FRANCE.

By the receipt of a special despatch from Paris, and a subsequent telegraphic message by the conductors of the Submarine Company, I am enabled to put your readers in possession of the latest proceedings of Louis Napoleon in regard to the forthcoming proclamation of the Empire.

The message read to the French Senate yesterday, by order of the President, contained these passages:—

"The nation has just openly manifested its will to re-establish the empire. If you adopt it you will think, no doubt, with me, that the constitution of 1852 ought to be maintained, and then the modification considered as indispensable will by no means alter the fundamental basis.

"In the re-establishment of the Empire, the people find a guarantee for its rights and a satisfaction to its just pride.

"This re-establishment is a security for the future, closing, as it does, the era of revolutions, and consecrating again the conquests of 1789."

The Title.—The title Louis Napoleon has determined to adopt as Emperor is that of Napoleon III., and the question would appear of very little consequence whether he adopts that or any other that may suit his fancy. But such is not the feeling. The choice of a name is considered of vast importance, and, oddly enough, it is feared that the Great Powers, though apparently prepared to swallow the camel of the empire, may strain at the gnat of the name. They think, forsooth, that their Majesties of Russia, Austria, and Prussia may feel hurt at the affection of hereditary monarchy implied in the title of Napoleon III., and great difficulties are foreseen on this account. Napoleon II., they say, was never recognized by the powers. The Emperor, in fact, abdicated at Fontainebleau, unconditionally, and without designating his successor. It was only during the Hundred Days, when he was no longer recognized by Europe as Emperor, that he proclaimed his son as his successor, by the title of Napoleon II. Besides this, another difficulty is started. If the existence of a Napoleon II., is to be acknowledged, the brothers of the Emperor, who were also in the succession, and who did not die till afterwards, have a right to be acknowledged also. Joseph, the ex-King of Spain, did not die till after the Duke of Reichstadt, and logically speaking, he ought to be Napoleon III. Louis, the father of the President, died still later, and ought to be Napoleon IV. Consequently, Louis Napoleon ought to be Napoleon V. To get over this knotty point, we understand that the President and his advisiers have actually had recourse to stratagem. They have invented a pretended abdication on the part of Joseph and Louis, and dated it from London, on some imaginary day. It appears that the fear of the embryo Emperor and his friends is that the Powers will refuse to acknowledge Napoleon III., on the pretext that by doing so, they will indirectly acknowledge the legality of the Imperial authority during the Hundred Days. Some of the Ministers are, therefore, disposed to recommend that the President should take the title of Napoleon II., as continuing the dynasty direct from the Emperor; or that of Louis Napoleon I., as the founder of a new dynasty. These great diplomatits might save themselves all the trouble. If the European Powers have made up their minds to acknowledge the future Emperor, no great difficulty will be made as to the title he may take; if they should be resolved to disown him, no title, however well chosen, will prevent them setting him down as a pariah. On this point the Austrian Government journal *Der presse*, says, "To assume the title of Napoleon III., would be, in the eyes of Austria, to set openly at defiance the treaties of Vienna."

The total extent of telegraph in England is nearly 4,000 miles, representing an outlay of about £300,000. The total amount of wire laid down for the purpose is upwards of 4,000,000 yards, and the total number of telegraph posts somewhere about 100,000. The staff of employes may be taken at upwards of 800 persons.

A fearful accident happened at Gibraltar on the 18th ultimo, on the saluting battery. A long 33 pounder gun burst with a charge of 10lb. of powder, while carrying on gunnery practice with red-hot shot. A large number of troops and spectators being present, several persons were seriously injured with splinters from the gun and carriage—amongst others, Col. Darcy, C. B., commanding the brigade, and Lieut. Taylor.—One of the artillerymen, William Hitchen, has since died from the injuries received.

The *Law Times* says, that the Government intend to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the Ecclesiastical Courts, so far as respects all their jurisdiction that is not strictly ecclesiastical.

UNITED STATES.

America is still at peace with Spain. The Crescent City is at present in New York harbor, but will shortly return to Havana, where she will not be allowed to enter, should Mr. Smith the Purser be on board.

It is stated that there were three English War Steamers at Havana, "awaiting the result of the Crescent City affair," but on the other hand it is affirmed that they are there in consequence of orders lately received by Admiral Seymour, directing him to surround Cuba with men-of-war, for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade, which is rapidly increasing.

Later accounts from Mexico declare, that General Uraga has openly pronounced against President Arista, and in favor of the return of Santa Anna to power. The storm cloud which has so long been pending, now seems ready to explode and hurl into chaos the discordant elements composing the miserable republic.

