Arrival of the America.

JOURNAL OFFICE, Wednesday July 23.

The R. M. Steamship America arrived yesterday afternoon. The news she brings in addition to our previous advices by Telegraph *via* New York, is not very important.—Trade was dull.

The culminating glory of the Great Exhibition—the visit of Her Majesty to the city of London by night for the purpose of being present at the grand entertainment given by the Lord Mayor, is reported to have been an "occasion of the most lively interest to countless thousands." The following commencement from Wilmer & Smith is written well and in excellent spirit:

The Queen's visit to the city was well timed. It has shown the foreign strangers in London that a constitutional sovereign reigns in the heart of a free people, and can go abroad amidst their rejoicings unprotected by glittering bayonets and military parade. A moral cannot fail to be drawn from the civic invitation to royalty by all who see how state pageantry is managed in despotic countries The events of Wednesday will make an abiding impression on the thousands of constitutional visiters who are now in the British metropolis.

In the greatest emporium on earth, the development of wealth will be found to have expanded with the progress of liberal institutions, and while the energies of the nation are reflected in its material prosperity, the power of self-government is witnessed in the orderly disposition of the enthusiastic myriads whose cheers and salutations fell so gratefully on the sovereign's ears. It is much to have exceeded so admirably with the Hyde Park Exhibition; but it is still more consolatory to be able to show our neighbours, at such a time, the nice adaptability of our political institutions to every phase of social existence. A great gathering like this, where hundreds of human voices loaded the midnight air with vociferous vivats that sprang from the heart, in favour of the ruler of a great people, and that ruler a women, is one of those recognitions of her mild and gentle sway, which is at once complimentary to the sovereign herself, and to the intelligence and gallantry of her subjects.

The Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill had passed the commons, and been read a first time in the Lords.

A motion in the Lower House for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of Parliamentary election, by introduction of the vote by ballot, had been negatived by a strong majority.

The Bill for the emancipation of the Jews had passed the Commons and been sent up to the Lords. It is hoped that it will not, for the third time, meet an untimely fate in that branch of the Legislature.

There had been some confusion at Copenhagen in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry; but Count Moltke had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet upon the principle of maintaining the integrity of the Danish Monarchy.

An enthusiastic meeting of the adherents of Wesleyan reform had been held in the Assembly Rooms, Great George Street. The Rev. Mr. Griffin delivered a lengthy address in advocacy of the views held by himself and the reform party.—He was followed by other gentlemen from different portions of the country who were loudly cheered.

The Bosphorus steamer had arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing dates to the 31st of May; and a careful perusal of the various and important news she brings, leaves the impression that the state of affairs throughout the whole colony is most critical.

During the month of May, Sir Harry Smith was shut up in King William's Town, where he continues, surrounded on all sides by hordes of barbarians, who since the Winter has set in and the snow has driven them from the hills, have come down to the low grounds in bands of fifties and sixties, and the whole country down to the coast is infested with them. Colonel M'Kinnon, and Major Wilmot, have made several "patrols" during the month, and in one of these, Colonel M'Kinnon penetrated as far the Amatola mountains, and surprised a body of Kaffirs, who, exasperated at the loss of about 400 head of cattle, which the Colonel captured, engaged with him in close quarters. About 250 Kaffirs were killed.

The accounts are frightfully alarming from the Orange River sovereignty; all the tribes are rising, and if Moshesh should join them, Major Warden's position must be very critical. We hear the old story revived, of the approach of 3000 Zooloos, from Natal, under Mr. Shepstone, but we place no faith whatever in it.

The celebration of the 4th July, Independence Day, by the Yankees in London, is represented as having been a grand affair, in the form of a concert, ball an supper, given to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, by Mr. Peabody. The large hall of Willis' Room was the scene of the entertainment, and appropriately decorated with flags and emblems. The American eagle and colours, on a large scale, adorned the wall at one end, and were suspended over a portrait of Washington, whilst at the other end was a portrait of our Queen, with the appropriate arms of England. Though, in characteristic compliance with American taste, the lion and unicorn figured in miniature opposite the gigantic representation of the eagle, stars and stripes. This fact was only noticed by the hypercritical, and affected not the spirit and gaiety of the assembled.

