(From the New York American Rail Road Journal.)

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK.

The second day of May, 1853, will be as memorable for America, as was May the first, 1851, for Europe and the world. For this enterprise we have long predicted the most certain success.

We have much pleasure to announce, from the facts now brought to public notice by the enterprising Board of Directors---into whose hands, by the company of the New York Crystal Palace has been judiciously placed, the management of the concern, the positive certainty ---as far as anything human can be certain---that this Exhibition will be magnificently carried out. Under the most auspicious generosity of a State charter, and city aid, all the necessary funds have long since been subscribed and *paid up*, the plan has been decided on, and by the time these sheets meet the eyes of our readers, the building itself will have been begun. As Americans we are proud of this enterprise, and as Americans we will endow it with the rich and varied products of our magnificent domain.

The New York Crystal Palace will be the finest architectural specimen, as it will be the largest building ---with perhaps the exception of the Capitol---in America, and will very favorably compare with the most elegant structures of Europe. Without being so imposing or so large as its London prototype, whoever will see the Crystal Palace when finished in New York, who has already seen that of London, will undoubtedly, as a thing of beauty, whereon the eye can rest with untired delight, so prefer the Palace of the New world to that of Europe.

The succesful competitors, Messrs. Carstensen & Gildmeister, are architects of this city, but with European fame. The plan of the building is a Greek Cross with a Dome over the Intersection. Each diameter of the Cross is 365 feet long and 149 feet broad. The height of the dome is 130 feet. The building will be of iron and glass, and cost $200,000.

Already have European nations expressed their intention of sending their products of invention, of manufacture and of art. In the progress of invention, manufacture and art in America, there exists great jealousy on the part of Europe, and we doubt not, but she will do her best to silence our pretensions in this respect. And the excuse will now be wanting to America, which was offered by her in London, that she had no such special interest as to induce her to put forth sufficient energy to show her vast productions and true capabilities,---But this insinuation we consider unjust.

It is in the *nature of things* that the American people will as a nation rally to the support of what must now be considered as their undertaking---the Crystal Palace in New York.

What vast crowds of the stirring and enterprising people of this continent and nation, will gather to witness this grand structure, with its stored collects of world-wide production. How magnificent the idea of the great progress of our country, that on this same spot, not many hundred years ago, the lawless savage roamed untamed and free!

In this undertaking, no class of persons are more deeply interested than those connected with our railroads; and we believe some united and efficient movement will be made on the part of the directors of the various roads to assist and facilitate the movement. The impetus given to travel must be immense. During the year 1853, railroads and hotels will reap a rich harvest.

If no movement has yet been made, we recommend this matter to the attention of railway directors, ere it be too late to secure unanimity, efficiency and vigorous action. There is not a railroad throughout the country that will not be more or less directly or indirectly, benefited by the occasion of this exhibition.

An Incident.—A passenger who was on board the ill-fated steamer Henry Clay, relates the following incident connected with that sad disaster:

"He had been on the bow of the vessel, and was one of the first to escape. Upon reaching the shore, he counted twenty-three persons who sunk to rise no more. He sickened at the sight, and was just turning to leave the spot, when he saw a little boy only seven years of age emerge from the smoke and flame on the after part of the promenade deck, kneel down and clasp his hands, as if in prayer. He remained in this attitude but a moment, and then leaped into the water. Our informant watched the little fellow as he went under the water, expecting not to see him again. Presently the young hero rose to the surface, brushed aside his auburn ringlets, and struck out manfully for the shore, which he reached in a short time. Upon landing, he sat down upon the bank, exclaiming—"Oh, these poor people! I wish I could save them!" and then burst into a flood of tears, at the awful scene of suffering and death before him. What a noble heart was in that boy, who so young could not only ask deliverance from danger of his heavenly Father, but feel for the sufferings of others. Does it not also speak volumes in the praise of the mother of that boy?"