The details of the news from Mexico give us somewhat of an insight into the complicated condition of things in that unfortunate country. The account of the difficulty or series of difficulties between Congress and the heads of departments, show that those branches of the government have as little friendly feeling for each other as the generality of the people have for them. No wonder that revolutions are all that may be called popular there.

The vague rumors of the preparation of an expedition in the U. States, to go over to the island of St. Domingo, for a while caused considerable excitement in the latter republic; but at last accounts all had become quiet, and the people appear to be now impressed with the belief that currency was given to these unfounded reports by persons whose interest it is to foment intestine trouble, and thereby assist the schemes of Faustin, the negro Emperor on the other side of the island, to overthrow the government of the whites.—The manifesto of President Baez, should be read by all persons who contemplate visiting St. Domingo. The only ports now open are those of Sante Domingo, Puerto Plato and Azua. La Romana and Samana have been closed for six months.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By way of Panama, the New York papers have received dates from Sydney, N. S. W. to the 14th, and from Melbourne to the 10th of August. It would seem, that the yield of gold still continues to be enormous. In the week ending the 7th of August upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand ounces passed through the treasury, of which about onethird was the produce of the and tweek, twothirds accumulations for want of conveyance on former occasions. The subject of leases to squatters was attracting much attention, and was likely to be the source of much trouble and disaffection.

The early suppression of convict transported to Van Dieman's Land, and some security against the admission of convicts therein at present, are earnestly sought for. Sydney has grown to be a city of great commercial importance. On the 14th of August east, there were over eighty vessels lying in port, some seventy expected within a few days, thirteen whale ships, therefrom, at sea—and there had been twelve arrivals within six days and a very large number of departures.

Singular Method of Finding Drowned Persons.—The London papers relate, that on Saturday, the 25th ult., an agricultural laborer, named Soloman Dunford, was drowned at West Cowes, Isle of Wight. A "novel process" was used for the recovery of the body by one of the coast guards. On Friday morning, the circumstance being made known to him, he assured the bystanders that if the party was drowned in the neighborhood, he would discover the body by means of a new loaf of bread, in which should be deposited three ounces of quick silver, when the loaf would float till it rested over where the body might lie." However extraordinary it may appear, the experiment was tried, and on the loaf becoming stationary, a boat-hook was put overboard beneath it, and brought up the body. The man states, this is the fourth instance in which the experiment has been tried.

The Railway Army.—The firm which Mr. Jackson represents, as a Railway Contractor, has no fewer than 60,000 labourers ready for emloyment. On the completion of the Railway negociations with the North American Provinces, 10,000 of these will be transported to this country, and then we may expect the work to go on.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1852.

☞ The Steamer Rose brought the Colonial and American Mails, on Friday last. We understand the Rose does not run any more this season.

☞ Much of our time being taken up in making arrangements for the effecting of certain contemplated alterations and improvements in our Establishment, we are, this week, prevented from giving our attention to some editorial matter, which would otherwise, have appeared in our present issue.

BARBAROUS MURDER OF DR. M'GREGOR, IN CALIFORNIA.

It will be remembered, that this unfortunate gentleman left the Island in the fall of 1851, for the above place, where he arrived in safety. He commenced practice as a medical man in Sonora, shortly after his arrival, and was successful in business. On the night of the 20th September, he was induced to leave his home, in consequence of a requisition from three persons, calling on him to visit a woman sick in the city. After having gone some short distance from his home, in an alley, he received a wound, by a stab, in the breast, which must have caused instant death. The body was found the next morning. The perpetrators of this brutal murder, and the inducement to commit it, are unknown; but it was conjectured, that jealousy at Dr. M'Gregor's having obtained the situation of Medical Attendant to the Hospital, led to the commission of the crime.

Dr. M'Gregor was well known and much respected on this Island. He had been a member of the Provincial Parliament. As a medical man, he gave much of his time and services gratuitously.

The Sons of Temperance Brass Band gave their first Concert, for the season, on Thursday evening last, under the direction of Mr. R. Foster. Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, and almost impassable streets, a very indefinite notice of it was given. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, we are happy to learn, that it was well attended, the audience much gratified and pleased with the performance.

