roll towards the Visitant, to see whether a look of approval can be read in his countenance. Every muscle of the face is in full play, and the flush of anxiety flashes from cheek to cheek, showing the intense emotion within. Emulation burns in every breast, and each reader in his turn strives to excel those who preceded him. Not an error in the reading is allowed to pass, without being "checked" by a rival.

The reading being ended, all are on the alert for the questions and explanations, and the following conversation ensues.

Visitant.—Well boys, you have now finished reading a very instructive and interesting lesson; I suppose you can tell me, what the subject of it is?

Boys.—(simultaneously.) Ashes and Charcoal.

Visitant.—Who recommends these substances as manure?

Boys.—Judge Peters.

Visitant.—Any one else?

Boys.—Allan.

[Here the Visitant turns to the Teacher, and desires him to carry on the examination of the pupils in his usual manner.]

Teacher.—Why do ashes impart fertility to the soil?

Pupils.—Because they contain the elements necessary to form plants?

T.—Name some of the elements found in ashes?

P.—Potash and Soda.

P.—And are these the elements or constituents of plants?

P.—Only some of them; there are several others besides these.

T.—In some of the previous lessons I enumerated the constituent elements of Wheat, Barley, and Oat Straw; do you remember any of these besides Potash and Soda?

P.—Yes; alumina, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, silica or flint, phosphoric acid, chlorine.

P.—Very well! A few days ago, I gave you a lesson in which I endeavored to give you some understanding of the *nomenclature* of chemistry;—can you tell me by the names of the substances you have just now enumerated, whether they are simple, or compound, that is to say, are they the prime elements, or are they composed of two or more simple elements combined?

P.—They are all compounds, except chlorine,—all except the last (chlorine) are metallic, or alkaline bases combined with oxygen.

T.—But you must remember, that all the elements which you have mentioned are not found to exist in every description of straw, and the straw of oats is destitute of this ingredient and of soda, alumina or pure clay, and of chlorine; but it contains a greater proportion of potash, than either wheat or barley straw. Can you tell me from this, whether the same kind of ashes would be equally nourishing to all sorts of grain, and alike fertilizing to every kind of soil?

P.—Ashes containing the greatest proportion of potash and silica would prove most nourishing to oats, providing the soil were destitute of a sufficient supply of these ingredients; and those containing the largest proportion of chlorine, oxide of iron, alumina, and soda, would prove most beneficial to barley, providing these principles were deficient in the soil. And on the same principle, ashes which supply to the soil those elements of plants and roots, of which it has been exhausted, or of which it has always been destitute, are those which impart to it the most fertility.

T.—So you understand from this, that a plant or vegetable cannot grow in a soil which is destitute of any one of the constituent elements composing this particular plant or vegetable, though all its other elements were present?

P.—Yes; the others cannot act their part in producing the plant, if even one ingredient be wanting in the soil.

T.—Very well! You see then, how necessary it is that we manure well the soil with different kinds of fertilizing substances, so as to be sure, that it will contain all the elements of the particular root or grain which we wish it to yield. And here I cannot let slip the opportunity of telling you, that there are some other principles necessary to the growth of plants which we have not yet considered, and which are principally, if not wholly, derived from the atmosphere. These are carbonic acid, nitrogen, and hydrogen gas; which I will explain to you, when we come to read a lesson on the effects of charcoal on the soil.

Now, Sir, were Visitants thus occasionally to call to hear classes at their lessons, and observe the progress of the pupils, it would inspire them with the most ardent zeal to advance, and would in their estimation, attach as importance to the acquisition of knowledge, which could not be imparted to it in any other way.

