A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly, with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it on her own vanity, and avoid the folly in future? Look, my young friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating and drinking, in study, or in business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, and pure air; by tight lacing, &c., and all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there not impiety, as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut life short, and a long list of maladies that make life a torment or trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this goodly temple, would gradually decay, and men would die, as if falling asleep."

ENGLAND.

An eminent London financier, who has recently returned from a tour through France, has been heard to declare, "I never saw a country more prosperous—I never saw a people more contented." Another had an interview of nearly two hours with the Prince President, and he is fully impressed with the opinion, that Louis Napoleon firmly believes he may make France and himself greater and more powerful, by developing her internal resources, repairing her finances, and improving her fiscal system, than she and Napoleon the First were by war. A reduction of the army by 150,000 men is, doubtless, a good earnest of pacific tendencies. The establishment of a great warehousing company, to initiate the introduction of the bonding system, has also been proposed by the President to English capitalists, as a means of dispensing with the octroi system, and of making Paris a great railway *entrepot* for the continent of Europe.

Scarcity of Silver in England.—There is great complaint of an increasing scarcity of silver change in England, although the mint had issued small silver to the extent of £160,000 since 1st of July last. The Queen had issued a proclamation declaring, that silver shall not be a legal tender in the colonies for payment of sums exceeding 40s. Silver coin had hitherto been used in many of the colonies for large payments. This proclamation was doubtless intended to prevent the large export of silver coin to Australia.

Scarcity of Canadan Timber.—We have heard it stated by several who are interested in the trade, that the scarcity of Canadian timber, especially for building purposes, is already beginning to be felt by a considerable increase in price. This is ascribed to the circumstance of so many vessels being diverted from the staple traffic of the St. Lawrence in order to convey emigrants to Australia and the States; and as the weather may now shut up the chance of further supplies for some time, it is feared that those who have entered into large building contracts when timber was at a low price, will now suffer much loss and embarrassment by its increased value in the market.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Consumption of Tea.—It appears from a parliamentary paper, just printed, there has been an increase in the consumption of tea. In the month ended the 10th ult., the quantity entered for home consumption was 5,496,224lb., against 5,322,655lb. in the like month of 1851.

Increased Supply of Opium.—From an official paper, it appears that in the month ended the 10th October, the importation of opium was 23,863lb.; whereas in the like period of the previous year it was 14,340lb. The quantity entered for home consumption in the last month was 7,073lb., against 2,987lb. in the same period of 1851.

An old mule, the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, believed to be between ninety and a hundred years old, has, after working almost a century, been at length "turned out to grass" upon the moss at Worsley, and is described by those who have seen it to be "as lively as a cricket."

In April next, Lord Falkland's term of Government at Bombay will expire; speculation is already rife as to his successor; the names of Sir George Clerk, Sir George Anderson, Sir James Hogg, Lord Elgin, and Sir Claude Wade have been mentioned.

The Dublin *University Magazine* has an article, written during the life-time of the Duke of Wellington, entitled "*Heroes—ancient and modern.*" The following extract may not be altogether inopportune:

"For him alone (the Duke of Wellington) fortune has checked her wheel and become stationary. We have found a parallel for some of his deeds, but none for his enduring prosperity. Crœsus has passed into a proverb; Alexander was cut short in an unequalled course; Cæsar was killed in the Capitol; Coriolanus was banished; Marius escaped from a dungeon; Scipio was driven into private life; Epminondas, Gustavus and Nelson died in the moment of their great victories; Hannibal was compelled to suicide; Belisarius became a beggar; Sejanus the all-powerful favourite, was strangled without an interposing hand; Buckingham perished under the knife of an assassin; Wolsey and Marlborough were disgraced; Charles XII fell doubtfully before an obscure fortress; and Napoleon died a broken hearted exile on the rocks of St. Helena. The star of Wellington has been all lustrous, and has never paled. It "sets unclouded in the gulph of fate," an exception, an example, and a moral.

Worthy of Imitation.—The following story, which is alike remarkable for its novelty and creditable to human nature, has been for some time past a pleasing topic for conversation on 'Change:—A few years ago a merchant in this town unfortunately became bankrupt, owing to his creditors about £10,000. He re-commenced business, and a few weeks ago, by fortunate dealings in iron, he realized a profit of £40,000. As roon as this gratifying circumstance was *a fait accompli*, he sent a circular to his creditors, offering to pay them the whole of the £10,000 in full with interest up to the present time.—*Liverpool Times.*

IRELAND.