Henry Box Brown, who escaped from slavery to Philadelphia, in a box, is exhibiting throughout England a panoram of slavery. He has the very identical box with him and was lately packed in it and went from Bradford to Leeds.—After their arrival at Leeds; the box still containing Brown was placed in a coach, and preceded by a band of music and banners representing the stars and stripes of America, paraded through the principle streets of the town. After he had been confined in the box for two hours and three quarters, he was taken out in presence of several spectators.

THE SHANNON.—The old frigate Shannon, so celebrated for her action with the American frigate Cesapeaks, still exists in the Navy, under the name of the St. Lawrence, and is at Sheerness in ordinary.

THE QUEEN'S AUTUMNAL EXCURSION.—The Duchess of Sutherland is having a suite of apartments decorated in the most costly manner for the express use of the Queen and her illustrious consort. The state bedroom is to contain a selection of furniture of the most novel and costly description from the Crystal Palace. The Royal Family, it is well known, would have visited the Highland retreat of their Graces last year had the improvements at Dunrobbin been completed. It is thought the cost of employments, decorations, &c., at this princely seat will amount to upwards of £100,000.

RIOT AT LIVERPOOL.—A terrific military riot broke out on the 1st inst., the 91st Regiment having attacked the police. The riot was suppressed after a time by the energy of the authorities but not before several men had been killed and many dangerously wounded.

A series of hurricanes has swept Ceylon and the Eastern coast of India, occasioning as far as yet known the loss of sixteen vessels. Serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the steamer Bombay.

A fearful devestation of property has been occasioned by a storm at Charkoff in Russia. Several persons were killed. The hurricane lasted two hours and a half.

UNCOMMON COAL.—A specimen of Coal found but a short distance from the city, quite recently, was presented to us yesterday. The substance, we are told is, quite equal to the best Cannal coal as an agent in the manufactory of illuminating gas—a chaldron yielding readily 10,000 cubic feet. This fossil is lighter and less compact than any coal in ordinary use but it closely resembles, in formation, the product of Sydney Mines. It is rugged but soft, not cohesive, nor uniformly glossy, and wholly unlike (in almost every attribut inflammability) the articles found in New Brunswick which one party swears is asphaltum, while another is quite confident it is merely coal.—*Acadian Rec.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An explosion of the Coal Gas at St. John's N. F. took place on the 5th inst, by which the Superintendant of the Works, who had lately arrived from the Old Country, was instantly killed. The fire was extinguished without much difficulty.

A new traffic has sprung up, between Quebec and the United States—namely, in eggs, which are being exported in large quantities, and consequently 'ruling high' in our markets. Last week one person alone took with him, to New York, 19 gross—*Quebec Paper.*

The Russian Government had decided that the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Russian Empire, which according to historians of that country, dates from the year 852, shall be celebrated next year with the greatest pomp in all the cities and Asiatic provinces in Russia.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—It is said that from 1800 to 1850, the sum of £14,500,000 has been subscribed towards the funds of the various missionary societies in England.—*Ib.*

McManus, one of the Irish rebel convicts has escaped from New South Wales and is at present at California.

Cardinal Wiseman is said to have left England abruptly for the Continent, for fear of the Speaker's warrant. Particulars in our next.

Accounts of the crops in Florida are unfavourable, owing to excessive drought. Reports of the coming crops in Michigan, and Ohio, on the other hand, are gratifying.

Bell's Life in London recently stated that a lady had lost no less than £20,000 on the Derby. The Limerick Chronicle says the lady is the only daughter of the poet Lord Byron,

"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart."

From late English and American Papers.

A WEALTHY FIRM.—A pamphlet, published recently at Toronto, Canada, states, that the house of Pollock, Gilmour & Co., of Glasgow, employed in the year 1839, 27 vessels, 15,614 tons, in the Quebec trade, which number had progressively increased up to 1849, when 56 vessels of 47,170 tons, were employed. During the whole period, eleven years, out of 458 vessels, with a tonnage of 340,597, there were but two shipwrecks in the whole fleet, viz., the Carlton, on Manicougan shoal, and the Pekin, at Riviere au Renard (Fox River). The House in question never insures any of its numerous vessels.

