UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE AT THE SOUTH.

The gale experienced along the Southern coast of the United States, in the early part of last month, was fearfully destructive to property. The following particulars of its effects at Tallahasse, Florida, are given in New York papers of the 23rd ult.:—

On Saturday last we had another of those horrible tornadoes, which experience should now lead us to anticipate more or less certainly, with every autumnal equinox.

The morning of Saturday was cloudy, but so little portentous of what followed, that some of our citizens set out to attend the Fair at Macon. Of course they did not get far. The wind was E. N. E. —and by 11 o'clock fresh, but nothing more. By half-past one it had veered to the South East, and was blowing a gale and raining hard.

By half-past two, the destruction commenced, and in an hour after, the storm was at its height—the wind S. S. E. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the fury. The rain drove horizontally in a fine mist—darkening the whole horizon, and the crash of falling roofs and buildings—the clatter of immense rolls of tin and iron from the house-tops, were most melancholy and terrific accompaniments to the fearful roarings of the storm.

In town we are torn to ribbons. From the country we have not learned much—but shall probably hear something more before we go to press. There is scarcely a building in the town which has not sustained some damage, and there are several cases of total wreck,

The depot buildings at the rail road terminus are all gone—demolished. The iron foundry and machine shop ditto.

The Capitol is badly injured. Some of the Southern gable is blown in—some four or five chimneys were blown down and shattered the roof badly. About twenty windows were either wholly or partially blown in. The roof of the eastern portico was started off, and the building torn and shattered generally. The Senate Chamber is in a bad condition, the ornamental ceiling all ruined.—The force of wind was such as to start the casements of some of the inside doors after blowing out the windows opposite. The falling bricks have broken in the arches of both the cisterns at the South end. The whole roof is in a wretched condition.

Considerable portions of the piazzas of the City Hotel and the Planter's Hotel are blown away, some of the windows blown in; and the frame of the addition to the Planter's Hotel (a very substantial piece of work, one hundred feet by forty) is out of perpendicular.

The Exchange house is unroofed totally, and the three buildings up to Lewis and Ames are more or less unroofed. The two stores occupied by John McDougall & Co., and John W. Argyle, are unroofed and most of the wall blown down—in fact the buildings are destroyed. The goods above the first floor were all exposed to open air.

The armoury, and the three buildings adjoining, are unroofed and the armoury itself demolished. The arms were taken out on Sunday and are in part destroyed.

There are not more than four store houses in the town which have a round roof, but probably less injury is done to the stocks of goods than might be reasonably inferred from this fact.

Although it rained a good deal during the gale, it either did not rain much after the mischief was done, or the rain drove so horizontally as not to do the damage it might otherwise have done. Certain it is, that a much larger proportion of the exposed goods have been found drier than any one would have thought possible.

Of other buildings not mentioned above, the Court House is a good deal damaged by the blowing in of windows and the fall of two chimneys upon the roof.

The damage to kitchens, out houses, fences, trees, shrubbery and all the mischief incident to a pretty general burst up among out buildings, may well be imagined. The whole town and its purlieus is one scene of disorder and ruin—the streets obstructed by fallen trees, fences, piles of lumber and bricks, great rolls of battered tin, &c.—*Tallahasse Sentinal, Oct.* 12.

Old Lady Sanderson, of Lexington, Mass., says the Boston Traveller, memorable for her kind attention to a British soldier who was wounded at Lexington, in 1775, died on the 5th inst. She was in her 105th year.

A late California letter notices a sale of burr mill stones, the only two sets in the country, at $800 per pair.

A letter from a merchant at the Sandwich Islands says that more oil has been taken this season by the American whalers than was ever taken before in one season.

Two kinds of flame at a Wedding.—The mansion of P. T. Barnum, at Bridgeport, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1000. A large number of guests were in the building at the time, celebrating the wedding of Mr. Barnum's eldest daughter.