J. D. Haszard, Esq.

Dear Sir;

It now becomes my duty to tender you my respectful acknowledgments for your promptitude in publishing my reply to your Leader on the Maine Liquor Law;—but, as I observe that a portion of my manuscript has been omitted, through the negligence of the person by whom I forwarded some loose sheets to your compositor—who has certainly devoted pains and patience to the arrangements of the detached materials of his "copy"—a confusion unavoidable, from peculiar embarrassments; I hope, you will be so generous as to permit me to supply the omission. I intended that the following strictures on your sentiments should succeed my paragraph in relation to the prohibition of Opium by the Emperor of China—in which, by the bye, *noxious*, should be read *obnoxious*:—

Excuse me for declaring my astonishment at your apprehension of the evils which the "*votaries of science*" would inflict on our society, in the event of the adoption of the Maine law. Supposing that preparations of opium, medicated tobacco, &c., &c. "should be substituted for wine and alcohol," would it not be additional proof for the necessity of totally eradicating the appetite we have unfortunately acquired for stimulants? Will any one of common sense argue, that we are not to urge people to give up strong drink, for fear of their taking to opium? Wretched policy this,—that we are not to turn out one devil, for fear another should enter! and still worse theology: for it is reversing the spirit of Scripture, that we are not to do evil that good may come; and making us *practically believe*, that we are not to *do good*, lest evil should come.

I need scarcely tell you, that Sons of Temperance have insuperable objections to the immunities which you will not deny to such as deem "the use of the wine cup in moderation" a *vital* enjoyment. Unless in cases of alarming sickness, we have no such class-legislation; but the distinctive exception you make by this privilege, contradicts your own admission, in another paragraph, wherein you say, "where the *use* of the *juice* of the *grape* has been permitted, it had ever been found to degenerate into *abuse*." This discrepancy surprises many of your friends.

Although I am anxious that this momentous question should be dispassionately and decently discussed, yet I heartily disapprove of the vacillating policy, sometimes exemplified by Temperance advocates, who hesitate to expose and oppose the objectionable usages of polite society. For the symposia in such circles, should not the *exception* be the *rule?* However, I am not disposed to give umbrage to superior interests; but I believe it to be my duty to declare indiscriminately, to all parties, the truth in love,—if I may judge from my own experience for many years, and the testimony of thousands of the hardest-working men in England and America, persons in ordinary health have no more need of beer, wine, or spirits, than they have of laudanum or arsenic.

But some say, that Teetotalism engenders an uncharitable spirit towards those who do not coincide with its principles. Does this uncharitableness proceed from any narrow-minded, paltry party-spirit,—or is it not an anxiety for the temporal and eternal interests of those who are perishing through these strong drinks? The Sons of Temperance are indoctrinated, in our ritual, in the principles of expansive philanthropy: members, when inaugurated, are adjured "That Love should lead them to meditate with delight on all subjects connected with the glory of God and the good of man." Dear reader; permit me, with all the earnestness of purity of intention, and fidelity to my solemn obligations to devote my energies and efforts to promote the common weal, to beseech you to reflect seriously on the unspeakable benefits and blessings that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks would secure for all classes.

Mr. Haszard; I have now supplied the passages omitted in my communication in your last issue; and, relying on your proverbial courtesy, I anticipate the privilege of rectifying that deficiency, in your next. As I have reason to believe, that I have already satisfactorily disposed of *one* of the chief objections entertained in our community against the Maine Law, I now append a short extract from it—to neutralize another misrepresentation, with regard to domiciliary visits.

"Sec. 11. If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made, shall, before any Justice of the Peace, or Judge of Municipal Court, make complaint under oath, &c., that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that spirituous liquors are kept and *intended for sale*, by any person not authorized to sell the same, in any shop, &c., said Magistrate shall issue his warrant of search. But no *dwelling house*, in which, or in part of which, a shop is not kept, *shall be searched*."

☞ This short abstract should surely exculpate us from the accusation of advocating a flagitious violation of domestic sanctity. With unfeigned assurance of profound respect, ☜

I am, my dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN ARBUCKLE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1852.

For Haszard's Gazette.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Editor;

I read your leader of this week with more interest than usual. I am glad you have "come out" as the phrase is, upon the subject of the Maine Law, as I am persuaded you will cheerfully admit into your columns a reply, if couched in proper terms. Certainly nothing is further from my intention than to use any other.