Yours, &c.,

A. A. MACKENZIE.

Central Bedeque, May 3, 1852.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MAY 27.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

The Earl of Harrowby presented a petition from members of the learned professions, praying that they might be represented in the House of Commons.—The Earl of Derby, while admitting the desirableness of mixing all practicable changes in the direction indicated, pointed out various difficulties that lay in the way of the working of such a plan as that proposed by the petitioners. The attention of the Government had already been called to the subject, and his colleagues participated in his own anxiety to give the educated intelligence of the country a voice in its legislation, if possible. The colonies, also, stood in an altered position since the general development of steam communication, and it might be desirable that they, too, should be represented in the Imperial Parliament. If they were classified in groups, the thing might possibly be practicable, and he should rejoice to see it effected. The noble Earl concluded with some regrets as to the working of the Reform Bill, and repudiated the idea of governing this country by the will of a mere numerical majority.—Their lordships adjourned at half-past seven.

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA, *via* THE CAPE.—The Post Office authorities have intimated that, on the evening of the 2d June, and on the evening of every alternate month, mails will be made up in London for St. Vincent, the Cape of Good Hope, Western and South Australia, Victoria, (Port Philip,) Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales, to be conveyed from Plymouth on the following day by the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. Letters and newspapers for the Cape of Good Hope will be forwarded by these packets, or by the packets of the General Screw Steam-shipping Company leaving Plymouth on the 15th of each month, according as the letters and papers may be marked in time for either packets. Letters for any of the British Colonies will be liable to a postage of 1s., when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; letters of greater weight being charged in proportion, according to the scale of weight, for charging inland letters, which must be paid in advance. Newspapers will be conveyed free from charge.

BRITISH GUIANA.—We have advices from Georgetown, British Guiana, to May 11. A reform meeting was held at Georgetown on the 8th, at which delegates were appointed to proceed to London for the purpose of obtaining a constitution similar to that recently granted to the Cape of Good Hope. Two arrivals of immigrants from Madeira and the East Indies had taken place recently, and it is mentioned, as a curious fact, that they appear unsusceptible to the epidemic fever which was raging with extreme virulence. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Georgetown on the 14th of April. On the same day, the Islands of St. Vincent and Grenada were visited with similar concussions.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.—The final departure of this lady from New York, was attended with as much *eclat* as her advent in that city. She was serenaded on Friday night, and on Saturday an immense crowd was gathered at the wharf to bid farewell to her, which was performed with shouts and cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c., which the songstress noticed appropriately from the deck. She was also greeted with salutes from the *Great Britain* and *Africa* steamers, and received other similar tokens, as the *Atlantic* passed down the harbor.—*Boston Courier.*

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.—A letter from Rochelle, of May 11, received by a merchant of this city, says—"It is now pretty certain, that the damages which our vines have suffered, in consequence of the late frosts, is much more serious than had been first anticipated. Our prices for brandy have an upward tendency."—*London Times.*

CHICAGO, May 31.—CHOLERA.—We learn from Lasalle, that the Cholera is on the increase at that place, there have already been sixty deaths from that dreadful disease in the village. Twelve or three days, several of the most respectable citizens have also died.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO CROP.—The *Mayo Constitution* states that for the last week there have been very serious accounts from various localities of the failure of the potato crop. Such has have been the accounts received, that a considerable proportion of the slit or seed being quite rotten, with a small tuber growing from the eye from which should spring the stalk. The small farmers assert that it is a sort of young potato, which grows from the diseased potato slit. Others attribute the partial failure to the slowly habit of "sticking the seed," and leaving it exposed to scorching easterly winds of the past month. The great bulk of the crop, however, in the county of Mayo looks most cheering, and promises an abundant and plentiful yield.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill has addressed another of his violent epistles to the head of the ministry, insinuating various threats of foreign invasion and revenge against England.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer 'Northern Light,' with 300 passengers, and a small amount in specie, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening; and the steamer 'United States,' with 204 passengers, and $70,000 in gold dust, arrived on Thursday last. The 'Winfield Scott' had arrived at Panama, with 600 passengers, and dates from San Francisco to the 6th May. The mail steamer 'Columbia' left San Francisco on the 5th May, with $1,826,000 in gold dust, on the mail.

The San Francisco papers contain but a few items of interest. The California legislature has passed the odious flour inspection bill, as also a bill appropriating $600,000 for the payment of the Indian war claims.