Augustus Shriver, Esq., on his farm, on Pipe Creek (Carrol county) last harvest, from one bushel of Australian wheat which he sowed, raised seventeen dozen sheaves, which yielded on threshing, eighteen and a half bushels of screened wheat.

California Passengers.—Over twelve hundred passengers left New York in California steamers on the 29th inst., viz.—750 in the "Star of the West," and 488 in the Illinois."—Among those who went out in the latter vessel was Miss Catherine Hays. There were also 190 laborers for the Panama Railroad.

Pauperism.—The Alms-House Department of New York supports about 6000 paupers, and furnishes aid, yearly, to about 35,000, to 40,000 others at an expense annually of about $400,000.—*Merchant's Magazine.*

The house of Mr. Israel Sawyer, Altone Bay was lately burned, and his wife and three children perished in the flames.

Cholera prevails at New Orleans.

Intelligence has reached Liverpool of the total loss of the American Ship *Mobile* and 60 lives. She was on a passage from Mobile for New Orleans when the disaster occurred.

Liquor Law Movement.—Three thousand dollars worth of liquor is in custody in Rhode Island, under the Maine law, and has been ordered to be destroyed; but Wm. H. Green, of New York, claims to own the liquor, and has commenced proceedings in the United States Courts to get possession of it. This is the largest seizure ever made, and therefore makes it an object for the owner to test the law in the United States Courts. This is the first case so carried up—N. *Y. Journal of Commerce Oct.* 9.

The Hon. Edward Everett has been appointed Secretary of State for the United States of America, vice Daniel Webster, deceased.

A reward of $1000 is offered, by the editor of the Organ of Temperance Reform, in Cincinnati, if it can be clearly and conclusively proved that there ever was, in the United States, a dram-shop that was a blessing to society; no matter whether licensed or unlicensed; no matter whether kept by Jew or Gentile, Christian, Pagan, or Mohammedan; no matter how well regulated by law.

Pauperism.—The Alms-House Department of New York supports about 6000 paupers, and furnishes aid yearly to about 35,000 to 40,000 others, at an expense annually of about $400,000.—*Merchant's Mag.*

An Appeal from the Mohawk Indians in Canada.—We had a visit this morning from Mr. John W. Hill and his son, of that branch of the Mohawk tribe whose settlement is on the Bay of Quinte. This portion of the tribe consists of about five hundred individuals, all of whom, we are informed, are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They come to this city "to solicit aid from the clergy and others of the Episcopal church, for the purpose of meeting the expense in the erection of a new church in their settlement." The Messrs. Hill are highly respectable men, and bring with them letters of recommendation from the Bishops of Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, Archdeacon Stuart, and others.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Thrice-Killed.—We understand that Capt. Marcy, who was reported to have been massacred by the Indians, arrived in town a few days since, and is at present very sick. He is staying with his brother Dr. Marcy, at his residence in Tenth street.

(From the Halifax Nova Scotian, Nov. 10.)

St. John, Nov. 5, 1852.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, arrived at New York, 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., and 130 passengers.

Mr. Cunard had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on Wednesday, 26th ult., on Railway matters.

Latest accounts from Searching Expedition furnish no news of Sir John Franklin.

Abd-el Kader is to be liberated and sent out of France forthwith.

Louis Napoleon will assume the title of "Emperor" in December ensuing. His Holiness the Pope will crown him in Paris next May.

The Market for bread stuffs is firmer. Corn advanced one to two shillings per quarter.

General Pierce is elected President of the United States by a large majority.

The Hon. Edward Everett has been appointed Secretary of State for the United States, vice Daniel Webster, deceased.

English Mail of October 30.

(From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Oct.)

The Imperial game is so entirely in the hands of Louis Napoleon, that he is resolved to play it out in the way he chooses. The empire of France is his, and therefore, in imitation of his uncle, he will go through the forms of a popular sanction to his new titled dignity, although the essence of authority is in the breath of his nostrils.'

