GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPEAN

Expected Brevet.—The general belief with refrence to the extent of the forthcoming brevet, is, that Lord Harding has recommended that it shall include the Cols. down to A. S. H. Mountain; the Lieut. Cols. down to St. V. W. Ricketts; the Majors down to W. H. L. D. Cuddy; and the Captains down to the 31st Dec. 1843.

The potato disease in Ireland is not nearly so bad as had been represented.

The celebrated astronomer, M. Arago, is dead.

There have been destructive inundations in Holland, including the Haarlem lake.

Scotch farmers are emigrating to Ireland. They are settling in the South and west on account of superior soil and low rents.

Feat of a Submarine Telegraph.—The king of Holland lately delivered his usual speech to the States General, concluding by 25 minutes past one o'clock, p. m. It was immediately translated, transmitted by telegraph to London, and composed and published by three o'clock the same afternoon. The line traverses nearly one hundred miles of the German ocean. The speech contained 1,750 words.

Hitherto, no Christian has been permitted to give evidence in a Turkish Court of law. The present controversy, it is said, has led to a firman shortly to be issued, authorizing the admission of Christian evidence in all cases.

Progress of the Cholera.—The cholera continues to decline in Newcastle. On the 8th instant there were four deaths, on the 9th nine, on the 10th one, and on the 11th three. In Gateshead there were three deaths on the 7th, six on the 8th, one on the 9th, three on the 10th, and two on the 11th. A few deaths are also reported in other parts of the country. In London the mortality from cholera continues slightly to increase. In the week ending on Saturday last there were 66 deaths; but the whole mortality is slightly under the average. A full and accurate return of the results of the house-to-house visitation system in Newcastle, up to the 8th instant, has been published by the Board of Health. The cases of diarrhœa discovered and brought under immediate treatment by the visitors amount to 3664. The cases approaching cholera, 289. The cholera cases so discovered have been 63 in number. Cholera corpses, 3. There have also been 15 old cases passing from diarrhœa into diarrhœa approaching cholera (two of which were relapses after treatment by medical officer); and 12 old cases have passed from a state approaching cholera to cholera—making the total number of cases of all kinds discovered and brought under treatment by the visitors from the commencement of the outbreak to the 8th inst. inclusive, 3969.

THE CHOLERA—PRECAUTION.

The appended official documents published by authority of the British Board of Health, 1848, are now published by order of the General Board of Health in England—To Captains of Merchant Ships, Steamers and Colliers.

First Instruction

Guard against Looseness of the Bowels and Purging.

Before a person is attacked by the cholera, he is almost sure to have for a day or two, or for several days, or only for a few hours, some looseness of the bowels or purging: there is often no pain, but this must not put any off his guard as to the importance of this warning. The captain or mate ought, therefore, without alarming the men, to enquire of the crew daily whether any of them have looseness or purging, as this might by a change become worse. If a man is purged let him go to bed, be kept quite warm, and if he is cold apply bottles of hot water, or bags filled with hot salt or bran, to the stomach and feet. Give him immediately—

Eight drops of laudanum in a wine glass of hot and weak brandy and water; give the man this every two hours, as long as he is purged; the same dose should be given night and morning for one or two days after the purging has stopped.

UNITED STATES.

Financial revulsion is threatened in commercial circles at New York; several houses have already stopped payment. Mr. Simeon Draper, a noted speculator in Wall street, is among the latter. The *Herald* blames the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington for the convulsion.

The ice merchants in Boston ordered their agents at Mobile and New Orleans at the breaking out of the yellow fever, to deliver, gratis, ice to all who might apply for it to be used in cases of sickness.

This was a generous action indeed.

The Maine Law in Maine.—The late State election in Maine has resulted in an overwhelming majority in the Legislature for their Liquor Law the Minority for its repeal having dwindled down, it is stated, to 20 or 30, at most.

Maine.—Enforcing the Law in Bangor.—Nearly one hundred merchants and firms doing business in Bangor, have published a card, with their names attached, in which they say they will not patronize any vessel, or any master of any vessel, who is known to smuggle liquors of any kind into that city.

In consequence of the defalcation of the Cashier of the Sisters of Charity in Mexico—a Pedro Arnengol—they have been reduced to bankruptcy, leaving debts to the amount of many hundreds of thousands of dollars (?). So says the *Trait d' Union.*

BERMUDA.

We recived Hamilton papers to the 19th ult. inclusive.