Government Prosecution.—The Sixmile-Bridge Affray.—The Government have taken a very decided course in reference to the proceedings connected with the fatal affray at Sixmile-bridge, during the late contested election for the county o Clare. The Attorney-General has called for the intervention of the Court of Queen's Bench, to quash the inquisition held at Sixf mile-bridge, which resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. Delmege, a magistrate of the county of Clare; and several of the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, and also the inquest held subsequently in Limerick, at which a verdict of manslaughter was returned against some of the military party, who it was alleged, had fired the fatal shots. The learned gentleman called upon the Court to exercise summary jurisdiction forthwith, by quashing the inquisitions, but the judges were of opinion, that a conditional order should issue in the first instance, in order that notice might be served upon the agents of the next of kin of the persons shot at Sixmile-bridge, and accordingly Saturday next was fixed for the hearing of the case. In the case of the prosecution instituted by the Crown against Mr. Zacharia Wallace, proprietor of the *Anglo Celt*, a newspaper published in the town of Carven, for a libel on the officers and men of the 31st Regiment, connected with the affray at Six-mile-bridge, a bill of indictment was sent on Tuesday before the City of Dublin term grand jury, by whom a true bill was found. The defendant is to take his trial at the sittings after the present term.

FRANCE.

Extraordinary Accident.—A very extraordinary accident occurred a week ago on board a Swedish steamer the Lannart, as it was proceeding from Stockholm to Ystad. In the night a violent storm arose, and a large vessel containing sulphuric acid, placed on the deck, was broken. A portion of the corrosive liquor passed through the crevices of the planks, and fell on to a bed in the cabin beneath. In this cabin the Count Eric Chretien de Pontio, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden and Norway, was sleeping. The acid soon burnt through two blankets and reached the abdomen of the unfortunate gentleman, burning it dreadfully. The gas which escaped made it impossible for him to cry for help, and he became senseless. The next morning his servant, on going into the cabin, found that he had the lower part of his bowels eaten away. The unfortunate gentleman was unable to speak a word. The steamer was immediately put back to the port of Colmar, and the Count was conveyed to the hospital. Every possible attention was paid to him, but he expired after some hours of horrid suffering. He was only 26 years of age.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Another French Attempt at Aerial Navigation. Another attempt at aerial navigation was made recently in Paris. A Mr. Giffard constructed a balloon, of an oblong cylindrical form, about 120 feet in length, and 20 feet in diameter in the middle, but smaller towards the ends. At about 20 feet from the balloon was a sort of beam from which was suspended a steam engine of about three horse power. This steam engine was placed on a sort of platform, and was made to work a triangular sail placed at one end of the beam, and a sort of rudder at the other end. The balloon on rising drove before the wind, but the aeronaut, by means of the rudder and the sail, was able to turn on one side, and even made a circular movement. This gives him hopes that he will eventually succeed in navigating the air by means of his machine; and the spectators even those unfavourably disposed to him, admitted that the thing appeared not to be impossible. The perseverance with which the French are labouring to solve the great aerial problem certainly deserves success.

Ambitious Designs of Nations.—England is now seeking to annex Burmah; Russia, the Moldavian provinces; France, more of northern Africa; the United States, either Cuba or the northern part of Mexico; and Prussia, a slice from Switzerland. Men, worth millions, do not hesitate to cheat their boot-black out of a sixpence. Why should nations, governed by men, neglect the acquisition of more territory!

Army Movements.—This being the customary period for effecting the reliefs of regiments serving in the Mediterranean, arrangements have been made to send the service companies of the 31st and 57th Regts, from Ireland to Corfu, to replace the 41st and 47th which proceed to Malta, to replace the 76th which proceeds to Nova Scotia, to replace the 97th which is to return home. The 48th and the 71st Regts proceed to Corfu to replace the 49th and 92nd, which proceed to Gibralter to replace the 44th, which proceeds to Canada, so as to bring the 20th home. The 2nd battalion 1st foot proceeds from Cork to the Ionian Islands, to replace the 30th, which proceeds to Gibraltar, to replace the 26th which proceeds to the West Indies, to replace the 34th, which proceeds to Nova Scotia, to replace 42nd, to come home. The 85th proceeds to Mauritius to replace the 2nd, battalion 12th both sent from thence to the Cape of Good Hope.—*United Service Gazette.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

King William's Town, Aug. 31.—Fort Gray has been twice attacked by the rebel Hottentots, who were repulsed by the garrison, after losing a sergeant belonging to the 73d Regiment.