One act of tardy justice has marked the journey of the Prince in passing the Chateau d'Amboise, where Abd-el-Kader has been confined, Louis Napoleon stopped to announce to the Arab Chief, that he was no longer a state prisoner. He will be allowed to tade up his residence at Broussa, near Kutayah, in Asia Minor.

The news brought by the packet of the operations in the Kaffir war is more puzzling than ever. Gen. Cathcart has returned from his expedition across the Kei, bringing with him 10,000 head of cattle captured. This booty has been divided amongst the captors, and the General expresses his satisfaction with the conduct of the burghers who joined the foray, and they have been allowed to return home.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We believe, that the following programme of proceeding at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will prove to be in the main correct.

The remains of his Grace will remain at Walmer until four days before the funeral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th Nov. They will then be removed to Chelsea Hospital, where the body will lie in state for three days, and on the evening before the solemnity it will be removed to the Horse Guards.

On the morning of the funeral, the funeral *cortege* will be formed at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-cross, the Strand Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's.

Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns will take part in the procession, that being the number of troops to which his Grace was entitled by his rank in the army.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—The delay which has taken place in the actual elevatioon of Louis Napoleon to the throne of France, is doubtless caused by considerations of higher political importance, than the mere regard for appearances or precedents. Very serious difficulties present themselves, whatever title His Imperial Highness may think proper to assume. The title of Louis Napoleon I. would have no *prestige*; the title of Napoleon II. is not compatible with the last act of abdication of Napoleon in favour of his son; and the title of Napoleon III, carries with it all the uncertainties respecting his recognition as Emperor by foreign powers, as well as the opposition of political parties at home. The most prudent organs of the Prince give out, that the title of Louis Napoleon I. will be that which will be assumed.

We learn, by a telegraphic message which was despatched from Trieste on the 25th, and was published in London on the 26th, that a brigade, under Brigadier Reynolds, C. B., consisting of three regiments with artillery, left Rangoon on the 18th September, in steamers, for Prome, accompanied by General Godwin; the steamers were to return immediately for the second brigade. The Burmese had destroyed Prome, and had posted themselves in masses on a height ten miles from the town. Their numbers were said to be about 7,000 with a few guns.

Each successive arrival from Australia brings more and more favourable accounts of the produce of the gold mines. The Ganges arrived on Tuesday with £71,400 in gold dust, and the Lima with a remittance estimated at £140,000. It is said, that common sailors, at Melbourne, were to receive the incredible sum of £120 for the run home, and all labour was in like demand.

It has been determined to build the Marlborough, 110, at Portsmouth, as a screw ship, and to name her the Windsor Castle.

It is stated, that ten line-of-battle ships, being built, or ordered to be built in the royal dock-yards, are to be fitted with screw-machinery.

It is confidently stated, that early in the ensuing Session of Parliament, a bill will be introduced by the Ministry, 'for the purpose of restraining the interference of Roman Catholic priests at elections.'

It is stated, that 100,000 head of sheep and black cattle have been purchased at the great Scottish fairs, for exportation to Ireland. They are the capital of Scottish agricultural colonists, who are entering Ireland by one portal, while the native Irish are making their exit daily and hourly by a dozen others.

Wholesale Executions in Italy.—A letter from Sinigaglia, in the Papal states, of the 3d instant, mentions the execution of 24 political prisoners in that town. Eight were shot on the first day, six on the second, and ten on the third. They refused to accept the consolations of religion, with the exception of five. Amongst the latter was a merchant named Simoncelli, the only one belonging to the wealthy class of society. He expected to have received his pardon up to the last moment, the brothers and nephews of the Pope having interested themselves in his favour. Before he died he requested the commanding officer to order his soldiers not to fire at his head, but at his breast. The others marched to death shouting for Mazzini, and singing the Marseillase.