I beg, then, to tell you, Sir, with all respect and kindness, that I think your objections are unfounded. I was not at the meeting referred to, being absent from the Island at the time. I think it not at all unlikely that some poor arguments were used on the occasion. But the cause I think good. I see but two arguments in your editorial that appear to be of any force. You say: "We do confess ourselves not a little astounded at hearing men the advocates of legal, in place of moral coercion in the present day." I confess I dont know exactly what is meant by "moral coercion," and I further confess that I am not a little astonished at reading such a sentence as the one above quoted, in a leader of *Haszard's Gazette*. Don't you then believe in "legal coercion?" Are laws of no avail? Had we better turn the jail into a brewery or bakehouse, dismiss all the magistrates and constables, and try if we can't *coax* all the bad people to be good? What a saving of money this would be! Perhaps this mighty engine of "moral coercion" could be so applied as to do away in a short time with the necessity of locks and bars, window-shutters, &c. But, soberly, I don't believe, for one, in the use of legal measures, to the exclusion of moral in any case. It is only where the latter fail in accomplishing the object, that the former should be resorted to. We all know very well that the law in question cannot possibly be passed until a *majority of the people* desire it, and are prepared to sustain it. And, Sir, if I understand it, this agitation of the subject—these public meetings—these speeches—these communications—are not "legal" but "moral" suasion—or "coercion" if you will. We would bring it to bear upon *legislators, editors, magistrates*, and those who are in the habit of using the wine-cup in moderation, until we shall persuade them that an easy and effectual remedy for the wide spread evil of drunkeness, has been discovered: that it is cheap, and within the reach of the poorest as well as the richest; that it has been successfully tried in ten thousands of cases—some of them desperately bad ones too—and to induce them to adopt it, both as "remedy" and prevention—namely: "Total Abstinance from all intoxicating liquors." When this is done, we wish to try what "legal coercion" can effect upon such as cannot be persuaded. No, I repeat it, it is not legal *instead* of moral measures we should use. But legal measures along with moral and the legal measures in this case at least—to be brought about by moral. We mean to persuade the people to ask for such a law as the Maine Law. We mean to persuade the Legislature to enact it, and the people to sustain and obey it. We mean to persuade *yourself* and every other Editor to advocate the measure.

What you say about the inexpediency and inefficiency of "severe penalties" "beheading" "mutilating" "hanging," &c. is irrelevant, because we shall ask for no such severities. And you, yourself, cannot pretend that laws and punishments are useless, because they are abused. We would argue about laws and penalties, as some do about Ardent Spirits. "Let us have them in moderation, but let us guard against excess. I would not like to see a man's own head knocked off for bringing a cask of rum to Charlottetown, but I would rejoice to see the head of the cask stove in, and the "evil spirits" making their escape "for dear life" down the gutters of Queen street.

But enough for the present. I am glad you are intending to return to the subject. Let it be viewed dispassionately in all its bearings. It has come up, and it has got to be met. I for one, have no fears for the result.

Your's truly, NOMOS.

Charlottetown, November 26.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Tuesday the 30th ult., being *Saint Andrew's Day*, a number of the Officers and Members of the Highland Society, of Charlottetown, and their Guests, met together in the evening at Cairns' Hotel, Kent Street, and partook of an excellent Supper, provided for the occasion. The Chair was taken by Mr. John C. McDonald, Vice President of the Society, assisted by Mr. Neil Rankin, as Vice President. The usual loyal toasts were drunk—of which we give a list below. A number of Songs and Sentiments apropos to the occasion, were volunteered during the evening; and at about twelve o'clock, the party retired to their respective homes.

1s. The pious memory of St. Andrew, our Tutelar Saint.

2d. The Queen, God bless her; may she long reign over a free, prosperous, and loyal people.

3d. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the other members of the Royal Family.

4th. The memory of our late esteemed Chief, Lieut.-Col. R. C. McDonald, the zealous and indefatigable friend and founder of the Society.

5th. The Army and Navy, alike invincible, whether in the battle field or on the ocean wave.

6th. The Clergy of all denominations.

7th. The Chief Justice, the Assistant Judge, and the Bar of P. E. Island.

8th. The Ladies of P. E. Island, and the Lasses of old Scotia; our pride in prosperity and comfort in adversity.

9th. Our absent Members and the Sons of Scotland all over the world.

10th. Our Sister Societies, fellow labourers in the cause of benevolence: may they unite in spreading education around them among the poor, and their blessings will be their best reward.

11th. The Land of our adoption; attachment to the Country of our birth, furnishes the best pledge of love for that of our adoption.

12th. Our Guests who have honoured us with their company on this occasion—we give them a cordial welcome.

13th. The Press; may it ever be the friend and advocate of religious toleration and political freedom.

