

provoke very many. It appears that Mr. Clifford is a Nova Scotian, and loves the land of his birth. He is also a Christian, and more intensely loves the cause and people of his Saviour and King. The Micmacs he speaks of as his brethren. "They are my own people." I was dandled on the knee of one of the Red men, oftentimes in the kitchen of my grandfather in the backwoods of my native land, and I always had a love for them, especially for their souls, since I knew the truth. This gentleman had long been anxious to see such an enterprise set on foot, as that for the support of which we are this evening meeting. In 1842 he wrote to a friend in Halifax to know, if it would be feasible to get up a mission of the Micmacs. He was discouraged. He was told that the attempt was useless—that the ground was pre-occupied. Regarding the case as hopeless, he then turned his attention to the far East instead of the West, originating the Loo-Choo Mission, which is mainly indebted to his exertions for support. In April last, however, a No. of the P. E. I. Royal Gazette, containing notices of Her Majesty's Surveying Schooner the Galnare (with the officers of which he was acquainted) and notices of the Micmac Mission and of Mr. Rand's movements, was forwarded to him by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, of the Galnare, when all his former interest was revived. He immediately wrote for information to Dr. Twining, to the Corresponding Secretary, and to his naval friends. Copies of the report and a few other documents were immediately furnished, and this warm-hearted friend of the Micmac did not rest, until, by the publishing and circulating extracts from these, he had infused some measure of his own enthusiasm and zeal into his Christian friends, and raised and transmitted the handsome sum of Thirty pounds sterling. Such an example can scarcely fail in stimulating to greater zeal and activity Christian people, in these provinces, who are the neighbours of these people, and who ought to be foremost in promoting their evangelization.

And surely with such aid, there should be no difficulty as regards the financial department.—The chief ground of apprehension is that as our revenues come from so many sources, individuals and Christian Societies may neglect personal responsibility and effort, and leave the duty of support to others. Meanwhile while some are waiting for others to give, more funds are urgently demanded, that the operations of the Society may be enlarged, and missionary premises secured, where the work of instruction may be carried on. There is some reason to believe, that even now Indian youths could be found ready to receive instruction. There the Missionary could open a School. There he could relieve the weary and the faint and the hungry and the feeble, and while furnishing them with evidence of our regard, in attending, under proper regulations, to their temporal wants, he could direct them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. During the past winter, Mr. Rand's house was often a refuge for the Indians. They remained over night, when they could find shelter nowhere else, and cooked their own suppers, having their food with them. "Those who are widows indeed and desolate (says Mr. R.) of course feed. We do not want them to follow us for the leaves and fishes, but we do want them to know that we are their friends. And there is power in kindness! The Indian who has slept under our roof and been fed when hungry, will not turn me out of his wigwam when I go and return his visit—and he will listen both here and there to the wondrous story."

That these objects may be attained, and especially the education of their youth, requests have already reached the Committee to this effect.—"Enlarge your operations, and we'll enlarge our contributions." Such is the language of Commander Orlebar, who already gives the liberal sum of Five Pounds annually.

(To be concluded.)

THE PRESIDENTS.—Washington was "grave, severe, austere," he was a man to win respect, but he was by no means handsome in person. The first Adams was obese. Jefferson was marked too prominently by the leading features of the face. Madison looked dull and stupid. Monroe had a pliz full of good humor, but his nose was too near the color of the wine interdicted by the scriptures because it was red. The second Adams was a hard subject to describe, any way. Jackson resembled two hickory staves, set up edgewise; he was the hardest featured man in the whole crowd. Van Buren was (or is) complaisant and smirking, but foxy and subtle; he had not that openness of countenance without which no man can be good looking. Harrison had his skin shaken up into all sorts of wrinkles by the agues of the Miami. John Tyler was a nobody, and nothing showed it more plainly, than his face. Polk was "some pumpkins," and rather a fair man to look at, if you would stop thinking while you looked. Taylor had a pleasant, agreeable, kind and benignant countenance, yet he was homely as original sin. But Fillmore is really and truly a good looking man in every sense of the word.—Mail.

