EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

On Tuesday morning the shock of an earthquake—doubtless the lighter vibration from some serious but remote convulsion—was felt with more or less severity, throughout Liverpool and the whole of this district. The time—about which all parties are pretty nearly agreed—was half-past four o'clock; and the shock was accompanied, according to several of our informants, by a rumbling roise. The sensations for the most part experienced were these:—the shaking or rocking of houses, the raising and undulating of beds, the clattering of moveable articles, the banging of doors, and the rattling of window-frames. In general, there was a sort of upheaving, followed by a quick vibration, similar to the shoch a ship experiences when struck by a heavy sea; and then, as it were, staggering and trembling from the concussion. One gentleman, residing in Birkenhead, describes it as though a giant had entered his chamber, and seizing a post in either hand, given his bed a thorough shaking for a minute or so, and vanished. The impression of another, who lives in Claughton-park, and whose house has never been affected by the heaviest gales, was that he had been awakened by some of the servants jumping with all their weight upon the floor above.

Many persons were very seriously alarmed, imagining that burglars had got into their houses, and Captain Greig, the head constable, under this idea, called up the men on duty at the station, George's Dock, and made a thorough examination of his premises. But few, at the moment, appeared to have attributed the strange and startling sensation to the real cause; and many, particularly those residing near the spot, and having the fear of powder constantly before their eyes, concluded that the floating magazines had exploded; others that the vibrations were caused by peals of distant thunder. The latter idea was not unreasonable; for during the last few days the temperature has been unusually oppressive, the barometer rising, notwithstanding the fall of heavy rain, at intervals, fully a quarter of an inch, from six o'clock in the evening of Monday until nine on Tuesday morning.

At the Liverpool Observatory, we are informed by Mr. Hardnup, that the morning of Tuesday was overcast, dark, and gloomy; the barometer stood about one-tenth of an inch above the average, and the temperature was about seven degrees above the average. The direction of the wind at 4½ hours, was N.W., but it was as anear calm as possible; light rain fell from 6 hours to 8 hours, a. m., and from 1h to 11 hour p. m. The time at which the shocktook place was carefully noted by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of West Derby 4h. 28m. 20s., and there appeared to be three shocks from east to west, and two from west to east.

The motion of the earthquake was from west to east, and its duration, as far as can be ascertained from various sources, about half a minute. The last shock of a similar kind experienced in this country was on Friday, the 17th March, 1843, at one o'clock, a.m. the direction being from east to west. Those, however, who remember that visitation, declare that it was much milder, and less extensively felt, than the present. In fact, according to the *Manchester Guardian*—for the neighbourhood of Manchester was also effected—a gentleman, who lives at Sale, near Altrincham, who has resided for several years at St. Domingo, and witnessed the phenomena attendant upon the great earthquake which occurred there in May, 1842, says that the earthquake of Tuesday morning was more severe than several he had there experienced, and that if it had occurred in that island, where the people are but two well acquainted with these convulsions of nature, all who felt it would have rushed from their houses in dismay. He should think the shock a very severe one for this country.

It is stated, that parties residing in those localities which have a light, dry, sandy soil, seem to have felt the shock most sensibly. With regard to the extent of country over which the vibrations have been felt, we are scarcely yet prepared to pronounce positively; but as far as present accounts go, the shock has visited Dublin and its vicinity, Carlow, Conway, Holyhead, Manchester, the bathing places on the Lancashire coast, (particularly Southport, Lytham, and Fleetwood), Bolton, Bury, Ramsbottom, and even in some parts of the midland counties. Several persons in Wolverhampton and neighbourhood, felt a tremor or shaking of the earth. It was felt at Brewood, and in Wolverhampton some glasses and other articles of the kind were heard to make a jingling noise.

The *Dublin Evening Post*, remarks:—This is the first shock was felt accompanied by a rumbling subterreanean noise, and the shaking of door, windows, and furniture. On the north side, the effects of this remarkable phenomenon were still more decided. A stack of chimneys at Phipsborough was thrown by the violence of the shock. In the vicinity of the terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway some persons were led to believe, from the noise caused by the convulsion, that the mail-train was entering the station before the usual time of its arrival.