Major Oakley, the senior Military Officer, having recovered from a severe attack of the prevailing epidemic, had been sworn in as Administrator of the Colony, in virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Garrison there.

The Fever at St. George's continues to abate, and the prospect of a healthy state at an early period, most encouraging. The weather is agreeable—"a partaking," says the Bermudian, "more of the coolness of January than the temperature of October."

At the Military Hospital, Ports' Island, there were on the 12th, fifty cases of Fever; at the Camps at Prospect Hill, 20 cases; and in the vicinity of Hamilton about half a dozen cases, of mild form. Two Portuguese sailors, discharged from the American brig Pavilion, and another sailor, attacked with fever, were sent to the Lazaretto, and under the treatement of Dr. Rees, rapidly recovered.

The three medical men, Staff Assistant Surgeon Munro, and Assistants Young and Bermuda by his Excellency Sir George F. Seymour, arrived in the *Argus* on the 10th.

The Bermudian of the 19th, says:—The Fever still lingers; but there is no question that it is very considerably checked both as regards the number of cases and the amount of mortality."

Deaths recorded on the 21st and 19th in the Bermudian—military—were:

H. F. Oriel, Esq., Assistant Commissary General.

Samuel Moore, Clerk and Steward of the Royal Naval Hospital—aged 29 years.

George Scott Hanson, Lieut. 50th Regt., leaving a young widow to whom he was united only in April last, and many warm friends to lament their sore bereavement.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Moose Chase.—On Wednesday the 14th ult., after a most animating chase of over an hour, Mr. James M'Phelm, of Buctouche, succeeded in killing a fine Moose, measuring over six feet—and weighing over 500 lbs, (the four quarters)—in the Buctouche Bay, and about a mile and a half from land. It was not till after receiving the tenth shot—in which a pocket knife was substituted for a bullet—shot being all exhausted, that the stately stranger surrendered.

A new steamer, intended for New Brunswick waters, is in course of construction at Carleton. A correspondent of the *New Brunswicker* says that, a sight of the material, and the manner in which it is put together, would make those who travel in Steam Boats "shudder."

A brutal murder was committed at St. Stephen, on Saturday night last. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the tragedy.

SCREW STEAMERS—IMPORTANT.

For some time past much has been said of the establishment of a line of Screw Steamers, to ply between the ports of St. John and Liverpool. All parties agreed that this would be higly desirable, but most persons doubted its practicability.—Joint Stock Companies and many other modes of proceeding were spoken of and discussed, but no one who had capital to invest seemed to be satisfied that a line of steamers could be made pay.

Messrs Reed and Wright, having been so completely successful in their experiment of establishing a line of Packets, have taken this matter seriously into consideration, and now state that with such help from the Province as the Cunard Company get from the British Government, and the Collins Steamers get from the United States Government, and such as the Canadian Government now gives to ensure the establishment of a line of Screw Steamers plying to the St. Lawrence in summer and to Portland in winter, they are prepared to establish a line of first-class Screw Steamers between this port and Liverpool.—They say that without such aid a line connot be maintained at present, and argue that if the trade of the United States is not sufficient to maintain the Collins Line, or the trade of the Canadas a line of Screw Steamers, it can hardly be expected that the trade of New Brunswick should prove sufficient to maintain the proposed line.—Their scheme is this:—

To place on the line two first-class screw steamers of the most superior description, 1,700 tons register, and 200 horse power nominally, but with such boilers, &c., that they could be worked to 300 horse power. These boats they have ascertained can be ready for sea, one in July and the other in August, 1854.—They will have accommodations for 80 cabin and 200 steerage passengers, and will cost £45,000 stg. each, a pretty conclusive proof that they are to be of the very best description.

They propose that these boats should make a trip a month, each way, calling at St. John's Newfoundland. The government of Newfoundland will readily assist this undertaking, and of course much additional passenger and freight traffic would be thus secured, while the delay occasioned would be inconsiderable. They proposed to carry the mails for Newfoundland and for this Province, if this be thought desirable.

The aid they think it indispensable the Province should give is £10,000 a year for ten years, in return for which they will agree to carry the mails. Without this they say it is impossible for a line of Screw steamers can be established and maintained between St. John and Liverpool. Canada gives £20,000 a year to obtain a similiar advantage.—*St. John Freeman.*

St. John, N. B. Oct, 27th.

TREMENDOUS GALE AND SHIPWRECK.

The winds which had been blowing hard on the night of Monday, increased in violence through the morning and forenoon of Tuesday until it became a perfect gale, which it is feared may have caused considerable destruction along the coast.