THE BEAUTY OF THE SKY.—It is a strange thing how little in general people know about the sky.—It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man is not answered by every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, as far as we know be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts, a great black ugly rain cloud were broken up over the blue, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again until next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. But instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives, when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure.

A PAINFUL CASE.
The *Courier des Etats Unis*, gives an account of a recent trial at the Old Bailey in London, Lord Chief Justice Tindal presiding.—"George Hammonds, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar to be tried on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for wilful murder, with malice aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope dancer and mountebank. The prisoner was a man of middle height, but slender form, his eyes were blue and mild. His whole being gave evidence of subdued and melancholy resignation. He was forty-one years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore testimony to his being a man of distinguished education in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called to plead, the prisoner admitted he did kill Baldwin, he deplored the act, adding, however, that on his soul and conscience he did not believe himself guilty. Thereupon a jury was empanelled to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being admitted, the government rested their case, and the prisoner was called on for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the court and jury.
"My Lord," said he "my chief justification is to be found in a recital of facts.—Three years ago, I lost my daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial left of my beloved, whom it had pleased God to call to himself. I lost her; but I did not see her die, as I had seen her mother die.—She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but for her, I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described—you cannot comprehend it. I have expended in advertising and in fruitless searches, every thing I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years, and on foot, I have sought for my child in all the cities, and in all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had gained a little money, I returned to London, to recommence my advertisement in the Newspapers. At length, on Friday the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield Cattle Market. In the centre of the market a troop of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head, its legs in the air, and its head supported by a halberd. A ray from the soul met at that moment have penetrated my own for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would, perhaps, have precipitated herself towards her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me a veil passed over my eyes. I threw myself upon the chief of the ropedancers. I knew not how it was, I, habitually gentle to weakness, seized him by his clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again he was dead—afterwards I repented what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was only able to kill but once.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the court and jury to look with favour on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive? Prisoner.—I know my lord, what will be your judgement, and that of the jury, but God has already pardoned me, I feel it in my heart. You know not, I knew not then, the whole extent of the evil that man hath done me. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in my prison she was no longer my child. She was no longer pure and angelic as formerly—she was corrupt body and soul. Her manner, her language, infamous, like those of the people with whom she has been living. She did not recognise me, and I recognized her no longer myself. Do you comprehend now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I have killed him but once.

Foreman My lord, we have agreed on our verdict.
Chief Justice.—I understand you, gentleman, but law must take its course. I must sum up the case and then you will retire to deliberate.

The Chief Justice, having summed up the case, the Jury retired, and in an instant after returned into Court with a verdict, not guilty: On the discharge of Hammonds, the Sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The crowd of men and women were immense.

The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with deafening shouts and huzzas.

From late English Papers.

The hopes of the Protectionists have everywhere given way, and it is now a generally admitted fact, that Agriculturists must "protect themselves" by adopting modern improvements in tilling the land, and depending for support on the cost incurred by the foreigner in bringing his products to a British market.

Kossuth and his companions have arrived in England. Simultaneously with their arrival on British soil, they were hung in effigy at Pesth, by the Austrian authorities, a fate from which they were saved by English sympathy and Turkish good faith.

After all the various reports circulated respecting the liberation of M. Kossuth, and the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, we have the satisfaction to announce, that the 'Mississippi,' United States steamer, reached the port of Marseilles with the ex-Governor of Hungary, and about sixty of his comrades, on the 26th ult. The chiefs, having applied to the authorities, were permitted to land. It would seem that they made some ineffectual attempts to procure permission to pass through France on their way to England, but such difficulties were thrown in the way, that, after coaling, the steamer proceeded on her voyage to Southampton, where suitable preparations are being made to give these unfortunate men a hospitable reception.