Loss of an English Vessel.—By the arrival at Liverpool of the brig *Richard* from Pernambuco, intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Enchantress*, Captain Buckland, of Yarmouth, on her passage from Pernambuco for Falmouth. The *Enchantress* struck on a sunken reef three days after leaving that port, and immediately went to pieces. The captain, two mates, one man, and a boy, were washed off the reef and drowned. The remainder of the crew, six in number, succeeded in constructing a raft, and, after dreadful sufferings for several days, were picked up by the above-named vessel.

Awfully Sudden Death in a Wesleyan Pulpit.—On Sunday evening week, the congregation at the Wesleyan Chapel, Norton, near Askern, was thrown into great excitement by the alarming and sudden demise of Mr. James Calvert, of Heslington, near New York, whilst reading the beautiful parable given in the 15th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. Amid the many sudden deaths which are frequently occurring, and which excite the deepest commiseration amongst friends and neighbors, there are none that could so powerfully have affected those present in the neat and pleasant little chapel of Norton on Sunday last. They were listening with the deepest attention, evidently moved with the simple and forcible passages of Scripture contained in the chapter in question, when all of a sudden, after uttering the words "I will arise and go to my—" the preacher exclaimed, "Oh! my dear friends!" and fell down in the pulpit, and almost immediately expired. This solemn incident made a deep impression on the minds of the congregation, which will not doubtless be obliterated, till the latest moment of their existence.

The first of Cunard's new screw steamships, from Liverpool to New York, Jamaica and Chagres, is advertised to sail on the 8th of December.—Her name is the Andes, and she will be followed by the Alps, Etna, Jura, Taurus, and Caucasus.

James Hegeman, made a cripple for life by an accident on the Western railroad, has recently recovered the sum of $9900 from the corporation.

There is an old man in Belgrade, on the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey, who has attained the enormous age of one hundred and seventy-two years. He is still in possession of all his faculties, and smokes his pipe regularly. Fifty years ago, he used to go out hunting with his grandson, and it is not quite one hundred years since he made his third marriage with a young girl of nineteen, whom he has outlived by forty-four years.

Intelligence from Smyrna states, that a most tremendous conflagration took place there on the 25th ult. Between 5,000 and 6,000 magazines were destroyed. The loss was estimated at 60,000 piastres.

Pitcairn's Island.—Admiral Moresby, in his Flag-ship, the Portland, lately visited Pitcairn's Island, and took so much interest in the welfare of the Islanders, that he determined on sending their pastor, Mr. Nobbs, the only European resident of the 180 persons composing the population, to England, to receive ordination from the Bishop of London. Mr. Nobbs married Sarah Christian, grand daughter of Fletcher Christian, acting Lieutenant of the 'Bounty,' by whom he had eight sons and two daughters.

Mr. Nobbs had reached New York, on his way to England, and the owners of the American steamers in which he travelled would not receive any passage money from him, on the plea, that he had conferred so many services on American Whalers which had visited Victoria Island, that they were happy to be serviceable to so humane and excellent a man.

From a work published last year by a Mr. Walter Bradie, who resided on the island for some time, we take the following remarks in regard to the interesting natives of this island:

"I am now going to make, what may be considered, a strong assertion, which is, that there never was, and perhaps never will be, another community who can boast of so high a tone of morality, or more firmly rooted religious feelings, then our worthy and true friends, the Pitcairn Islanders. To have witnessed such a state of things is a blessing, that few men and fewer women have ever been privileged to enjoy upon God's earth. This is high praise but we believe it to be merited, as we have received confirmation of the virtuous conduct of the Islanders from many persons who have visited the Island.

The Queen has granted a pension £200 a year to Caroline Southey, the widow of the late poet laureate, and one of £75 a year to Miss Louisa Stuart Costello, who is in a bad state of health.

CANADA.

