

The Royal Mail Steamship Europa, Captain Lott, 19 days from Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. She brought 109 passengers. Dates are to the 18th.

The Europa had arrived home on the 11th, in ten days from Boston.

The commercial accounts from England report an improvement in business. Prices had further receded for provisions, extensive arrivals having taken place.

The Crystal Palace has finally closed. It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that honorable mention was made by the commissioners of several articles from Nova Scotia, and that the quality of the Londonderry iron has been pronounced second to none in the world.

The preparations made in England, to give Kossuth an enthusiastic reception, has caused the most laughable indignation in the Austrian Court. The Viennese Government journals breathe fire and fury. They even go so far in absurdity, as to threaten, if Kossuth be allowed to land in England, to require the recall of their Ambassador from St. James's! Kossuth was at Gibraltar; his arrival at Southampton has been deferred for a week.

Another crisis in France! The Ministry had resigned. The Committee of Permanence had met to consider the aspect of affairs, which were considered in the highest degree critical, if not alarming. It is said, that the President has three decrees prepared. The first to dissolve the Assembly; the second repeals the electoral law of May, and the third convokes a constitutional Assembly, to revise another constitution. Of course, these decrees could only be carried at the point of the bayonet.

The relations between Denmark and the Duchies seemed likely to produce fresh troubles. A ministerial crisis had taken place at Copenhagen. Molke and his colleagues had resigned.

The German papers betray an increasing jealousy between Austria and Prussia.

The dispute between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, continues unadjusted. France and Austria are said to be intriguing to prevent a settlement.

Overland advices from India, by telegraph from Trieste, are to the 8th September from Bombay, and from Hong Kong to the 22d of August. There is very little news. Dost Mohammed was intriguing for the possession of Kandahar, but Persian troops already occupied it.

FRANCE.  
A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Walsh, being a resident of France, in a letter under date of Sept. 16th says:—  
"That great events are just before us is certain. That crisis of which I have often spoken to you is drawing very near. Between the 10th day of September and the middle or end of next May, the destinies of Europe for probably half a century—which in these days is a very long time—will be decided. A fierce struggle—between liberty, civil and religious, on the one hand, and hoary despotism in politics and religion on the other. What will be the issue, God alone knows!"

"I find that there is a wonderful activity here in the political world. The foreign ambassadors, especially those of Austria, Prussia and Russia, have frequent conferences, and are constantly sending and receiving despatches. Nor are the Ministers resident of the smaller powers, such as Sardinia, Naples, Spain, the States of the Church, Belgium and Holland, idle. Those of England and the United States are wide awake, and the former has not a little to do to look after these Continental States, and the government of their rulers."

AUSTRALIA.

A considerable amount of emigration to Australia is taking place from the Frith of Forth under the auspices of the Emigration Commissioners.

GREAT DESPATCH.—The mail of the 24th of May from London, reached Hong Kong on the 8th July, being only 44 days, —the quickest transit ever known to China.

IRELAND.

Some Englishmen have taken large farms in Mayo from Colonel Gore.

The Irish Exile, a newspaper started by O'Donoghue, in Van Dieman's Land, has been discontinued.

ENGLAND.

The Lord Primate of all England has at length taken effectual means to crush the Puseyism, which has of late years disfigured the ancient pure and apostolic Church of England. The most Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the head and Metropolitan Bishop of the Church, has issued his grace's direction, for the immediate suppression of the use of light on the altar—for prohibiting preaching in the Surplice—no more intoning prayers, or turning from the congregation; or other Puseyite practice to be permitted. Some of the Clergy have in open disregard to their ordination vows, disregarded His Grace's instructions, and the Primate has, in consequence, called them to trial.—Statesman.

The excitement in London with regard to the great exhibition was intense on Monday. The number of visitors 107,815, and on Tuesday it reached 109,915. The exhibition was to close on Saturday.

A piece of Australian gold had reached London, weighing 43 pounds.

Several deaths had occurred among the English nobility since the America sailed. Among them are the Earl of Liverpool, the Viscount Boli broke, Lord Stafford, Lady Douglas Halliburton, and Rear Admiral Tancock. Lord Stafford married one of the Misses Catons of Baltimore.

UNITED STATES.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC.—The New York Herald says:—"Quite a brisk business was done on Sunday, in those clothing stores in Nassau and Fulton streets which keep open on that day. The Californians, who arrived here by the Prometheus without decent clothes, made calls during the whole forenoon and part of the afternoon, in carriages, to have themselves rigged up, in order to make their appearance in public, and to see their friends. In the space of about two hours, ten carriages called at a single store in Nassau street."