The American Government have presented Kossuth with a purse of \$15,000, to meet his pecuniary wants, and the most satisfactory assurances have been given to the whole party, that they will find a home in the country which they have selected as their final resting place across the Atlantic. We must not conceal, however, that it has been specially remarked, that the illustrious Count Bathiany refused to come home in the same steamer with Kossuth, and the French Government gave him a passage in one of their vessels of war. The *Morning Chronicle* in a very admirable article, in which we generally concur, has drawn a broad line between Kossuth and the far more gallant and patriotic men who fought and suffered in the Hungarian war; but such is the enthusiasm in favor of German and Hungarian freedom, and detestation of Austrian cruelty and despotism, that Kossuth seems likely to carry off all the admiration of the multitude wherever he may appear, although very serious doubts may be entertained respecting his merits either as a statesman, a financier, or an honest patriot.—Whatever verdict the future historian may pass upon the deeds of Kossuth, certain it is, that he and his companions are still in the highest degree obnoxious to the Austrian Court. A most angry protest has been presented by the Austrian Intercuncio to the Sublime Porte against the liberation of these *détenus*. The Sultan, however, has turned a deaf ear to these ebullitions of rancour, and, in conformity with the pledge given to 'a certain embassy' (Lord Palmerston.) Kossuth and his friends have been restored to liberty and to the world.

VACANCIES IN THE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—From a carefully constructed tabular statement of the vacancies which have taken place in the representation of the people since the last general election, it appears that in the four years from 1848 to 1851 no fewer than 138 seats have been vacated, and that the House of Commons has been renovated to the amount of one-sixth of its number. During the same period the House of Commons lost thirty-one members by death.

UNITED STATES.

The strides of America have fairly aroused the attention of Europe. Our electric movements seem to astonish the people of the Old World beyond discretion and repression. We give, this morning, an interesting article on the progress of locomotion between New York and Albany, from the time Fulton started the first steamboat, at the rate of four miles per hour, to the opening of the Hudson River Railroad, when the locomotives run, without an effort, over one hundred and forty miles, in three hours and thirty minutes.

The jury in the case of Margaret Garrity, who was tried at Newark for the murder of a man named Drum, who seduced, under a promise of marriage, and afterwards deserted her for another, rendered a verdict not guilty, on the ground of insanity, yesterday morning.—This result gives general satisfaction. There is no doubt the unfortunate woman was frenzied at the time she committed the dreadful deed, and was, therefore, not a responsible being. Her sufferings and agonies must have been intense, and sufficient to temporarily displace her reason.

A colored female, named Eliza Greenfield, is creating quite a sensation in musical circles in Buffalo. She is said to have a very powerful and sweet voice, and is to give a concert shortly. She is called the "Black Swan."

According to the report of the City Inspector, New York continues remarkably healthy—there having been but 861 deaths during the past week. Of these 241 were Americans, 75 Irishmen, 20 Germans, and the remaining 25 from other parts of Europe. The principal causes of mortality are as follows: Consumption, 40; convulsions, 32; dysentery, 28; various inflammations, 40; various fevers, 30; apoplexy, 20; dropsy, 20; debility, 14; diarrhæa, 11; marasmus, 18; small pox, 6.

THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.—Our advices from Washington state, that the President has issued orders to prevent an invasion of Mexico from Texas and along the frontier. Our published intelligence from that quarter gives the particulars of an invasion, and the capture of several towns. It will be recollected, that after the departure of the Pampero, the President dismissed the Collector of New Orleans, and issued orders to prevent any filibuster leaving for Cuba. Both affairs have been the talk of the country for six months.

NEWS FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—We have received via Boston, the *Royal Gazette*, a neat little paper, with the motto, *Pro Rege, Lege, Grege*, printed at Grand Turk to the 24th ult. Turk's Island is not in a high state of preservation, notwithstanding the immense quantities of salt produced there. Some loathsome and mysterious disease threatens the destruction of the salt ponds. The matter is to be investigated. There was a large quantity of salt at Inagua ready for shipment.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the brig 'Sutton,' Captain Lefevre, from Buenos Ayres, we have dates to the 18th of August. The market was completely overstocked with all kinds of foreign importations, but the produce of the country was scarce, and sold at very high prices, on account of the immense rains that had fallen in and about that place, which have caused the roads to be almost impassable. The government had sent troops to put down the ruthless savage traitor Urquiza, of Uruguay. Brazil is making thorough and active preparations to invade the Argentine territory, and to assist Urquiza; but no action had taken place as yet. The Hon. Mr. Pendleton, the American Charge de Affaires, was daily expected at Buenos Ayres from Rio de Janeiro.