To Restore Pork.—In warm weather, the brine on pork frequently becomes sour and the pork tainted. Boil the brine, skim it well, and pour it back on the meat boiling hot. This will restore it, even where it is considerably injured.

Some idea of the extent to which clock-making is carried on in Connecticut, may be formed from the fact, that in the town of Bristol alone, a capital of three hundred thousand dollars is invested in the manufacture of clocks. The number of this description of time pieces annually finished is one hundred and fifty thousand.

It is stated that the result of Jenny Lind's visit to America was a profit of $302,000 to Miss Lind, and $308,000 to Barnum.

The German population of the city of New York numbers from seventy to one hundred thousand, a large number of whom cannot speak the English language.

WEST INDIES.

By the way of New York, we have late advices from the British West Indies. A general movement appears to have taken place among the people for the purpose of directing the attention of Great Britain to the prostrate condition of these Islands. From British Guiana we learn that a series of spirited meetings have taken place, invoking relief from the Home Government for the sugar producing interests of the Colonies.

The Grenada Free Press of the 14th Aug says:

Our previous files had informed us of the arrival in England of the Jamaica Delegates—Messrs. Thomson, Smith, and Girod. We now perceive that they have been actively engaged in the prosecution of their mission, having attended several public meetings and expatiated in forcible language on the true position of Jamaica (and consequently of the other islands) induced by the unjustifiable Act of 1846. We make the following extract from one of their letters (2nd of June) addressed to John Nethersole, Esquire, the Treasurer of the Delegation Fund. It will be seen that there is a deep feeling of sympathy towards the West Indies, which, if kept alive, cannot fail of effecting some good.

The foregoing precedes an extract of the communication of the Delegates of the 2nd of June, and the Circular to the inhabitants of the British West India Colonies.

The Gazette of the 24th ult. says.—

We observe that the Jamaica Delegates still continue assiduously to labor in putting the condition of affairs in that island, in the plainest possible light before the people of England; and reckless indeed in consequences, and blindly wedded to a darling theory must the Freetraders be, if they cannot perceive in our case, some reason for mitigating the calamitous operation of the theory, as applied to the Sugar Duties.

Papers by the English Mail to August 21.

ENGLAND.

A lull has taken place in the politics of the British Islands. Parliament will not meet until the 11th of November, when a short session will be held, to which the Christmas Holidays will put an end, and the Houses will then stand adjourned until the beginning of February—the ordinary time for the meeting of the Legislative Chambers. Mr. Disraeli is said to be hard at the work with a financial scheme, the details of which have not transpired; although it is whispered that a conversion of Three-and-a-half per cent. Stock, giving to those who decline accepting the new arrangment the option of selling out at the current rates,—a tranaction that would effect a material saving to the nation. It is also assumed, that he intends abolishing the Malt tax,—a measure that would at once give relief to the Agricultural interest, and be palateable to the people at large. It is even asserted that the new Chancellor, who is the man of the present Cabinet, intends to follow the example of the late Sir Robert Peel, and strike for popularity by going further than the Whigs in the matter of Reform. "No Statesman," said Mr. Disraeli, in his address to the electors of Bucks, "can disregard the spirit of the epoch in which he lives." Dame rumour hath it, that discussions on those questions has already produced angry feelings in the Ministry.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather for the past month, the minds of the farmers are filled with despondency as to the result of the harvest. The weather has, during the present season been at one time dry and cold, though without frost; then wet, stormy, and sunless; next hot, dry, and forcing, and then the harvest has proved broken, showery, and unfavourable. The month of July having proved very favourable to the growth of the crops, anticipations of an abundant harvest were very freely indulged in, which in the present state of the weather, will not be realized. Of the existence of mildew and blight in the wheat crop there is not the smallest doubt, and in some of the southern counties the mischief will be considerable. In all those districts, the yield of wheat will be much less than was anticipated from the appearance of the crop in the early part of the season. It is expected that the wheat crop this year will fall far short of an average one. The crops in the north of England are by no means so much affected by disease as those in the southern counties, the weather having been much more favourable for farming purposes. The barley and oat crops are not affected by disease, and are both expected to yield large quantities, though the quality of the barley will be much coarser than last year. Hops are good in all the hop-growing counties, and turnips, clover seeds, and after-grass are every where most abundant. In the county of Durham, and, indeed, in all the northern counties, there is a great scarcity of labourers, and the price of labour is, in consequence, advanced. The disease in the potato crop is not expected to prevail to such an extent as was at first anticipated.