DISCOVERIES OF COAL.—We learn from a correspondent that an extensive coal field has been discovered in North Carolina, on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, and is now being opened by a company of northern capitalists, who have recently purchased it. There are three kinds of coal found—bituminous, semibituminous and anthracite—all of excellent quality. Prof. Johnson, who has examined them, says the bituminous is superior to any other coal yet discovered for ocean steamers, and will doubtless supersede the use of all foreign coals for all purposes for which bituminous coal is needed—being less liable to spontaneous combustion than any other. The company are pushing their operations vigorously, and expect to have their coal in New York early next year, at a cost much less than any other, (owing to superior facilities for transportation,) and at the same time realize a liberal profit.—Phila. Penn.

At the commencement of the present year (1851), the total number of Irish, by birth or blood, inhabiting either Ireland or the United States, was about 14,000,000 of whom about 6,500,000 were then in Ireland, and the remaining 7,500,000 in the States, where they constituted the most industrious and enterprising portion of an active population. It may be fairly estimated, that before the next decennial census of 1860-61, the above 14,000,000; of whom, should Irish emigration continue to proceed at a rate exceeding a quarter of a million per annum, it is not improbable that about 13,000,000 may be found in the United States, and not more, perhaps, than 4,000,000 in Ireland, including among the latter number, most of the impotent poor, and the least energetic portion of the Irish people. The United States would thus become three times as Irish as Ireland. They are already more Irish than Ireland.

WHAT NEXT?—The man who a few years ago carried a sealed note to the telegraph office with a request that it be transmitted to Washington without opening, seems now to have been only a little ahead of the times. It is stated that a gentleman in Newport (Ky.) is perfecting an application of electricity for propelling a box containing letters over wires from place to place, on the telegraphic principles. The experiment over wires of six hundred yards in length, has, it is said worked to a charm.

The Transcript learns that parties in this city have been for some time past experimenting for the same end with a good prospect of success; and that the project has been thought plausible by some of our most practical men, who have contributed liberally towards its accomplishment.

A CURIOUSITY.—Capt. Slatmer, of the Barque Mary Teresa, of Baltimore, now at San Francisco, had forwarded to us a piece of the bottom of a boat after having been in the water in the

harbor of San Francisco five months, which is completely riddled by a species of worm which inhabit those waters, and drills through the wood having been made with as much regularity and precision as if done by machinery. These worms are very destructive to vessels, or to any wood work.—Baltimore American.

FROST AT THE SOUTH.—A New Orleans Despatch of the 5th reports a frost in Lower Mississippi on the 29th ult., which wiped the cotton crops considerably. Frost has greatly injured the cotton crop in Georgia.

IN LUCK.—The Boston Mail learns that John S. Kelly, a tailor, now in that city, has recently received intelligence from his native place, that a legacy of £10,000 is awaiting his claims to it.

A HUGE MAP.—The map of France, which was begun in 1817, is not yet finished. It is to contain 258 sheets, of which 149 are already published. There yet remains five years' work in engraving to be done. The total cost will exceed £400,000 sterling. Up to this time, 2259 staff officers have been employed in the work.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—The amount of taken from the mines of Gold Hill, in Rowan County, N. C., since their discovery in 1842, is stated at \$801,665.84. There are \$1000,000 invested in machinery.

ESQUIMAUX DOGS.—On one day no less than seven of the Esquimaux dogs died on board the Exploring vessels at the Brooklyn Navy yard, and the two remaining ones are not expected to live. Change of climate is supposed to be the cause of this unusual fatality.

Another Cuban Expedition, unaccountable as it may appear, is really on foot in the State of Louisiana, with General Felix Houston at the head of it. Some of the New York papers strongly reprimanded the movement.

The steamship Illinois, Capt Heartsine, from Chagres by way of Kingston, (Jamaica) arrived at New York on Saturday morning.

REVOLUTION IN CHILI.—The French Brig Marie Louisa, from Callao, arrived at Panama, on the 21st inst. She reports that when she left, on the 20th of September, the steamer Chile had just arrived from Valparaiso, bringing information that a revolution had broken out in Chili, and that many of the troops had declared in favour of General Santa Cruz, for President; that Coquimbo and other cities were in possession of the new party, and that every thing throughout the Republic was in a disorganized state.

