

ENGLAND.

At the Clare Election some deplorable scenes occurred. The military exasperated by the rage of the mob, who had stoned and other misdeeds at them, at last fired their rifles, when and to relate, six men were shot dead, and many more badly wounded.

The other day a Glasgow painter took up a newspaper and found an advertisement to the effect that a relative had left him £10,000.

It is expected that the new parliament will meet about the third week in October.

MARRIAGE WISE.—Most disastrous accounts are received of the future prospects of Madeira. It seems not improbable that the celebrated wine of Madeira will be a matter of history.

A correspondent of the Times says, that a quantity of mixed metal is about to be sent from Birmingham to Australia, made to imitate the gold found there. Government, of course, will prevent such fraudulent conduct.

THE DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—The number of dogs in Constantinople was so great a short time ago, that 3000 were conveyed to an island of the Bosphorus, with provision sufficient to last three days.

DEATH OF JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE.—On the 24th of October next, these celebrated characters will legally cease to exist. By an act passed in the late session (15 and 16 Victoria, cap. 70), it is enacted, that "instead of the present proceeding by ejectment, a writ shall be issued, directed to the person in possession of the property claimed, which writ shall be described in the writ with reasonable certainty."

THREAT TO SWALLOW A STEAM BOILER.—Twenty-seven years ago a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to examine into the state of steam navigation. Lord Stanley was chairman of that committee, and on Mr. Robert Stephenson's eminent engineering, speaking of the probability of steamships crossing the Atlantic, Lord Stanley rose from his seat and exclaimed, "Good heavens! what do you say? If steamships cross the Atlantic, I will eat the boiler of the first boat!"

REMARKABLE ILLUSION.—A curious atmospheric phenomenon was visible in Dublin on Friday evening week. The sun was shining brilliantly, when a large ship, about the size of a twenty-four gun vessel, in full sail, was seen to rise to a considerable height in the air, and moving at a very rapid pace from S. S. W. to N. N. E. It passed directly over the spire of St. George's Church.

IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND no fewer than thirty folio volumes or ledgers are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts. To produce these sixty volumes, the night clerks employ manufactured slowness, eight men, three steam presses, and two hand-presses are continually kept going within the bank.

Judge Telford paired off with his butcher, for the City of Dublin election.

ADVISES FROM PORT PHILIP, direct, to 22d April, have been received, from which it appears that the production of Gold was steadily increasing, and is now estimated at £100,000 stg. per week, or £2,500,000 per annum. The revenue of the colony had increased £235,000 by the last quarter. By two vessels at London, 5000 bales of wool had arrived from Australia.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Posen state, that eighteen hundred had died of Cholera out of a population of 12,000. The fire that broke out lately consumed 50 houses. The greatest distress prevails in the city.

THE 'DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS' VERSUS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.—COMBINATION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS AGAINST POLAND.—CRITICAL POSITION OF CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The coup d'etat of the second December, by which the French President anticipated the termination of his tenure of office, and proceeded his reinstatement, with dictatorial powers, for ten years, alarmed the despotic monarchs of Europe, and the assembly of the 'divine right' principle, under which they rule and govern, and which was so terribly endangered by the total negation of hereditary sovereignty in France, and the assumption, by the people, of the right of electing their own chief magistrate. It is well known, that immediately subsequent to the successful movement of the Prince President of France, the Powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, interchanged notes and opinions on the subject, and commenced negotiations for the establishment of a treaty of alliance, for the purpose of opposing combined action in reference to the course they should decide upon adopting towards France and her government.

The spring and summer months were consumed by the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, in deliberations as to the best mode of checking the ambitious projects of Louis Napoleon, and preventing his assuming the imperial sceptre, either as an elective or hereditary sovereign. These negotiations have terminated in the formation of a secret treaty, dated the 29th of May, 1852, and signed by the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia. This treaty, which like the Holy Alliance, has been blasphemously pledged under the invocation of the Trinity, declares that the basis of European order is hereditary right; that in France the house of Bourbon, of which the present head is the Comte de Chambord, possesses that right; and that the power exercised by Louis Napoleon is a power de facto, which can make no pretensions whatever to such a right, since the origin of his elevation is the very negative of it.

