

THE LATEST BUBBLE.
(From the London Globe.)

The British-American Emigration and Colonization scheme having figured in police reports and bankruptcy proceedings, was on Monday night introduced to the notice of Parliament. In the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor drew the attention of Lord Stanley, as Colonial Minister, to the case of the poor emigrants who were induced to embark for Prince Edward Island by the specious prospects held out by this Association, and by the supposed security afforded by the names of the Dukes, Marquises, Lords and Baronets which were affixed to its prospectus, as vouchers for its integrity and stability.

The answer of Lord Stanley, in reply to the inquiry made by the Lord Mayor, went to exonerate the Government from all suspicion of having neglected its duty in the matter. The Emigration Commissioners instructed Lieut. Lean, their agent in the port of London, to institute the most searching inquiries into the condition of the vessel, and into the quality and quantity of the provisions laid in for the emigrants on board the *Barbadoes*. Remonstrances and warnings were used with the Association as to the danger of undertaking the voyage at such a season. The emigrants were also cautioned by the Government agent against embarking on a voyage so pregnant with danger. These remonstrances and warnings were vain. The Company were too anxious to get rid of the inconveniences which the alarmed apprehensions of the emigrants were continually bringing upon their scheme, to allow the vessel to remain an hour longer than possible; and the poor creatures, who had embarked their all in the vessel, derived courage from despair, and resolved on braving all dangers rather than allow the vessel to depart and leave them and their families homeless and destitute. The subsequent adventures of the vessel and its passengers—the dangers they encountered in the Atlantic—their arrival at Cork—their detention in that port—and their subsequent return to London, with the seizure of the vessel by the mortgages, and the consequent further development of the impudent and heartless frauds perpetrated by the managers of this Association—are familiar to the public by means of the published reports of the investigations, which the Lord Mayor, after the example of his predecessor, has instituted into the proceedings of this bubble-scheme.

Lord Stanley's concluding remarks were conceived in a proper spirit of indignation against the perpetrators of the fraud; and were expressed in terms, the pungency of which will, we trust, cause them to be felt by certain parties who have aided the fraud by their names, but have shown a most criminal disinclination to make reparation to the sufferers. Having alluded to the possible failure of legal remedies against the solvent parties, through the technical difficulties which surround the case, and under which they might possibly screen themselves, Lord Stanley continued—

"But whilst he said this, he could not forbear giving expression to his earnest and confident hope, that as this Company was established apparently under the sanction of high and honorable names—even though there might be no legal obligation—even though those parties had themselves been deceived—even though they were not aware that this pretended Company was but a bubble from its commencement—yet that those high personages would nevertheless feel themselves morally, if not legally, bound to do something towards remedying the great and grievous hardship to which the sanction of their high names and characters had doubtless exposed many unsuspecting people; that they would feel it an obligation and a duty to make such compensation as was in their power for the distress they had occasioned."

The House loudly responded to these appropriate and strongly expressive allusions to the "high personages," and the "moral obligations" they had incurred. We devoutly hope they will be felt in the quarters to which they were directed, and that they will produce the effects designed. Surely, the Duke of Argyll, especially—even though all the others be insensible to the appeal—will not allow his name and dignity to be sullied by the imputations which such a transaction will cast upon it, if he allow the victims of the frauds perpetrated under cover of his permitted employment of that name and title to be unredressed; especially seeing that they involve absolute ruin to many who showed their confidence in his honour by embarking their all under the fancied security his name afforded them.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The death of the Duke of Sussex appears to have created in every quarter where the intelligence of that melancholy event has become known a feeling of profound regret—sorrow far more real than that which often waits upon the demise of princes. The journals most opposed to the Liberal politics of his Royal Highness express this morning, with the exception of a detracting allusion here and there, which may well be passed over, the highest respect for the Duke's amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

Seldom have eulogies been better deserved, and the highest and most lavish is not too much to bestow upon that feature of his Royal Highness's character which, not excepting perhaps his devotion to the interests of science, literature, and general charity, was most steadily signalized; we mean the independence with which he maintained his opinions in adverse times, in opposition to almost every personal tie, and every influence of courtly association.