We had a sale of the captured cattle belonging to the King William's Town Burghers and Armstrong's Horse, which realised as follows:—

Cattle belonging to the King William's Town Burghers about £830, Armstrong's Horse about £150, total about £980.

This has given pluck and energy to our young warriors, and has infused such a martial spirit amongst them, that I think his Excellency has only to hold up his finger and he will be surrounded by as fine a set of fellows as any town can produce. They one and all are burning for a real slap at the Kaffirs, and I believe our Albanian brothers are of the same disposion. I think it will be better than the "diggings."

P. S. Reports state, that his Excellency intends making this his head quarters. Colonel Mackinnon goes home immediately, and will be succeeded by Captain Maclean. Major Bissett, it is said, is to succeed Captain Maclean. Landed property is rising greatly, the inhabitants fully expecting that this will be the seat of government.

UNITED STATES.

Flax Cotton.—Mr. J. Knowles, of Trenton, N. J., has found out a process for converting flax from its crude state into what is commonly called flax cotton, in a few hours, at a trifling expense. The invention, if successful, cannot fail of having very important results.

New York Nov. 23.—The great increase of homicide within the last two years, in this city, presents a sad and deplorable picture. The Tombs last week contained no less than twelve men under indictment and conviction for capital offences. Nine out of the number were for murder and the other two for arson in the first degree. Four of the culprits were put on trial during the past week; two have been found guilty of murder, and the other two of manslaughter; the latter are now within the walls of the State prison of Sing Sing, for a term of years, while the former remain in the Tombs, awaiting the sentence of death to be pronounced by the court.

Scarcity of Seamen at New York.—We understand, that owing to the great number of ships for California and Australia, together with great demand for the navy, wages have risen to $20 per month.

Awful Calamity!—Loss of Steamer Powhattan—Many Lives Lost!—Buffalo, Nov. 15.—Private advices from Dunkirk report, that the Propeller Powhattan has foundered in Lake Erie, and that every soul on board at the time has perished. She had a number of passengers; no list given. Books and papers belonging to the ill-fated vessel have drifted ashore. Nothing authentic has yet been obtained, but it is feared that the information will prove unfortunately but too true.

A Relic of the Past.—The aged and venerable bark *Maria*, of this port, which has been for some time undergoing repairs, was hauled up on the Fairhaven Railway, on Wednesday. This vessel has reached the age appointed unto man—three score and ten—and was, we believe, built at Kingston in this State. For the last fifty or sixty years, she has been successfully engaged in the sperm whale fishery, having been owned by the late Samuel Rodman, Esq., of this city, and being now in possession of the Rodman family. It is undoubtedly true, that the *Maria* was either the first or second vessel that displayed the American flag in the Bristol channel. Notwithstanding her great age, it is yet thought, that by the exercise of a little care she may safely arrive at her hundredth year, He model is very singular and different from that of an vessel at the present time.—*New Bedford Standard.*

A Curious Sight.—A few miles from Boston this morning, a curious sight might was seen, being a drove of turkeys not driven, but led or coaxed by a man with a basket of corn. He occasionally threw out a handful, and the turkeys marched after, not reflecting on the many hungry appetites they were to satisfy on Thanksgiving. There were 750 in the drove, and they came in that novel manner from the northern part of Vermont, where live turkeys are worth from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

It is computed that a Presidential election, including all expenditures, legitimate and illegitimate, from the nomination to the inauguration, costs not less than half a million of dollars per State.

Purchase of Cuba.—The *National Intelligencer* publishes from the official printed copy some highly important and interesting documents relating to negotiations for the purchase of Cuba during Mr. Polk's administration. The offer was made by President Polk upon his own responsibility, but it was promptly, courteously and absolutely declined.