VERY LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The bark Springbox, Capt. Hard, from Cape Town, at Boston, brings dates to Sept. 3d.

The accounts are more favourable for peace. The Cape Town Mail of the 2d says, that they have at length encouraging news from the frontier. The Government has been reinforced by two regiments, and 100 artillerymen, in all 1500 men. The Governor Sir Harry Smith was in high spirits at the more favourable prospects, and said he would conclude no treaty of peace short of the unconditional submission of the Kaffirs.

The venerable John Phillips, superintendent of the London Missions in South Africa, died on the 27th August. Advices from Grahamstown to August 16th have been received, which state that since the last post the work of destruction is still going on around us. Murders and robberies by the Kaffirs, continue at Somerset, and great distress prevails on account of a severe drought, as well as Kafir depredations.

Cattle, sheep and horses are perishing for the want of food. Enemics, particularly Kaffirs, are numerous in the neighbourhood. A dreadful hurricane had swept over the Missionary stations at Mimatowe, materially damaging the Washington chapel, &c.

Intelligence from Fort Hare announced that the Kaffirs and Hottentots are in such force near the General's tent, that he can do nothing with them.

The frontier posts are greatly distressed for supplies. At Alice, meat was selling from £5 to £6 10s. per 100 lbs. The inhabitants were daily looking for fresh incursions of the savages.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.—New Orleans, Oct. 13.—We have received by the steamship Yacht papers from Rio Grande, Mexico, to Oct. 11th. Our previous accounts stated that the insurgents were marching on Reynosa, which is now confirmed; as also the capture of that town. The *Rio Bravo News* reports that

Col. Carvajal had received large reinforcements, and that Gen. Arlos was busily engaged in fortifying Matamoros.

Intercepted letters of the Mexican Commander say, that should the insurgent leader be taken, he will be served in the same manner as the Spaniards served Lopez.

A party of sixteen armed Americans had landed secretly at Mazatlan, and were taken prisoners by the authorities. The cholera was committing dreadful ravages in Guadaluajara.

WEST INDIES.

We regret to perceive that influenza was prevailing to a great or lesser degree at almost every island of the Antilles as well as at Guinea,—and the deaths among children and aged persons were very numerous. At Barbadoes an idea prevailed that it was the precursor of that awful disease, cholera.

The gale of the 16th, was felt more or less severely at the Islands of Monserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Dominica, and Porto Rico. The damage at sea has been pretty extensive, and on shore much loss has been sustained, particularly at Antigua to the growing crops and Estates' Works. Several Droghing vessels have been lost. Very high and destructive tides, experienced at the island of St. Lucia on the 10th.

During the prevalence of a storm of rain and lightning which occurred at the Island of Trinidad on the 20th ult., the electric fluid struck the monumental cross on the chapel in Port of Spain, only erected on the preceding Friday (Feast of the Assumption) by the Roman Catholic Clergy and inhabitants in commemoration of the Jubilee, and shattered it from top to bottom.

Jamaica dates to the 12th ultimo.—The Cholera has it seems "again re-visited Savanna-la-Mar and many deaths have occurred."—Fever in consequence of recent heavy rains are very prevalent. The Governor had issued a proclamation, requiring the authorities in the several parishes to meet to make such sanitary arrangements as are calculated to check the progress of the disease.

The Small Pox also prevails at Trelawney and other places. £7000 has been granted by the Imperial Government to assist Jamaica in her distress arising from cholera.