The subscribing parties then bind themselves, that in case Prince Louis Bonaparte should get himself elected as Emperor for life, they will not recognize him as such, till he should, among other things, formally renounce all pretensions to the continuation or foundation of a dynasty; and that in the event of his declaring himself hereditary Emperor, they will protest against it; and consent as to the further measures which it may be necessary to take. They then hold out the tempting assurance to the legitimist party, that should Napoleon be removed from his position by revolution or death, they will use all the means at their disposal to restore the legitimate heir of the crown, the Comte de Chambord.

UNITED STATES. ERIE, N. Y., Aug. 20. TERRIBLE STRAGGLED CASUALTY.—250 LIVES LOST.—The steamer Albatross, at two o'clock this morning, came in collision on the Lake with the propeller Ogdenburg, and sank in half an hour. The Atlantic had on board 500 passengers, 250 of whom were lost. The remainder succeeded in getting on board the Ogdenburg with nothing on their minds, and the vessel was somewhat injured, but lost none of her passengers.

It is believed, that all the crew of the Atlantic were also lost; with the exception of the captain and first mate. A dense fog was prevailing at the time.

SECOND DISPATCH. ERIE, Aug. 20, 1852. At the time of the collision, a dense fog was prevailing. The passengers were all in bed, and the Atlantic was in charge of the chief mate. Immediately following the collision, the utmost confusion prevailed among the steerage and deck passengers, a very large portion of whom were Norwegian emigrants. Many of them, in their terror, jumped overboard instantly. Captain Petty vainly endeavored to calm their fears, by assuring them there was no danger, hoping to keep the steamer on its course and reach port in safety. But the water gained so fast on the effects of the crew, that by the time she had proceeded two miles from the spot where the collision took place, she was found to be rapidly sinking.

The fire in the engine room were extinguished by the rising water, and a scene of terrible confusion followed. The emigrants who could not understand a word that was spoken to them, added horror to the scene by their cries and exhibition of frantic terror. The chief passengers and all others who could be made to understand the exhortation and orders of the captain and officers, remained comparatively calm and provided themselves with chairs, stoves and beds, all of which were potent life-preservers, which buoyed them up in the water and they were thus saved.

Great number of the immigrants jumped overboard in their terror, and thus rushed on to certain death. The fog was a hindrance to the efforts made at rescue, but some 250 were picked up by the Propeller and taken to Erie.

Large numbers of them left at once in the steamer Solano for Cleveland, and others came down in the cars to this city. From the best information we can gain, we are led to believe, that not less than THREE HUNDRED lives are lost.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S WIDOW.—NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1852.—Mrs. George Taylor, widow of the late President, died at East Passadeaux, on Sunday night, August 16, 1852. The Board of Health report seventeen cases of cholera and ten deaths, during the forty-eight hours ending at 4 p. m. A few more cases of cholera have been reported, but the general health of the city is good.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20—10 p. m. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE DISASTER. Up to this hour, no further names of cabin passengers, either lost or saved, can be ascertained. Nine of the crew, and about 25 of the cabin passengers, are known to be lost.—Capt. Petty, of the Atlantic, while lowering a life-boat, fell a distance of 11 feet into the water, and was supposed to be lost; but was picked up after clinging fifteen minutes to a floating timber.—He is much injured, and now lies in this city in a precarious state. Mr. Dean, who was lost, was very efficient in saving the lives of passengers, and exhibited the most heroic courage in the water. He was picked up after clinging fifteen minutes to a floating timber.—He is much injured, and now lies in this city in a precarious state. Mr. Dean, who was lost, was very efficient in saving the lives of passengers, and exhibited the most heroic courage in the water.

As soon as the shrieks of the passengers were heard, the voice of a little boy was heard, and it was then first discovered that a child about 8 years old was clinging to a rope a short distance off. The little fellow was talking to himself, and said, "Oh! I can't hold on much longer; if papa was here, he would hold me up."