A man named T. R. Armstrong from Maine, arrived at New York on Friday, and sold $200 worth of axe handles next day. He was swindled out of the whole amount of his hard earnings at a mock auction shop. Part of the amount was afterwards recovered through the interference of the police.

An official list of the lost and damaged vessels on the Lakes between the 7th and 20th of November, presents the following summary: Schooner 26, steamers and propellers 6, and brigs 3—all either wrecked, seriously damaged or compelled to suffer loss by throwing overboard portions of their cargoes. Twenty-one lives are reported lost.

A physician of New York asserts, that a *thousand pounds of opium* are retailed in that city every week, and that the terribly demoralizing and destructive practice of *opium eating* is fearfully increasing.

Cholera in Nassau, N. P.—Extract from a private letter, from the United States Consul, at Nassau, N. P., dated October 16:—I regret to say, that the cholera has been in the midst of us for three weeks past, and that hundreds are falling on the right hand and on the left. We have had a storm the last fifty hours, which seems to have increased the number of cases now. Not less than from fifteen to twenty per day in our small population fall victims to this dreadful malady.

A farmer in Canton, U. S., has a cranberry meadow of twelve acres in extent, lying near Punkapoag Pond, from which he has raked, the present season, upwards of 100 bushels of fine cranberries, for which he has realized $3000 in cash.

WEST INDIES.

Barbadoes, Oct. 22.—Fever is on the increase, and the malignity of the disease is so great as in the majority of cases to baffle the skill of the faculty; besides which, there is much sickness prevailing in all the islands which, in most instances, is terminating fatally. The weather is sultry, with but few showers to allay the heat. The population of the Islands of Martinique and Gaudaloupe has been awfully thinned.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Waggons cannot run without wheels—boats without steam—or a newspaper be carried on without funds, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what does a man's goodness do when it don't do *you* any good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are clever fellows, and this a small matter, it will make no difference. It would not, if it were confied to a dozen or a hundred cases, but when the slow fever seizes almost all, the complaint is altogether too general. As the bull-frog said, "It's fun to you, but its death to us!"—*Acadian Recorder*

Imports from P. E. Island.—On Saturday 20th there were upwards of 12,000 bushels of Potatoes, entered at the Custom House, in this city, from P. E. Island, besides a large quantity of other produce, comprising Oats, Barley, &c. Yesterday, 22d, there were of Potatoes and Oats, respectively entered 11,000 bushels and 3,360 ditto. The Islanders are good customers of our merchants and traders, and it is of course a good omen when we see them with large, surplus productions.—*Novascotian, Nov. 24.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Prevention Against Frie.—Within the last few days, two houses in this City have taken fire from sparks lodging on the roofs, and only the timely arrival of the Engines prevented their destruction, and most likely, the loss of adjoining buildings. We therefore feel it our duty to draw public attention to the fact that there is a preventive at hand, cheap and efficacious, which will effectually save buildings from all danger on this score. Ross' patent artificial Slate Paint, if used on the roofs of houses, will prevent any possibility of injury from sparks lodging on the roof. This admirable preparation is deserving of the attention of every house-owner, and as it has received the testimony of all who have used it, as being the best preventative against fire ever known; we would recommend it to the favourable attention of the people.—*New Brunwicker.*

Postage on Pamphlets.—It may be interesting to our Readers to know the Postage on Pamphlets is two pence an ounce all over the Province, and we suppose all over British America.

Sale of Spirits in Passenger Ships.—There is a clause in the new British Passenger Act, to the effect that if any passenger ship, shall, during the voyage, directly sell, or cause to be sold, any spirits or strong waters to any passenger, he shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding £20, nor less than £5.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1852.