IRELAND.

The weather in Ireland has been very uncertain for the past week, but generally, more favourable to farming purposes than otherwise. There have been several heavy showers of rain, but they have been succeeded by bright and genial sunshine. The harvest is in general carried on with spirit, though there is a great paucity of reapers in the southern counties, where scythes have in many instances had to be used to cut down the crops. The wheat crop turns out a good deal better than anticipated, both in quantity and quality, the accounts of disease in that crop being very few. The oat crop is expected to exceed considerably, any crop of that kind for several years past. The flax crop is also stated to have proved a very remunerating one. The accounts received of the potato are very conflicting, some of the papers stating that three-fourths of the crop being, at least, safe, while the *Tralee Chronicle* states, in the county Kerry, the loss will not fall short of 1847. Labourers are scarce and wages high, farmers finding it no easy matter to get their crops cut down on any terms.

SCOTLAND.

The cutting down of the harvest continues very brisk in Scotland, the weather proving very fine, and well adapted for ripening the grain, and should the weather continue fine, immense quantities of grain will be cut down during the week. In Ayrshire, the oat crops are already in the farm yard, though in the Lothians the greater portion of the crops still remain in the fields. In general, as in both England and Ireland, the want of reapers is much felt. The potato disease is stated to be spreading, but the taint is said to be very slight, and it is hoped that a large proportion of the root may be saved. The turnip crop is represented as being in good condition, though in some of the early sown fields there is a tendency to run to seed, which will materially injure the weight as well as the feeding qualities of the crop.

Government Prosecutions.—The Irish Government, it seems, have at length taken energetic steps towards vindicating the supremacy of the law. The Daily Express of Monday authoritately announces, that on Saturday last, the Attorney General directed proceedings to be taken against the Rev. John Burke and the Rev. Michael Clune, preparatory to a prosecution for seditious riot, and inciting to an assault on the Queen's troops, while in the execution of their duty at Six Mile Bridge. Other parties implicated in the same affair, are also, it is said, to be prosecuted, and indictments for perjury will be preferred against several of the witnesses at the inquest. Nor is this all. It is also announced, that it has at the same time been considered necessary for the due vindication of the law, to direct a prosecution against the proprietor and publisher of the *Anglo Celt* newspaper, for libellous publications on the 31st Regiment, in reference to the affray at Six Mile Bridge. The offending journal is the organ of the Tenant League in Cavan, but has no other connection with the Roman Catholic party. The proprietor (Mr. Mr. Wallace) is a Protestant of the Liberal school of politics.

News from India in a Week!—The electric telegraph which connects London with Paris, and which will soon connect it with Lyons, Chambray, Turin, and Genoa, is to be prolonged to La Spezzia by the Sardinian Government. From that port, the Submarine Company, it is said, is to sink an electric cable to the island of Gorgona, and from thence another to Bastia. The French Government will then continue the line by land, at its own expense, to Ajaccio, and the narrowest point of the Straits of Bonifacio, where a cable fourteen kilometers in length will, at the expense of the company, establish a communication with Sardinia, which the Piedmontese Government will continuo to Cagliari. M. Bonelli, the author of this plan, has proposed to the Submarine Company to prolong the cable to Tunis, whence France would conduct wires to Bougie and Algiers, while England would conduct others to Tripoli, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez. By this means, Algiers would be brought within a few seconds of Paris, and news from India might reach London in little more than a week.