The American Ship President, of 1200 tons, Coffin Master, loaded with deals for Liverpool, which was lying at anchor near Partridge Island waiting for part of her crew, drove ashore off Red Head where she remained all day, the surf rolling round her in one mass of foam, and breaking over her at times with great violence. The Captain was not on board, but there was a report that his wife and two children were, which proved incorrect. The mate and crew assembled on the quarter deck, the stern being to the sea, where they remained in momentary fear of being washed overboard, until about eleven, P. M., at which time the tide had gone down and the wind abated, when they got ashore in their own boat. Several attempts were made during the day to reach the Ship, but no boat could live. We regret to learn that the second mate, brother to the chief mate, is missing. A person who was on the beach when the crew landed, says his heart ached at witnessing the grief of the surviving brother.

The body of the second mate was found yesterday fixed between two rocks, his head and face it is said is greatly mangled. We understand that the deceased has left a wife and one child.

The Schooner *Maria*, Driscoll, Master, belonging to this Port, while running into harbour for shelter was driven ashore, on the morning of the same day, (Tuesday,) and the crew would probably have perished but for the life-boat of the Steamer *Eastern City* which went to her assistance and succeeded in rescuing them from their perilous position. Every praise is due to the gallant fellows who thus volunteered their services in rescuing their fellow-men from the jaws of death at the imminent hazard of their own lives.

The American ship Lapland, from St. John for Liverpool, 24th inst is on shore 12 miles to the westward of West Quoddy; bottom out, and deals drifting.

The American ship William Sturges, from this port for Liverpool, is also ashore near Prescott, Maine. Damage not known.

The tendency to discontent which displays itself, every where, now and again in the Liberal rank, is engaging the attention of Lower Canadian politicians to the consequences of the Tory Party gaining a victory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Village in a Tree.—The missionary, Mr. Moffat, describes a tribe in South Africa called Bakones, who live in curious little huts, perched on the branches of a large tree, to which they mount by notches cut in its trunk. He climbed up and visited these huts, which had only a single room about six feet across, but which contained all that was needful for the simple habits of the poor inmates—their bed, cooking vessels, and a few other things. He counted seventeen finished huts, and three more incomplete, upon the tree he climbed. The tree is described as a species of "ficus," fig-tree; and the custom is adopted as security against the wild lions, who prowl about in that country in large numbers. It is useful to learn how less highly-favoured people contrive their habitations. A study of the wild life of the present day helps us to discover the history and progress of the comforts we enjoy. Let us be thankful for our mercies in the favoured land in which we live in—*N. Y. Sabbath School Advocate.*

What Fills the Gaols?—Plain, sensible, practical Mr Clay, chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, one of the best conducted prisons in this country, has put forth a new report, full of deeply-interesting matter. Mr. Clay has no crotchets. Unlike the chaplain of Reading, who thinks that the worst of felons and forgers may be reclaimed by idleness and sermonising—unlike the chaplain of Bath, whose motto is, "Once in gaol always in gaol"—he takes a wise, liberal, and humane view of things, remarks that a criminal is a man, and that no man is ever quite lost. His reading of the great riddle of crime is one to delight the illustrator of the bottle. "Whether taken to beer-houses, gin-shops, lush shops, ale-houses, dancing-rooms, or singing-rooms, drink is still the great destroyer, and drunkenness is still the national sin."—This testimony against drink is all the more valuable as coming from a reverend gentleman who is not himself a teatotaller, and not fanatic in any way.—An odd petition was presented a few weeks ago to the House of Commons from nearly two hundred and fifty prisoners in Preston gaol. When laid on the table it excited some curiosity, petitions from prisoners being now extremely rare. What was it about? Was it severe usage—illegal punishments—a cry for tobacco—assertion of "Never did it," or what? None of these things. It was a petition praying the hon. house to make beer ten shillings a quart, and to provide poor people with other and healthier means of recreation than swilling ale and smoking tobacco!

Substitute for the Potato.—A liliaceous plant the fritillaria, known commonly by the name of crown imperial, is said to contain in its bulbs at least as much nourishmen as the potato. The fecula of the fritilleria, is white, and serves perfectly well for nourishment, wether for man or cattle. The plant is of easy culture, and its fecula can be obtained at a less cost than that of potatoes. It has been tried in France for cake and other purposes, and found to be excellent.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Most Beautiful Hand.—Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the shape of the beautiful member whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and by common consent, the question was refered to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented to him, which, by the way, he had the cunning to hold for some time in his own, for purposes of examination, he replied at last: "I give it up; the question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that gives."