The Jamaica Despatch, referring to the gale, that the Great Western steamer experienced on the 18th August, says:—"Our readers have learnt that the Great Western was exposed to much bad weather on its last trip to St. Thomas. Few, however, know the extreme danger in which this fine steamer, with her large complement of passengers from this island, was placed during the storm they encountered off Porto Rico.—The vessel was for upwards of five minutes on her beam ends, every instant of which, it was believed, she would have gone to the bottom. Private letters speak in most exciting terms of admiration of the coolness, courage, and skill exhibited on the occasion by Captain Woolley."

BARBADOES.—The crop for 1851, as detailed in the records of the commercial-hall, is as follows:—35,117 hogsheds, 2,575 tierces, 7,175 barrels of sugar, equal in round numbers, to 83,730 hogsheds, 11,160 puncheons, 362 hogsheds, 200 barrels of molasses; 358 packages of Arrowroot; 39 packages ginger; 397 hales of cotton; 2727 goulds aloes.

This is allowed to be one of the finest crops ever shipped from Barbadoes, for it is a fact, that the consumption of sugar is not less than 2000 hogsheds, the quantity of sugar will be near 41,000 hogsheds, a yield from the land under cane cultivation which is not exceeded in any part of the world.

GREENADA.—The quantity of sugar shipped to date, is equal to 7,532 hogsheds, and we presume, there will be about 500 more to be shipped, which will make the total 8032 hogsheds. 6,100 hogsheds, were, we understand, the total shipped last year—making an increase in the present year's shipment of nearly 2,000 hogsheds.

AFRICA.—DEATH OF MR. RICHARDSON THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising African traveller. This melancholy event took place on the 4th March last, at a small village called Ungurutua, six days distant from Kourka, the capital of Bornou.

LATEST FROM CANADA.—THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We last evening received information from Toronto, that a new Executive has been formed in Canada, as follows:—Inspector General, Mr. Hincks; President of the Council, Rolph; Postmaster General, Malcolm Cameron; Commissioner of Crown Lands, William Morris; Attorney General for Canada West, W. B. Richards; same for Canada East, Mr. Drummond; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Morin. Three other appointments remain to be made in order to complete the Government, which it is thought will be the best that Canada has ever had.

By the above list it will be clearly seen, that men who have heretofore differed widely in their politics are combined to form an administration which will possess the strength and stability requisite to carry out the public business of Canada at this unusual crisis, and give full effect to measures calculated to promote Colonial interests generally.

Last week a most disastrous gale swept over Lake Erie, in which a number of lives were lost. The brig *Christiana*, of Port Sarina, was thrown on her beam ends, and when boarded off Wellington, the corpse of Capt. Lang was found lashed to the mast—her crew, nine in number, having met a watery grave. The Kentuckian is also reported to have been lost, with all hands. The brig *Ornar* and *Kingston*, and *schr. Everett*, *Courlet* and *Oswego*, went ashore at Cleveland; but it was expected, they would be got off without much difficulty.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The gale which occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and continued to blow the 3d, 4th and 5th instant, has caused the loss of fifty fishermen from Truro, mostly young men, the main supporters of that community.—*St. John Chronicle*.

THE GREAT GALE.—The *St. John Courier* says:—"The father of four of the persons lost in the Franklin Dexter, passed through this city on Wednesday, on his way to Prince Edward Island, with other gentlemen interested in the recent disasters.

BRITISH GUINEA.—We have received the Demerara Colonist of the 10th ult. That paper says:—"The weather has been very warm during the past fortnight, but a few partial showers have fallen. The manufacture of sugar is going on briskly, and there is a good demand for produce.