The Bermuda papers state that some Irish potatoes sown there ripened in ten days.

Letters from the coast of Africa announce, that on the 19th April, H.M.S brig Penguin captured at sea, a brig with 400 slaves on board: 200 had died.

A French Journal states, that at Tulle, a few days ago, the heat was so excessive that several oxen fell down dead in the market-place, and on several of the roads leading to the town.

It is said, that the measure which Lord John Russell proposes to introduce next year for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise, will recognise education and literary standing—apart from all other considerations—as electoral qualifications.

The *Universal* states, that the French garrison at Rome is to be increased by 1300 men.

The Papal Government had granted the French general the occupation of some additional military posts, but refused others. The Austrians had advanced.

The weather in Paris has been excessively hot. At the review in the Champ de Mars, eight soldiers died in consequence of the heat.

The *Pays* announces that the question of Abd-el-Kader's captivity is on the point of receiving a satisfactory solution.

The harvest has already commenced in the arrondisement of Brives (Correze), where the crops of wheat are excellent both as regards quality and quantity.

A sad accident occurred near Poitiers. M. De Cazes and Mademoiselle de Villars, whilst bathing in the Vienne on the 24th, were carried away by the current and drowned. Madame de Cazes, who had been likewise in imminent danger, was saved.

In the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace there is exhibiting a gigantic Ayrshire ox, weighing 1 ton 7¼ cwt. It is appropriately named "Alexander the Great."

One of the swell-mob got into the Crystal Palace, the other day, in the assumed dress of a bishop. He had, however, no sooner entered than a policeman stepped up to him, and said—"My lord, you are found out, and had better lose no time in quitting the building and changing your lordship's dress." The polite hint was of course immediately acted upon.

MR. PAXTON, ARCHITECT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some thirty years ago, a young man, a gardener, who worked for 12s. a week, at a garden near the Duke of Devonshire's villa, at Chiswick, five miles west of Hyde-park, said or did something which offended the master-gardener, and was turned off. He was standing unemployed one day near the duke's garden gate. His grace, in passing, spoke to him, entered into familiar conversation, ascertained that he was a journeyman gardener out of work, and, walking into the garden, the young man with him, was pleased with his intelligence and manners; not the manners of a sycophant sneaking up to the side of a nobleman with sycophantish words, but the manners of an intelligent man who knew his profession, and could speak about it unembarrassed, to another, no matter whom. The duke asked him to call at Devonshire-house the next day, and the young man did, and the call resulted in his being sent down to Chatsworth, in Derbyshire. There he soon made way, and reached, as a practical and scientific gardener, the very head of his profession, which position he had long maintained before he was known, to the world as Mr. Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace Such was, according to the conversation now prevalent at Chiswick and about the horticultural gardens, the origin of Mr. Paxton's connexion with the Duke of Devonshire.

A very serious conflict betwixt the Austrian troops and some civilians of Hamburg occurred a few days back. A good many lives were lost in the *melee*, and the temper of the citizens is such, that unless sheer terror prevents the result, future strife of a deadly kind may be looked for.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A terrible accident occurred to the afternoon train from New York for Boston, on Wednesday, at New Rochelle, about twenty miles this side of New York. While running rapidly round a curve, the break of one of the cars broke, and the three rearward passenger cars became detached. Two of them were thrown down an embankment about forty feet high, turning completely over several times. Strange to say, no one was killed outright, but many serious injuries were sustained, some of which, it is feared, must result fatally. A more complete wreck could not be conceived. The seats and their backs were strewn in every direction, and stripped of every vestige of connection. Language cannot paint the scene. It seems a miracle that many were not killed outright.

One of the injured persons, a Miss Miller, of Massachusetts, has since died.

On the following morning, another and a fatal accident happened on the same road in New York. While the passengers were getting into the Harlem train, at 125th street, the New Haven train came along at great speed and caught a man and his little son, running over the former, and throwing the latter some twenty feet, by the cow-catcher. Medical aid was of no avail, and, after lingering a few minutes in torture, both expired.

CALIFORNIA.