14th. Our next merry meeting, good night, and joy be wi' you n'.—*Islander.*

Melancholy Accident at Cascumpec.—As two young men, Joseph Phelan, 2d son of Mr. James Phelan, of Kildare, Lot 3, and James Forsyth, jun., of Cascumpec, were going into Cascumpec Harbour in a boat, on Friday the 19th ult., there being a heavy sea on the bar, Phelan, whilst hauling in the mainsheet, lost hold of the helm, when the boat immediately broached to and was upset by a sea. The young men succeeded in getting on the bottom of the boat, from whence they were several times washed off, expecting she would be driven on shore on *Savage Island*; but the anchor having fallen out and taken hold of the bottom, they were nearly two hours before the boat drifted near enough for them to wade ashore. They then left the boat for *Savage Island*, nearly exhausted, when Phelan, though a tall, strong young man, sunk in three feet of water and was drowned. Forsyth reached the shore before he missed his companion, but too fatigued to render any assistance. Phelan was found about an hour after he was drowned, with one of his hands above water; he was 25 years of age, and estseemed by all who knew him, for his quiet, inoffensive, sober, and manly character. He left his parents (to whom he was ever a kind and affectionate son), in the morning, in health and spirits, and was brought back to them before night—a corpse.

Died,

On Sunday evening last at 11 o'clock, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Trenaman, Watchmaker, &c., of this Town, aged 62 years, after a lingering illness which she patiently bore. Funeral to take place To-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 p. m., when the friends and acquaintance of the family are invited to attend.

At Charlottetown, of inflammation of the chest, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., Charles William, infant son of Mr. J. E. S. Bagnall, aged 7½ months.

At Bedeque, on the 22d November, in the 39th year of her age, after a protracted illness of many years' duration, which she bore with exemplary Christian patience and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. McFarlane leaving a husband and a large family, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife, a loving and tender mother, and a kind and sympathising neighbour and friend. She died with a well-grounded hope of eternal life, through the righteousness of her Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"Good Good! on what a slender thread
Hangs everlasting things.'—*Com.*

Ship News.

The American Schooner *Duroc*, of Castine, State of Maine, was driven ashore at Tignish, near the North Cape of this Island, in a violent snow storm, on the night of the 25th ult. She has since been condemned, and is advertised for sale, for the benefit of all concerned. She had on board a small quantity of Biscuit, Flour, Apples, &c., for Captain Ryder, of Cascumpeque, which are greatly damaged.

The Schooner *Pioneer*, from this Port, bound to Tignish, was driven ashore at Seven Mile Bay, in a snow storm, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., where she now lies stranded.

The Schooner *Irish Lass*, from Tignish, bound to Miramichi, laden with produce, in attempting to make the harbour of Richibucto, on Wednesday, 24th ult., during the snow storm, struck on the Bar, and has become a total wreck. The master and owner, Michael Cahill, was washed overboard and drowned.

A Schooner from Richmond Bay, belonging to Mr. J. Pope, on her way round the North Cape, to Bedeque, a few days since, lost the Master, Mr. George Linkletter, of St. Eleanor's, overboard, by the jibing of the boom; and, as we hear, the remainder of the crew becoming confused at the loss of the Captain, ran the vessel ashore at Cascumpec, where she now lies stranded.

The Schooner *Responsible*, with some American Goods, from on board the Schooner *Minnie*, from New York, ashore in Pictou harbour, arrived here on Wednesday last.

Passengers.

In the Schooner *Responsible*, on Wednesday the 1st inst., from Pictou,—Messrs. T. B. Tremain, Edward L. Lydiard, James Gilligan, Colin McLellan, and another.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Dec. 1—Schr. Leo, Gallant, Richibucto; shingles.
— Responsible, Curry, Pictou; goods.
— Spray, Rockwell, Bay Verte; deals.
— Vine, Campbell, Miramichi; lumber.
— Gazelle, Beaton, Pugwash.
— Dove, Robertson, Pictou; coal.
6 Saaguaban, Green, Halifax; general cargo.
— Eudeville, Jones, do.; do.
— Mayflower, Purdy, Pictou, coal.
— Bellona, M'Rae, Halifax.
— Mary Ellen, McDonald, Halifax.

