VALUE OF EXPORTS.

The value of exports for the fiscal year was greater by $43,646,322 than in the preceding year, owing chiefly to the high price of cotton in the first half the year, which price has since declined one-half. The export of breadstuffs in 1847 amounted to $68,701,921, which fell in 1850 to $26,051,273, and in 1851 to $21,948,653—with the almost absolute certainty of a still further reduction in the current year.

The exports of rice and tobacco have also fallen off; and the President argues from these facts, that a low rate of duty on foreign merchandise has not benefitted the farming population, by raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The production of gold in California is likely to continue for some time; the enhancement of prices, a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, have already sprung up in consequence; and the President says, unless some check is given to the tendency toward over-trading, the most disastrous consequences to the business and character of the American people may be anticipated.

TARIFF.

The substitution of specific for *ad-valorem* duties is strongly recommended, in consequence of the numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the Revenue. The practical evasion of the present law, the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over-importations and consequent depressed prices,—with the failure to obtain a foreign market for the increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, induce the President again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

CALIFORNIA.

Trade with the Sandwich Islands and Oregon increase daily.

Quartz mining continues to attract great attention; seventy machines are already in operation or in process of construction.

The ship Dædalus, sent out by the British government to search for Sir John Franklin, arrived at San Francisco, October 22d. No traces of the expedition had been discovered, and it is the opinion of the officers that all further attempts to find traces of the vessels will prove fruitless.

Accounts from the Sandwich Islands are to Sept. 20. Hon. W. L. Lee, and G. R. Robertson of the land commission, are engaged in Hawaii in duties of that board in settling land claims Some 15,000 have been disposed of, and a large number remain to be investigated. Two years more will be required to finish their labors, when titles there will be placed upon record, and fully established.

From late American Papers.

STORM ON THE OHIO.—DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—Wrecks and loss of life on Western Rivers, from storms, are of rare occurrence. On Thursday night week a severe storm occurred along the valley of the Ohio, and sad havoc with life and property was made among the coal boats.—Two from Pittsburg were sunk near Portsmouth, and thirteen lives were lost. Only one person of the crews survived. He lashed himself to a plank, and was in the water five hours before he could reach the shore. It was rumoured at Marysville, that nine coal boats and about 50 men were lost.

The Postmaster General's Report, which has been laid before Congress, recommends a uniform rate of one cent postage upon newspapers under 3000 miles, and double that rate over that distance.

The Revenue under the present law, has fallen off from 25 to 30 per cent. Mr. Corwin's report shows a balance of trade against the U. States of about 24 million dollars.

The Chillicothe Gazette states, that Messrs Bartlett and May, packers in that city, recently killed, cut and barrelled in one day, 429 hogs, the total weight of which was 113,043 pounds, and produced over 600 barrels of pork.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Town mission, the Rev. William Johnston stated that there are 600 public houses in Belfast, and the quantity of whiskey sold in the town annually, as shown by the excise return, amounts to £230,000.

Jenny Lind is now giving farewell concerts in Boston. The Daily Advertiser says of her performances that "they are beyond the ordinary language of praise."

A correspondent of the London *Builder* suggests the substitution of ground glass for stone facings of buildings. It might be beautifully moulded, and every shower would wash it clean.

More than one thousand emigrant wagons passed through Indianopolis during the week ending 20th ult., all bound west.

The New England *Farmer* cautions the public against a spurious Vinegar, made of sulphuric acid and water, which is very acid indeed, but not wholesome. It is sold both as white wine and cider vinegar.

Novel Exportation.—The New York Herald reports that among other commodities of various kinds, comprising the cargo of a vessel which left New York last week, for Chagres, was a consignment of one hundred Cats, for the California, and Oregon markets. They will not be considered so very singular when it is known that in Oregon, where horses and mice are plentiful and cats scarce, it is not uncommon to exchange a horse for a cat.

In 1848, the value of the opium imported into China, was $22,500,000, and in 1849 it amounted to $27,000,000. At the same rate of increase, the amount for the present year will be $36,000,000! such is the sum which is paid by a people, already crushed to the earth under the burdens heaped upon them by their idolatry and superstition, from a drug which produces the direst evils.