A MAN HUNG BY THE PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA.—A Sidney convict, who gave his name as John Jenkins, was detected in San Francisco, on the night of the 10th June, in attempting to steal a small safe from a house on Long Wharf. He was pursued to the Bay, when finding he must be taken, he threw his booty overboard. He was afrested at once and taken to a house at the corner of Bush and Sansome streets, where he was tried by a committee constituted by the mob, convicted and sentenced to be hung; which sentence was carried into execution within two hours after the decision was promulgated. The police made every effort for his rescue, but without avail. The poor wretch seems to have been so hardened by crime that the preparations for his sudden and violent death made no impression upon him. Even while the fatal noose was being prepared, he continued to smoke a cigar, for which he had called, and throughout seemed less concerned at his condition than were those at whose hands he suffered the severe penalty of his crimes.

The Vigilance Committee who tried the culprit and avowed their responsibility for the consequences, was composed of about one hundred individuals, many of whom are among the first citizens of San Francisco. Among those who figured on the occasion, were Col. Stephenson, Samuel Brannan Argenti, the banker, and others whose names are familiar to readers of the California papers. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Jenkins, when the jury rendered the following business:—

"We, the Jurors of a Jury of Inquest, empanelled by the Coroner of the county of San Francisco, to inquire into the death of one John Jenkins, *alias* Simpton, do find upon their oaths that the said Jenkins, *alias* Simpton, came to his death on the morning of the 11th June, between the hours of two and three o'clock, by violent means, by strangulation, caused by being suspened by the neck, with a rope attached to the end of the adobe building on the Plaza, at the hands of, and in pursuance of a preconcerted action on the part of an association of citizens, styling themselves a Committee of Vigilance, of whom the following members are implicated by direct testimony, to wit: Capt. Edgar Wakeman, Wm. H. Jones, James C. Ward, Edward J. Cing, T. K. Battelle, Benj. Reynolds, J. S. Eagan, J. C. Derby and Samuel Brannan; and the following members by their voluntary avowal of participation in the act—(Here follows a list of the members of the Vigilance Committee.) A unanimous verdict.

T. M. LEAVENSWORTH, Foreman"

The Vigilance Committee in a card to which all sign their names, condemn the "invidious selection of a few names" by the Jury, and declare that the evidence is against all of them as distinctly as against those named in the verdict.

THE CURRENCY.—In consequence of movements which have recently taken place, we should not be surprised, if it were shortly proposed to establish a uniform decimal currency in all these North American Colonies, probably in dollars and cents. There would be many advantages in keeping our accounts in dollars and cents, as more simple and less liable to mistakes than the present mode; while it would have the further advantage of rendering the currency uniform throughout nearly all North and South America.—*New Brunswicker.*

THE FISHERY.—The accounts from the cod fishery from the Northward, and along the Eastern shore of the Avalon, continue to be very cheering. In this neighbourhood fish has been very abundant and bait plenty. The quantity of fish now on shore and in process of curing is unusually large for this early date, and the quality is represented to be very good, and of fine size, and differing materially from the quality of fish generally taken upon the shore at the first of the season. It is conjectured that the shoals of Bank or mother fish, which have been generally intercepted by the French bankers with their bultows have this season escaped them, and have followed the caplin to the shore. A prosperous fishery is anticipated, although the late prevalence of N. E. winds must have prejudicially affected the Bays of Placentia and St. Mary's.

J. D. HAZZARD, Esq.

SIR;

Allow me to avail myself of a column or two of your extensively circulated paper, for the purpose of submitting to the public a few observations, the result of some study and experience, relative to the present state and future prospects of the Island, and suggestive of a few hints that might tend, as I would fain hope, to the more perfect development of those means of independence with which she has been favored.

Should you comply with my request, the publication of this letter will serve as an introduction or preface to those that may succeed.