The dreaded anniversary of the great fire at San Francisco had passed quietly away, though no great was the fear of the inhabitants, that a similar calamity would befall them at that time, and all the engines of the city were ranged in the streets, with ropes stretched, &c.

Intelligence from Shasta reports the killing of 150 Indians by the whites, who were infuriated at the murder, by the former, of a Mr. Anderson.

A memorial, signed by many of the most substantial citizens of San Francisco, praying deliberating heavy legislation in the matter of Chinese emigration, has been presented to the legislature. In the mean time, intelligence from Sacramento announces, that great excitement, with regard to the Chinese gold-diggers, exists in the banks of the American river, and their forcible expulsion from the diggings is taking place daily. On one morning a body of two hundred were driven off from one locality. There is but one opinion among the American miners in regard to the importation of Chinese into the mines. They are fully determined to submit to it no longer.

The population of San Francisco had increased nearly six thousand during the month of April. Of this amount nearly one half came from China.

The weather had been favorable for mining, and the accounts from the diggings were generally satisfactory.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE TIMES.—"Mr. Lowe's Property," in Upper Water Street, which for several years past has commanded an annual rent of £170, was let, by public auction, on Friday, for £78 only. This astounding fall in the value of Real Estate, in the busiest part of the city is but one of many facts that the free trade policy of the Imperial Parliament, and the political divisions of the people, have brought about. The fearful extent of the emigration that is going on from Ireland excites universal wonder, and alarms the statesmen of the United Kingdom; but on the contrary, the emigration of the population of that country with the small number inhabiting Nova Scotia, it will be found, we reckon, that the removal of the people from this Province for the past seven years,—although but little noticed—is quite as numerous, in relation to amount of the population of each county, as the exodus of Ireland. What cause can be assigned for the exile of the enterprising youth of this country Doubtless our Government would assume great merit for its wisdom and policy were the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country in a flourishing plight, labor in great demand, and multitudes flocking to our shores, instead of leaving, in search of a home and employment. If the Government were deserving of credit in the event of the affairs of the country being in such a state, the same body, then, must be accountable for our present unhappy position.—*Acadian Recorder.*

IMPROVEMENT IN THRESHING MACHINES.—James Robinson of West Hebron, Washington Co. N. Y., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in machines for threshing grain. The object of the improvement is mainly to combine the apparatus of such a manner, with a wagon, that the grain can be threshed on the field, while the wagon is moving, without taking it into the barn and housing it. Of course, in carrying out this idea, there must be other peculiar improvements in the arrangement of the machinery, to carry it out so as to render it useful, profitable, and practicable.—[Scientific American.

NEW METHOD OF MANUFACTURING GAS.—The U. S. Gas Company, lately organized in this city, it is stated, will be able to supply gas of superior quality, at a difference of one-third, or more. The new apparatus for its production occupies but very little space, and it is so simple in all its parts, that any person possessed of an ordinary degree of intelligence can comprehend its operation, and learn how to manage it in a few moments. The gas is made from pine oil, a gallon of which costing twelve cents, we are informed, will be sufficient for the supply of twenty burners for one hour. Thirty lights, burning 5 hours per night, will cost but $1 12½ while the city gas for the same number of burners, would cost $2 25, making a difference in one year of $410 in favor of the new method.

TRAP FOR THE DISCONTENTED.—An eccentric wealthy gentleman stuck up a board on his estate upon which was painted the following:—"I will give this field to any man who is contented." He soon had an applicant. "Well, sir, are you a contented man?" "Yes, sir, very." "Then what do you want with my field?" The applicant did not stop to reply.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852.