To Cleanse the Hair.—What is far better for cleansing the hair than the spirituous extracts so frequently recommended, is the yolk of an egg; it acts in the same way as soap in removing dandruff, but having little or no alkaline qualities, does not, like soap, change the colour of the hair, nor does it render it harsh as spirit does; but, on the contrary, makes it soft and silk-like. It is used thus.—Beat up the yolk o. an egg—perfectly free from white—with an equal quantity of soft water or rose water, apply it to the hair with a soft brush—a shaving brush is best—until a good lather is produced; then clean it well off, either with soft water, rose elder, or orang-flower water. If a new laid egg, the better.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 5, 1853.

If there be any one circumstance that, more than another, distinguishes the British from every other nation, tribe or people, under the sun, except their descendants "The United States of America; it is the *right* claimed and *exercised* by them of freely meeting together and discussing the conduct of their rulers, and of following up their discussions by petition or remonstrance. And this right accompanies the Briton to all quarters of the globe, wherever that emblem of real and rational liberty, the flag of his country, is hoisted, whether it be the rocky and ice bound coasts of the north, or the sultry regions of the south and east. And it is a glorious privilege! The true palladium and safeguard of that freedom of which we so justly boast. Long may it be preserved with a hallowed and religious care. It may indeed, and has been abused, but there is in the very freedom of the privilege a reforming power, which, after the most furious storm subdues the waves caused by the tempests of passion and compels them to their accustomed level. This right now happily recognised as inherent in the constitution of our country was not always permitted to be so freely used. The sovereigns of the Tudor and the Stuart race at all times "even to the last hour of act" desired the right and endeavoured to crush in the bud every attempt at the exercise, but like the fire long pent up in the bowels of the earth it at last broke forth with volcanic force and saturated the soil of England with the blood of her Sovereign and her sons. Terrific as was the sacrifice, it however had a healing effect, and combined with expulsion of the last of the unhappy race of Stuart has settled the constitution of Great Britain upon a basis the firmness of which has within the last half century and upward been made the more conspicious from the revolutions of the neighbouring nations. We should not have considered it necessary to have reminded our readers, of these acknowledged truths, had we not perceived an evident anxiety upon the part of the so called liberals of this Island to narrow down our right and privileges in the exercise of them. But they shall speak for themselves. The weekly advertiser of the 3d inst. has the following—we are obliged to copy the paragraph on account of the limited nature of the circulation of that paper. It is as follows:

"It has seldom fallen to the lot of journalists to record a more unjustifiable proceeding than the combination of several of Charlottstown and Queen's County Magistrates, which has resulted, in a sort of memorial or remonstrance against the insertion, by the Lieut. Governor, of the name of the Hon Edward Whelan in the Commision of the Peace for Queen's County. We do not scruple to say that this act is an invasion of the prerogatives of the Crown, and one which, we think, it must be difficult for loyal subjects to reconcile with their duty."

Had the Editor of the Advertiser given us the memorial or remonstrance which is the subject of his comments, we should have been better able to have judged whether it were deserving of such severe censure, or whether on the contray, it might not have deserved and obtained our meed of approbation. When it shall have been published, which we suppose will be on Monday, in the Royal Gazette,—as it is a state paper—we shall know how to deal with it,—at present, all we have to do with is the right of remonstrating or petitioning by any individual or body of the community, upon what appears to them to be a grievance, and this we shall uphold as long as we are able to handle a pen. An invasion of the prerogative of the Crown! We hardly think it can be, but if it were, all that can be said of it is, that it must fall to the ground, and be laughed at. If it be only a remonstrance against *the exercise* of the prerogative it is quite a different affair, and may not only be proper, but imperatively called for.

The Editor of the Advertiser ought to know that the prerogatives of the Crown are used by its ministers, and the appointment of Mr. Whelan is by the prerogative of Mr. George Coles and his associates. But there is an extremely sensitive tone lately adopted by the ministerial press. The circumstances leading to the loss of the Fairy Queen were not to be publicly discussed because it was making "political capital" of the distresses of others. The appointment of Mr. Whelan to the bench of Magistrates must not be hinted at, because it is interfering with the Queen's prerogative. This last was precisely the language of the Court in the time of the first Charles, but Hampden had the noble boldness to challenge the prerogative and though a corrupt bench of judges decided against him, the people were in his favor, and Charles in defending his prerogative, lost his head.