FRANCE.

It is officially announced, that the wheat harvest of this year, contrary to the assertion of 'some ill-informed journals,' will be equal to a fair ordinary average, and superior even by 25 per cent. in those departments which supply a great proportion of the corn consumed in France. A fall in the price of wheat has been the consequence in those districts where this fact has been ascertained.

UNITED STATES.

Another Steamboat Catastrophe.—*Saugerties, New York, Sept. 4th.*—The Steamer Reindeer left New York at 8 o'clock to-day, and arrived at Malden, Saugerties landing, at a quarter after 1 o'clock. She had landed the Saugerties passengers, and was having her gang plank drawn, when the pipe which connects the flues, called the connection of the return flues burst. The steam rushed out between decks, tearing down a temporary bulk-head, and passed through the pantry into the lower cabin, every person there being either killed or badly injured. The steam also passed up the chimney, carrying away the smoke-pipe, which fell across the hurricane deck, breaking it down. No persons, however, were injured above deck except the engineer and cooks.

Seven persons were instantly killed, and 30 or 40 others more or less scalded.

A despatch dated the 5th says, that so far, there had been [illegible] deaths, and it is pretty certain that others of the badly scalded cannot live.

Severe Earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba.—*Great Destruction of Property!*—A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 4th instant, says that a great earthqaake occurred at St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th, causing a terrible destruction of property. All the houses were more or less injured, and the city is blocked up with the falling buildings. Three shocks were experienced in the course of a few hours, and many others followed during the next two days.

The Boston Post says, that Miss Catherine Hayes, who is at present at Nahant, sails in October for California, where she has been offered $50,000 for an engagement to sing.

The trips of the *Eastern City* between St. John and Boston will be discontinued until further notice.

A Town Destroyed.—A fire occurred at Rodney, Miss., on Sunday we[illegible], which destroyed every building in the town!

Large Fire in Bradford, N. H.—*Concord, N. H. Sept.*, 5.—The railroad machine shop, engine house, two engines,—the Sunapee and Claremont,—and several cars were burned this morning, about 5 o'clock at Bradford, N. H., the termination of the Concord and Claremont Railroad. Loss $40,000.

Fredonia, Sept. 3.—*Deplorable Accident.*—As a pic-nic party, consisting of a large number of young ladies and gentlemen from the town of Stockton, were crossing Casadaga Lake yesterday at about one and a half o'clock, p. m., in a scow and a skiff, owing to the breaking of a row-lock in the skiff, the ladies became frightened and it upset.

Those in the scow seeing the accident also became panic-stricken and rushed to the side, upsetting it, and all were thrown into the water. The boats were some 40 rods from the nearest shore. No other boats were at hand to assist, and the lake quite rough.

There were five persons in the skiff, all of whom were saved, but of nineteen in the scow seven young ladies were drowned, with the boatman, who, after rescuing several, perished in endeavoring to save the lives of the others. The ladies were all from 16 to 20 years of age. But two of the bodies have been recovered up to 9 o'clock last evening.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

It is estimated that the number of white people in this country not Anglo-Saxon by birth or blood, is not over 4,668,736, while the Anglo-Saxon portion amounts to 15,000,000, the balance consisting of 3,594,762 of the African race—total 23,293,498.—*Boston Post.*

Commerce of Boston.—The records of our marine column yesterday, gave conclusive evidence of the prosperity and wide extent of Boston trade and commerce. There arrived during the day five steamers, two ships, nineteen barques, sixty-two brigs, fifty-eight schrs. and one sloop, making a total of *one hundred and forty-seven* arrivals, foreighn and coast-wise, in a single day; and at sunset last night the lower station of the marine telegraph, announced another fleet in the bay, which would reach the city before morning. The richly laden fleets are from various parts of the world.—*Journal 4th Sept.*

Invasion of Cuba.—According to the New York Herald, there are upwards of 15,000 persons (some of them of the first standing,) organizing in the United States, for the conquest of Cuba,—There is trouble brewing. If the fish story is not boiled into rags, there will be bananas to cook in the Gulf Stream between Europe and the United States, before a very distant day.