Important from Canada.—We are informed by a telegraph despatch, received last evening, that on Thursday night, the Hon. Mr. Hincks carried his resolutions through the Canadian Legislature for the construction of a Railway by the northern route, which is to meet the line to be constructed by this Province to Miramichi, and connect with the Nova Scotia boundary. Mr. Hincks' Resolutions secure the construction of the line to the Trois Pistoles, and it is asserted that the Imperial Government will construct that portion of the line between the latter place and Miramichi, which is the least thinly settled and consequently the less likely to pay. The departure of the Hon. Mr. Howe in the last steamer for England, it is said, has reference to the construction of the line through Nova Scotia. We congratulate our friends at the North on the prospect thus opening of a speedy realization of their ardent hopes.—*New Brunswicker.*

A Telegraph Despatch of the 30th ult., received at St. John, announces the important fact that the Canadian Assembly had made the necessary arrangements for extending the Trunk line of Railway from Quebec to Trois Pistoles. This will leave a gap of 200 miles —from Trois Pistoles to Miramichi, which, it is expected the Imperial Government will aid the Provinces in building, and thus complete the Grand Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec and from thence to Hamilton.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—Cholera broke out 24th September. Deaths to 31st October, 130. Last 24 hours, 3 only. Latterly the upper classes have suffered. Wind easterly, which is favourable.

The following is an extract from Borrowman's Circular, bearing date, Quebec, October 8, 1852.

"The arrivals to date this season are 1006 ships, 431,940 tons, against 1140 ships, 479,352 tons at the same date last year, showing a deficiency in tonnage of about 60,000 tons; only a few ships are now due, the bulk of the fall fleet having arrived 28th and 29th September.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—The House to-day rejected the motion of adjournment on account of the cholera, the report of the Health Officer not showing sufficient cause for any extraordinary alarm. Deaths since the 28th of Sept., 128.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Richard Hayne, Esq., of Fredricton has been appointed to enlist and attest in New Brunswick, any soldiers, or persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting in the service of the Queen.

It has been arranged in the Legislature of New Brunswick, that the line of Railway to Miramichi, shall be commenced simultaneously with the trunk line, or as soon afterwards as possible. No members of the Legislature are to be appointed Railway Directors unless they be members of the Executive.

We understand, that Doctor Bartlett, for many years the successful editor of the *Albion*, a truly British paper, while published by him in New York, is about to resume the editorial chair, by publishing in London a paper devoted to the interests of the British Colonies. The well-known ability of this gentleman will ensure his success, and we doubt not, that the inhabitants of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be gratified by the issue of of a new and loyal journal, since the want of such a paper has been long felt and acknowledged.—*Halifax Colonist.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1852.

REVENUE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the *Royal* (Whelan's) *Gazette* of the 1st instant, there is an account of the Exports and Imports of the Island for the year 1851, published for the purpose of shewing that the balance of trade for that year is, in despite of the Custom House returns, upwards of £30,600 in favor of the Colony. The author of the "Letters on Prince Edward Island," published in this paper under the signature of "T.", more fully explained this some years since, and clearly proved that the balance of trade could never be *against* a country, whose *imports* were continually increasing; and that, so long as this is the case, the credit of the country—or that of her merchants, which comes to the same thing—is good; and that this never happens, unless payments have been made with some degree of punctuality.