It is a truth too obvious to require the aid of argument to convince any who pays the least attention to the matter, that a different line of policy must be adopted by associations of men, by whatever name they may be known, whether nations, states or colonies, when the countries they respectively inhabit, materially differ in situation, soil and advantages. There does not appear at first sight any reason why the same institutions, laws or practice, which have been found to succeed in the neighbouring states or surrounding colonies, might not be adopted with the same certainty of success in Prince Edward Island; a little reflection will, however, serve to show that differences, and these very material do exist, which it is impossible ever to get over, so as to assimilate it to the adjacent countries. Its insular position might not perhaps be particularly insisted upon, were it not that it involves the necessity of relying upon our own resources cut off from all commercial communication, except by means of letters, with the rest of the world for nearly one-half of the year. And this it is, that constitutes one of the chief points of difference between this Island and every other portion of America. It is in no worse situation, it may be said, with respect to the adjacent continent, than Ireland is to England; if the Irish Channel were unnavigable for six months out of the twelve, there might be some parallel between the cases. Another difference between Prince Edward Island and the other colonies, is not less apparent, and has already exercised, and will still continue to exercise a considerable influence; I allude to the fact of its territory having been granted to, and still remaining in the possession of comparatively a few individuals. It may be as well to mention that however desirable and important to the best interests of the country it might be to put an end to a monopoly that has ever, and still weighs heavily upon it; any attempt at an Escheat would be as useless as it would now be unjust, however just and politic it would have been a few years since, when it might easily have been effected; but of this, more hereafter. The circumstance of there being no public ungranted lands in the colony, is merely now glanced at, as showing an essential difference between this and other colonies; the consequences that have already followed or that may be anticipated, will form a subject of after consideration.

The total absence of mines and minerals, and particularly those of coal and iron—however little the want of them may be felt at the present time,—will at some future day be the subject of momentous consideration. This at all events, constitutes an important and marked line of demarcation.

Another and more pleasing distinction is, that no part of America affords so large a space of territory bounded by navigable water, fit for the purposes of agriculture. Upon this striking and important peculiarity, the future greatness of Prince Edward Island is destined to be built. It is by the exertions of its agriculturists, that a solid base whence to build wealth and riches must be laid, and their success will be the measure of the progress made in the acquirements of the one or the other.

Enough I think, has been stated to show that Prince Edward Island requires a line of policy peculiar to the circumstances of its position, whether considered as respects its internal government or its relations with other places. I shall, therefore, in the following letters adopt this obvious arrangement, and endeavour to lay before your readers, in the first place, the topics to which I consider the attention of our rulers ought to be directed in the internal government of the country committed to their charge; and afterwards, that line of conduct which it will be their duty to pursue, with regard to the surrounding colonies and other countries.

This, at first sight, appears rather dictatorial; it will be found, however, I trust, that as I proceed in the work of investigation to which I have devoted myself, that I am actuated only by a sincere and anxious desire to benefit the present and future inhabitants of a country which needs but industry on the part of its people, and care and attention on the part of its rulers, to make as eligible an abode for men of rational and moderate desires, as is to be found on this side of the Atlantic.

Under these circumstances, if at times I appear too presumptuous, let it be attributed to the proper cause—the wish to see the energies of the people of Prince Edward Island directed to the successful development of its internal and external resources.

I am, in the meantime,
Sir,
Your obedt. servt., T.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851.

SESSION LAWS.—With this days paper, we issue a Supplement, containing the last of the Laws of last Session.

The body of Mr. M'Donald, the master and owner of the boat lost in May last,—together with John Sullivan, Esq.,—on her way from the White Sands to Charlottetown, with a load of sails to James Peake, Esq., was found a few days since, washed ashore a little to the Southward of Point Prim.—*Isl.*

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Friday morning last, as the Hon. Donald M'Donald was about leaving his own place, at Glenaladale, for Charlottetown, and just as he had reached the outer gate, he received two shots, the first passing through his left arm, and slightly wounding his breast,—the second passing through his hat, a little above his head. The hon. gentleman has, we understand, no idea from what source the shots proceeded. His life has been put in great peril, but we are happy to learn that he has nearly recovered from his wounds. An inquiry has been set on foot, with a view to the discovery of the party or parties who have perpetrated this diabolical outrage. This inquiry will, it is most likely bring some new facts to light, which will the better enable us, in a succeeding number, to offer a commentary upon the whole affair.—*R. Gazette.*

The Lieutenant Governor in Council has appointed the following persons to be Collectors of the Customs and Navigation Laws, at the several Ports hereinafter mentioned. The said Controllers to be Collectors of Excise and Light Duties.