CLEARED:

Dec. 1—Schr. Emily, O'Brien, Boston.
— Ann Eliza, Lawry, United States; oats.
— Leo, Gallant, Pictou; mails.
—Barque Acastus, Brinsmead, Liverpool; timber and deals —by A. & J. Duncan & Co.
4—Schr. Adonis, Payson, St. John, N. B.; produce.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent., on Sterling. Saturday, Dec. 4, 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	10	0	11
Pork,	0	3	0	4½	Lard,	0	0	0	8
do., (small)	0	3	0	6	Tallow,	0	9	0	10
Mutton,	0	2½	0	4	Wool,	1	0	1	4
Lamb, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Homespun, per yd.	3	6	5	0
Veal, per lb.,	0	2	0	4	Oats,	1	7	1	10
Ham, per lb.,	0	5	0	6	Barley, per bushel	2	6	2	9
Sausages, per lb.,	0	0	0	8	Pearl Barley, pr lb.	0	0	0	1¼
Codfish, per qtl.,	11	0	14	0	Timothy seed, bush	12	0	13	0
Turkeys, each,	2	6	3	6	Potatoes,	1	6	1	9
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	10	1	0	Straw, per cwt.	0	10	1	0
Cheese,	0	3	0	7					

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Flour and Meal Market.

Saturday, December 4, 1852.

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

PATRICK GILLIGAN, Clerk.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending December 4, 1852.

BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
Highest (4th.)	Lowest (28th.)	Mean.	Highest (28th.)	Lowest (2d, 3d,)	Daily Mean.
30.42	29.91	30.23	42.3	16.8	34.0

	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
Nov.		
Su. 28	W.S.W. mod. breeze.	Blue sky; with occasional passing clouds.
Mo. 29	W. gentle do.	Blue sky, till 6, p. m.; then passing clouds; and snow, after 9, p. m.
Tu. 30	N. light air.	Overcast and cloudy; snow, till 9, a. m.; then blue sky, with passing clouds.
Dec.		
W. 1	S. do. do.	Overcast and cloudy; snow, till 6, p. m.; then overcast.
Th. 2	W.N.W. do. breeze.	Overcast and cloudy; snow, till 5, a. m.; cloudy, till noon; and then blue sky.
Fri. 3	W.S.W. gentle do.	Blue sky, till 4, a. m.; then cloudy, and snow, till 6, p. m.; then overcast.
Sat. 4	S.S.W. light do.	Overcast and cloudy; rain, from 8, p. m.

A RETURN of the average price of Grain for the Month of NOVEMBER:—

		Currency.		Sterling.	
Wheat, per bushel,		7s.	6d.	5s.	0d.
Barley,	do.	2s.	7½d.	1s.	9d.
Oats,	do.	1s.	9d.	1s.	2d.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1852.

Treasurer's Office, 6th Dec., 1852.

WARRANTS from Number 84, of the 1st of April, 1852, to No. 160, of the date of the 6th April, 1852, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer

Secretary's Office, Dec. 3, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order the name of Robert Hyndman, Esq., to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County, instead of Prince County, as heretofore.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

American Boots, and Shoes, Chairs, &c.

Now Landing from Boston, a further supply of

AMERICAN GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

300 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES
Ladies' India Rubber Boots
Misses' India Rubber Overshoes
Women's Peg'd Buskins
Gents' Long Grained Boots
Men's Common thick Boots
Boys' Long thick Boots
Children's small Boots
Men's thick Brogans
American Cloths, noted for their cheapness and durability
Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings
Dried Apples
Barrels of Apples and Onions
A large lot of Chairs, in great variery,
Cheap for Cash.

GEORGE BEER, jun.,

Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1852. 3w.

Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!

Just received from New York and Halifax

30 BARRELS APPLES, Russets, for family use
Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Prunes, &c.,
Fresh Figs, Turkey and Malaga
Fresh Currants and Raisins in boxes, half-boxes, and qr.-boxes
A few boxes Quinces
Dried Apples and Peaches
Bags Nuts, Wall, Hazel, & Brazil
Jordan Almonds and preserved Fruits.

For Sale at GILLIGAN'S Drug Store.

Dec. 6, 1852. 4w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS JONATHAN WHITE, a son of the undersigned, aged nineteen years, has lately absconded from his home: and has without the authority or knowledge of the undersigned, taken up goods in his name at various Shops in Charlottetown, and has also unlawfully disposed of certain goods and wares from the farms of the undersigned, situate at the West River and elsewhere. This is therefore, to caution all persons against such impositions, as the said Jonathan White has uot and never had any authority from the undersigned for any such purposes; and also, against paying or accepting any orders, purporting to be drawn by the undersigned, without being previously advised thereof.

WILLIAM WHITE, sen.
[By Mary E. S. White, his Attorney.]

Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1852. 3in.