We protest, however, against any inferences being drawn from Custom House entries, and the returns made thereon; and no man, who is at all conversant with statistics, and the worth of the conclusions to be drawn from them, accounts them of any value. The imports of a country may be fairly enough charged at the invoice prices; unless there is premeditated fraud, they are the regular market prices; and as the most of these, or rather the most valuable, are in the smallest compass,—being manufactured articles,—the freight of them bears no proportion to that of raw produce—potatoes, turnips, oats, timber, and boards, as well as live stock of all descriptions, the most valuable articles of export. The only possible method of coming at the true balance, would be to first ascertain how much our exports realized in the foreign market, and how much of the freight was in our own vessels—and therefore to be added to the price of the article in the foreign market, or how much belonged to strangers, and therefore to be deducted; and in the same way with imports. And after all, the balance would be an imperfect one; for there are many things exported—as we have often shown—that never find their way into the Custom House books. For example, the fuel, beef, and forage furnished to the garrison; and the timber and other articles for building or repairing public works, and paid for by the Commissariat; the money spent by the officers of the army and navy that may happen to be among us. Every Bill of Exchange, also, drawn upon foreign countries, is the representative of the articles for which it was bartered; which may, therefore, be said to have been exported, or re-exported. Not so imperfect or uncertain, however, are the returns of the revenue of a country, the sources from whence such revenue is drawn being perfectly well ascertained. These afford excellent premises whereon to ground important conclusions, when in the hands of men skilled in the science of political economy, and well versed in the calculations made by political arithmeticians; but dangerous, both to themselves and others, when in the hands of ignorant persons; and it is of the utmost importance, that the public should not be misled by the erroneous deductions which are often hazarded by the latter.

If there be a certain rate of duty imposed upon a certain article of import,—take rum, for instance,—and that duty remains the same for a certain number of years, and at the end of that time the revenue has been doubled, the conclusion is, that twice the quantity has been imported, and trade so far increased; and that the number of the consumers of rum has increased; or, supposing the number the same, that their means of purchasing the article have increased in the same proportion. But if, in the meantime, the duty has been doubled, the converse of the conclusion holds true,—namely, that while the number or the means of the consumers have increased, the amount of importation has remained the same. Were a merchant who has been in the habit of selling his goods at 25 per cent., at once to charge 50, it would—provided he sold them at the increased rate —be equivalent, as far as he was concerned, to doubling his capital; but the public would sustain a loss equal to his gain. Just so with regard to the revenue,—the treasury gains, the public loses, on every increase of taxation. The present administration bring forward the increase of the revenue—which has been principally effected by an increased taxation—as a proof that the trade of the country has increased; which is just about the same thing as telling us, "we have augmented your wealth, by putting our hands in your pockets, and taking your money therefrom." The readers of Mr. Whelan's *Gazette* may, possibly, believe his assertions; we, however, take leave to doubt them. There are those who believe in the modest asseverations of Mr. W.—or, we beg his pardon, Dr. Brandreth—that his Pills will cure every known disease "that flesh is heir to;" for ourselves, we put faith neither in medical nor political quacks. The next thing we expect to hear announced is, that we are indebted to the happy change in the administration of the Government for the bountiful harvest of 1852, so superior to that of 1849, under the old regime; and that the storms of this and the last years, so fruitful in wrecks, and so much to our benefit at the expense of the Americans, were of their raising; and that if the Americans grant us a reciprocal trade, it will be in consequence of the *Devastation* steamer and *Telegraph* cutter having been sent here at their request, to protect fisheries that no one will take advantage of, without being stimulated by bounties equal to the amount of the catch of fish.

We are not of the *patriotic* few, who would exult in the depression of the trade, and the diminution of the revenue of the Island, for the silly purpose of throwing the blame on any administration; on the contrary, we rejoice in every manifestation of prosperity; but we cannot and will not permit the present, or any other set of persons who may chance to be entrusted with the Government of the Country, to take credit for a state of steady improvement, which ought to be attributed to other causes.

We admit that the *additional taxes*, and, of course, the revenue arising from them, *are the consequences of the advent of the present Government;* but we admit nothing else. The gratitude for the increased prosperity of the country is due to a higher and purer source—the administration of a kind and beneficent Providence.