The shock was felt very severely at Chester, and all along the Chester and Birkenhead line, but no shock has been experienced at Bradford, Halifax, or Birmingham; although the temperature at Bradford was very hot and oppressive during Tuesday morning.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the new Parliament took place on Thursday. The weather was exceedingly fine, and Palace yard was consequently very much crowded. Westminster Hall, too, which is now the temporary entrance to both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, was completely filled with strangers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Reporters' Gallery was thrown open at half-past 1 o'clock, by which time a large cluster of members had already assembled on the floor, chatting noisily together in knots, or warmly shaking hands and welcoming each other's return to the House. Shortly before 2 o'clock, Captain Gosset, the Deputy Sergeant at Arms, appeared upon the floor, bearing the Mace, which he laid at the foot of the table. At this period the House was beginning to get very full. Those who were in any way attached to the Government took their seats upon the Ministerial benches; whilst the other members, who had occupied seats in former Parliaments, took up their old positions either as supporters of her Majesty's Government, or followers of the Opposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked very much fagged and careworn, and so, indeed, did Sir John Packington, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, Mr. Williams, the principal doorkeeper, appeared upon the floor, introducing

The Usher of the Black Rod, who was in full uniform. Advancing to the table, and addressing the Chief Clerk, he said "Gentlemen I am commanded by the Lord Commissioners, by virtue of the writs addressed to them by her Majesty, to require the immediate attendance in the House of Peers of this honourable House to hear the Royal Commission read."

The majority of the new members, headed by Sir Denis Le Marchant, then left the House.

After a short absence the Chief Clerk returned to his seat at the table, when the election of the Speaker was immediately proceeded with, the right hon. gentleman, who filled that elevated post in the last Session, being meanwhile seated in the front bench of the Ministerial side just below the gangway.

The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

One of the first propositions to Parliament, after voting the address to the Queen, will be to ask a vote of £100,000 for defraying the expenses of the Duke's funeral.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

An electric telegraphic despatch from Trieste has just been received in town, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, from which we learn that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Adria arrived at Trieste yesterday afternoon, with advices from Rangoon to the 26th of September.

The new by this overland arrival is comparatively in significant; but some despatches from China, which had come to hand, represent the insurrection against the Emperor as continuing to gain additional strength.

The men who are traversing the route to Australia are reckoned to be in the proportion of fifteen or twenty to one woman.

Mr. W. L. Lindsay, a large ship owner, recently announced at a public meeting, that he was now building only iron ships, and did not intend to build another of wood.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

The official programme of the proceedings is published. The funeral will take place on Thursday, Nov. 18. On Monday evening the body will be removed under escort of cavalry from Chelsea Hospital to the Horse Guards, and on Thursday, morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the procession will move to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Cunard had an interview with the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, on Saturday, at the Board of Trade.

Sardinia.—It was reported in Paris, on Thursday, that Count Balbo had failed to Form a ministry.

Australia.—The Bentic has arrived from Adelaide, with a large cargo of copper ore. The Competitor, from Melbourne, June 23d, and Petentate from Hobart Town and Launceston, June 21st, have also arrived. The Middleton with £100,000 wrrth of gold, left Hobert Town for London, 12th June.

Roman States.—The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Rome, 28th Oct., that nine of Murry's fellow-prisoners were shot at Ancona on the 2g.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

We gave in our last number the resolution adopted at the Public Meeting, for the purpose of lighting the town with Gas. It would appear, from communications then exhibited by the Hon. the Attorney General, from Mr. Gesner, Civil Engineer at Bermuda, Mr. Alexander M'Ausland, Manager of Gas Works at Harbour Grace, and Mr. James Allan, Pictou, that the town could be lighted with Gas, at an outlay of about £4000 currency, as follows:—

Cost of Apparatus,	£800	0	0	Stg.
Main Pipes,	700	0	0	
Buildings,	200	0	0	
Site, Service Pipes, Fittings, say	970	0	0	
	£2670	0	0	
Difference of Exchange,	1335	0	0	
	£4005	0	0	