A man from Illinois, a fine powerful fellow, immediately seized a long rope and caught the propeller as he was about to sink. He held him for some time, and then called out to Governor to come and attempt to reach him, but in vain.—That moment, the boat of the propeller, loaded to the water's edge with rescued passengers, passed and Governor hailed them and entreated them to save the boy. Mr. Budget, first mate of the Atlantic, who was on board, jumped out and swam to the rope, took the boy off and returned to the boat with him.—He was thus saved. The little fellow was from Massachusetts, and was with his uncle, who was drowned. His name is not recollecting by the clerk.

The next boat from the propeller took the clerk, first engineer, and the Illinois passengers. The passengers at Erie held a meeting to-night, and passed resolutions, thanking God for their preservation and safe deliverance, and exalting the officers of the Atlantic from all blame.

The boat belonged to the Messrs. Ward, owners of the Captain, lately lost at Cleveland. She was valued at \$50,000, and not insured.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA! The mail steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon with California mails and treasures. She brings nearly two millions in specie, 340 passengers, and dates from San Francisco to July 14th, and Panama to the 7th August.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived at New Orleans on Friday evening, bringing dates from San Francisco to July 15th.

Crime throughout California was on the increase. A number of fights and murders had taken place in Shasta, Trinity, Calaveras, and El Dorado counties. The citizens had assumed the punishment of the criminals, without awaiting the action of the law.

The reports from the mines are not very favorable, but large yields were anticipated as soon as the rains commenced. The first overland emigration of the season reached San Francisco on the 3rd July. A party of twenty young men from Ohio made the trip in seventy-two days.

The immigration during the season, it was expected, would be large. The population of the State, it was estimated, was not yet settled, and the diggers on Bear River had been driven off by the Indians.

The barley crop in the Sacramento valley had been all harvested. The yield was very heavy, and the grain of a superior quality. Collisions with the Indians still continue. A party of white men under Major Harvey had attacked a party of Paquas who were working for Major Savage, and killed 55. Another party of whites, under Lieut. Moore, attacked a band of Indians on the Merced River, killed six, and took twelve prisoners.

The Indian party charged with having murdered two miners. Lieut. Moore was still encamped on the Merced, and sent to Benicia for reinforcements.

The steamer S. S. Lewis had arrived at San Francisco, having left San Juan del Sud on the 10th of June. The San Francisco Whig says:—The passengers from San Juan are of the most heart-rending nature. Many of them have been 63 days in making the passage from New York to San Francisco, and were detained at San Juan three weeks, awaiting the S. S. Lewis. This occurred unfortunately at the opening of the rainy season, and a multitude of human beings were left without shelter or comforts of any kind. The result was a frightful list of deaths, such as has seldom before been our lot to notice. Of the passengers by the Northern Light from New York, thirty-four had died on the way, twenty at San Juan, and fourteen on the passage thence to this port.

A meeting was held at Mariposa on the fourth of July to take into consideration the project of expelling the entire foreign population from the country.

The Sandwich Island papers contain further details of piracy upon American vessels.

TWO DAYS LATER. The steamer Northern Light from San Juan (8th), with 300 passengers and \$150,000 in gold dust, arrived at New York on Sunday morning. She reports San Juan healthy and the river in good navigable condition. The result was a frightful list of deaths, such as has seldom before been our lot to notice. Of the passengers by the Northern Light from New York, thirty-four had died on the way, twenty at San Juan, and fourteen on the passage thence to this port.

A rumour prevailed at Sacramento on the 10th, that Georgetown had been destroyed by fire. The report requires confirmation.

FEVER AT MARTINIQUE.—From St. Pierre, Martinique, July 26, we learn that 45 persons a day were dying of the yellow fever, including some of the most distinguished persons, one of whom was Lieut.-Colonel Castabary, who had seen fifty years of service, and commanded under Napoleon, in twenty-eight campaigns. The island has been visited with rains, attended with considerable damage by landslides, and carrying away of cane and other ground productions.