From the first appearance of the Duke in public life, he was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of civil and religious liberty. It was his boast in after times, that in 1792—that trying period when the alarm created by events in France divided the Wigs, and obtained for the Ministry the support of Earl Fitzwilliam and a number of distinguished Peers and Commoners—he remained true to his party, and that he had never afterwards abandoned the cause which seated his family on the throne of these realms. "My family," he said, "came to the throne on the principles of the Revolution—on the principle of a full, free, and fair representation of the people." He became more decided and distinct in his views as he advanced in years. The abolition of the slave trade—Catholic emancipation—the removal of the civil disabilities of the Dissenters and of the Jews—Parliamentary Reform—the amelioration of the criminal law—the promotion of education, and the advancement of whatever might tend to elevate the character of the people—were all subjects which received from him steady, continuous, and availing support. In 1812, he supported, by an able speech, the motion of the Marquis Wellesley, for the removal of the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics.

In 1815 began the war of the landowners against the rest of the community. His Royal Highness, who always felt for his countrymen, was strongly opposed to the Corn Bill, and in 1816 he signed a celebrated protest against it, drawn up by Lord Grenville. He took an active part in the discussions on Parliamentary Reform, during the agitation which followed the fall of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, and the accession of the "Reform Ministry" to office; was the medium of presenting important petitions from corporate bodies, as from the Corporation of London, &c.; and in the debate on the Irish Church Temporalities' Bill, in 1833, he declared his opinion, that "to support the Protestant interest is to show the most perfect toleration to all sects, for the essence of Protestantism is the right of private judgment, and complete freedom of conscience."

The Duke's steady adherence to Liberal opinions was accompanied by no inconsiderable sacrifices. Till the death of George the Fourth, the Duke of Sussex was entirely shut out from Court favour—he was treated with coldness, neglect, and almost insult. He was the only one of the Royal Dukes who was excluded from all lucrative appointments. His income was strictly confined to the Parliamentary allowance. The Duke of Sussex, from his position, had therefore much to endure for the sake of his adherence to his principles. It was not in the House of Lords alone that the Duke of Sussex was instrumental in the assertion of the principles of religious and civil liberty. He was at the command of the public whenever his support was wanted. In addition to his claims on our consideration as a liberal and enlightened statesman, the Duke was favorably known as a patron of science and letters. He was raised to the post of President of the Royal Society, as successor to Mr. Davies Gilbert, in 1830. He held this honorable position for eight years.

"Though most decided in his politics," says the *Morning*

Chronicle, "such was the mildness of his manner of asserting them, so much did they bear the impress of sincerity, that his opponents never became his enemies. We do not believe that he has left an enemy behind him. His nature delighted in kindness, and no other feelings but those of kindness could be entertained towards him. Few men were better prepared by their lives for the entrance to a new state of being than the Duke of Sussex."

With the eloquent encomiums of our liberal contemporary we may class the eulogies which the *Times* justly pronounces upon the Duke's benevolence and singleness of purpose, as well as on the affability of demeanor and agreeable talents by which he was distinguished. "These courtly virtues," says the writer, "were, more than any political bias, calculated to endear him to the British people. But their regard for him was cemented by ties more strong than these. He had identified himself by marriage with them. He had made himself one of them. He had overstepped the barrier of an absurd, impolitic and indefensible, but most stringent enactment, to unite his fortunes with those of a British subject—he braved the resentment of the Crown, he risked the hereditary dignities of the succession—in order to enjoy the blessings of domestic peace with the daughter of a British Peer. It was this honest tribute to the natural supremacy of man's best and purest affections—this noble contempt for the paltry etiquette of Royal alliances—this constitutional vindication of a civil right, in opposition to a Parliamentary prohibition—which earned for him that sympathetic favour which generally greeted him wherever he went. And we affirm, that on this account, if on no other, he amply deserved his popularity. The Royal Marriage Act is an insult to the commonality, to the peerage, to the Majesty of this realm."