Whenever to the self-gratulations of the organ of the Administration, as to the increased prosperity of the Colony—the consequence, doubtless, of the adoption of Responsible Government—a reply is vouchsafed, showing the improvement to have its rise in other sources; or when, having from certain data adopted certain conclusions as to the balance of trade being £30,000 and upwards in favour of the Colony—the result of the cleverness and foresight of the men in office—our keen-sighted contemporary of the *Islander* proves, from the same data, that the contrary is the case, the cry is immediately raised, that they wish to degrade the Island—stop! what are the words? Here they are,—we put them in italics, for the sake of attracting attention: "*It would seem to be their* (that is, the *Islander* and *Haszard's Gazette*) *desire—though the thing may appear to be incredible*—(we think so, indeed!)—*for every interest in the Colony, but their own, to go to the dogs; for trade to be at a stand-still,—shops to be closed,—the labourer and the mechanic to be loitering about in idleness,—public credit to have vanished, and an enormous public debt to remain unredeemed. Then might the executive power be assailed successfully, and all the misfortunes of the times laid to its charge.*" Prodigious!! what a pity a sentence so sublime—or intended so to be (as the Lawyers say)—should be deficient in grammar; and we would recommend the reading of "that," in place of *for*, and "should" in place of *to*. It would be a pity that a fiction so highly drawn—so exquisite a piece of the romance of history—should go down to posterity with even the slightest—blunder. We trust, however, that not only posterity, but that our contemporaries will see, that the writer either forgot himself (as the saying is), or that it was written in a state of somnambulism;—such things have been—the party at the time imagining that he was composing a speech for the House of Assembly; it is just the species of bombastic trash that succeeds best on that side of the House of which the *Gazette* is the organ—what a loud cry of "hear!" would have accompanied the peroration. It may seem strange to some of our readers, that we condescend to take notice of assertions so groundless, and so contrary to truth that they carry their own refutation with them: but we beg to remind them, that as the shepherd's boy in the fable kept crying "wolf!" needlessly, till he was not believed, when the wolf came in earnest; so the converse of the case may happen, if we suffer the cry to go abroad, that we are trying to ruin the Island, without showing the falsity of the accusation,—the public may take our silence for consent, and not listen to us when we would wish to be heard. Besides, we wish to shew, that the whole defence of the Government is based on fraudulent misrepresentation; we admit that much of it is the result of ignorance; the intention, however, is the same. We had stated, that the increase of the revenue of 1852 was in a great measure owing to the increase of taxation. Now what is the answer? "We can very easily shew, that the 'present administration,' so far from having increased the public taxes, have materially lessened them; and that their Tariff is a much more liberal one, and therefore more conducive to the public prosperity, than that of their predecessors in office." Now who, in the first place, were "the predecessors in office" of the "present Administration"—and what had they to do with the taxation of the Colony? In the year 1849, there was no administration; it was the peculiar grievance that was then complained of;—that there was no set of men who should prescribe to the Assembly what they should do, and what leave undone;—that they who held office should hold seats in the Assembly, &c. In 1849, the people of Prince Edward Island were, in the matter of taxation and appropriation, responsible to themselves, and to themselves only. The members of the Executive Council, if they are meant, had no more to do with it than we have at this present moment. We are not going to defend that state of things; but we will not suffer the public to be deceived by false statements. We made the assertion, and we are prepared to prove it, and from their own shewing. In the same *Gazette* is the following:—

Comparative Statement of Ad valorem Duty on every £100 Currency value per Invoice, for the years 1852, 1851, *and* 1849.

	1852.	1851.	1849.
Canvas Sail Cloth,	£2 0 0	£2 0 0	£2 10 0
Cordage,	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Copper,	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 10 0
Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs of all kinds,	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Molasses, per gallon,	0 0 2	0 0 1½	0 0 3
Pitch,	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Rigging,	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Sails,	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Brown Sugar, per cwt.,	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
Tar,	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.,	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 5
" unmanufactured, do.,	0 0 2	0 0 1½	0 0 2
Flour (Canadian),	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 8 6
Duty on all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not enumerated in the Tariff,	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0