QUEBEC.—Great preparations are being made in Quebec to receive with becoming honor the Governor General. Colonel Bruce had already reached the new seat of Government, 10th inst.; and it was expected Lord Elgin would arrive about the 16th.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

We should like to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Chairman of the Board of Excise, or the head of whatever department the looking to the due collection of the Revenue belongs, whether the Spirituous Liquors seized by Angus McDonald on their way to Mr. Egan, and deposited with Dr. Jardine, have been claimed? And, if not, why the same have not been sold according to law? And whether any inquiry has been instituted, as to the importation of such Spirits? Or from whose house or store the same were taken, previously to their being deposited? And, if not, why not? And whether the owner of the cart and horses, which were conveying the same to said Egan, or the boy in care of said cart and horses, have been examined, as to the person or persons by whom said Spirits were being sent to said Egan? And, if not, why not? And whether, in the event of such person or persons being discovered, he, she, or they was or were prosecuted for the penalty in such case by law incurred? And, if not, why not?

One of the greatest marks of civilization and refinement, that the progress of society can afford, is a disposition to foster and encourage the growth and progress of those arts by which the imagination, as well as the senses, are sought to be gratified—such as music, painting, and sculpture. We were, therefore, highly pleased to hear it announced, that the support and patronage afforded to the exhibition of the musical talents of Messrs. Watson and Gross were such as to induce them to prolong their stay. We ourselves have no pretensions to musical knowledge, but have heard from those who are critics in the science and art, that the execution of Mr. Watson on the violin is of a superior grade. Mr. Gross attracted considerable applause in the vocal part of the performance. But we are bound to say, that the size of the room prevented both the player and singer from receiving adequate justice.

From the "Telegraph and Courier," (overland,) printed at Bombay, under the head of "The Agra Bank," we extract the following paragraph:—

"When the Auditors of the Bombay Agency recorded their 'Unqualified approbation of the able and business-like manner in which the books, vouchers, &c., &c., are kept; and the careful and judicious system upon which the business of the Agency is being conducted; we feel persuaded that they have done no more than justice to Mr. J. G. H. Brown, its able Manager."

With the success of the Agra Bank or the reverse, our readers, as well as ourselves, are little concerned, but it will give them, as it does us, pleasure to see one of the sons of the soil so conducting himself in a distant part of the empire, as to deserve the encomium above bestowed on him. Mr. J. G. H. Brown is the eldest son of the late Mr. Alexander Brown, one of the Masters of the Central Academy.

A person of the name of *Macdonald*, belonging to the East Point, a seaman on board the *schr. Responsible*, Campion, master, lying at Pownall Wharf, Charlestown, was drowned at the wharf, on Wednesday night, the 22nd inst., while making an attempt to save the life of one of his fellow seamen who had fallen overboard in a state of intoxication. The latter was saved.—*Isl.*

KING'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH in King's County, the Premiums for which, were advertised to be given by the Royal Agricultural Society, was held in a field on the farm of Mr. Macinnes, Head of St. Peter's Bay, on the 26th September. The number of animals brought to compete for the various prizes, was rather limited; in fact, as will be seen by the report of the Judges, there were not sufficient exhibited in some classes to justify them in awarding a Premium in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Society; but this being the first time a Show has been held in that part of the Island, may, in some measure, account for this. There was a numerous assemblage of respectable farmers, who all appeared to be highly gratified with the proceedings of the day, and many expressed their determination, that, should the Royal Society hold a similar show in that part of King's County in any future year, the competition for the prizes should be much more extensive. Judging from the samples of Sheep exhibited, we are of opinion, that it would be highly beneficial if the Royal Society were to employ a portion of the funds at their disposal, in the purchase of well bred Rams, plenty of which can be procured in the neighbourhood of Charlestown, and have them sent up to this part of the country for the use of Subscribers to the Branch. His Honor Judge Peters, and some other members of the Parent Society, were on the ground, and lent their assistance in the furtherance of the objects of the day.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE AWARD OF THE JUDGES.

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, having been appointed Judges of the Cattle Show, of the St. Peter's Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, award the Prizes as follow, viz:—

For the best Entire Colt for Agricultural purposes, foaled in 1849, we recommend to the favorable consideration of the Society, one exhibited by Duncan Stewart, there being only two animals shown in that class, consequently not sufficient competition.