CANADA. MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The following despatch was received at the News Room, St. John, N. B.:—QUEBEC, August 20. "The Canadian Parliament was opened yesterday. Ex-Solicitor General McDougal is chosen Speaker. To-day, at three p. m. the Governor General made a speech to the two Houses. He stated that tranquillity prevailed. Provincial securities were rising. The country showed a rapid advance of prosperity. The reduced revenue of the Post Office promises to be speedily made up by augmented business to the level of the expenses. Recommends measures for the relief of Montreal, and a uniform currency, based on the decimal principle, for all the British Provinces. Attention to Railways, and measures to render the Bonds of Canadian Municipalities more valuable. The establishment of Steam Navigation from Europe to the St. Lawrence, and extensive emigration. Also reform in representation, in statistical department of feudal tenure, and in public provision for the insane. He lays on the table a despatched report from the Hon. the Deputy Secretary relative to the proposed introduction of the Imperial Bill for giving the control of the Clergy Reserves to the Province."

NAVAL.—U. S. S. Mississippi, 10, Capt. McCLELLY, bearing the Head of Commodore Perry, got up her steam Thursday, and went out of the harbor, proceeding to the Eastward. This fine ship will visit Cuba, F. E. I., and probably St. John's N. F., prior to returning to New York, perhaps calling at this port on her way home. We are glad to learn that Commodore Perry and his officers are delighted with the reception they met with in Halifax. H. M. S. Dartmouth, 6, Com. Hon. F. Egerton, got up her steam same afternoon, and ran out of the Harbour in splendid style. This beautiful steam sloop has been much and deservedly admired since her arrival in the waters of the old Chesapeake. Beside her is based on a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of the Fisheries in that quarter. H. M. S. Despatcher, Com. Campbell, arrived at Pictou 13th inst., would call, &c., and leave for Charlottetown on the 18th. Her officers were entertained at a dinner on the evening of the 17th, by Major Norton, American Consul at that port. Netley, cutter, was recently at St. John, on which occasion Com. Knapwing paid his respects to Commodore PERRY, on board the Mississippi.—Newscotian.

LATE FROM HAVANA. The Crescent City, from Havana, arrived at New York on the 19th, with 130 passengers—40 from Havana, and the remainder from New Orleans.

The captain of the Crescent City reports, that when he left Havana every great section of the city with regard to the alleged movement of revolutionists. Creole were thrown into prison daily; cells the most loathsome, that have been untenanted for many years, were put in requisition for the confinement of the most refractory of the prisoners. Proclamations and incendiary documents were sent to the people, and every effort was made to excite the jealousy of the police to discover. The most rigorous measures have been adopted on the part of the government, and many innocent parties were made to suffer. Almost every prominent Creole family is under the surveillance of the police.

The yellow fever, cholera, and small pox prevailed to a great extent in the city, and almost every ship in the harbor had some cases of fever. On shore, out of a company of 120 soldiers, 110 had died; and in a chain gang of 100, 100 had died. The Government were sending the troops into the country. The sickness was chiefly outside the walls of the city.

The Havana papers steadily avoided saying anything about the arrests.

The New York Herald says:—"One of our correspondents at Havana has sent us a copy of a letter received by him from Madrid, which states, that arrangements are to be made with the Emperor of Spain, to land an army of negroes on the island of Cuba, in the event of revolt."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1852.

THE Nova Scotians have been anxiously awaiting the first public declaration of their new Governor, Sir Gaspar Le Marchant; an opportunity having been afforded to him by the Address of the Agricultural Society, his reply has elicited the following remarks from the Editor of the Acadian Recorder.

"The first public expression that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has given of his views and wishes, is conveyed in the address which he has just delivered to the Agricultural Society. Although mistrusting his genius and ability, still we are free to admit that he now bids fair to distinguish himself as the most worthy Representative of the Sovereign, and best friend of the people, that has ever governed the country.—If he adhere, in good faith, to the instructions from the Colonies, and be guided by the principles of justice, honesty, and good feeling, we have no doubt that he will be able to do much for the benefit of the people. On his own behalf, he gives the country an assurance that he knows it is his duty to discharge the trust committed to him by his Sovereign with fidelity and impartiality. Unless his instructions from the Colonies should be incompatible with the interests of the people, he cannot fail of accomplishing his purpose, provided that he govern with downright impartiality."