We were pleased to find, not only that capital would be forthcoming for this very important purpose, but that those who intended to embark their own, had no doubt whatever of receiving a fair remuneration for the outlay. This is satisfactory, thus far; and we are convinced that, once established, scarcely an individual within reach of the operation of the Gas works will fail to avail himself of advantages afforded by a superior light, at a lower price than is now paid for oil, spirit, or candle. But how is the lighting of the town to be provided for? Who is to guarantee the expence, first, of providing for the necessary fittings, such as posts, glasses, &c., and afterwards, the payment of the Gas furnished? Few will, we think, be inclined to deny that the expence in the former case, that of the lamp posts, &c., should be borne by the owners of the adjacent property—value of which will be enhanced to a much greater degree than the cost will amount to; and there is no question but that, for an advantage which all may equally partake of, the expence ought to be borne as equally as possible by all. Nor do we conceive that much opposition would be made by the public to this arrangement. But how is the opinion of the public to be ascertained, and its consent obtained? We now begin to see the necessity of having the town incorporated, in some way or other. As to raising the necessary funds in a public meeting, such as those called for the Pump and Well Assessments, no one, we think, who has ever been present at one of them, would be an advocate for a similar procedure. Again, there is a dread, and, perhaps, a well founded one, of having a town of 4000 inhabitants saddled with the expense of a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, &c.,—an establishment which would certainly cost a large sum annually to sustain, without the same certainty that the advantages derived from it would be equally as great. And yet, there is a necessity that something should be done,—that there should be a body in which public property should be vested, and which should have the power, under certain restrictions, of raising funds for necessary purposes, such as the one in question—that of lighting the town. The attention of the writer has been for years turned to the subject, and he would suggest, that the Legislature should be petitioned to pass a Bill allowing the town to be divided into Wards, having, as nearly as possible, equal numbers of householders in each; every Ward to elect two representatives, who, when met, should choose a President from among themselves, and appoint a town clerk and treasurer, but not out of their own body—these two last only to be paid. In this body—call it Warden & Fellows, and the Meeting itself a Wardmote—let all the public property of the town be vested, and make it a corporation for the usual purposes of protection, &c. We would not give it the power of assessing the town at will: but where, as in the case of the Pumps and Wells, the Law had directed the appropriation to be made, we would transfer to the Wardmote the powers now given to a Town Meeting. In like manner, when a measure such as the adoption of Gas-light, for public accommodation, was proposed, we would have the matter first discussed and settled by the Wardmote, which should then apply to the Legislature for its sanction; and on its being obtained, take the necessary steps for carrying the measure into execution. One advantage attending the adoption of the plan proposed, is, that it would be attended with the least possible expence, and leave the same amount of power in the people that they enjoy at present,—with this difference, that what is now hurriedly and unthinkingly done by themselves in person, would then be transacted with care and deliberation by their delegates and representatives.

If any of our readers will favor us with any better plan, we will willingly make it known; for the conviction is strong within us, that unless some change takes place in our municipal regulations, it will be in vain to expect well-lighted good streets, clean side-walks, under-ground drains, or any of those appliances which are equally necessary to the security of health as the enjoyment of property.

For Haszard's Gazette.

Mr. Editor;

In your leader, developing your opinion of the Maine Law, you refer to the Meeting held in the Temperance Hall, on the 10th instant, and, as "it struck you that those who were, as they thought successfully, advocating that experiment, had not considered the case as fully and sufficiently, nor taken as comprehensive a view of it, as they ought," I consider myself entitled, in common courtesy, to the privilege of a reply, in vindication of my advocacy of that momentous question.

In consequence of the absence of gentlemen who were expected to take the lead in the prominent departments of the discussion, the Chairman had to alter the arrangements previously adopted. I was then requested to submit the Resolution in relation to the Maine Law.

As you were present, you are, of course, aware, that I distinctly avowed my incompetency to advocate the proposition so unexpectedly transferred to me; which I submitted, as an enquiry, conveying the *spirit* of the sentiment embodied in that Resolution: Whether, in view of the woeful evils resulting from the drinking usages of society, *it is, or is not, proper and practicable* to prohibit the traffic altogether; and whether *this* is not the point which legislation must reach, and should reach, in regard to this great evil?