The best Filly for agricultural purposes, foaled in 1848, to William Sanderson, £2 0 0
2nd best do., Donald Sutherland, 1 0 0
The best Heifer, calved in 1849, John Goff, 2 0 0
2nd best do., Thomas Pope, 1 0 0
The best Ram, John Goff, 2 0 0
2nd best do., Charles Clay, 1 0 0
The best Pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, John Goff, 2 0 0
2nd best do., Peter O'Hanley, 1 0 0

Judges—PETER McCALLUM, DAVID McEWEN.

Ploughing Match.

First Prize to Alexander Dingwall, £3 0 0
Second do., to Patrick Hogan, Ploughman to J. B. Cox, Esq., 2 0 0
Third do., to David Anderson, 1 0 0
Fourth do., to James Webster, 0 10 0

Judges—CHAS. SANDERSON, JOHN LESLIE, JOHN PHELAN.

COUNCIL OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. William M'Kay, of Princetown Royalty, Harbor and Ballast Master for Richmond Bay, and Wharfinger for the Public Wharf at Princetown.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Oct. 27, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Blake Irving a Notary Public for this Island.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

Died.

In Town, on Sunday last, at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. W. W. Lord, Mr. Richard Lea, of Tryon, aged 82 years. Mr. Lea emigrated to this Island from Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1818, and was for many years a consistent member of the Wesleyan connexion, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His end was peace.

At Mount Pleasant, on the 24th inst., John, son of Mr. P. Griffin, aged 14 years.

At Georgetown, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness, JAMES M'DONALD, Esq., M. P. P. for that place, aged 30 years. Mr. M'Donald will be much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Launched.

On the 11th inst., from the shipyard of Daniel Flynn, Esq., Rollo Bay, a very handsome modelled and superior finished Brig, of 160 tons New, and 200 tons O. M., called the *Margaret*, expressly built for the Newfoundland Trade.

Passengers.

In the steamer from Pictou on Wednesday, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Langrishe, Mrs. Duchemin, Miss Mayo, Miss Boyd, James Yeo, Esq., Capt. Thompson, Messrs. J. Barrow, W. F. Wade, Wright, John Yeo, jun., John Yeo, sen., Mulhai, Jas. Desbrisay, James McCraith, and 7 in the steerage.

On Saturday last—Hon. C. Young & lady, Messrs. D. M'Isaac, Paw, Rankin, C. C. Jordonson, J. C. Dechman, Hillson, Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Port of Charlestown.

ENTERED:

Oct. 22.—*Schr.* Shannon, King, Sydney; coal.
Brothers, M'Ra, Richibucto; deals.
Freedom, Evans, Pictou; fish.
24 Damsel, Gallant, Richibucto; deals.
25 Happy Return, Bellefontaine; bal.
27 Thetis, Hutchinson, Newfld.; bal.
Brig. Manilla, O'Brien, Halifax; goods.
Schr. Joseph, Nickerson, dry fish.
Mountaineer, Norman, Newfoundland, herrings.

CLEARED:

Oct. 21.—*Schr.* Ellen, Strachan, Halifax; produce.
Caroline, Murchison, Boston; mackerel and passengers.
Schr. Josephine, Hogan, Richibucto; to finish loading.
23—*Schr.* Rob Roy, Turnbull, Halifax; goods.
24 Favorite, Higs, Bermuda; potatoes.
25 Brothers, M'Ra, Halifax; do.
Fairly, Cahoon, Halifax; do.
Elizabeth Ann, Casey, Dalhousie; oats.
Mary Ann, Glasgow, New York; produce.
 Unicorn, Bearsto, St. John, Newfld.; do.

Ship News.

The brig *Sirus*, Capt. Thompson, of Prince Edward Island, sailed on the 11th Sept., for Liverpool with a cargo of timber, struck on the Great Barrowa, Placentia Bay, on the 16th, and became a total wreck. Master and crew saved—and were brought in here yesterday afternoon.—*Newfld. Post*, Oct. 2.

Schr. 'Mary', of St. Andrews, N. B., has been lost on Hog Island in the late gale, and all hands lost; three dead bodies having been taken out of the forecastle.