An iron ship, named the Typhoon, of 1,027 tuns, with iron lower masts and bowsprit, was launched on the Clyde, on the 20th, being the largest ship ever built of iron on that river.

Cholera is raging at Warsaw. On the 13th August there were 1,483 cases In the hospitals.

Several districts in the Crimea have been devastated by locusts, which descended on the nearly ripe cornfields.

A snake ten or twelve feet long, and of a venomous description, made its appearance in the cabin of the ship Radiant, when near the English coast, last week, on the way from Moulmein, East Indies. After a running fight, the reptile was killed.

CANADA.

Toronto, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1852.

On Sunday night a serious fire occurred in this city, and consumed some $40,000 or $50,000 worth of property. It broke out a little before 10 o'clock, in a wooden building rear of King-st., near George-st. The block in which it originated was covered with buildings, except on one side—King-st.,—and the fire communicated to all the wooden buildings in about an hour. In half an hour more they were consumed. It also crossed Palace-st., on the South and burnt everything between Nelson-st., on the West, George-st., on the East, and to the water on the bay on the South. The City Weigh-House, a new brick building which stood in the center of Palace-st., was also burnt. It cost some $3,600.

Canada Railroads.—The Canadian Government is about to commence a singular project (as we view it,) it being nothing less than a railroad from Quebec to Hudson's Bay, a distance of 600 miles. What in all the world is to be the traffic, we cannot define. The Hudson Bay lies away up north, far beyond the bounds of habitation and civilization, and what our Canadian neighbours can find there for the support and maintenance of such a long line, is more than we can conjecture. It is so cold up at Hudson Bay, the winters are so long, and the snows so deep, that the railroad must cease operations a great part of the year. It is expected that the timber regions of the north are to supply traffic enough for this road; or is Hudson Bay so prolific of fowl, fish, and peltries that a large commerce in these will be established and maintained. It is a prevalent opinion, on this side of the Canadian line, that excepting a strip of about 60 or 70 miles wide along the frontier, all north of that, in Canada, will never be peopled, owing to the severity of the winter seasons there.—*Scientific American.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Success to Enterprise!—Mr John Wills, Proprietor of the Acadian Paper Mills, Hammond's Plains, has received a quanty of improved Machinery similar to that used in like establishments in the United States. Among the articles is a huge boiler weighing about two tons. Mr. W. will soon be prepared to furnish paper of every variety of texture and colour. This will prove a great desideratum in this city, and as he has already driven inferior articles, in this line fairly out of the market, he will, doubtless, do the same by manufacturing the finer descriptions of paper at cheaper rates than any can be imported.

The *Church Witness* says:—"We understand the Lord Bishop of Fredericton has succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds in England for the completion of the Cathedral.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer Merlin, on Saturday, we have advices from St. John's to Wednesday last.

The colony is reported to have been essentially served by Capt. Finlay, in command of a Revenue cutter, preventing the French catching fish about Belle Isle. On some parts of the Labrador, the fishery has been good. The French have had but poor luck in fishing the past season. Disease has attacked the potato in various districts.

An organ worth £1500 sterling, for the Cathedral of St John's, arrived from London last week. It is a gift from Bishop Mullock.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1852.

The Steamer *Rose* brought the English Mail on Friday last; it arrived in Halifax on Tuesday last in 10 days.

The Steamer Rose yesterday carried a select Party up the Hillsborough River as far as the Bridge. The different parties landed at Mount Stewart and availed themselves of the various local advantages afforded by that splendid estate for partaking refreshment *al fresco*. After enjoying themselves for upwards of two hours the boat returned to town about sunset landed her passengers highly pleased with their excursion. The weather was delightfully mild and genial and the pleasure of the day and the enjoyment of the scenery ware greadly enhanced by the presence of the Sons of Temperance Band who favored the company with their choicest music.