The eulogy, admirably deserved, and won even from a political adversary, thus concludes—"How few men are there who, had they been born in his station, would have led a blameless life? He was not a selfish nor a sordid man. He was not an epicurean, nor a voluptuary, nor an egoist. He was a man who employed the faculties which his God had given him in promoting the physical comforts, the mental improvement, and the social harmony of his fellow creatures. He did his best to promote the advancement of learning, the interests of science, and the welfare of all who toiled their wearisome way in the museum, the studio, or the laboratory. And there are many now alive and prospering, who, when they look back on their early struggles and their meridian labours, will bless the memory of the Duke of Sussex."

The Duke of Sussex loved the Queen from her childhood with the fond affection of a parent, and that love was mutual. By no one will the loss be more keenly felt than by Her Majesty.

Count Gilbert de Voisins, husband of Taglioni, died lately at Paris.

The Earl of Chesterfield has been astonishing the natives at Rome by a fox-hunt.

Mr. Villiers has fixed the 9th May for his motion for the repeal of the Corn-laws.

It is confidently stated that Russia is preparing a large and powerful expedition against the Circassians.

It is said that a smouldering disaffection now pervades all classes in Russia, which threatens, ere long, to break out into open revolution.

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.—In Covent-garden market, strawberries are from 5s. to 8s. per ounce; pine apples, 7s. to 9s. per lb.; and new potatoes, 4d. to 6d. per lb.

Richard Arkwright, the richest commoner in Europe, died on Sunday at his seat in Derbyshire. He is supposed to have held more, in every description of funds, than any other British subject.—*Standard*.

Alexander Brown, son of the late J. W. Brown, Chief Surgeon of her Majesty's Ship *Victory*, and who attended the gallant Nelson when he fell at Trafalgar, died a miserable pauper in Grey's Inn Ward Hospital, last week.

PATMOS.—We were close in with "the isle that is called Patmos" several hours, and had a good opportunity of examining its appearance, so far as is possible, from the sea. It is about twenty miles in circumference, and its aspect forbidding and cheerless. The shores are in most places steep and precipitate, and from our vessel it appeared as if the inhabitants would be in constant danger of rolling down into the sea. The highest part of the Island is surmounted by a monastery, dedicated to St. John, round which are built the houses of a respectable town. We could discover very few trees. The sailors were lavish in their praises of the island. It was with unutterable feelings I gazed upon the dreary rock. The situation of the weeping exiles was before me, who were banished from the pleasures and applauses of imperial Rome, and were sent to inhabit this dull and distant region, with none to converse with but sufferers in the same calamities, whose very attempts at consolation would add still deeper sorrow. What must they have felt, and how must they have wept, when they beheld from the horizon the little speck that was to constitute their world? There was one among these exiles whose brow was calm, whose eye was bedimmed by no tear, and from whose countenance seemed to beam the serenity of a spirit in bliss. It was the beloved disciple of the Lord. The banishment of the venerable apostle was from a cause perhaps different from that of any of the exiles who had preceded him, and it was "for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ," Rev. i. 9. Standing upon one of the eminences of the island, and turning towards the continent, St. John would be able to distinguish the mountains that might also be seen from the whole of the seven churches of Asia; and as he had planted some of them with his own hand, and probably visited all of them, can we doubt he often would stand thus, and looking towards these interesting spots, lift up his hands to heaven, and pour out his soul in prayer, that He who walked among the golden candlesticks would continue to visit them in mercy, and save them from the power of the Antichrist that was to come. It is one of those thoughts upon which the mind so much delights to dwell, that from this rock, surrounded only by other similar rocks and looking out upon distant mountains, there should have been an insight given into futurity further and clearer than in any other place was ever afforded unto mere man.—*Hardy's Notices of the Holy Land*.