I also stated: For so important a change in legislation, affecting the business of a large portion of the community, and interfering with invested capital of considerable value, it is proper that satisfactory reasons should be submitted to an enlightened public; moreover, that such a law could not be obtained, without approving itself to a reflecting community; and even if it would be obtained, it could not be enforced, unless it would commend itself to such a community as founded on just principles of legislation. I quoted a reputable writer on the subject, as my authority for the arguments I endeavoured to inculcate.

When I heard that some of our learned friends had declined to speak on the question before us, I was afraid that a prohibitory law might probably be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of legislation. As the *great guns* were muzzled, the small arms were put in requisition; and it is now evident, that their random shots have had the desired effect: according to your narrative of this skirmish, our commander-in-chief used a *blunder-buss*.—My dear Sir, when "*it struck you* that we thought we were successfully advocating the experiment," it was—*a very lucky hit*. A free and fair discussion, through the medium of the Press, will evolve truth. I rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded us, to avail ourselves of the extensive circulation of your Gazette, to propagate and vindicate our principles; and in anticipation of this privilege in prospect, I shall now confine myself to desultory remarks on detached sentences in your editorial.

You are astonished to hear men the advocates of legal, instead of moral coercion, in the present day; and, I presume, as a *caveat* to some of the Sons of Temperance, you refer to ancient enactments, that, by their stringency, increased "the very crimes they were intended to suppress." Who will deny, that the old-fashioned method in dealing with men in general, proved ineffectual?

In transforming and controlling human society, mind must meet mind, system must meet and overcome system, with the weapons of truth and reason. Any system—whether of morals, politics, or religion—which can make its truth and reasonableness apparent, may confidently count upon success. The Sons of Temperance, in general, under the influence of this belief, have entire confidence in the triumph of the Temperance Reform, if its friends maintain their principles in their integrity.

I admit, that much may be done by arguments and moral suasion,—by appeals founded on a due regard to health, happiness and salvation,—as has been heretofore done, to arrest the progress of this great evil: in reference to numbers of persons, it has been, and will be, all that is needed. But, I wish to shew why some believe that moral suasion is not all that is *necessary*. Permit me to ask, why not rely on moral suasion, and appeals to the conscience, in regard to other evils? Why not extend the principle you advocate, to horse-stealing, burglary, and arson? In every community, there are men who must be restrained by Law,—men who place themselves beyond the influence of moral suasion. How would you restrain and control such characters? They will resist your arguments, and soothe their conscience, in the plea that what they do is *legal*.

The sanction of the law fortifies our opponents, and, in some degree, justifies their appeals to popular sympathy; as, in the estimation of many persons, to make a thing *legal*, is to make it morally *right*. Every well-ordered mind cherishes the principle of obedience to the authority of the laws of the land; and feels reluctant to denounce that as *wrong*, which they affirm to be *right*. What grounds of appeal have you to such men as may choose to plead this sanction as their shield? Very likely, from personal regard, they will answer you as Agrippa answered Paul. Believing it to be a wrong principle, to authorize any thing by law from which men are to be dissuaded by moral means, we agitate the expediency of repealing the statutes authorizing and regulating the traffic in alcoholic liquors; and we recommend the substitution of a prohibitory enactment.

But according to your views of our policy, we are, beyond the shadow of a doubt, under the insidious influence of a diabolical delusion. You ask: May it not be possible, that the remedy proposed, may inflict greater evils on society than the vice which it is its object to eradicate? Now, if this query is read in connection with your denunciation of drunkenness,—"this enemy of virtue, civilization and order,"—our proposed remedy "to arrest its progress," must be, in your estimation, a *monster of iniquity*. I beg of you to be explicit on this point, when you return "to this important subject."

Your Editorial furnishes copious materials for an Essay. We have a higher and a holier authority than Mahomet, to guide and guard us. We can adduce precedents from the history of an *enlightened*, benevolent, and Christian nation, to shew how tardy and reluctant mankind are to receive and embrace the truth. When God, in mercy, disclosed, through Dr. Jenner, the vaccination principle,—by which, humanly speaking, thousands of lives are annually saved,—the medical world condemned it. And the Anti-Slavery Society was vehemently denounced, from the Pulpit and the Press!! There is a special significance now in the axiom, that Truth is mighty, and must prevail.