EVERY farmer is convinced, that before the infant, now lying helpless in its mother's lap, will become a man, able to work and earn his own living, it must be fed, and that a proper and nourishing diet fit and proper for him, according to the state of his age; that he must be sheltered from the extremes of cold or heat, but accustomed gradually to bear, till he has become hardy and able to withstand of either; and would probably feel himself insulted, if you appeared to doubt his knowledge, by asking him a question upon the subject. But talk to him of the food of plants, and the necessity of feeding it in the proper season, and in the proper manner, and you convince him, that trees, grass, and wheat are all furnished with mouths, or what supplies the place of mouths, wherewith to take food and drink, and that these mouths require food of a different temper and require different kinds of air; that the sap of plants is, in many respects, similar to the blood of animals, and, as the latter is, in the human body, converted into tissue, fibre, and muscle, so the former, in vegetable organisation, leaves, fibres, &c.; and, if he be of the good old school, he will stare at you with something like surprise, and think that you are trying an experiment, as to how much of the wonder you can swallow without choking, and if eventually resolved, that you shall, 'ere long, know that you have not such a fool to deal with, as you think for. And yet nothing is more true. But however difficult it may be to eradicate the strong prejudices which have taken possession of his mind, there will be little or no difficulty in impressing the truths of Agricultural Science on that of the youth, who is to become his successor. Among the wonderful inventions of this eminently inventing age, that of successfully applying the maxims of natural philosophy and the discoveries of chemistry, in aid of the labors of the Agriculturist, deserves to hold a high and distinguished place. It is true that, in the vegetable world, the ashes of terrestrial plants contained potash, and those of marine ones soda, and that the manufactures of soap and glass were among the results; that the juice of the grape might be converted into wine, and that of the cane into sugar! but it was reserved for our days to ascertain, that the principles of sugar were embodied in starch, and that wherever the latter exists, the other may be obtained, either by the chemist in the manufacture of sugar, or by the farmer, when in an immature state, abound in starch; when ripe, in sugar. The starch of grain is converted, by the brewer and distiller, into sugar, by the process of malting; by the chemist, by the application of one of the sources of substances, the Sulphuric Acid, in the same manner as, by the admixture of a solution of soda [a caustic alkali] with Muriatic Acid, that indispensable article of every day use, common salt is generated. Food is, in a word, the common expression of our ancestors, as well as of ourselves; but, though they were well aware, that the flint might be softened and rendered liquid by the aid of fire and the ashes of vegetable substances, that the diamond, the ruby, and the emerald in all but hardness, yet they would have been slow of belief, had they been told, that the flint may be, and is, held in solution by water; nay! more, that it enters into the composition of the roots of the wheat, oats, and barley, is carried up the stem, by means of the sap vessels, and, by some beautiful but unseen process of nature, is deposited on the outside of the stem, and, in the form of a silicious network of pure flint. Yet these facts, which are but a few among many, may be demonstrated by experiment, and shown by the aid of microscopes, and are the results of a science, which, in modern times, is termed Agricultural Chemistry, and one which it behoves every man, who expects to succeed in life by the cultivation of the earth, to acquire early. It will not do for a man to say in these days, 'I will do as my father before me.' Times are changed since his early in their time, and yet they raised good wheat and oats and barley." True! And they occupied some thousands of acres of land as pasturing grounds, and employed numbers of men and boys to watch them by day and night, and the cloth was well bleached, and, if sufficient labor was bestowed, as well as it is now, when millions of yards of cotton and linen cloth are bleached in a few hours, for walls of the manufactory, and is a saving of time and labor almost incredible, and the bleaching green has been restored to the more legitimate purpose of producing food, or perhaps the flax for the manufacture of the cotton and linen, and, if it be not, I am sure: it may be, that we shall not raise better wheat than that which was found in the hand of the Egyptian Mummy; but we may raise it in greater quantities, and of a similar extent as to the power to make two blades of wheat grow where but one grew before," and thus show ourselves, as Dean Swift says, "superior to all the politicians in the universe;" we may convert the barren into a fruitful field, and make the desert blossom as the rose. We have, we have but, as yet, entered the vestibule, but the wonders we have met encourage us to persevere, till we shall become more and better acquainted with the mysteries, the knowledge of which is never wholly withheld to the patient and enquiring searcher after truth. We were led into these reflections in consequence of attending the lecture of Mr Holmes, on Friday evening last. Of Mr Holmes, and his capacity as a lecturer, I shall refrain from making much comment. He gave but an introductory, and rather short, exposition of the importance of the subject; and, from his youth, and being a page, for the first time, in a strange country, and addressing totally strangers to him, felt timid, probably, and not so much at home as could be wished. There was so small an audience on Monday night that the lecture was not given. The second night, very few more it was to be expected that men fatigued with being engaged laboriously all day will be tempted to come into town for the purpose of listening to dissertations that will require them to be wide awake.