Cascumpec—Allan Forsyth, Esq.
Crapaud—Samuel Dawson, Esq.
New London—Duncan M'Intyre, in the room of George Anderson.
Rustico Harbour—Chester Woolner.
Cove Head and Tracadie Harbour—David Lawson, Esq.
St. Peter's—Hon. John Jardine.
Murray Harbour—James Richards, Esq.

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to continue the undermentioned Officers at their respective Ports:

Georgetown—Hugh Macdonald, Esq.
Colville Bay—W. S. Macgowan, Esq.
Richmond Bay—Charles MacNutt, Esq.
Tignish—Nicholas Conroy, Esq., who is also appointed Collector of Excise and Light Duties.

Warrants from No. 607 of the 4th Oct., to No. 701 of the 21st Dec., 1849, will be paid on demand at the Treasury.

Tenders for Cardigan Ferry, will be received at the Secretary's Office until the 4th August, for the conveyance of Passengers and their Luggage and Cattle.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, July 26, 1851.

By Commission bearing date 7th July, 1851, Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confirm, by Royal Sign Manual, the following appointments:

George Coles,
Charles Young,
William Swabey,
James Warburton,
Joseph Pope,
William Warren Lord,
John Jardine,
Edward Whelan, and
Stephen Rice,

to be Members of the Executive Council of this Island.

Her Majesty has been also pleased to appoint, by Royal Sign Manual, the Honorable George Coles, Senior Member of Her Majesty's Council, to be Administrator of the Government, in the event of the death or absence from the Island of the Lieut. Governor.

JAMES WARBURTON.
Colonial Secretary.

COUNCIL OFFICE, July 24, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

John Hyde, Esq., to be Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts for Murray Harbour, in the place of James Richards, Esq., who has declined to accept that office.

Arthur Ramsay, Esq., to be a Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts for Prince County, in the place of Horatio Nelson Hope, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Hugh Brown, Junior, of Lot 13, to be Preventive Officer and Land Waiter, in the terms of the Act of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Smuggling."

Mr. John Davis to be member of the Central Board of Health, in the place of Mr. Charles Wright, who has declined to accept that office.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. George Birnie, a Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts, for Queen's County, in the place of William Cundall, Esquire.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, July 24, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to direct the names of the following Gentlemen to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince County:—

Sylvain Arsenault, of Egmont Bay, and
Hugh Carr, Esquires;

the latter gentleman to be likewise Visiting Magistrate of Prince County Jail.

JAMES WARBURTON,
Colonial Secretary.

Died,

At Murray Harbour, on the 12th June, Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Hyde, aged 27 years, after a very painful illness which she bore with resignation to the Divine will.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose from Pictou, on Thursday, the 24th—Messrs. Greenough, Poor, Robinson, Forsyth, C. B. Norton, Gorges and two sons; Miss Norton; Mrs. Romans; and 12 in the steerage.

In the Steamer Rose, on Sunday evening last—T. H. Haviland, Esq., Mrs. Deblois, Miss Haviland, Mrs. and Miss Allison, Mr. Allan, Mr. Paw, and 5 in the Steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

CLEARED:

July 22.—Steamer Rose, Mathewson, Pictou; bal.
23.—Schr. Cherub, Bell, Miramichi; timber.
Mayflower, Furneaux, Halifax; bal.
Dove, Robertson, Pugwash; bal.
Bark Amelia, McMullin, Miramichi; to finish loading.
Schr. Ariel, Murphy, Pugwash; bal.
Mayflower, Weatherbe, do.; do.

Ship News.

SWANSEA, June 29.—Arrived Carthagenian.
LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Arrived Regina.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, July 26, 1851.