You exult over "the mighty triumph the Sons of Temperance have achieved on this side of the Atlantic;" but you insinuate, that the excessive zeal of some of them, at the Meeting in our Temperance Hall, in advocating the introduction of the Maine Law, carried them beyond all reasonable limits, and caused them to endanger the object they profess to have in view. This objection has often been raised, by some sincere friends; and, therefore, is not to be stigmatized as necessarily implying any desire, on the part of those who urge it, to give the slightest sanction to intemperance: but the persuasive appliances recommended by these remonstrants, experience proves to be mere palliatives, which can never extirpate the evil. Without doubt, the prohibition of the importation of opium, by the emperor of China, was very noxious to many of his opium-loving subjects; but as the drug was producing extensive and serious injuries, and was altogether unnecessary, he evinced his humanity and wisdom by the entire prohibition of it, instead of controlling the appetite it had excited, while still allowing the means of indulgence. Alcohol has been proved to be as injurious as opium, and quite as unnecessary.

I must conclude this rather lengthy reply, which has already exceeded the contemplated limits; but I must do so, by appending an extract from the New Brunswick *Telegraph*, of the 18th instant, for the special consideration of those "whom you would not consent to compel and coerce to abandon the use of the *wine cup in moderation*," to obviate their objections to the Maine Law,—which is not, in any sense, a *sumptuary* law: "It forbids no man to drink liquor. It provides a way in which it may be procured for all medical, mechanical, and artistical uses. If it is to be used as a beverage, this law neither prevents its importation, nor denies the right to manufacture it for *such private* use. It merely forbids a man from selling it—from making it an article of traffic,—just as other statutes forbid him to sell obscene books, poisonous food, &c. Every man is left entirely free, as to the fact of *drinking* liquor. The law only makes it contraband, as an article of common merchandise."

My dear Sir; bear with my poor language, but respect my feelings;—our object is the same; we differ only as to the means expedient for its attainment. Did I cherish any other sentiments towards you, than those of unfeigned regard, I would be unworthy of the privileges of the benevolent Order which I have pledged myself to sustain in Love, Purity and Fidelity.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN ARBUCKLE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1852.

☞ It has seldom fallen to our lot, to record such a continuance of disagreeable weather as has been experienced for upwards of a month past. The streets have been almost impassable. On Wednesday, the 24th, we had a heavy fall of snow; which was succeeded by a gale of wind, as furious as any that have preceded it. Much injury has been done to the forest trees, and those of the groves, and the ornamental wood about the town have suffered severely,—many having been uprooted, and the tops of others, between the violence of the wind and the weight of the snow, broken off. Yesterday and to-day are mild, something like the *Indian summer:* we trust it will continue.

☞ Among the passengers in the Barque "John Barrow," which sailed for London on Sunday last, we notice Thomas Heath Haviland, Esq., and Miss Haviland—the latter, we are sorry to say, in a very precarious state of health. Mr. Haviland carries with him the sympathy and respect of his fellow townsmen and the people at large, and a sincere wish that it may please Providence to afford that relief to his suffering relative, that it is alone in its power to bestow.

Few who have filled so many and such important offices and situations of trust in Prince Edward Island, have retired with so much honor and credit to himself as he has; and fewer still, during a long service, have made so many friends and so few enemies. We wish him a safe and pleasant voyage, and a speedy return to his family.