THE LATE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We gave in last week's number, a list of the prizes awarded, on Wednesday the 3d instant, by the Royal Agricultural Society, to the successful competitors at the above Exhibition. We copied also the remarks of our contemporary the *Islander*; in addition to which, we would observe, that as it has become general among all the Colonies to have what is now technically—if we may use the expression—called "a world's fair," we should not be behind hand. It is true, we may not be able to compete even with our neighbours of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, much less vie with New York, or other States of the neighbouring Union; but we shall gain what is of immense consequence to ourselves—a knowledge of what we *are* and of what we *are not* competent to effect. The Exhibition of Wednesday was deprived of much that would have added to the richness and variety of the show, by the inclemency of the weather, which prevented intending exhibitors from coming from a distance. From what we cannot but term an ill-judged economy on the part of the Society, numbers were not aware of the time of holding the Exhibition;—we allude to the want of advertising in the different newspapers. We would suggest that a Fair for the display of Island industrial productions, of every kind, should be proclaimed for 1854 —thereby giving sufficient time for every class of workmen, whether in the higher or lower departments of art, to prepare. The prizes to be such as would call forth competition; and, in addition, temptation should be held out to induce the industrious to exert their energies in branches of domestic industry hitherto unattempted. If the last annual exhibitions have done much, one under the sanction of, and with the adequate pecuniary aid that should be furnished by the Legislature, would do infinitely more. We doubt not, that a sum of money might be raised by subscriptions collected from all parts of the Island, that, with the aid of a public grant, would suffice to erect a substantial building; which, when it had served the purpose of holding the fair within its walls, might be kept for the use of the public, and serve as a bazaar to which all might be free to resort, upon payment of a small duty, to be expended in keeping the building in repair. We trust that those whose duty it is to cause the resources of the Island to be developed to their utmost extent, will give their attention to this. We assert, and fearlessly, that all Prince Edward Island wants, is fair play, from both within and without: her soil, properly cultivated, is *her* mine of wealth, and *nuggets* of Swede turnips and mangold wurtzel will, in the end, prove more efficacious in procuring for its inhabitants the necessary comforts and the wholesome luxuries of life, than those of Australia and California.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

As there has been much dissatisfaction, and also surprise, manifested by the public at the recent decision of the Judges of Cloth at the Industrial Exhibition, with regard to the prize awarded for "grey cloth, fulled and pressed;" and, impressed with the idea that I have not had altogether fair play, I beg leave, through the medium of your impartial and extensively circulated paper, to give an unvarnished statement of such facts as have led to that conclusion.

I called at Mr. Lydiard's (he being the agent for Mr. Gurney's establishment) on the morning of the day of the exhibition, for my cloth, which had been there at least a month previous to that time. Mr. L. was out at the time, and I asked his son, whether there was any more cloth there intended for the exhibition. He showed me a piece of grey, saying it belonged to his father;—but I was not then aware that Mr. L. was to be one of the Judges, or I would not have entered my piece for competition—though so much superior to the other, that a blind man might almost have perceived the disparity. Many persons then and there expressed to me their astonishment at the award of the Judges, among whom were several members of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society.

On the prize being read out, no person came forward to receive the money; but Mr. Lydiard laid down the cloth on the table, at the same time saying, it was his own. Thinking there might be some mistake, I called on Mr. Thomas, one of the Judges; he told me that he was in favor of giving my cloth the prize, but that there were two against him.

The above is a plain statement of the facts, in which, if I have "nothing extenuated," I have not "set down ought in malice;" and to the substance of this communication, I am ready to make affidavit, if required. My cloth commanded such a preference, that I could have sold it all on the spot at the highest price given for homespun, had I been inclined; and it was with difficulty that I resisted the temptation of a number of applications, so as to retain a part for my own use; and that part I am willing at any time to submit in competition with Mr. Lydiard's, before any competent judges, disinterested in their decision.

I am, Sir,
Respectfully yours,
ALEX. M. M'NEILL.

Cavendish, Nov. 11, 1852.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

As Winter is fast approaching, and as, on the making of the ice, access to the South side of the Town can only be had from the water entrance to the main Streets, we shall be glad to be informed, through the medium of your useful paper, on whom the duty of keeping clear the passages between the wharfs leading from the ice to the streets devolves;—as, if the river is suffered to freeze up before the numerous logs of timber, boats, &c., now blocking up those passages, are removed, it will be next to an impossibility for sleighs to get ashore.