Sewing by Machinery—A Sewing Machine is in operation in the United States, and is now on exhibition at the Fair held in Castle Garden, New York. It is constantly surrounded by a crowd of spectators. It it about 12 inches square, weighs 65 pounds, and will do the work of 8 or 10 persons. It is called Singer's Strait Needle Perpendicular Action Sewing Machine.

A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, tells of a fire varnish, recently discovered and brought out by a Spaniard, named Don Jose de Gueseda. It was first tried at Matanzas, in the presence of the Governor and city authorities, and succeeded to the admiration of everybody. It has since been tried in Madrid. Four small frame houses, covered with tar and turpentine, were erected on an open square. Two of these houses were re-covered with the varnish, and the others were not. The latter were reduced to ashes almost as soon as they were set on fire, whereas the former, in spite of the tar and turpentine, remained perfectly uninjured to the end of the trial, which lasted two hours. The trial was the more severe as the four houses were close together, and all of them were on fire on the inside, but the flames did not break forth at all from the varnished houses; besides this, in the midst of the conflagration, two gallons of strong essence were thrown upon the varnished houses, and they were immediately entirely enveloped in flames; but when the liquid was exhausted, the walls appeared perfectly intact as before.

At a foot race recently run in Boston, an Irishman was the successful competitor—going over six miles in thirty-one minutes!

Thirty persons were recently drowned by the sinking of the steamer Archer on the Mississippi.

Lydia S. Hall recently recovered $1400 from the authorities of Lowell, for injuries sustained in consequence of her having fallen on an icy side walk in that city.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—There are 12 candidates in the field for the Presidency of the United States. Judge Douglas is the youngest, being only 39 years of age; Genl. Lane is 50 years old; Fillmore, 53; Genl. Houston, 60; Gen. Butler, 60; Mr. Buchanan, 62; Gen. Scott, 67; Gen. Cass, 68; Daniel Webster, 68; and Henry Clay, 75 years of age.

RAISE EVERY THING.—Every farmer should make it a rule to purchase nothing that he can raise and make on his farm.

MAGNIFICENT PROJECTS.—The first questions mooted at the opening of Congress, as we are informed by the New York *Herald*, were the following—A Railroad from Missouri to San Francisco—a Telegraph on the same route—a line of Steam Ships from San Francisco to China—and a Mint in California.

The recent movements by the British Government, and in these Colonies, with reference to the Great Railroad from Halifax to Detroit, have evidently incited our American neighbours to take up the line from the Mississippi to San Francisco. They insist that men are now living who will travel by Railroad from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific—we hope it may be so.

The length of telegraph lines built and in operation in the United States and Canada is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 miles. The most distant points in communication are Halifax, N. S., and Quebec with New Orleans, near 3000 miles intervening between them, following the circuitous routes of the wires. The towns and villages which are accommodated with telegraph stations amount to between 450 and 500. As there are two or three lines, under different companies, between New York and other principal cities, many of the towns have two or three seperate telegraph offices.

The Methodists, who are now the most numerous religious denomination in the United States, and among the wealthiest, too, are about building a Gothic Church of great cost and splendour, in New York city.

It is said in the French, and in some of the English papers, that a young man was recently brought to life after being frozen up for eleven months on the Alps. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke. The experiment was afterwards tried on a hare, frozen for the purpose, and with complete success.

A NEW COMET.—A letter from Berlin of the 28th ult., states that Dr. Brown has just discovered, at the Observatory of Berlin, a new comet, in the constellation Canis Venaticus. This comet is very luminous, and has two tails. As it will soon be in conjunction with the sun, it may be seen in the evening in the north-west, and in the morning in the north-east, at a distance of from seven to eight degrees from the last star of the tail of Ursa Major.

There were at the port of New York on Saturday morning last, 22 steamers, 140 ships, 83 barks, 110 brigs, and 174 schooners. Total, 559.

One hundred and fifty negroes left Baltimore for Liberia on Saturday.

The St. Louis *Union* of the 17th says, Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold land in California to a London Company for one million of dollars.

Mrs. Sherwood, authoress of "Little Henry and Bearer," and a great many other works for children, died lately in England, at the age of 77.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A young girl, aged about twelve years, living in the neighbourhood of Amherst, a daughter of Mr. John, while attempting, lately, to draw a pail of water from a well, provided with a swing-pole, accidentally slipped, as was supposed, and was subsequently found drowned in the well. How careless, not to have wells properly curbed! We record similar accidents from town and country almost every season.—*New Brunswick Recorder.*

POISONING BY MUSHROOMS.—A recent foreign paper announces the death of two respected officers of the Belgian Cuirassiers, from the poison of mushrooms, dressed into some favourite sauce, of which they both partook at dinner.