The Advertiser may take it from us, that none but Tyrants, or would be Tyrants, are afraid of public discussion, and none but Cowards would attempt to shield themselves from justly merited attack, under cover of such pretences.

The following which we copy from the "Halifax Daily Sun" deserves a careful perusal. We fully agree with him that an uniform code of regulations connected with the Colonies is imperatively called for.

The inferior character, in almost every particular, of the Whitney line of steamboats, plying anywhere, has been frequent matter of complaint with the travelling public.

The late accident leaves a fearful responsibility somewhere, and, we think can hardly fail to produce immediate enquiry into the means of avoiding similar accidents, in so far as be practicable, from similar causes, in the future.

The first necessity of the steam vessel should be a number of boats *more* than sufficient to carry at least the average number of passengers through a heavy sea.

If it be said that this would require, in most cases, *many* boats; that they would occupy much room; the obvious reply is—'Human lives are not to be jeopardized or thrown away because a steamboat proprietor prefers shillings."

The public are entitled to care for themselves, and no steam vessel should be permitted to leave its moorings without having boats sufficient, in number, capaciousness, and seaworthiness, to ensure the public against the fearful loss of life that, (shall we say!) *must* almost necessarily ensue under circumstances similiar to those attending the loss of the FairyQueen.

The state of the vessels and their gear, moreover, ought to be matter of occasional and not unfrequent inspection by properly authorized officials. We have heard it openly asserted that Whitney's boats are, most of them—made like Peter Pindar's razors—of the slightest, cheapest materials possible; that in dock yard phraseology, they are "bread and butter boats"; that their purpose is simply to run to and fro in the Bay and elsewhere, just so long as they may have the luck *not* to be swamped; and that, so far from being adapted to encounter a storm, with any certainty of riding it out bravely, the chance is, they go down before the first blast in heavily rolling seas.

The boilers, machinery, tiller ropes, &c., should be minutely examined at least monthly. There should be two or three guns to boom forth signals of distress in the moment of need—a bell to ring and going to beat at night in foggy weather—and lights, in all weathers, hoisted after sun-down at the mast-heads. And, for the regulation of these matters, a committee of the House of Assembly and a public officer—say the principle officer of the Customs, or seizing officer at each port, are the only safe agents. The Legislatures of the colonies, respectively, should adopt a code of regulations and restrictions identical and uniform in its provisions and requirements.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Industrial Show came off on Wednesday last, the 2d instant, at the Temperance Hall, with the usual *eclat*. There were a great many, and very excellently manufactured articles exhibited, but they were unfortunately so huddled together among such a dense crowd of spectators, that it is impossible to give any thing like an individual description of them. It was held in the lower room of the Hall, and however convenient this room may be for the heavier sorts of Agricultural Produce, such as Grain, Flour, Potatoes, &c., it is totally inappropriate to such articles as shawls, counterpanes, hearth rugs, fancy cloths, &c. The truth is, that both rooms might with great propriety have been used for the different species of articles. Independenly of shewing what the Island and its inhabitants are capable of affording, as well with regard to the production of the soil, as that same produce, by the introduction of labour and skill, was transformed into articles of use ornament, of necessity or of luxury, these Exhibitions have a good moral and political tendency, they in the and first place give a healthful tone to the mind of the labouring class—always the most numerous—of the community; they are their days of triumph; like the opening of a railway, or the unveiling of a statue, they shew the splendid results of labour, when accompanied by skill: politically, because whatever justly elevates a people in the scale of their own self-esteem, leads to greater exertions, and causes them to rise in an equal ratio in the estimation of the surrounding or neighbouring communities. They serve to shew what peculiar articles of produce or manufacture are best suited to the state of the country, or the energies of people, and thus stimulate, by the example of the few, that competition among the many, which is at once the source of increased production, and superior value. In subjoining a list of the Premiums awarded, such of our readers as have not had the opportunity of attending the Exhibition, must not suppose that it was entirely composed of the same description of articles there enumerated: on the contrary, there were several volunteers, particularly in the department of Female Household Industry, such as counterpanes, one of which was a most elaborate work.

Not the least pleasant part of the Exhibition, was the great number of the spectators—many of whom were purchasers—of all classes of the community, and of both sexes. A multitude of happy faces is always a pleasant sight to both philanthropist and philosopher.