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Beef, (small) per lb.	0 4	0 6	Wool, - -	1 0	1 4
do. by quarter,	0 4	0 5	Ham,	0 6	0 7
Pork, - -	0 3½	0 0	Barley, per bushel,	0 0	0 0
do. (small)	0 3	0 6	Oats, - -	0 0	0 0
Mutton, -	0 3	0 5	Wheat, -	0 0	0 0
Lamb, per lb.,	0 3	0 5	Timothy Seed,	0 0	0 0
Veal, per lb.,	0 2½	0 4	Potatoes,	2 9	3 0
Butter, (fresh) -	0 7½	0 10	Turnips, per bush.	0 0	0 0
do. by the tub,	0 8	0 0	Carrots, per bush.	0 9	0 0
Cheese, - -	0 3	0 6	Turkeys, each	4 0	5 0
Flour, per lb.,	0 2	0 2½	Fowls, - -	1 0	1 6
Oatmeal, per lb.,	0 1½	0 2	Eggs, per dozen,	0 5	0 6
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0 1½	0 2	Hay, per ton, -	40 0	50 0
Tallow, -	0 9	0 10	Straw, per cwt.	1 0	1 3
Lard, - -	0 8	0 8	Codfish, per qtl.,	13 0	15 0
New Potatoes, per quart,	0 6	0 0	Homespun, per yd.,	3 0	3 6
			Chickens, per pair,	0 10	1 4

Flour, American, per bbl. 39s. to 44s. Corn Meal, per bbl. 25s. to 28s.
do. per lb. 1½ 2d.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Horticultural Show.

ALL Persons wishing to send Plants, Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables for the *HORTICULTURAL SHOW*, are requested to send them to *Holland Grove* before 11 o'clock on the morning of the 31st July, the day appointed.

July 24, 1851.

"Oh! would some grace the giftie gi'e us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!!

A. A. BYNON offers to the Public a splendid assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

cheaper than any hitherto offered for Sale here.

ALSO.—An extensive assortment of

AMERICAN CHAIRS,

which will likewise be sold cheap.

July 29, 1851.

BRICKS.

SUPERIOR well-burnt BRICKS can be had in any quantities, either at Pownal Wharf, or at the Subscriber's *Lumber Yard*, on application to

JAMES N. HARRIS.

July 16. 3w.

Sale of Crown Lands.

THE Surveyor General will proceed to offer for Public Sale at Georgetown, on the 19th day of August next, the following CROWN LANDS:—

Viz—Town Lots, 4th range letter D, Nos. 12 and 13, Water Lots 31 and 32; Pasture Lots—161, 163, 165, 184, 192, 209, 219, 236, 315, 323, 325, 314.

Likewise in Lot or Township 55, the following Lots—129, 129, 130, 131, 111, 112, 117, 118. And at Princetown, on the 31st of August, Town Lots No. 1, 1st Division, letter F—Nos. 1, 4 and 8.

1st Division, letter D—Nos. 4 and 8.
1st Division, letter J—Nos. 1, 4 and 8.
1st Division, letter L—Nos. 1, 4 and 8.

Likewise, the following Pasture Lots—479, 483, 354, 355, 361, 484, 485, 486, 464, 481, 482, 468, 478, 479, 459, 452.

The conditions of the sale of the Lots will be made known at the time of sale, those to be sold at Georgetown are proposed to be sold under conditions similar to those in use at the sales in 1850.

N. B. There will be a further sale of Crown Lands early in October next, on Lot 15.

W. SWABEY,
July 21. Keeper of Plans.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of the Hon. Joseph Pope, Treasurer of Prince Edward Island, on behalf of Her Majesty, against 1686 acres of Land, part of Township Number Forty-nine (49), in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island. I have levied the said Writ on the said Land, and I do hereby give notice, that I will set up and sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 19th day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the above mentioned Land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked against such Township, viz: Thirteen Pounds seventeen shillings and one penny, besides Sheriff's Fees and incidental expences.

WILLIAM HODGES,
Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, } Sheriff.
July 19, 1851.

200,000 PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES, from Miramichi, for Sale.

JAMES PURDIE.

July 1, 1851.

Tenders for Wharf at Souris.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the 1st day of AUGUST next, for the erection of a WHARF on the Western side of Souris Harbor, agreeable with a Specification to be seen by applying to ALEXANDER LESLIE, Esq.

JOHN MACGOWAN, Commissioner.

Souris, June 30, 1851.