CAUTIONS IN VISITING SICK ROOMS.—Never venture into a sick room if you are in a violent perspiration (if circumstances require your continuance there), for the moment your body becomes cold, it is in a state likely to absorb the infection, and give you the disease. Nor visit a sick person (especially if the complaint be of a contagious nature) with an empty stomach, as this disposes the system more readily to receive the contagion. In attending a sick person, place yourself where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the diseased, not betwixt the diseased person and any fire that is in the room, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapour in that direction, and you will run much danger from breathing in it.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

On Tuesday morning last, about day break, the Steamer *St. George*, being then on her return from Miramichi, and having to call at Bedouque, took the ground while entering that harbour, there being a dense fog at the time. This unfortunate circumstance caused a delay of twelve hours, at the expiration of which time she was got off without having sustained any injury, and arrived here at an early hour the following morning.

Owing, however, to the detention of the *St. George* above alluded to, a number of passengers for this Island, who were waiting in Pictou, engaged the Steamer *ALBION* to bring them over, and arrived here about Ten o'clock on Wednesday evening. The *ALBION* also brought over the usual Colonial and American Mails. The papers furnish us with no News whatever, being chiefly occupied with extracts from papers received by the last English Mail, with the perusal of which we have been amusing ourselves for the last eight or nine days.

MILITARY.—A Detachment of the Rifle Brigade, consisting of 21 Rank and File, under the command of Lieut. Standish, arrived here in the Steamer *St. George*, from Halifax, via Pictou, on Thursday evening last. The troops in this garrison now amount to about 100 men; and we understand that as soon as suitable accommodation is provided, an additional Company will be permanently stationed here.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—Wednesday last being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day, precisely at 12 o'clock a Royal Salute was fired from a field-piece planted near the Barrack-gate in honor of the occasion. At the same time, a *feu de joie* was fired by the Detachment of the Rifle Brigade stationed in this Garrison, under the command of Capt. Capel, which was reviewed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on Rochford Square. His Excellency expressed himself highly gratified with the fine, soldierly appearance of the troops, and the prompt and orderly manner in which they went through their several evolutions.

At Two o'clock, His Excellency held a Levée at Government House, which was attended by the various Heads of Departments, Officers of the Garrison and Militia, and a number of other gentlemen.

A *Gazette* Extra was issued on Saturday last, containing an Order of His Excellency the Lieut Governor, to the effect, that upon the late melancholy occasion of the death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Her Majesty's Uncle, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent Mourning, for Ten days, commencing from Sunday last.

THE WEATHER, &c.—The present Spring has, perhaps, been one of the finest and most favorable for agricultural operations perhaps ever known in this Island. The grain crops have all been sown in fine condition, and at least a fortnight earlier than usual. The late seasonable and abundant rains, too, appear to have had a magic effect on the prospects of the farmer, and we trust, by the blessing of Providence, to be favoured with an early and abundant harvest.

We regret, however, to state, that much damage has been sustained by many industrious individuals, in various directions, from the prevalence of large fires in the woods, which, from the dryness of the season, had, previous to the late copious rains, been raging to an alarming extent, but which, we trust, are now completely extinguished.

The Shipyards of Angus Macdonald Esq., Lot 54, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday the 17th instant, with nearly all the Timber, Plank, Sheds, &c., within it. The Houses with difficulty were saved.

The Barn of Mr. Thomas Dollard, Princetown Road, with a quantity of unthreshed wheat and implements, have been entirely consumed.

The house of a poor man named Munro, on the same road, with all its contents, are said to have shared the same fate.