For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun and wove on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island or in the Province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick,—dressed in Pictou —Mr. Mungo McFarlane,	£1 10
Ten yards Wool Grey Homespun, milled and pressed Mrs. Dockendorff,	1 0
Ten yards dyed do finished, Mrs. Nisbet,	1 0
10 do fancy mixture, do Mrs. McMillan, West River,	1 0
10 do shepherd's plaid, Mrs. Joseph Lord,	1 0
10 do twilled Flannel, do	0 10
10 do plain do Mrs. John Laird,	0 10
10 do Homespun, woman's wear. Mrs. William Mathieson,	0 10
10 do wool and cotton do Miss McIntyre,	0 10
Piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards, Mrs. I. Thompson	2 0
Pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than 2 yards square, Mrs Balderston,	2 0
Hearth Rug, made of woollen yarn, Mrs. C. Stewart, Rosebank,	0 10
Do do rags, Mrs. G. T. Haszard,	0 10
Woollen fancy plaid Shawl, Mrs. Large, Little York,	0 10
Do shepherd's plaid do Miss Lane, De Sable,	0 10
Do net Shawl, Miss Heal, St. Eleanor's,	0 10
Do long Shawl or Scarf, Miss Kelly, Lot 48,	0 10
Pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overalls, Geo. Seaman,	0 5
3 pair of woollen Socks, Miss Susan Seaman,	0 3
3 do woollen Gloves, Mrs. McKinnon, Malpeque Road,	0 3
3 do woollen Mittens, Miss Susan Seaman,	0 3
Linen Table Cloth, Mrs. John Scot, E. River,	0 10
Half dozen linen Towels, Miss McBeth,	0 10
3 linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bushels each, Mrs. Murray, Saint Peter's Road,	0 15
Bonnet, made of grass plait, Miss Isabella Kelly, Lot 48,	0 5
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.	
For the best tub of Butter, not less than 30 lbs. weight, Neil McKinnon,	0 10
Cheese do 20 lbs. Alex. Laird, Esq., New Glasgow,	0 10
Half-dozen Swede Turnips, Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., Cavendish,	0 3
Half-dozen Carrots, for the table, John Lyall, Esq.,	0 3
Half-dozen Roots Blood Beet, C. Binns, Esq.,	0 3
Half-dozen Roots of Mangold Wortzel, do	0 3
Half-dozen Parsnips, Mr. N. McCallum,	0 3
Half-dozen Pumpkins, Mrs. Lewis,	0 3
Half-dozen Ears Indian Corn, Mr N. McCallum,	0 3
Half-dozen Onions, Mrs. Lewis,	0 3
Half-dozen Cabbages, Mr. S. W. Mitchell,	0 3
Half-dozen Apples, Mr. Dark,	0 3
POULTRY.	
For the best pair, male and female, Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive) Mr. A. McKinnon,	0 5
Do do Cochin China do Mr. W. Duchemin,	0 5
Do do Turkeys Mr. W. Hazzard,	0 5

Opening of the Catholic Church at Summerside, Bedeque.—The dedication of this Church to the service of God, under the patronage of St. Charles Boromeo, took place on Wednesday, the 19th ultmo. The day being fine, a large and respectable congregation assembled from the neighbouring parishes. The Church was erected there since last spring, and is admired for its neat and handsome appearance. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop McDonald, assisted by the Rev. S. D. Perry. A solemn high mass was sung by the Pastor, the Rev. James McDonald, at which his Lordship preached, taking his text from 2 Chronicles, 7 chap. 11 v. The sum of £35 10s. was realised by the spirited collection taken in aid of the funds of the Church.—*Com.*

The Mail Packet *Isabella* brought a Colonial Mail early on Thursday morning.

Mr. Cunard's new Steamer the *Curlew* is shortly expected to arrive from the Clyde, to be placed on the route between Bermuda and Halifax.

To Correspondents.

"A Resident" has been received, and shall be attended to. We are aware of the evil complained of, but fear he is rather too general in his denunciation.

Launched,

On Thursday, the 3d instant, from the shipyard of Mr. Robert Longworth, Charlottetown, a very handsome Brigt. of 205 tons, called the *Evanthes*.

Passengers,

In the Bark Sir Alexander, on the 3d instant, 54 days from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Miss Rigg, Miss Watson, Capt. Mullen, Mr. John Lee—12 steerage.

In the Mail Boat *Isabella*, Nov. 3.—Messrs Montgomery, Stevens, Dunton, Capt. Pitts.