General Santa Cruz was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency at the late election, Senor Don Monti being chosen by a large majority. The latter is a civilian, and its being the first time that the army candidate has been beaten, trouble was anticipated when it was known that he was elected. This anticipation, it appears, has been more than realized.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—If we can believe the daily reports which reach us through the New Orleans newspapers, is making serious progress. Accounts from Brownsville, which is near the present scene of revolutionary movement, represent Colonel Carvajal, the leader, as being in a strong position with efficient troops enough to enable him to make a successful attack at almost any point; while the Mexican General was busily engaged in putting Matamoros, which it was expected would be assailed, in a state of defence.—Boston Traveller.

FROM YUCATAN.—Advices from Honduras, Sept. 27th, report that Yucatan had taken forcible possession of the Island Ambergris, considered English property for twenty years.

CALIFORNIA.

By this arrival we have San Francisco papers of the 15th Sept., nine days later than our previous advices. The intelligence generally is not of average interest or importance.

Crime has most sensibly diminished throughout the State, and no execution had taken place, since the sailing of the last steamer.

The Gold diggings continue to yield rich returns to the labors of the miners. The auriferous quartz veins are being extensively worked, and generally with great success.—The amount shipped by the steamer Panama, which leaves to-day, \$1,700,000 exhibits no falling off in the production of gold in our State. In the dry diggings, miners are only waiting for the rainy season, to take out large amounts of Gold.

San Francisco has recovered from the two great conflagrations of May and June, and has been rebuilt in far better style than before.—Numerous fire proof brick and stone buildings have been erected, and many others have commenced. Altogether the condition of affairs in our State is highly satisfactory.

The Illinois made the outward passage to Chagres in eight days three hours. On the return, she reached Kingston in forty-seven hours, and from Kingston to New York in five days seventeen hours—thus making the running time from Chagres to New York seven days sixteen hours—being the quickest passage on record.

The Illinois brings three hundred and seventy four passengers. The specie on board amounts to \$1,859,358.

The officers of the ship report, that there are seven persons on board who have made one thousand dollars by their labours at the mines.

The Illinois brings the California mails to the 15th September.

The Panama Railroad was doubtless completed to Gatuna by the 10th or 11th inst., as only about 400 feet of the work remained unfinished when the Illinois left, and that was only a single day's work. The engineer of the company confidently anticipated that the cars would be running on the road on the 12th.

CANADA.

The gale of the 21st inst., was very severe upon the lakes—several vessels were driven ashore, and many lives lost.

It is currently reported that at the late meeting of the Anglican Bishops in Quebec, it was decided to remonstrate against the decision of Her Majesty's Council and the Archbishops in the Gorham case, and that a remonstrance was agreed upon and transmitted to England—thus identifying the Bishops with the Exeter tractarian party. The Bishops of Nova Scotia and Prince Rupert's Land declined to attend the meeting.

The Welland Canal on Tuesday was full of vessels from four to six lying between each flat, awaiting their turn of luggage; it was thought that at least one hundred vessels were on its waters. It is estimated that the tolls of the canal this year will realize upwards of £260,000. This speaks well for Canada.

The rate of passage from Liverpool to New York and Boston, on both the Conard and Collins steamships, will be reduced on the 8th of November to £30 or £159.

NORWEGIAN DRESS IN CANADA.—A crowd of the curious assembled on the wharf to witness the departure in the Lord Sydenham, for Montreal, of a number of Norwegian immigrants, who wore the costume of their native land, and a curious one it appeared to contrast with our own; the men wearing, little jackets, of various colours, which scarcely descended half way to their loins, and the women a handkerchief as head gear, bodice, ornamented with trinkets, and petticoats, reaching only to the knees. Their attire would rather astonish even the "Bloomers," although it certainly enables all the freedom of motion advocated by those lady Reformers.—Quebec Mercury.

The remains of the late lamented pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, the Rev. Patrick McMahon, were consigned to the tomb on the 6th inst. The funeral was one of the grandest and most imposing that was ever witnessed in Quebec. The procession, eight deep, was made up of thousands of people of every condition in life and of every shade of religious belief.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SESSION.—It is now rumored in quarters supposed to be well informed on such subjects, that the Government will meet the new House as at present constituted, and the Railway Bills in course of preparation will be submitted without the least delay. There will be two short Bills as in Canada, one having for its object the power and terms of borrowing the requisite amount of funds, say £1,000,000 sterling; the other defining the method of disbursement. No other business, we understand except what may be considered imperatively indispensable, will be expected to engage the attention of the Legislature.—Acadian Recorder.