THE POST OFFICE HUMBUG.—It appears, from the following paragraph, which we copy from last Tuesday's *Gazette*, that our country friends are still to be subjected to the half-penny tax exclusively imposed on *Island Newspapers*—the Acting Deputy Post Master General at Halifax being determined to render himself, if possible, still more odious to all who may come within the sphere of his influence. It does, however, appear to us rather odd, that any one person, whatever his rank or station in society may be, should be invested with more extensive influence and by far more despotic powers than the Governor General himself, with all the Lieutenant Governors, Councils and Assemblies of British North America to boot—that, in fact, this high and mighty functionary can, with impunity, at any time, set at defiance the suggestions and recommendations of Governors and Colonial Legislatures, just as it may suit his own caprice! Here is a purely local tax, levied on all *Island Newspapers*—for be it remembered, this arrangement extends to no others—forwarded through the Post Office to the country districts of this Island, and levied, too, be it further remembered, not by the D. P. M. General, as in the other Colonies, for his own special benefit, but by the Executive of this Colony, towards defraying the expenses of the Inland Mails; the House of Assembly recommending the removal of this tax, pledging themselves at the same time to provide, as usual, for all the expenses attending the transportation of these Mails; and the Executive instructs the Postmaster here to give immediate effect to this recommendation. It appears, however, notwithstanding all this, that the authority by which the tax was originally imposed is not now sufficient to effect its removal. To attain this object, the consent of the D. P. M. General must be obtained, and that consent is, for reasons best known to himself, at present, withheld!

We regret to find that the exaction of Postage on Newspapers forwarded into the country, which we hoped from the remonstrance of the House of Assembly, and sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, would have been discontinued, has not been acceded to by the Deputy Post Master General at Halifax. We shall therefore for the present devise some other means of transmitting our papers, rather than subject our subscribers to the payment of a tax which is not authorized by any law.—*Gaz.*

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—It appears that our contemporaries have at last discovered that there is in reality something rotten in the constitution—if indeed it ever had one—of this famous Association, which was to have effected such wonders for our poor little Island. Much to their chagrin, no doubt, as well as that of many others, they are now compelled to relinquish all those pleasing anticipations, so long and so fondly cherished, of superabundant prosperity from the operations of this Association. For ourselves, we certainly had our doubts of the feasibility of the plan from the very first moment we heard the subject mooted—the grandeur of the scheme quite bewildered our weak faculties—and when we ventured to give insertion in our columns to the proceedings which took place before the Lord Mayor of London in the celebrated *Barbadoes* affair, and occasionally gave the opinions of some of the leading Journals of Europe on the same subject, we were by some persons almost looked upon as traitors to our country—as persons who most strangely and unaccountably wished to throw obstacles in the way of the establishment of an institution which was in their estimation to be the salvation of our country, and were treated by them accordingly. We trust, however, that it will now be admitted that our suspicions were not altogether groundless, and that the course we pursued was at least as independent, and quite as likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of the Colony generally, as that pursued by those who have evidently been somewhat more easily gulled than we were, in the present instance, inclined to be. In conclusion, we beg to refer our readers, for further particulars, to an article from the *London Globe*, which will be found in a previous column.

Correspondence.

[Coincidence in opinion with our correspondents is not always to be inferred, because their communications may appear in our columns.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; I beg to return the Hon. Mr. Peters my very sincere thanks for his testimony, that, to the best of my abilities, I have performed my duty to my constituents, which his evident allusions to me embody in that ridiculous attempt at the sublime, on the 13th ult., remarkable for misrepresentation, the mistake of French for English, bombast, bad orthography, and worse grammar.

Mr. Peters would do well not to judge of me by his own standard, as I never venture upon random assertions. Every person in this section of the country knows perfectly, that the first meeting held last winter originated in his proceedings, and what I stated in the Assembly was, that I had been informed by a gentleman in New London that the bailiff told him he had some 60 or 70 *distrainments*, and that none had escaped who had failed to settle for the previous year's rent. This generality of *distrainments*, if my memory fail me not, is confirmed by the evidence before the Committee, as having