The bodies of a young man, and a young woman, bound together by pocket-handkerchiefs, were recently found in the Seine, at Paris. In the pocket of the young man, was a letter, stating that they had committed suicide, because they loved each other tenderly, and there were obstacles to their union.

Alesandro Calandrelli, the defender of the walls of Rome against the French, has been since his condemnation, transferred to the bagnio of Ancona, where he wears the red prison-serge and the chains of the convict. The people crowd to see him, as he works in the public places with a hod on his shoulders.

The *Polynesian*, of September 14, has the following, relative to the late volcanic eruption of Manna Loa:—

"We learn from a gentleman just returned from Hawaii, that the action in the crater on Manna Loa, has resulted in an extensive eruption of molten lava, which is flowing off in a South-west direction of about three miles in twenty-four hours. Its appearance on board ship, at a distance of sixty or seventy miles, was sublime and grand beyond description. Indeed, what can be imagined more so, on a dark night, than a molten river rolling down the side of a mountain 14,000 feet high, sweeping every thing before it, and bearing trees and rocks with resistless force upon its bosom? From the course taken by the stream, it is thought it will reach the sea some where to the Southward of Kealakekua."

The same paper says:—

"The Island of Kahoolowe, which is about fourteen miles in length, was all on fire on Saturday last, and burned for three or four days. The fire at night presented a grand sight—lighting up the adjacent Islands and the sea for fifty miles around. The Island is not inhabited, except by one or two convicts, and is covered only with low shrubbery and grass, which is supposed to have been accidently set on fire by some fishermen. The light was plainly seen here, in Honolulu, during the whole of Saturday night, but was generally supposed to have been caused by the eruption.

IRELAND.

The Nenagh board of guardians are entertaining a project for sending 1000 of the paupers to America.

NEW OUTLET FOR THE IRISH.—The Dublin Evening Mail says,—"The Spanish Government have, we are informed, conceded a grant of two hundred and fifty square miles of country on the banks of the Guadalquiver, in the provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura, 'containing more than 160,000 acres of land, of the richest quality,' to be colonised by Irish settlers, under the following conditions:—

Exemption from taxation for 25 years. Admission of their furniture, clothing, and agricultural implements, free of duty. Privilege of felling timber for building in the royal forests. Power to appoint their own municipal authorities. The district in question having been depopulated by the expulsion of the Moors, has never been fully occupied."

Lieut. Genl. Sir C. Napier, it is reported, will have the command at the Cape, and that the appointment has been recommended at the War Office and Horse Guards.

THE DISCOVERY OF GLACIERS IN NEW ZEALAND.—The following account of the discovery of glaciers at an elevation of 2000 feet, at Milford Haven, west coast of the Middle Island, New Zealand, is from a letter received from Dr. Lyall, surgeon of H. M. steam vessel *Acheron*, Captain Stokes, employed surveying the coasts in that locality. The writer is known to many of our readers as a zealous naturalist, who accompanied Sir James Clark Ross during his three adventurous south polar expeditions:—"Milford Haven, New Zealand, 13th March, 1851. Since my last date we have been in two or three sounds, where the water was so deep that we had to let go the anchor close to the shore, and then make fast to the trees by hawsers. In one place we had three anchors down and a cable fast to the trees from each quater. We spent about a fortnight in the celebrated Dusky Bay, of Cook. The harbour we are now in is one of the most remarkable I have ever seen. It is about nine or ten miles deep, and not above a mile or two across at the widest part. The entrance is narrow, and immediately on entering you have immense precipices of 3000 feet, towering right over our head, on both sides. As we went in, the engineers could see the mountains on both sides at once, from the stoke hole of of the steamer. I wish you were here to take some sketches of the scenery. The hills surrounding the harbour vary in height from upwards of 4000 to near 7000 feet, and on many of them unbroken streams of water are seen, originating at a height of 4000 to 5000 feet. There is one large waterfall on the side of the sound 1200 feet, and a fine one close to where the ship is, between 400 to 500 feet. There are glaciers in the cleft, near the tops of some of the mountains. I succeeded yesterday in getting to the lowest of them, which I calculated to be about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. I had a tremendous scramble at one place, having to surmount an almost perpendicular precipice of about 1200 feet. I was amply rewarded for my trouble, however, by the number of new plants I found beside the glacier." It may be remembered that Mr. Darwin noticed the curious phenomenon of glaciers descending to the level of the sea in the Gulf of Penas, on the similarly mountainous and stormy west coast of Patagonia (lat. 48 deg. S.); and no one can compare the opposite east and west coasts of Scotland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, South America, and Tasmania, respectively, with those of the New Zealand islands, without being struck with the similarity of their prominent features. The eastern side in all these cases is tolerably continuous in outline—flatter, drier, and more sunny; while the western, which is the windward, is, on the contrary, indented by fingering fiords, running deep into the heart of the country, which is mountainous, perennially humid, foggy, rugged, and boisterous, more uniform in temperature, and rarely visited by the sun's rays.