The Steamer *Ellen Gisborne* returned to this Port, from Cape Traverse, at an early hour on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in the midst of a heavy snow storm, after having succeeded in laying down the sub-marine cable between Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Carlton Head on this Island. Mr. Gisborne made several attempts to lay the cable down before he finally succeeded on Monday night last. The water being shallow on the opposite coast, the vessel containing the cable could not get within one mile of the shore, consequently, that length of cable had to be taken on shore, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty, by means of a kedge-anchor and the united strength of four horses and four oxen. One end of the cable being made fast round a post, the Steamer soon after got under weigh, at about five o'clock in the evening, and reached the shore on this Island about five on the following morning, having been upwards of eleven hours engaged in laying the cable. Mr. Gisborne informs us he had a very arduous task to perform, the wind and tide sweeping the vessel fast down to the westward, in spite of all they could do, and that he was fearfully apprehensive his cable would run short before he reached the opposite shore, but fortunately he had three quarters of a mile to spare when he reached the Island. In this difficult undertaking, at this inclement season of the year, Mr. Gisborne was ably assisted by Capt. Kennedy, of this town; and to use his own words—"had it not been for the very valuable assistance rendered by Capt. Kennedy, he would not have succeeded in laying the cable this fall."

Most of the hands being on shore, the anxious moment had now arrived, to ascertain if the insulation was complete. A small battery having been left attached to the end of the cable on the opposite shore, and by means of a small instrument at this end, it was at once tested, and found to work admirably, realizing Mr. Gisborne's most sanguine expectations. A considerable number of persons, at that early hour of the morning, had collected around the operator, anxious to ascertain what was going on; and as this is the *first* cable ever laid down in America, three times three hearty cheers were given for the successful result.

The line of Posts on the opposite shore, from Amherst, are erected within five miles of the Cape, and will be completed in a few days On this Island, we understand, some ten or twelve miles are up, and that the whole of the line to Carlton Head will be finished in the course of two weeks. This line, when complete, says Mr. Gisborne, will be the most substantial, and cheapest, ever yet erected in any part of the world.—*Isl.*

The line of wire terminates at the Town Hall, where the Company will, by permission of the Government, keep its office. We understand that in the course of a week, the Telegraph will be in full operation.

On Friday night last, the 19th inst., *James Hogan*, of Cherry Valley, violently and barbarously assaulted *William Young*, of Gallows Point, with a fire-shovel and pitch-fork, breaking the small-bone of his arm, and inflicting thirteen severe wounds on his body. Doctor Hobkirk saw him on Sunday last, and considers him in a very dangerous state.—*Com. to Isl.*

General Thanksgiving.—By a Proclamation in the *Royal Gazette*, Thursday the Ninth December is appointed a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING to ALMIGHTY GOD for his Mercies in blessing the Labours of the Husbandman during the past Season.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 11, 1852.

Members returned to serve in the General Assembly, for the District of St. John's:—John Kent, Robert John Parsons, and Philip Francis Little, Esquires.

Died,

On the 24th ult., at Darnley, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. John Orr, and daughter of Mr. James Curry, Lot 67.

On the 30th October last, at St. Hyacinthe, Mrs. Francoise Gulxy, widow of the late Frederick Brayham Holland, Esq., Major of the 49th Regiment, and one of the proprietors of Prince Edward Island. This pious and estimable lady had started, accompanied by one of her daughters, to pay a visit to Madame J. Tessier, (her daughter) at St. Cessaire. Being attacked with Cholera she died in twenty-four hours, within 18 miles of the end of her journey, after having travelled several hundred. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at St. Hyacinthe.—*Quebec Paper, Nov. 10.*

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose from Pictou, on Friday, Nov. 26—Captain Richards, Mr. R. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, Messrs. Halloran and T. Playforth.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Nov. 26—Schr. Antilles, Desjardines, Richibucto; deals
—Brigt. Peri, M'Leod, Bermuda: sugar.
—Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Squarebridge, Halifax; goods.
27 Wave, Gillis, Arichat; herrings.
29 Favourite, Gillis, Pictou; coal.

CLEARED:

Nov. 22—Barque John Barrow, Taylor, London; timber and deals —by S. Nelson & Son.
—Schr. Coral, Purdy, Miramichi; produce.
25—Brigt. Atlas, M'Mahon, Newfoundland; do.
—Schr. Dove, Robertson, Pictou.
27 Spray, Malone, Newfoundland; produce.