been so stated by Mr. Peters himself, and so far from knowing the statement to be "false," at the time I spoke, I firmly believe it still. The number of *distrainments* in this neighbourhood could not be ascertained by the Committee, but more were known to have been issued than the "six" acknowledged by Mr. Peters, who should recollect the legal maxim, *falso in uno, falso in omnibus*. The bailiff distinctly stated to Mr. John McKie (my authority) and others, of New London, that he did not know the exact number of *distrainments*, but that they could not be many short of a hundred, and that none they could not be omitted were it not by an oversight. The sympathy which Mr. Peters now finds it expedient to express for the tenantry is perfectly understood by all to be a whimpering acknowledgment that he has been pulled from his "high horse to his marrow bones," a fact which affords the people an instructive lesson of the wholesome effects of agitation, without which important legislative measures are seldom or never carried. No agent will venture to tell the people *now*, that they must find him money, should they have to "rake Hell" for it.

I notice Mr. Peters's insinuation, regarding my political conduct in another Province, merely to say, that he is one of the few persons on this Island who knew every insinuation of the sort to be "false" (his own elegant phraseology) ever since I arrived. His unfortunate Canadian illustration of "the dreadful consequences of a people's listening with too ready an ear to the demagogue," is a sufficiently amusing disclosure of his egregious ignorance of passing events in a neighbouring Province. I need not express an opinion of the manner in which the known loyalists of that Province have been treated; but it is matter of history, that the "demagogue" of 1839, by a turn of the political wheel, has been, in 1842, elevated into place and power, and the Imperial Government has felt the expediency of yielding to "the demagogue" nearly all he ever demanded, after resisting those demands at a sacrifice of many valuable lives on each side, and the expenditure of several millions of money.

If I be the individual who, he alleges, "breathed sedition," and endeavoured to "incite the people to insurrection," I take leave to tell him, that he must either prove his assertion, or stand forth with the brand of Aunias upon his brow. That assertion is either true or the reverse. If it be true, it appears to me that he has been guilty of a dereliction of duty; but if it be "false," he should have his gown stripped from his shoulders by the mandate of his Sovereign. That it is false, the frivolous pretext seized upon to commence a prosecution for libel against me sufficiently proves; and I dare Mr. Peters to show that I have ever proposed a greater change in this country than what is advocated by the Governor General and present Parliament of Canada; because, had there been no leasehold tenure in that Province, in all moral probability there would have been no rebellion. It is the duty of every loyal subject to use his exertions to avert that result from this Colony, by a change of tenure, before the allegiance of the people be shaken by a perpetuation of those measures which are so profitable to the Solicitor General, and a few others, who wallow in prosperity, while the rest of the community is sunk in the deepest adversity.

No other speech of Mr. Peters having been reported during the Session, his object evidently has been to prejudice against me any Jury that may be summoned to try the aforesaid frivolous charge of libel, alleged to have been committed about a month previously, in the fact of my having carried a Resolution which emanated from a meeting of my constituents to the Printing Office, in obedience to another Resolution, the one for which the libel is laid not having, up to this hour, been published!!—an insane attempt to render despotism and tyranny triumphant in this Colony; but the instigator of the prosecution will find (too late) that as Englishmen, upon a memorable precedent of libel, would not permit their liberty to be devoured by the lion; so, neither will their descendants, in a more enlightened age, and in the freedom of a transatlantic forest, suffer it to be trampled in the dust by the hoof of an ass.

Your obedient servant,
D. MACLEAN.

New London, 12th May, 1843.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 19th, 1843.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the name of Alexander Macdonald, Esquire, of St. Margaret's, to be removed from the Commission of the Peace for King's County.

His Excellency has been pleased to accept the resignation of Samuel Green, Esquire, of St. Eleanor's, as a Justice of the Peace for Prince County—as a Commissioner for establishing Prison Discipline—and as a Commissioner to add Hard Labour to the sentence of imprisonment in the Jail of Prince County.