We are, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
THE INTERESTED.

Nov. 15, 1852.

Proposed Route for the Telegraph Wires in P. E. Island.—We understand from a conversation with F. N. Gisbourne, Esq., that it is his intention to extend the Telegraphic communication to the following places throughout the Island, in order to embrace the principal settlements, and to afford the inhabitants generally an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits to be derived from a rapid communication, not only with different parts of the Island, but with the whole continent of America. A part of the line it is intended to erect this Fall—that to Carlton Head, near Cape Traverse—the remainder to be completed next Summer.

The line from Charlottetown will follow the main-road direct to Tryon, Cape Traverse, and down to Carlton head. From Carlton Head a branch is to be carried along the Bedeque Road, through Searletown, round Hooper's corner, up to Traveller's Rest, and from thence to Green's Shore, where an Office will be kept open during the Summer season, and in the Winter at St. Eleanor's. A branch from Green's Shore to St. Eleanor's will terminate the line to the Westward.

Next Summer it is intended to lay down a sub-marine Cable from the South-side of the East Point of this Island, to Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland. From the East Point, the Telegraph wires will be carried to Charlottetown. The route taken will be along the South-side of the Island to Souris—where an Office will be kept—to cross the harbour of Souris—from thence by Rollo Bay, Bay Fortune Road, Sutherland's Head of St. Peter's Pay, and along the Main Post-road, direct to Charlottetown. There will also be a branch from Souris to Georgetown, along the Cardigan Road to Finlay's and from thence into Georgetown.—*Isl.*

The Steamer *Ellen Gisbourne*, having in tow the Brigt. *Eliza*, Gillis, master—which vessel has on board the sub-marine Cable to be laid down between Cape Tormentine and Carlton Head—steamed out of this harbour, this morning, (Friday, Nov. 12,) for Cape Tormentine, for the purpose of laying down the Cable. When this is accomplished, we understand, the handsome little Steamer proceeds to St. John's, Newfoundland, where she will winter.—*Isl.*

We have just heard, that the *Ellen Gisborne* has met with an accident to her screw propeller, occasioned by its coming in contact with the chain of the vessel which had the wire cable on board. She was, in consequence, obliged to proceed to the opposite shore, under canvas. The Schooner with the cable has returned to Charlottetown.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of P. E. Island. The Annual Session of this body was opened on the 21st ult., in the *Temperance Hall* in this Town. After the usual preliminaries and formalities, and the initiation of several Representatives, the Officers for the ensuing year were severally proposed, elected, and installed, as follows:—

J. B. Cooper, Esq.,	G. W. P.
J. W. Morrison,	G. W. A.
P. Desbrisay,	G. S.
Christopher Cross,	G. T.
Rev. T. Roach,	G. Chap.
Adam Murray,	G. Con.
William Boyle,	G. Sen.

Representatives to the National Division for the ensuing year:

Hon. Charles Young,	P. G. W. P.
John Arbuckle, Esq.,	do.
Rev. D. Fitzgerald,	do.
J. B. Cooper, Esq.,	G. W. P.
W. Sanderson, Esq.,	P. G. W. A.
Mr. J. W. Morrison,	G. W. A.

A variety of matters of vital importance to the interests of the Order in this Island, were discussed and disposed of. The utmost harmony and whole-heartedness pervaded the several Meetings, and on Thursday last, the Hall being for the first time lit up with Coal Gas, prepared by Brother Allan, of Pictou, the Annual Session terminated. The next Quarterly Session will be held at Georgetown in the last week in January, 1853.—*R. Gaz.*

Married,

At York River, on the evening of Thursday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Cogswell, Baptist Missionary, from Nova Scotia, Mr. Donald Matheson, of Anderson's Road, to Anne, third daughter of Mr. Donald M'Kinley, of the former place.