Now, leaving 1849 out of the question, and compare 1851 with 1852, the first thing that meets us, is a halfpenny per gallon on molasses. Why was this? A penny per lb. on manufactured tobacco; a halfpenny on unmanufactured,—articles of necessity to the farmer. There is still the duty on American flour. Add the increased light and harbour duties—peculiar to, and the disgrace of the present Administration,—and the increased duty on spirits—though last, not least;—and we have the secret of the increased revenue, coupled with the increase of the importations—the result of good seasons, and events over which the Government has no controul. No; we have ever been, and always will be anxious for the welfare of the Colony; and we rejoice to see, that the inherent energy of the Island is bearing it on steadily and successfully, in the teeth of the mal-administration of its government. The state of the metropolis of a country so peculiarly constituted as is the Island, will afford abundant proof of its prosperity, or the reverse. And it is with pride that we look on the improved state of the stores, the cheapness and the great variety of articles now exposed for sale;—nay, we hail the plate glass windows as evidence of the Colony having got over the state of infancy which, in common with all the other old northern Colonies of America, it was necessary to surmount, before any thing vigorous could be attempted. It is true, that this period has been with us more protracted than with our neighbours; and when we get a set of men into the Administration who have not and will not pledge themselves to become bondsmen to the absent proprietors, we shall soon remove, or at least greatly reduce the principal obstacle to the full development of the resources of our fertile little Island. There is nothing, however, upon which we look with as great interest, as the promotion of learning and the desire for knowledge that have been so much augmented of late. Twenty years since, no one would have dreamed of there being such a Bookstore as that of George T. Haszard; and any one who takes the pains to look at the number and description of works sold, and is shewn those new ones that are ordered, will be convinced that the desire for information, and that of the most varied and valuable kind, is as great here as in any place of its size, and with its resources. The writer of this makes no apology for alluding to the Bookstore in question, because the owner is connected with the proprietor of this paper; nor is there any necessity, he thinks. The existence of such an establishment is adduced, as one among many proofs that a variety of causes are tending to put the Island more upon a level with the surrounding Colonies, other than the equivocal expedient of the so-called Responsible Government.

The Weather.—We may fairly say, that we have had Indian Summer, as we anticipated. For ten days previous to Sunday, the temperature had been uncommonly mild for the season, with occasional falls of rain and intervals of exceedingly pleasant weather. The farmers availed themselves of the opportunity to extend their fall ploughing and, housekeepers, generally speaking, banked up and otherwise prepared against the approaching cold Season. Since Sunday, there has been an unmistakable change, the ground is again hard and firm, and the snow is now falling fast with every prospect of its remaining for some time.

The Steamer *Rose* ceased running on the 3rd inst., since which time the Schr. *Leo*, Gallant, has been carrying the Mails to Pictou. She brought the usual Colonial and American Mails—the English Mails not having arrived in Halifax, at the time of her departure.—After the 16th instant, the Mails will be forwarded by the Winter Route, *via* Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

The Annual Examination of the Episcopal Sunday School, will take place on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at the Infant School House, at 2 o'clock. The parents and friends of the children are invited to attend.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., the friends of Religious Education, are respecfully requested to attend the Annual Infant School Examination at half-past 10 a. m.

On Thursday the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, the friends of the children and all old scholars are requested to attend at the *Temperance Hall*. The Sunday Scholars will be admitted by Ticket to the Tea Tables. The Temperance Band will be in attendance, and a Collection will be taken up in aid of the Church Clothing Fund.

☞ A Public Meeting of the Members of the Diocesan Church Society, will be held on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Married.

On Tuesday last, the 7th December, instant, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, A. B., Curate of St. Paul's, Frederick W. Hales, Esq., of Deanston, to Margaret Ellen Stewart, eldest daughter of the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, D. C. L., Rector of Charlotte Parish.

On Thursday the 9th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rector of Charlottetown, John Brecken, Esq., to Laura, daughter of Commander Mayne, R. N.

At Charlottetown, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Donald McPherson to Catherine McDonald, both of Murray Harbour Road.

At Charlottetown, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, John McDonald, to Sarah McLeod, both of Murray Harbour.

November 4, by the Rev. G. D. Carrow, of the first Methodist E. Church, Mr. Geo. E. H. Parkin, formerly of P. E. Island, to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Wm. Johns, Esq., St. Clair, Pensylvania.

Died,

On the 26th ult., at his residence in Cove Head, after a long and painful illness which he bore with resignation to the Divine will, Mr. James Lawson, in the 52d year of his age. He has left a widow and eight children to lament his loss.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At Appletree Farm, St. Peter's Road, on Wednesday the 8th inst., Jessie, wife of the late Mr. Donald Stuart, in the 67th year of her age. Mrs. Stuart was 35 years a consistent member of the Baptist Church; endeared to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, especially to her children whose spiritual welfare she watched over with the most maternal anxiety. From the first of her illness, which was of short duration, she was impressed with the fact, that it was her last sickness, and expressed her entire resignation to the Divine arrangement, anticipating the deep rapture of a Mediator's presence, where there is fulness of joy and pleasures for ever more.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
Since God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death has no sting since the Saviour has died.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose, on Friday, Dec. 3, G. W. DeBlois, Esq.; Messrs. W. R. Watson, Adam Fyfe, McDonald, McInnes, Trenaman, Dickson and McIntyre.