The following Testimonial is one of many thousands addressed to Messrs. Rowland & Son, 20, Hutton Garden, London, whose Advertisement appears in another column:

Gentlemen,—I consider it almost an imperative duty to state the valuable efficacy of your most excellent MACASSOR OIL. For the last 15 years I have been bald, occasioned by a most dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used almost every means to procure a head of hair again, but all my efforts seemed fruitless, until, accidentally, a friend advised the use of your valuable Hair Restorer, (I can give it no better name,) and after using a 3s. 6d. bottle, every symptom of a new head of hair began to show itself, to the joy, not only of myself, but of my children. I resolved on having another, and obtained a 7s. bottle, and before the whole of which was used, I had, and have now, as handsome a head of hair as ever man enjoyed, and I earnestly recommend all who have not tried this most excellent Oil, will not fail to do so.

I am, Sirs,
Your most grateful and obedient servant,
J. WALKER, Colonel.
Whitby Lodge, near Taunton, May 10, 1840.

LAUNCHED.—At Port Hill, on the 20th April last, from the Shipyards of James Yeo, Esq., a fine Barque called the *Richmond*, 262 tons new, and 274 do. old measurement. Also, on the same day, a Brig called the *Caroline Alice*, 182 tons new, and 190 do. old measurement.

From the Shipyards of Hon. P. S. Macnutt, Darnley, on Saturday the 29th ult., a superior copper-fastened Brig of 210 tons, which received the name, as she glided off her ways, of the "Constance Huntley."

From the Shipyards of Mr. C. Lawson, at Covehead, on Friday last, a superior built Brigantine, called the *Monarch*, of 189 tons old measurement, for Mr. J. M. Tucker, Charlottetown.

Passengers.

In the *Emma Searle*, from London—Lieut. Orlebar, R. N., lady, three children and servant; Hon. J. Brecken and lady; Miss Hodgson; Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Holliday and family; Mr. Riggs, Mr. Elston.

In the *Brig Antelope*, Masters John and William Smith, for Bathurst. 2d Cabin—Mrs. Mary Bradwell, and 3 children—15 in the Steerage.

In the *St. George*, Steamer, from Miramichi, on Wednesday—Mr. McEwen, Mrs. Peabody and servant—and 4 in the steerage. In the *Albion*, Steamer, from Pictou, on Wednesday—Mr. and Mrs. Gunn; Misses Hayden and McMurray; Messrs. F. R. Starr, Nicholson, Connors, Brodyerick, Callbeck, Croke, Forsyth, Grant, and St. Andrews.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

- May 20.—Brig Kingalock, Daley, Newfoundland; Goods. Schrs. Rebecca, Lowden, Wallace; Lime, &c. Mary Ann, Cameron, Pigwash; Limestone.
- 22.—Mahone Bay Packet, Thaburn, Pictou; Coals. Hope, Silliker, Bay Verte; Boards. Barque Rosebank, Montgomery, Belfast, Ireland; 150 Passengers.
- Brig Antelope, James, Liverpool; Goods—to W. W. Lord. Schrs. Congress, Vigneau, Sydney; Coals.
- 23.—Barque Emma Searle, Hogan, London; Goods to B. Davis. Schrs. Temperance, Burhoe, Wallace; 30 tons Spruce Timber, 2000 ft. Scantling.
- 25.—Steamer Albion, Campbell, Pictou; bal.
- Brig Mary Ann, Saunders, Bideford; Goods—32 Passengers.
- 26.—Schrs. Industry, Cassidy, Pictou; 50 tons Building Stone. Catherine, Mullins, Wallace; Coals.

CLEARED.

- May 19.—Schrs. Eleanor Archibald, Sutherland, Halifax; 1500 bus. Potatoes, 1500 do. Oats.
- 22.—Barque Mary Jane, Mason, Miramichi; 151 tons Timber, 10 cords Lathwood do.—to finish loading.
- Barque Rosebank, Montgomery, Quebec; bal.
- 23.—Schrs. Commerce Fougere, Pictou; do.
- 25.—Hope, Silliker, Bay Verte; do.
- 26.—Industry, Cassidy, Pictou; 60 bus. Oats. Victory, McIntyre, Cape Breton; 700 bus. Potatoes, 30 do. Oats.