HAVING received the *Royal Gazette* only this morning, it cannot be expected that we should give a complete answer to the lengthy article which Mr. Whelan has put forth in his defence of her charge, of his having accounts containing extravagant charges for the public printing. If we have been obliged to run from office to office, in order to obtain a sight of the public accounts, for the last two years, Government, every one, the present party has been now upwards of fourteen months in office, and the public have not, as yet, been able to get a glimpse of the public accounts, of the only documents which enable us to test the truth of the claims for remuneration, which, we are continually being told, is a distinguishing mark of the superiority of the present over the former Administration. When, however, we do get them, we shall, we think, show many more of the same kind, and which, in the aggregate, will amount to more than the paltry sum of *Forty-two Shillings and Six-pence:* though, by the way, on the *two first items*, one would think that this is a rather large amount. In reply to Mr. Whelan's challenge, we now give him an instance of his making a charge against the public, which is unprecedented, and never made by us—it is the Advertising the Average prices of Grain, which (one insertion 8s.) being inserted 12 times in the year, will amount to £3.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 8th of June, Margaret, daughter of Mr. James O'Rickly, aged 16 months.

Ship News.

The Schr. *Golden Grove*, S. Pine, master, left this Island, some time since for the Magdalen Islands, with a cargo of Provisions, and, as we have since heard, she was wrecked at a place called Margaree, on the coast of Cape Breton, and all hands perished.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—A severe gale was experienced at these Islands on the 25th and 26th ult.; Schooner Swift, Kenny, of Barrington, went ashore, bilged and condemned; Schooner Josephine, Langlois, from Halifax for Montreal, went ashore—cargo saved, vessel condemned; Schr. Hunter, of Digby, went ashore, bilged and condemned; American Schooner Mercy Hope, went ashore, bilged and condemned; Schr. Hunting Bird, M'Lean, went ashore, but was got off with trifling damage; American Sch. Ellen, of Baltimore, went ashore, but will be got off; also 3 or 4 fishing Schrs. of P. E. Island, names not known; a German Barque, from Quebec, struck on Bird Rock and became a total wreck—had a cargo of dry goods and passenger.—people all saved.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending June 12, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			
Highest (12th.)	Lowest (9th.)	Mean.	Highest (10th.)	Lowest 12th,13th	Daily Mean.	
30.31	29.72	29.97	72.7	42.3	60.0	

June.	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
Su.	6 N. moderate breeze.	Blue sky, with passing clouds.
Mo.	7 S.W. fresh do.	Do., do, do.
Tu.	8 S.W. moderate do.	Overcast and cloudy; passing rain till 11, p. m.; then hard rain.
We.	9 S.E. strong do.	Overcast; hard rain, till 4 past 2, p. m.; then overcast with passing clouds.
Th.	10 S.S.E. mod. do.	Misty in the morning; then blue, with passing clouds; aurora in evening.
Fri.	11 W. fresh do.	Blue, with passing clouds, till 6, p.m.; then cloudy; aurora in evening, & rain during night.
Sat.	12 W. gentle do.	Blue sky, with passing clouds; light rain in evening.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, June 12, 1852.

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0 3½	0 7	Wool, -	1 9	1 4
do. by quarter,	0 4	0 6	Hay, per ton,	0 5	0 7
do. do. -	0 3	0 5	Barley, per bushel,	0 2	0 6
do. (small)	0 3	0 5	Oats, -	1 6	2 0
Mutton,	0 4	0 6½	Wheat, -	0 0	0 0
Lamb, per qr.	2 6	3 9	Timothy Seed,	15 0	16 0
Veal, per lb.,	0 2	0 4	Potatoes,	2 0	2 6
Butter, (fresh) -	0 8	0 11	Turnips,	0 0	0 10
do by the tub,	8d	0 10	Cabbage, per bush.	0 0	0 6
Cheese,	0 3	0 6	Turkeys, each	4 0	5 0
Pearl Barley, per lb.,	0 4	0 6	Fowls, -	1 0	1 3
Shaun, per pair,	0 2	0 3	Eggs, per dozen,	0 6	0 8
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	Cordwood, per cord,	11 0	12 6
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 10	1 0	Rabbits,	0 0	0 0

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, June 12, 1852.