It is not the following as equally applicable to Prince Edward Island as to Nova Scotia? "Our population is too small for division into political parties; it is an abuse of the term to designate the followers of Howe, Liberal, and Conservative. These are the names of the parties, and very small, poor ones. Just as reasonable is it, for a family to divide against itself, as it is for one half the people of Nova Scotia to wage war and defiance against the other. Of late we are rapidly waning and declining—not forward—in material improvement. Have we the most respectable, and so far the Government, or persons representing the people in the House of Assembly, or sitting in the Council? ..."

"One of the merits of Responsible Government is, its champions as this, and he who deserves the gratitude and thanks of the country, to an infinitely greater degree than by keeping peace with his advisers, and allowing to think and act for him. ... If Sir Gaspar show any favor to one party more than the other, he will run the danger of provoking the people to side with the slightest. His position is truly critical, for he cannot safely decline the incapables men surrounding him, or take any step that may impede them to resign, although the country has gone to ruin since the Governor has been placed in the situation of 'the King at a tournament.'"

THE ALBATROSS. TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir, Will you do me the favor to correct through the medium of your valuable journal, an error into which the person who edits the Royal Gazette and Review has fallen, when he asserts that I have sustained a 'heavy loss' through the few experimental trips of the Albatross.

As the expenses of the Albatross did not exceed \$3000, per month, and as I have run her on this route for not quite two months, at a cost of about \$2000, and as during that period the greater portion of the above has been received in freight and passage money, you will permit me to convey to the well-informed sources from whence I received the intimation of my 'heavy loss,' that the fraud perpetrated on me, before as the laying out of ten pounds on half mile of road by two Commissioners."

We cordially agree with the writer, in his being the duty of the Governor of a Colony to maintain the strictest impartiality.—The instant that he sides with a faction, the beneficial personal influence, that he might otherwise exert over the leading members of both dominations, mitigating the fierceness of party wrath, to the great advantage of the country over which he is placed is totally lost, his dignity compromised, and in the event of a change of Government, he is associated with men who add to personal dislike, it may be contempt for his understanding and doubt of his integrity.

"Let Sir Gaspar apply himself to the reform of such grievances as this, and he will deserve the gratitude and thanks of the country, to an infinitely greater degree than by keeping peace with his advisers, and allowing to think and act for him. ... If Sir Gaspar show any favor to one party more than the other, he will run the danger of provoking the people to side with the slightest. His position is truly critical, for he cannot safely decline the incapables men surrounding him, or take any step that may impede them to resign, although the country has gone to ruin since the Governor has been placed in the situation of 'the King at a tournament.'"

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1852. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John Macgowan, Esq., a Notary Public for this Island.

Passengers. In the Steamer Rose from Pictou, on Wednesday 26th inst., Mr. Fraser and Lady, Richard Faught, Miss Rankin, Mr. James Allan, Mrs. Narraway, 2 children, & servant—7 in the steamer. In the Steamer from Pictou, on Friday morning last—W. E. Cooke, M. D.; Messrs. John Hazard, Charles MacLeod, C. T. Lockhart, W. C. Green, T. Lippincott, J. B. Edwards; Miss Macleod.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1852. TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Saturday the 11th day of September next, for completing the Protection Block at Black's Point. Specifications to be seen at this Office. JAMES WARBURTON, Colonial Secretary.

Port of Charlottetown.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures, including ship names, agents, and destinations.

On Sunday night 23d inst., the Brig was run into off Cape George, ... Georgetown and effected temporary repairs.