SNOW STORMS.—A valuable statistic of snow storms in Nova Scotia, during the last seven years, is published in the Pictou *Chronicle* of the 2d inst., by Henry Poole, Esq., Superintendent of the Albion Mines. Mr. Poole has kept a Meteorological Journal for a number of years; as he is a gentleman of great scientific attainments, and possessed of all the best modern instruments his observations have been greatly relied upon by men of science on both sides the Atlantic.

The Albion Mines are in lat. 45° 34 min. and 30 sec. North, lon. 62° 42 min. West.—Mr. Pool's table of snow storms extends from January 1844 to December 1851. He finds as the average of seven years, that nine feet six inches nearly fall annually on a level. In England nine inches of snow melted, average one inch of water; but in Nova Scotia, it requires seventeen inches of snow to make an inch of water. Mr. Poole therefore infers, that the snow of Nova Scotia is twice as light, or dry, as that of England; and consequently, would be twice as easily removed by the snow plough.

The heaviest fall of snow, in Nova Scotia, was in January 1844, when the storm lasted three days; other storms have seldom lasted more than two days. There are not more than four storms in any one year in which over one foot of snow falls at one time.

Mr. Poole's table of snow storms is exceedingly interesting, and at this time, very useful.—*New-Brunswicker.*

The "Courier" of Montreal gives the following changes to be made in the stations of troops next Spring:—Royals, 2d battalion, Cork to Nova Scotia; 76th Regiment, Malta to Nova Scotia; 24th Regiment, Gibraltar to Canada; 42d Regiment, Nova Scotia, home; 97th Regiment, Nova Scotia, home; Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion, Canada, home.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1851.

WE had thought of offering some remarks upon the editorial in the *Royal* (Whelan's) *Gazette*, of the 15th instant, on the subject of the Georgetown Election, but we have altered our mind, for, in the first place, if worth answering at all, it has been effectually responded to by our worthy contemporary, the *Islander*; in the second place, because the threatened SCRUTINY having been abandoned, Mr. M'Aulay is the Member to all intents and purposes, and it has ceased to be in the power of Mr. Byrne or any one else to dispossess him of his Seat, unless, indeed, the Majority of the House *may not like the cut of his face*, in which case, according to the doctrine laid down by a Member of the present Administration, high in office, they will be perfectly justified in turning him out, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Should any attempts be made to dispense with the Election Law, or to violate any of its provisions, we shall not fail to record them with a suitable commentary. We think it a good time, however, to bring to the notice of our readers, and, consequently, to that of such of the Members of the House of Assembly as may rank under that category, the conduct of the leaders in the neighboring Colony of Nova Scotia:—In the discussion on the subject of the Victoria Election, Mr. Johnston stated—"The question involved "important principles—it would be a precedent in all "time to come, and, if the House sanctioned the illegal "acts of the Deputy Sheriff, now open for their judgment, they would enable a Sheriff at any future time "to prevent the return of the Candidate having a majority of votes, and who legally ought to be returned. "*He deprecated party spirit in the consideration of this "matter.*" To which Mr. Howe replied—"That he "had maturely weighed this question since Saturday; "and he felt that the House ought to decide it on "equitable principles, for what was the case of these "gentlemen to-day might be the case of any other "Member to-morrow. He considered that the House "should pursue a course which would bring the machinery of the law into operation, by allowing one of "these gentlemen to take his Seat, and the other to "petition against him. Then the question arose, who "ought to take his Seat? He, therefore, considered "that Mr. John Munro ought to take his Seat. *By this "opinion he might sacrifice a personal friend and political "supporter, but he gave it as his conscientious sense of "duty under the circumstances.*" Such are the sentiments which ought to prevail, and such the language which ought always to be used upon such occasions. We would suggest, however, that, as a right to a Seat in the House of Assembly is a legal one, it had better, in case of a contest, be decided by the legal tribunals of the land, who are skilled in the interpretation of Statutes, and who have no interest one way or another. It is all nonsense to talk of having a fair trial, or getting an honest decision from a body of men who, in the first place, know nothing of the rules of evidence or of law, and of whom, if they were ever so skilful, the majority are interested in keeping one in, or putting the other out, as they may happen to agree or disagree with them in politics. The privileges of Parliament were, doubtless, necessary and useful at the time they were claimed, but the causes which then existed exist no longer, and there can no injury happen, but, on the contrary, much benefit may arise from their being at times abandoned.