The Heron Family.—This talented Company arrived in this town, on Friday last, and gave their first Concert and Entertainment to a large and respectable audience, on last evening. They intend to perform again this evening. By the American and Colonial papers this Company are highly extolled for their delineation of character and vocal powers.

Another Prize.—Her Majesty's Steamship *Devastation*, Commander Campbell, made a prize of the American Schooner *Caroline Knight* of Newburyport, on Monday the 13th, for a violation of the treaty. The prize is a very fine Schooner of about 100 tons, and is said to be worth about $4000. She had on board about 250 barrels of Mackerel. The Devastation returned to Charlottetown on Thursday evening, having left this port on Friday the 10th instant.—*Isl.*

We are much pleased to be enabled to announce to our readers, that 330 bundles of Telegraph Wire arrived at this port on Thursday last, in the Barque *Closina*, from Liverpool. This Wire is intended to connect this Island with Cape Tormentine, in the shape of a Submarine Telegraph, and next Spring, we understand, it will be carried from the East Point to Newfoundland.—*Isl.*

The Autumnal Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, is fixed for Saturday the 2d October next. List of prizes, &c., in our next.

Lines "Forget thee, no," signed "A" and several other communications, will be attended to next week.

The Public Meeting for the "Abolition of the Liquor Traffic," Advertised to take place in the *Temperance Hall*, To-Morrow Evening, is Postponed until further notice.

To JAMES PURDIE, Esquire, President, and the MEMBERS of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY, of Charlottetown.

Gentlemen:

My attention has been called to the proceedings of a Meeting of your Society, held on the 7th instant, which appears in *Haszard's Gazette* of the 14th, at which a Committee was appointed to draft an Address, "for the purpose of being forwarded to Mr. McDonald, now stationed with his Regiment, at Cephalonia, Ionian Islands," the Address being as follows:—

To Roderick Charles Macdonald, Esq., &c. &c.

Sir,

The Highland Society of Prince Edward Island, of which you are the honored and respected Chief, have seen, with feelings of surprise and indignation, an announcement in the Charlottetown *Royal Gazette*, that the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Castle Tiram Regt. of Militia in this Island, which has been held by you for upwards of 12 years, has been summarily taken from you and conferred upon a Gentleman of the name of Sleigh, lately arrived here, a total stranger, and who has as yet done nothing worthy of such marked elevation and preferment.

Without questioning the right of those to whom the power of regulating the Militia has been delegated, of making such appointments as may be conducive to the welfare of the Island, we think we are not assuming too much in saying that in a time of profound peace, the depriving an Officer of his Commission, merely because he is absent from the Island, without giving him an opportunity to be heard, is unprecedented and unmilitary. We have always understood that when the rank of Lieut. Colonel was conferred upon you, it was with the condition that it was to be held in conjunction with your other military appointments in the Line, and that you must be necessarily absent from the Island—and that it was given more as a testimonial of the esteem in which you, a Native of this Island, a Proprietor of Lands therein, and one who has always manifested, both in words and actions, an anxiety for its welfare, were justly held by the Government of the day, than with the expectation that there would be any duties to discharge that would call for your residence on the Island.

We therefore consider that the depriving you of your Commission was an act of injustice—a measure uncalled for—a gratuitous insult to you and your friends, among whom we rank ourselves, and attended with neither benefit nor advantage to the Island; and we beg to assure you that those sentiments of private regard and public esteem which we have always felt for you, are enhanced, rather than diminished, in consequence of your having suffered a deprivation of rank totally unmerited on your part.

As you have considered it proper to publish this Address, and have forwarded it to the Gentleman who is the subject of it, without holding any communication with me, I cannot allow such a document to go forth unnoticed.