It is in vain to look for any emanation under such circumstances. You have increased the jurisdiction of the Courts of Commissioners for small debts, and the Justice of the Peace; and why? because it enables you to create at will those posts of society, Trading Justice; men who are anxious for the office for the sake of the fees, the shining of eightpences that they may from time to time pick up. Puff-blowing Attorneys are among the causes of civilised society, and a great curse they are; but nothing equal to ignorant, unprincipled, mercenary Justices of the Peace. The former are under the control and jurisdiction of an intelligent Court, and may be kept and restrained within due bounds by the strong arm of the law; they may by the same authority be punished for the excesses of civilised society, but what remedy is there for the injuries daily committed by ignorant magistrates? The latter are not under the control of any Court, and such is the state of the law, that it is ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, much more advisable to submit at once to injustice, than to remove the case into the Supreme Court. It is the poor who suffer most when complaints are made before men of this stamp, with which the great majority of country justices are marked, instead of soothing down the angry passions and endeavoring to keep peace and harmony and good behavior within the scope of their jurisdiction, instead of sending for the opposite party and trying reconciliatory measures, they, scarcely without exception, haul the cause ex parte, issue their warrants and give judgments without hearing the other party, and in the course of their proceedings, they follow, affords food for interminable mirth and laughter. Of this however, hereafter. I have for the present only been anxious to show the true state of the country, prior to your and your associates taking office, and it appears to have been such, that considering the system under which men had been working, the only wonder is, that they were enabled to achieve so much as they did, and the only conclusion that can be fairly deduced is, that they were enabled to prevail, rather than blame, reward than punishment.

On my next, I will endeavour to point out the errors of the system, and inquire whether they have as yet been amended. I am your obedient servant, PROPOSITI TENAX.

It is the intention of the Sons of Temperance, we understand, to hire the Steamer Rose, for a public Pleasure Excursion, accompanied with music, up the River, on Friday next, at 9 o'clock, P. M. The proceeds are to be applied to the liquidation of the expenses, the Sons have incurred in the formation of their Brass Band. When it is considered that this is the only regularly constituted Band that we possess, and that its services have never been withheld on every proper occasion, and that their appeal to the sympathy of a generous public, will not be in vain.

Launched. From the shipyard of Mr. Thomas Seng, Centimpee, on Thursday, the 19th inst., for James Yeo, Esq., a superior copper-fastened, junior-built Ship, to cross six years, named the Lady Seymour, 1600 tons. Will sail for Bristol on or about the 30th September. For Freight or Passage, apply to James Yeo, Esq., Port Hill.

On the 25th inst., from the Shipyard of Captain McMillan and Co., of the Wharfedale River, a very superior built Brig of 234 tons, old measurement, called the Scotia, for model and workmanship this vessel is considered by competent judges to be one of the best ever built on the Island.

The American Schooner Golden Rule, Bartlett, master, from Gloucester, United States, captured a few days since by the Cutter Telegraph, and brought into this port, has, we are pleased to learn, been released through the clemency of Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour. We understand, that on the arrival of the Admiral at this port, the American Captain waited on His Excellency and expressed his contrition for his conduct, and stated his all was vested in the vessel. Seeing something like leniency in the countenance of the venerable veteran, he came on shore and engaged the professional services of John Longworth, Esq., to draw up a memorial to Sir George Seymour, which was soon after presented him. On the following day, a note was received from Sir Alexander Ramsay, Chevalier, the officer in charge of the prize, to release her. Fortunately for Jonathan, his vessel had not been handed over to the Court of Vice Admiralty on the arrival of the Admiral here.—H.

H. M. Sloop Basilisk, Hon. Capt. EGERTON, returned to this port on Saturday last, from a cruise round the western shores of the Island—having previously landed His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR at Pictou—and having delivered Despatches to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, proceeded immediately to sea.

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On Sunday night 23d inst., the Brig was run into off Cape George, ... Georgetown and effected temporary repairs.