We were much pleased to observe in the bookstore of Mr. George Haszard, a copy of Bagsters comprehensive Bible, selected for the use of the pulpit in the Church at New London, under the charge of the Rev. Isaac Murray.

This edition of the Scriptures is well known, and needs no enconium from us, coming as it does from one of the first Biblical presses of England, and the copy selected is in Messrs. Bagsters' best style of binding.

It is the gift of a few ladies in the congregation, and shews a laudable zeal in a good cause. This is not the only instance of liberality in this quarter since the Rev. gentleman was called to the office of the ministry there. A considerable outlay has been incurred in improving the comfort of the building, fitting up the pulpit and furnishing the session-house; and last winter we had occasion to notice the gift of a sleigh from the young men of the congregation to their pastor, evidencing a desire, at once to promote his comfort, and forward his usefulness.

We received a Colonial and American Mail last Evening, *via* Cape Tormentine. The previous Colonial Mail, expected by the way of the Wood Islands, had not arrived.

The following are the most prominent items:—

Latest from the United States.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived from Boston *en route* for Liverpool, at about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. She had 40 passengers and £82,000 stg. in specie.

The late journals are devoted largely to accounts of the reception given by the American people to Kossuth, since his arrival in the country. It appears, however, that in the hesitation of the Senate to receive him in a public capacity, the distinguished patriot has experienced a most unexpected and painful disappointment, and that their offer to him of a passage to the United States in a public ship was not understood by them in the sense in which he has interpreted it. In his reply to a deputation from Philadelphia, inviting him to visit that city, he says that he "considered himself invited to the country by an Act of Congress, initiated in the Senate;—whether he could be content to go beyond New York, he could not now say, but he was free to declare, that had the proceedings in Congress to which he had adverted, reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated about coming to the country at all." He gave a similar answer to a message of President Fillmore, "that he would be pleased to see and welcome M. Kossuth at the seat of government, and that he desired to know, when it was his intention to be in Washington." "His movements," he said, "were somewhat uncertain, and it was doubtful whether he should go to Washington at all. The action of the Senate was far from being agreeable, and circumstances would govern his future actions in regard to visiting Washington and other places." The meaning of which doubtless is, that he will visit Washington if invited there by a resolution of Congress, or by the Executive, but not otherwise.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNOR KOSSUTH.

As many rumors and surmises have been recently set afloat relative to the purpose of Kossuth in coming to this country, we think that the following explanation of his intentions will tend to allay all erroneous ideas upon the subject:—

Kossuth simply asks that England and America shall unite in affirming the policy that "every nation shall have the right to make and alter its political institutions, to suit its own condition and convenience," and that the two nations (England and America) shall not only respect but cause to be respected this doctrine, so as to prevent Russia from again marching her armies into Hungary. It is true, that the actual power of our country must stand behind its diplomacy in this as in other affairs; but by assuming this position, he holds that there would be no danger of our being involved in war. Let it be once understood, that England or America agree in maintaining this doctrine, and Russia would certainly respect it. There is a wide difference between a resolute attitude, powerful enough to prevent interference, and the going to war to repulse an intervention already commenced. Gov. Kossuth has not intended to suggest that America should copy the example of France during our revolution, according to the letter, but according to the spirit. The circumstances are widely different, and all that can be hoped is, that a great and free country like this should act in behalf of freedom, according to the time and the circumstances in which it is placed.—*New York Herald.*