The intelligence from the Coast of Cape Breton respecting the Seine and Net fishery, is very discouraging. Little, if any, pickled fish has been taken this autumn; and the season is now almost too far advanced to look for much success in this branch of the Fishery with any degree of confidence.

THE LATE GALE.—The accounts of the late gale on P. E. Island are most distressing. One incident we have heard related, of a most touching character. An old man living at Cape Cod, had four sons on board one of the fishing schooners in the Gulf, and having heard of her loss, he left his home and travelled to the Island in the hopes of finding the remains of his boys. Arrived at the scene of the wreck, he ascertained the spot where the bodies of the unfortunate seamen had been interred, and immediately had them exhumed. The remains of only one of his sons were discovered, but while engaged in the sad task, several other bodies were washed up on the spot by the sea, and among them he found the bodies of two more of his children, and of one of his near neighbours.—Eastern Chron. Oct. 28.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The entire line of this road, from St. Andrews to Woodstock, 80 miles, it is said, is under contract, on such terms as will secure its completion. The first 10 miles is nearly finished, and will be ready for running this fall. The balance on the road—70 miles—has been let to Shaw & Co., a party of English contractors, at very favorable prices.—Portland Advertiser.

We learn by telegraph to the St. John News Room, that the weather is very cold in Quebec to day. Snow had been falling incessantly since day break, and there was every appearance of its continuing some time longer.—Wind N. E.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1851.

It is high time to correct the error into which the Administration papers are wilfully and intentionally endeavoring to lead their respective readers, viz.: that we are the mouthpiece of the party who lately held the situation of advisers of Her Majesty's Representative, or that we are the mouthpiece of any party at all. We are not as yet aware, that there is any organized opposition, save the minority, in the House of Assembly, and with them we have no connexion. At present the most successful opposition is that which is caused by merely noting from time to time the illegal, unconstitutional, and tyrannical, or the weak, puerile, and often ridiculous acts of the Executive. That we are thus preparing the way for the overthrow of the present and the establishment of another Ministry, who, acting upon more constitutional principles with less selfish motives, and a more extensive knowledge of the wants of the Island, and the means of supplying those wants, we are perfectly certain. It is no defence for the present Responsible Executive Council to quote the misdeeds of the preceding Government, when the Council were responsible only to the Governor for the time being for advice which he followed or not at his pleasure, he being solely responsible to the Colonial Minister, who was responsible to no one. It was to cure this anomaly, that the present system was adopted; and those who have taken office under it must be prepared to justify all their actions, not by the precedents of former years, and the usages of former councils, but by the letter of the law, and the spirit of the constitution; they should have recollected, that when they made themselves so conspicuous, it would have been wise to have adverted to Robin Burns' advice to his countrymen:—

"If there's a hole in a' yer coat,  
I rede ye tent it,  
A chief's amang ye takin' notes,  
And faith he'll prent it."

Now, in the matter of the Election Law, the question is not, what was done in former times, when the poor neglected candidates acted according to the limited measure of knowledge vouchsafed to them; when the present Premier was preceded by Brackley Point by two drays, one bearing hogsheads of ale, and the other barrels of whiskey, surmounted by banners, and drawn up beside the hustings with thundering cheers and heartfelt applause—but what is done in these more enlightened days, when the glorious effulgence of Responsibility has dispersed all this worse than "Cammerian darkness." It is with the acts of men justly indignant at the crooked and perverse policy of their predecessors, and who, casting aside all selfishness, have determined to pursue the onward even tenor of their way with such rectitude of intention that malice itself shall not be able to detect a false step, that we have to do. And, as they have not been slow in sounding their trumpet, and courting attention, as well as bespeaking applause, we shall continue to obey the call for the first of these purposes at least.