It is in vain to look for any emanation under such circumstances. You have increased the jurisdiction of the Courts of Commissioners for small debts, and the Justice of the Peace; and why? because it enables you to create at will those posts of society, Trading Justice; men who are anxious for the office for the sake of the fees, the shining of eightpences that they may from time to time pick up. Puff-blowing Attorneys are among the causes of civilised society, and a great curse they are; but nothing equal to ignorant, unprincipled, mercenary Justices of the Peace. The former are under the control and jurisdiction of an intelligent Court, and may be kept and restrained within due bounds by the strong arm of the law; they may by the same authority be punished for the excesses of civilised society, but what remedy is there for the injuries daily committed by ignorant magistrates? The latter are not under the control of any Court, and such is the state of the law, that it is ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, much more advisable to submit at once to injustice, than to remove the case into the Supreme Court. It is the poor who suffer most when complaints are made before men of this stamp, with which the great majority of country justices are marked, instead of soothing down the angry passions and endeavoring to keep peace and harmony and good behavior within the scope of their jurisdiction, instead of sending for the opposite party and trying reconciliatory measures, they, scarcely without exception, haul the cause ex parte, issue their warrants and give judgments without hearing the other party, and in the course of their proceedings, they follow, affords food for interminable mirth and laughter. Of this however, hereafter. I have for the present only been anxious to show the true state of the country, prior to your and your associates taking office, and it appears to have been such, that considering the system under which men had been working, the only wonder is, that they were enabled to achieve so much as they did, and the only conclusion that can be fairly deduced is, that they were enabled to prevail, rather than blame, reward than punishment.

On my next, I will endeavour to point out the errors of the system, and inquire whether they have as yet been amended. I am your obedient servant, PROPOSITI TENAX.

It is the intention of the Sons of Temperance, we understand, to hire the Steamer Rose, for a public Pleasure Excursion, accompanied with music, up the River, on Friday next, at 9 o'clock, P. M. The proceeds are to be applied to the liquidation of the expenses, the Sons have incurred in the formation of their Brass Band. When it is considered that this is the only regularly constituted Band that we possess, and that its services have never been withheld on every proper occasion, and that their appeal to the sympathy of a generous public, will not be in vain.

Launched. From the shipyard of Mr. Thomas Seng, Centimpee, on Thursday, the 19th inst., for James Yeo, Esq., a superior copper-fastened, junior-built Ship, to cross six years, named the Lady Seymour, 1600 tons. Will sail for Bristol on or about the 30th September. For Freight or Passage, apply to James Yeo, Esq., Port Hill.

On the 25th inst., from the Shipyard of Captain McMillan and Co., of the Wharfedale River, a very superior built Brig of 234 tons, old measurement, called the Scotia, for model and workmanship this vessel is considered by competent judges to be one of the best ever built on the Island.

The American Schooner Golden Rule, Bartlett, master, from Gloucester, United States, captured a few days since by the Cutter Telegraph, and brought into this port, has, we are pleased to learn, been released through the clemency of Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour. We understand, that on the arrival of the Admiral at this port, the American Captain waited on His Excellency and expressed his contrition for his conduct, and stated his all was vested in the vessel. Seeing something like leniency in the countenance of the venerable veteran, he came on shore and engaged the professional services of John Longworth, Esq., to draw up a memorial to Sir George Seymour, which was soon after presented him. On the following day, a note was received from Sir Alexander Ramsay, Chevalier, the officer in charge of the prize, to release her. Fortunately for Jonathan, his vessel had not been handed over to the Court of Vice Admiralty on the arrival of the Admiral here.—H.

H. M. Sloop Basilisk, Hon. Capt. EGERTON, returned to this port on Saturday last, from a cruise round the western shores of the Island—having previously landed His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR at Pictou—and having delivered Despatches to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, proceeded immediately to sea.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1852. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John Macgowan, Esq., a Notary Public for this Island.

Passengers. In the Steamer Rose from Pictou, on Wednesday 26th inst., Mr. Fraser and Lady, Richard Faught, Miss Rankin, Mr. James Allan, Mrs. Narraway, 2 children, & servant—7 in the steamer. In the Steamer from Pictou, on Friday morning last—W. E. Cooke, M. D.; Messrs. John Hazard, Charles Mac