In the Schr. Leo, Gallant, master, from Pictou, the 11th inst., Messrs. Smith, Crabb, Lock and Warren.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Dec. 7.—Schr. Flora, Macdonald, Richibucto; bal.
— Minnie, Macdonald, Pictou; coal.
— Harriet, Newell, Boston; goods.
11 Leo, Gallant, Pictou; mails.
13 Velocity, McPherson, Boston; general cargo

CLEARED:

Dec. 7.—Schr. Favourite, Gillis, Boston; oats.
—Brigt. Nugget, Bale, Newfoundland; produce—by W. Heard.
— Peri, McLeod, Barbadoes; do.—by D. Davies.
—Schr. Mary Ellen, Forrestall, Halifax; do.—by John A. Macdonald.
— Pheasant, Cameron, Alexandria, U. S.; do.
8 Garland, Smith, Boston; produce.
— Eudeville, Jones, Pugwash; goods.
— Gazelle, Beaton, St. John, N. B.; oats.
10 Eliza, Gillis, St. John's, N. F.; produce.
— Pursuit, Murdoch, Boston; do.
14 Velocity, McPherson, Pugwash; bal.

Ship News.

Antigonishe, Nov 26.—The Brig Scotia, Captain Dakin, of Digby, from Pictou for Pembroke. State of Maine, with a cargo of coals, was lost in the gale of the 24th, on the north side of Pompket Island, having previously struck on Cape Jack Ledges; (crew saved—vessel total wreck—cargo much wasted—sale of vessel, materials and cargo 3d proximo) Too much praise cannot be awarded Mr. Elisha W. Randall, of Little River, for his daring intrepidity and perseverance in saving the crew. The vessel struck about 8 o'clock, at night, on a reef some 50 or 60 fathoms to the westward of the island, and the crew remained all that terrible night, and the following day until 3 o'clock, P. M., on her decks, exposed to the tremendous sea, and a pitiless storm of rain and snow—having lost their boats and anchors on the ledge at Cape Jack. So violent was the sea and surf on the shore, that no boat dare put out: but Mr. Randall, convinced that the crew must perish during another night, resolved, with three or four resolute young men, at the imminent risk of their own lives, to go to the assistance of the crew. They put out in a boat, which was almost immediately upset, and a hole stove in her bottom. Nothing daunted, Mr. Kendall patched up the boat with old canvass that had floated ashore, and a board nailed over it, and put off again. More fortunate this time, he succeeded in catching a line floated from the wreck by a keg—and finding it impossible either to approach the wreck or to draw the men ashore through the rocks and surf, he lay, by the force of his oars, about 150 fathoms to windward of the vessel—while each of the crew (10 in number) successively attaching the line to his body, watched a favorable moment, when the wave reached, leaped overboard, and was drawn into the boat, in a state of exhaustion, and laid in the bottom. The captain remained until all the rest were rescued, and was then, in like manner, drawn into the boat.

Such acts of courage and humanity should be noticed, and richly rewarded.—*Hx. Sun.*

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE Superior first-class A 1, fast-sailing Barque *SIR ALEXANDER*, 309 tons, Captain John Walsh, will sail from Liverpool, G. B., on the 2d of April, 1853 This Barque has comfortable accommodations for *CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS*; and as the Owner has had this vessel built and fitted up expressly for the carrying trade between this Port and Liverpool, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Rate of Freight and Passage, moderate.

For further particulars, please enquire of Messrs. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., Liverpool, or to the Owner,

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1852. 10w.

FOUND

ON the St. Peter's Road, near Mr. Dawson's Tavern, a black PocketBook containing a small amount of Money. The owner can have it by proving property, and paying expenses by applying to

MALCOLM M'AULAY,

Stanhope, Dec. 10, 1852.