We are told in the Royal Gazette of 27th Oct., that "when Mr. Warburton took office it was not known, even to the Council, who would be the Treasurer," this was true enough. Pope, who was indignant at not having the Colonial Secretaryship assigned to him, as he wished and expected, took umbrage and became restive; and the remainder well knowing that they could not get on without the aid of his talent, were, perforce, obliged to wait till he got into good humor, which, after two or three days, took place, but not before they had given him, as a quieting sop, the promise of the Collectorship of Bedeque for his second son, (we shall advert to this job at some future day,) and, accordingly, on some day previous to the 29th of April, he notified his acceptance of the office of Treasurer, and, on the latter of these days, received his appointment. Now it so happens, that the 29th day of April is the teste day of the Writ for Warburton's Election, and, therefore, it was, by the Gazette's own showing, known to the Council, previous to the issuing of Warburton's writ, that a new one would be needed, in a week at furthest, for Pope's vacancy; and yet, with this knowledge, and with the law for their guidance so plain, that he who runs may read, they deliberately issue two writs, having two distinct days for holding the Sheriff's Court instead of one, and are thereby guilty of an intentional violation of the letter, putting aside the spirit, of the Election Law. But we are told, that the 7th section "has manifestly reference to vacancies occurring on the SAME DAY, as they would by a General Election, and not to vacancies occurring a week or a fortnight apart." The very reverse is the fact. Had the statute meant so, it would have said so. The words are, "at or about the same time." Any man who is at all conversant with the rules laid down by the most eminent constitutional lawyers for the interpretation of Statutes, knows, that every word in an Act of Parliament must be allowed its due weight and importance, according to its usual acknowledged signification: the two words in italics must, therefore, neither be struck out, passed over, or altered, but construed, with the remainder of the sentence, according to their usual meaning. If there is any thing doubtful as to the meaning of the words about or time, (not DAY,) reference must be had to the preamble, context, to the Acts, which the last law alters, amends, or repeals, failing any light to be had from them or in conjunction with them to the history of the Act, and the grievance which it is intended to alter or prevent. Now let us try the clause in question by all or any of these tests. And for this purpose it will be necessary to begin with the History of the Act. It is a transcript almost of the Act of Nova Scotia on the same subject. It was enacted by the reformed Government of that Province, and as Prince Edward Island was determined on a reformation of its Government, it

was deemed a proper preparatory step thereto. The holding the General Election on one day was considered to be one of the best modes of preventing that combination of parties which had heretofore worked so much injustice and unfairness at previous Elections, and it was thought fit to extend the benefits of the rule to partial Elections, and as it was also foreseen, that, under the system about to be introduced, there would, on every change of the Administration, be a number of new appointments to office of persons chosen from the Representative branch of the Assembly, which would necessarily take place at or about the same time, these indefinite words were used instead (as is usual) words of more determinate and definite meaning. It was to meet this very contingency, that the Act had especial reference. As the new Administration would have to issue the writs, they would also know when the appointments were to be made, which would vacate the seats, and it would be their duty so to make the return days of the writs first to be issued at a sufficiently distant date, so as to enable the same day for holding the Sheriff's Court to be named in all the writs, and the Elections to take place on the same day. We shall be told next, that the Council were not bound to advise the issuing of the writ until a member had given notice of its being needed. We grant it; but we say at the same time, that it would have been the duty of Mr. Coles or Mr. Lord, or any other member of the Council, who was also a member of the House of Assembly, to have given that notice *instantly*, (which would then only have been *pro forma*), on the ground, that it is their duty to see that the laws are carried into effect as speedily as possible. But we are asked, and somewhat triumphantly, "When Messrs. Whelan and Jardine took office, did the Government set apart different days for their Election? No!" The Gazette answers. And why? The Gazette says, their appointment occurred at or about the same time. We say, because Messrs. Whelan and Jardine were embarked in the same boat; because they were candidates for the same district; and, further, that the appointment of the former was delayed until he had completed his arrangements for taking the Government Printing, so that they might be able to start together. Had Whelan gone for one district and Jardine for another, what would have been the case? Jardine would have been appointed about a week after Pope, and Whelan, as soon as he had procured the necessary stock of types and paper, and one more writ would have been issued. It is no part of our business to give advice to the Executive; but we would just hint, that both the R. Gazette and Advertiser do more harm to their cause than service, since they both deal in assertion, unsupported by proof, argument or authority, and the former shows its sense of the weakness of its cause by rant and fustian, and endeavors to make up in personal abuse what it lacks in sense and argument.