A destructive fire broke out in Portland, Me., on Sunday morning, last, which destroyed thirty-seven stores, several vessels at the wharfs, and a large amount of property. The total amount of losses is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

CANADA.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—*Quebec Dec.* 4.—It is our melancholy duty to record another shipwreck below, attended with the loss of seventeen lives. The new ship Tyendenaga, Redolph, Master, cleared from Quebec on the 8th ult., for London. She sailed from the Brandy Pots on the 19th Nov., with a fresh Westerly breeze. On the morning of the 22nd, at 2. A. M. she went on shore on Carriboo Island on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, during a violent snow storm, and sad to relate *seventeen* of her hands perished; twelve having been thrown overboard by the fall of the mainmast, and the other five either killed, or drowned by the fall of the foretopmast. The Captain, Mate, second Mate, and three of the seamen were saved, by lashing themselves in the rigging, where they remained till about 6 o'clock in the evening, having been 17 hours on the wreck, the sea washing over them all the time, when seeing a fire on the shore and it being low water, they jumped overboard, and hove in the surf, where they were met by two Indians who took them to their house, and rendered them all the assistance possible. On the 24th, Schr. Saint Helena, Bernier, Master, came to their rescue, took them on board and landed them safe at Cape St Ignace, from which place they came up by land. Capt. Redolph reports that the ship went to pieces before they left. Eight of the bodies of the unfortunate seamen were picked up on shore and buried at the same place.

The Ship Aberdeen is on shore opposite Kamaraska, and it is supposed she will be a total wreck.

A telegraphic Despatch from Quebec, to the St. John Reading Room, states that Messrs. Stewart and Dubbord have been elected for that City, and M. Chauveau for the County. There had been much rioting in some of the Districts—hay forks, chisels stuck on sticks, and other weapons had been used. In two Wards—Champlain and Roch's—troops were called out to keep peace.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Doctor Mullock has purchased a clock in England, to be placed in one of the towers of the Cathedral at St. John's; its dials are to be illuminated, so that it will be a beacon to vessels at sea, as well as a great convenience to the citizens at night.—Meat and poultry have been very high at St. John's this season; cause attributed to the want of steam conveyance between that place and Nova Scotia.—

Married.

At New Annan, on the 17th Dec., by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. W. McKay, to Miss Rachel, 5th daughter of Mr. John Walker, of the same place.

Died,

At New Perth, on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, borne with great patience, and Christian resignation, Eleanor, the third daughter of Mr. Peter Robertson. The deceased was a young woman of very amiable character, and is deeply regreted by a large circle of relations and friends.

This morning, at Belmont, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. PHEBE WRIGHT, widow of the late Hon. GEORGE WRIGHT. Funeral will take place on Friday next, at the hour of one o'clock, when the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, DEC. 22nd, 1851.

WARRANTS from Number 360, of the date of the 1st August, 1850, to Number 415, of the date of the 3d October, 1850, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

Passengers.

In the Iceboat on Friday last, Mr. David Lawson, from Pugwash, and Mr. Stephen Bovyer, from California.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

BRISTOL, Nov. 17—Arrived—Fancy.
GLOUCESTER—Arrived—James.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Arrived—Helen.
MILFORD, Nov. 21—Arrived—Tancred.
DUBLIN, Nov. 23—Arrived—Artemis.
LIVERPOOL, Nov 25—Arrived—Helen.

Arrivals at Halifax from hence.

HALIFAX, December 6—Schooner David, Carpenter; Francis, Lavee;—8th. Royal Miner, Babin; Mary, Kempt; Two Elizabeths, M'Kinlay;—11th Majestic. Moore.

Schooner Clydesdale, M'Innes, 16 days from Georgetown, bound to Boston—sails split, vessel leaking badly, loss of bulwarks, hove overboard part of cargo yesterday to lighten her.

CLEARED:

December 9—Schooner Enterpize, Young.
YARMOUTH, December 1.—Schooner Mary Ann, hence.

Arrivals at Boston from hence.