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

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

GRAND FESTIVAL DEMONSTRATION

OF THE

SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &C., &C., &C.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of this Island, will take place, (D. V.) on THURSDAY the 15th day of JULY next. The Sons of Temperance throughout the Island and the neighboring Colonies are respectfully invited to attend.

The following order will be observed:—

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the Sons will meet at the Temperance Hall, and from thence proceed accompanied by the Band of Music, to the beautiful Grounds, surrounding the Government House, the use of which has been kindly granted, for the occasion, by His Excellency, Sir Alexander Bannerman—where Tea and other refreshments will be provided.

The proceedings of the day will be enlivened by Instrumental and Vocal Music, of the best and most choice description. A number of the talented members of the Bar of this Island, by whom lively, powerful and interesting addresses will, it is expected, afford much pleasing as well as useful entertainment, on the important subject of Temperance, and no pains will be spared to render the day one of real happiness and enjoyment.

Tickets of admission to the Tea Tables can be had at the Stores of Messrs. J. J. PIPPY, G. T. HASZARD, W. R. WATSON, H. STAMPER, and at the Hall of Meeting.

By Order of the Demonstration Committee.

JOHN WM. MORRISON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Charlottetown, June 14, 1852.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Papers will please copy this Notice.

To be Let or for Sale.

THE Subscriber is instructed by the surviving Trustees and Executors of the late Hon. JOHN BRECKEN, to let or dispose of that desirable and retired Country residence owned and formerly occupied by that gentleman, situate in Charlottetown. These premises consists of a commodious

TWO-STORY HOUSE, STABLE, COACH-HOUSE,

and other out-buildings, and three Town LOTS enclosed with a black thorn Hedge, an excellent kitchen garden, and lawn tastefully laid out.

—ALSO—

That valuable piece of ground vacant in Queen Street, on which the House formerly stood, known by the name of the Cross Keys.

For terms apply at the office of

FREDERICK BRECKEN,
Attorney at Law, Peake's Buildings, Old Post Office.

June 14.

Road District No. 5, King's County.

I will attend and let at Auction, at the different places, on the following days and time, to the lowest bidder, viz:

On Thursday the 24th of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Swamp, Rockbarra; also on the same day, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Bagg's Corner; at one o'clock, p. m., at the Four Point Chapel Bridge, and the Road from thence to the North Lake Bridge; at 2 o'clock, at North Lake Bridge; at 3 o'clock, at Rose Mill Bridge; at 4 o'clock, at Portage Road; at 5 o'clock, at the Road from Portage to the East Point.

On Friday, the 25th of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Road and Bridge at M'Phee's, Little Harbour; at 11 o'clock, at M'Donald's Black Pond Bridge; at 12 o'clock, noon, at MacInnis's, Little Harbour; at 1 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Black Pond Bridge; at 2 o'clock, a Swamp between Black Pond Bridge and Basin Bridge; at 3 o'clock, at the Eastern Basin Bridge; at 4 o'clock, at Scott's Bridge; at 5 o'clock, at James Robinson's Bridge; at 6 o'clock, at the North River Bridge.

Good and sufficient Security will be required. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

RONALD MACDONALD,
Commissioner.

East Point, Prospect Hill,
May 26, 1852.

THE Subscriber has been duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the fifth day of January last, to act as Agent for the Estate of the Misses STEWART, on Township Number Eighteen, in this Island. All persons indebted to the said Estate, for Rent or Arrears of Rent, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, he only being duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, Feb. 2, 1852.

☞ Pork, Wheat, Beef, Barley, Oats and Butter, will be taken in payment.