Summer Mails.

THE Mails for the Neighbouring Provinces, to be forwarded *via* Pictou, will be made up at this Office on and after the 20th of April, instant, *every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock precisely.* And Mails for England to be forwarded *via* Halifax, will be made up on the following days:

Saturday, May 10th,	Saturday, July 5th,
Saturday, " 24th,	Saturday, " 19th,
Saturday, June 7th,	Saturday, August 2nd,
Saturday, " 21st,	Saturday, " 16th.

THOMAS OWEN,
Dep. P. M. Gen.

HAYM

CALL at the Store below the nal-street, and procure ing Hay Season—comprising STONES, RAKES, FOR

July 14, 1851.

GOODS will be sold ON C Payment will be taken in ed at my Store in Charlo Sou, Tryon.

New Ame

THE Subscriber begs to ann he has recently opened tory House, Kent Street, and WHOLESALE, at the most rea ces, viz:—

TEA, MOLASSES, Rum, Su Cheese, Meal, Rice, SUG Raisins, Soap, Candles Crackers, TAR, Pitch, Nails, &c., &c.

Kent-street, July 14, 1851.

AMERIC

NEW

THE Subscriber, grateful to most respectfully invite Stock of British, West I selected by himself from some will be sold at unprecedented l

June 16, 1851.

Manchester an

JUST received, per *Civilia* of—a few Dresses of Gle Habit Shirts, Gloves, white and in fancy boxes, Insertions, Lac Mourning Flowers, Muslin Fla and a variety of other Fashions Also, from Boston, Casks of

Richmond Street, June 10,

DYE ST

JUST received from Boston 5 bbls. Log Wo 3 do. Red Wo 3 do. Yellow 1 case Spanish 2 bbls. Burning 1 do. Camphe 1 keg Pickles, 1 cask Vinegar, 3000 Cigars, choice Cheap for CASH.

July 14, 1851.

MANCHESTER &

THE Subscriber has just GOODS, comprising Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Muslin de Laines, Printed O Cashmere and Indiana Shawls Ties, in great variety; whole S Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchie Muslins, Crapes, &c.

1 Case Silk Hats, ranging and other ready made Vests, w for Cash only.

The remainder of Spring Go

Richmond Street, 3d June,

Soap

A Constant Supply of New by the Subscriber, which a lower price than any other in expected, a lot of No. 1, a sup Cash.

Upper Side Queen Square,

James

Respectfully invites the

LATE arrivals from BOSTO late manufacture, compri Mahogany and Hardwood Mahogany and Hardwood Dressing, and other T Feather Beds and Pillows, Rocking, Nursing, Childs, Commodes, Sideboards, S Book Cases, Dressers, Ch Cupboards, Washstands, Clothes Horses, Child's C Liquor Cases, Pictures, F Gothic, Brass and Wood Room Paper, Pails, Broo Premier, Rotary, Air tigh Franklin Stoves in equal Air tight and Hall Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Grates, Charlottetown, May 26, 18

PROFESSOR A. G. MEDICATED SYRU ease, for if they listen, they there is any man or woman Barry's Tricopherous is a speci and the best preparation for th he or she will try one twenty- the pamphlet in which it is Truth will then force convicti than all, that has been claime is as palpable a fact as the ex and night. Referring the read paying treatises for a solutio any, we will here briefly stat will remove scurf and dandruff the hair; it will prevent it fr dispose the hair to curl and mation, itching and all irritati stings of insects; it will take and eruptions; it will allay the p For these reasons, it ought n any family, and no one shou ties, price 25 cents, at the York. For sale by the princ out the United States and C sold at one dollar per bottle

Charlottetown, Nov. 19,

To Builders

GEORGE T. HASZARD assortment of very ne have been tested for the last t been found much superior to Locks, with Pearl White G (not liable to get out of repair a superior article and cheap; made to answer the purpose Wrenches of a superior kind Hooks, from 7½d. doz., Spri Screw Gimblets, of all s Screw Augers, Bitts and Screws, Sharpening Ste A New supply rec Orders for any Goods will June 25, 1851.

Road District N

ON Thursday the 1st of the Road from Long C

July 28, 1851.