BOSTON, November 28—Schooners Albion.
December 1.—Union; Isabella; John Wallace.
6.—Schooner William, Mavor; 7.—Bellona; Ann; Foreigner; Mayflower.
December 9.—Cleared.—Schooner William, Mavor.
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 25.—Schooner Echo, from hence, in 15 days.

Royal Mail Steamship America, arrived at New York, reports passed 1st., brig Isabel of Prince Edward Island, foremast and mainmast gone—hanging alongside—all the boats gone, had the appearance of being abandoned some time; the sea running too high to permit the America to board her.

The Schr. Waltron, Moore, from Halifax, arrived at Georgetown on the 13th inst. The Amagent, Nicholson, from Halifax, arrived at Orwell Bay on the 16th inst. The Unicorn, Bearisto, from St. John's, Newfoundland, with goods, and 60 passengers, went into Orwell Bay at the same time. Three other schooners were in the ice off St Peter's Island, in the evening of the same day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—The barque Five Sisters was passed 7th Nov. lat. 46 N, lon. 5 W., a derelict, with spencer set, and topsails and courses unbent, by the Arthur, arrived here yesterday from Quebec.

The Schr. *Margaret*, W. H. McKay, Master, from Boston bound to Pugwash, with a general cargo of Goods, is frozen up in the ice off Point Prim, in a leaky state. The Schr. *Eliza*, Gromer, Master, of New London, with a general cargo, for Charlottetown, is also frozen up in the ice in the same place.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending December 20, 1851.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (15th.)	Lowest (16th.)	Mean.	Highest (16th.)	Lowest 14th,15th	Daily Mean.
30.21	29.42	29.75	39.4	1.8	17.5

Dec.	WIND AT 9, A. M.		WEATHER.
Su. 14	W.N.W. fresh breeze		Cloudy, till 11, a. m.; then blue sky.
Mo. 15	W. light	do.	Blue sky, till 3, p. m.; then overcast.
Tu. 16	E.S.E strong	do.	Overcast & rainy, till 3, p. m.; then blue sky, with passing clouds.
We. 17	W. light	do.	Cloudy, a. m.; overcast & fine snow, p. m., till 5; then blue sky.
Th. 18	W. moderate	do.	Blue sky; aurora in the evening.
Fri. 19	W. fresh	do.	Cloudy, a. m.; blue sky, p. m.
Sat. 20	S. moderate	do.	Cloudy, a. m.; overcast, p. m., till 6; then blue sky; hazy & snow, 3 to 5, p. m.

N. B.—On the 14th some persons crossed on foot at Charlottetown Ferry, and on the 17th some hauling sleighs crossed.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1851.

	FROM		TO			FROM		TO	
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0	2½	0	4	Wool,	1	0	1	3
do. by quarter,	0	2½	0	3½	Ham,	0	0	0	0
Pork,	0	2½	0	3½	Barley, per bushel,	2	6	2	9
do. (small)	0	3	0	5	Oats,	1	4	1	7
Mutton,	0	2½	0	4	Wheat,	6	0	6	6
Lamb, per lb.,	0	2	0	3½	Timothy Seed,	0	0	0	0
Veal, per lb.,	0	0	0	0	Potatoes,	1	4	1	6
Butter, (fresh)	0	11	1	0	Turnips,	0	0	0	10
do. by the tub,	0	8½	0	10	Carrots, per bush.	2	0	0	0
Cheese,	0	3	0	7	Turkeys, each	2	6	3	6
Flour, per lb.,	0	1¾	0	2	Fowls,	0	6	0	9
Oatmeal, per lb.,	0	1¼	0	1½	Eggs, per dozen,	0	9	0	10
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0	1¾	0	0	Hay, per ton,	37	6	45	0
Sausages, per lb.	0	0	0	0	Straw, per cwt.	1	0	1	3
Tallow,	0	8	0	10	Codfish, per qtl.,	12	0	15	0
Lard,	0	8	0	0	Homespun, per yd.,	3	0	3	6
Ducks, each	0	10	1	0	Chickens, per pair,	0	0	0	0
Partridges,	0	6	0	9	Apples, per bush.	0	0	0	0
Geese,	1	4	1	9	Rabbits,	0	4	0	5
Beets, per bush.	4	0	0	0					

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.