AN INQUEST was held this morning on the body of ALFRED BROOK, a seaman, belonging to the schr. Quebec Trader. We have been informed that he last night fell over Mr. Lord's Wharf, in a state of intoxication. This is the second death which has lately had to record arising from intoxication; in the previous case, the party suffering was a man, who moved by the noblest impulses of humanity, risked and lost a life, valuable to his family and society, in endeavoring to preserve that of a drunken man. In whatever light the catastrophes are viewed, it is evident that the inordinate use of ardent spirits is the cause, and the consequences awful. In this last case is a fit of madness of his own seeking, an accountable human being is hurried into the presence of his Creator—  
"Cut off even in the blossoms of his sin,  
"Unhous'd, disappointed, unanest!  
"No reckoning made, but sent to his account  
"With all his imperfections on his head  
"O, horrible! O, horrible! most horrible!"

Captain ORLEBAR, R. N., will deliver a Lecture next Monday evening, at the Division Room of the Sons of Temperance.

Birth.

At Charlottetown on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Patrick Paul of a son.

Married.

On the 4th of Oct., at St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, by the Rev. J. F. Hind, cousin of the bride, JOHN MAINE TUCKER, Esq., of Swansea, to MARY ANNE CARR, third daughter of the late Mr. R. Yates of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—London Times.

On Wednesday, at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. Alexander Forrester, Cathcart Thompson, Esq., to Ellen, eldest daughter of the Honorable Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

On the 28th ult., at Lot 49, by the Rev. Donald Macdonald, Mr. Donald Macquarrie, De Sable, to Matilda, 4th daughter of Mr. Donald Stewart, Montague.

At Murray Harbor on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Neil Bethune, of the Free Church, Mr. Hector Munn, Wood Islands, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Neil Munn, Lot 48.

Died.

At Chester, England, on the 8th Sept., at an advanced age, Mary, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Geo. Desbrisay, and daughter of the late General Bolland.

At the East Point, on Saturday, the 25th ult., deeply lamented, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. John Henry Anderson, and daughter of the late James McDonald, of Kingsborough, aged 32 years.

Launched.

From the shipyard of Mr. Wm. Richards, Vernon River, on the 27th ult., a splendid Brigantine called the "Acatus," 184 tons register, built for Mr. Robert Barker, of this town.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., from the shipyard at the West end of the town, a fine Brigantine of 168 tons O. M. and 122 N. M., called the "Clarinda Jane," drafted and built by Wm. White, jun.

On the 25th ult., at Charlottetown, from the shipyard of Mr. William White, sen., a Brigantine of 169 tons O. M., called the "Mary."

Passengers.

In the Steamer from Pictou on Wednesday last—Messrs. M. Archibald, D. Stewart, L. Brackett, W. S. Caie, E. Goff, James Anderson, Mrs. Burdick, Rev. S. T. Rand,—and 5 in the steerage.

In the Bark Clovina, from Liverpool—Edward Grubb, Esq., R. Milford, Esq., F. Goff, Esq., Capt. Salmund and son, Capt. Philips and Bell.

In the Rose on Saturday night last—Miss Hensley, Joseph Hensley, H. D. Morpeth, P. Walker, H. Stamper, Esqrs., Messrs. C. Welch, Isaac Smith, Cockin, Capt. Tonkin, Miss Drysdale, Miss Jost,—and 4 in the steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Oct. 28.—Schr. Quebec Trader, Babin, Pictou; bal.  
Barque Clovina, Meredith, Liverpool; goods.  
30.—Schr. Trial, Millard, Tatamagouche; bal.  
Unity, M' Rae, Halifax; goods.  
Margaret, Quailman, do.; do.  
Mayflower, Gorroir, Arichat.  
Nov. 3.—  
Caledonia, Anderson, Bay Verte; do.  
Albion, Giroir, Arichat; do.

CLEARED:

Oct. 24.—Barque Agnes, M'Kenzie, Liverpool; timber, deals, &c.  
30.—Brigt. Trimmer, M'Even, Newfoundland; produce.  
Schr. Sovereign, Hayden, do.; do.  
Mayflower, Giroir, Boston; do.  
Petrol, Bondrot, Halifax; do.  
Brig Vernon, Ellis, Cork; timber, deals, &c., by C. Welch.  
Schr. Amegent, Nicholson, Halifax; produce.

Nov. 1.—Brigt. Escape, Mutch, Newfoundland; do.  
Freedon, Evans, do.; do.  
William, Mavor, United States; mackerel.  
Ann, Marchison, Boston; produce.  
Albion, Giroir, do.; do.  
Margaret Ann, Thomas, Halifax; do.