Ship News.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The Brig *Britannia*, of Sunderland, England, from Miramichi, N. B., homeward bound, laden with timber and deals, was cast away in a snow storm, on Monday, the 22d inst., at Skinner's Pond, near the North Cape of this Island. The Captain and crew attempted to land in a boat, but it was immediately swamped; and the Mate, Anthony Alexander, is the only person who succeeded in reaching the shore alive. The bodies of Captain Zachariah Granger, Alexander Lemmon, Charles M'Callum, George Clint, Lorenzo Gaite, and Samuel Peg, all young men, have been found, and conveyed a distance of fourteen miles, to the burial ground attached to the Episcopal Church at Kildare, and decently buried according to the the rites of that Church, by T. G. Ruggles, Esq., in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants, who attended and assisted on the melancholy occasion.

(Arrivals in St. John's Newfld. from hence.)

Nov. 3—Lively Lass. 6—Emily. 8—Ceres, Unicorn, Rosebud. 11—Mary, Adamant. 12—Ann.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Plymouth, Nov. 4.—William.
Liverpool, Nov. 16—Vernon.

An American Schooner from P. E. Island, bound to the United States, laden with produce struck on Jedore Ledges yesterday morning and sunk immediately. Master and crew saved and brought Halifax by Capt. Hardy.—*Halifax Paper, Nov. 20.*

Schr. Francis, Kyneston, hence to Souris, P. E. Island lost at Canso.

Quick Passage.—The Brig *John Thompson*, Thompson Master, arrived in Belfast, Ireland, in 13 days from this Harbour. Lost a man overboard, fell from one of the yards.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending November 27, 1852.

Barometer. Highest (22d.)	Barometer. Lowest (24th.)	Barometer. Mean.	Thermometer. Highest (27th.)	Thermometer. Lowest 21st, 22d,	Thermometer. Daily Mean.
30.38	29.45	29.99	50.6	28.8	38.0

Nov.	Wind at 9, a. m.	Weather.
Su. 21	N. fresh breeze.	Overcast and cloudy; snow, till 6, p. m.; then fog.
Mo. 22	N.N.W. light air.	Blue sky, with fog, till 12 noon; then blue sky, with passing clouds, till 9, p. m., and then cloudy; slight showers during the forenoon.
Tu. 23	S.S.W. mod. breeze.	Overcast and cloudy; passing sleet, till 9, p. m.; then snow.
W. 24	N. strong do.	Overcast; heavy snow, till 6, p. m.; then sleet.
Th. 25	N.E. do. do.	Overcast and cloudy; snow, till 3, p. m; then passing clouds, and light showers in evening.
Fri. 26	N.E. light do.	Overcast and cloudy, with fog, till 9, a. m.; then overcast, and drizzling rain in evening.
Sat. 27	S.S.E. strong do.	Overcast; passing rain, till 9, a. m.; then cloudy, and passing rain, from 3, p. m., till 9; then blue sky, with passing clouds.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent., on Sterling. Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852.

	From		To			From		To	
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0	2	0	4	Butter, (fresh)	0	11	1	1
do., by quarter,	0	2	0	3½	do. by the tub,	0	9	0	11
Pork,	0	3	0	4	Lard,	0	0	0	8
do., (small)	0	3	0	6	Tallow,	0	8	0	10
Mutton,	0	2½	0	4	Wool,	1	0	1	4
Lamb, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Homespun, per yd.	3	0	5	0
Veal, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Oats,	1	8	1	10
Ham, per lb.,	0	5	0	7	Barley, per bushel,	2	6	2	9
Sausages, per lb.,	0	0	0	8	Pearl Barley, pr lb.	0	0	0	1½
Codfish, per qtl.,	12	0	15	0	Timothy seed, bush	12	0	13	0
Turkeys, each,	2	6	3	6	Potatoes,	1	4	1	6
Fowls,	0	5	0	10	Turnips, per bush.,	0	9	0	10
Ducks, each,	0	10	1	0	Carrots, per bush.,	0	0	2	0
Geese, each,	1	6	2	0	Apples, per bushel,	3	0	4	6
Partridges,	0	6	0	9	Hay, per ton,	50	0	60	0
Eggs, per dozen,	0	8	0	9	Straw, per cwt.	0	10	1	0
Cheese,	0	3	0	7					

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, November 27, 1852.

FLOUR, per lb., ... 2½d.
OATMEAL, per lb., ... 1½d.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.