In regard to the individual, whom you designate, "a Gentleman of the name of Sleigh, lately arrived here, a total stranger, and who has as yet, done nothing worthy of such marked elevation and preferment." Your Meeting was held on the 7th September, and you must be aware, that on the 26th July, four days *before* I conferred preferment on the "total stranger," he was entertained at a public dinner, the largest ever given in Charlottetown, attended by most of its respectable inhabitants, presided over by the Honorable Charles Hensley, Trustee of the Morell Estate, his Colleagues being present, as well as, I have been informed, the President and some other Members of the Highland Society.

At that festival, in honor of the "total stranger," it appears, "his health, long life and prosperity were drank to, with unbounded applause," followed by the air, "See the conquering Hero comes." I was not at that dinner, but your President must have heard a letter from me, read by the Chairman, alluding to Mr. Sleigh having become an extensive Proprietor in this Colony. Understanding that he was also sole Owner of the *Albatross*, and was to open a Steam communication, which the Chairman remarked, was "so sure in its consequences to hasten that general march of improvement throughout this Island, which all good men desire," believing all this, and also being informed, that he had purchased Mr. Worrell's Estate of Morell, where he was in future to reside, in that district of King's County, where the 2d Regiment of Militia was raised, I appointed Mr. Sleigh, (late of Her Majesty's 77th,) to the same Corps, which had been formerly commanded by Mr. Worrell, the Proprietor of the same Estate.

I shall now allude, to the case of Lieutenant Colonel McDonald, your honored and respected Chief, serving in the Ionian Islands; although I have not the honor of his acquaintance, I cannot imagine that he will believe, I could have had the remotest idea of giving him offence, nor can any Gentleman in Her Majesty's Service, I think, consider it "unmilitary and unprecedented," as the Highland Society of Charlottetown, are pleased to pronounce it to be, to have his name withdrawn from a command, from which he has been twelve years absent, and several thousand miles distant. If as you state, Lieutenant Colonel McDonald was to retain his rank "in conjunction with his other Military appointments in the Line, being necessarily absent from the Island," I had not the power, far less, the inclination to deprive him of that rank, it must have been bestowed by, and depends on a higher authority than mine. But being intrusted with the power of regulating the Militia, I will not shrink from the responsibillity, which cannot attach to any other Person, of making and cancelling such appointments as I may consider necessary.

On my arrival in Prince Edward Island, you asked me to become your Patron, and I accepted the honor, you have now publicly announced, that you consider I have offered you a gratuitous insult; it is not fitting therefore that I should continue your Patron, a circumstance which I am sure, must have been overlooked by the Members of the Society. I will supply the omission, and withdraw from the situation you conferred on me.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. BANNERMAN.

Government House, Sept. 20, 1852.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose, on Wednesday last,—Revs. William Hobs, and Charles Shreve, Messrs. Oliver Garnage, T. Broyderick, John Logan, Messrs. N. Rankin,—and 6 in the steerage.

In the Steamer from Pictou on Friday, Sept. 17—Dr. Avery, W. H. Pope and Henry Haszard, Esqrs; Mr. Brennan, H. K. Palmer, Mrs. Heron, 3 Misses Heron; Mrs. Macgowan and Miss C. Macgowan—and 6 in the steerage.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Sergeant Thomas Shipley, of Her Majesty's 72nd Regiment, to Miss Eliza Collins, of Charlottetown.

Died,

On Thursday last, Hamilton Gray, infant son of James D. Haszard, Esq., aged 16 days.

At Georgetown Royalty, on the 12th inst., Matthias youngest son of Mr. Alexander Morrison, of that place, aged 8 years and six months.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Clyde, August 28—Patriot. Plymouth, 28—Sardus.

Liverpool, Sept. 1—Sailed Battus.

Spoken—Prince of Wales, Newport, for P. E. Island, 16th Aug. lat. 46 N. lon. 24 W. William (brig), London, to P. E. I., 18th Aug. lat. 42 N. lon. 15 W.