THINGS TALEED OF IN LONDON.

THINGS TALKED OF IN LONDON.

October, 1633.

The application of science to industrial arts is becoming more and more an object of study, and is finding its way late institutions which have long sturned everything that was not classical and behind the age. And no wender, when we say the benefits that follow departure from an old, unintelligant routine. By the new process, the thickest ox-hide may now be tanned is two hours and a last, without bark; and walreshie, which required four years on the old method, can now be converted into leather in about an many hours. Look, too, at another important article of trade of late, the manufacture of best-root sugar in France has been 30,000,000 kilogrammes of melasses, which, being thought useless for any other purpose, was distilled for its alcohol. But sow it is found that this molaness contains 30 per cent. of crystalisable sugar, and this amount is actually extracted, equal in quality to the best, by an ingenious process of boiling with bargits, and efterwards passing a stream of carbonic acid through the mass. Improvements have also been made in the manufacture of India rabber thread: the proprieto of a factory at Greselle discovered that threads of this material, if heated while on the stretch, id not shrink back to their former dimensioner; and that, by repeated stretchings and rebeatings, any degree of fineness could be produced. In this way he obtains 50,000 metres from one kilogramme of India rabber, and manufactures 700,000 metres a day, finding a ready demand for the article in Germany and England. The superiority of threads produced by this means over those which are cut, is, that they are perfectly round.

And ace processes in the iron manufacture are talked about, which, considering the enormous and increasing demand for that metal, may have important consequences. Besides our own railways, socing that they can get so other kind of road, except very bad ones. What a demand will thus be created in our antipodal and Indian possessions! This, however, the Amer

thousaid miles of railway they are going to lay in the next ten years—to any nothing of renewals. One conclusion safely to be drawn from all this is, that no one will need to emigrate for want of work in this country.

Robert Stephenson has been proving to the citizens of Montreal the possibility of what has long been deemed impossible—building a bridge over the St. Lawrence that shall not be carried away by the ice. The connection of the two shores of the river by a permanent structure becomes more desirable, now that the railway from Portlaed, in the state of Maine, to Montreal, is began, and which, when its 250 miles are completed, will afford means of communication between the coast and the interior during the winter, when the water-channels are frozen up. There is a project, too, for a railway suspension bridge at Quebec, to be made of wire, 2400 feet long, with supporting towers, 230 feet high, 1600 feet apart, and the roadway 162 feet above the stream. A screwsteamer has just reached Liverpool direct from Quebec, a foreiuniser of further Canadian enterprise in the same direction. Bands of explorers have been busy on the lathmae, and some of their surveys proved highly adventurous. It is a curious fact, that what is believed to be the best route for a railway, is the track which the buffalous have followed from time immemorial. It is clear that the wants of the westers coast will not be satisfied until a speedy and safe road is established across that narrow territory. Gold alone forms a large item in the transit returns. In the first six months of 1851, the value of the precious metal chipped from California was £2,570,000; in the same half of 1852, it was £3,870,000; and in the same of the present year, £5,800,000.

Much astisfaction is felt in the fact, that incapables have offered to supply work-house schools throughout the different spions as ad parishes with books, maps, and other materials of teaching, at a reduction of absut one-half of the assal price. The government similion of relevant passenge

with every convenience requisite for the health, com-fort and well-being of the mhabitants. The architect is expressly enjoined to use every precastion to pre-vent the pollution of the air by dimbin, or the water by sewage or other impurity. Wide streets and apa-cious squares, with gardens attached, ground for recreation, a large dining-hall and hitchess, batte and wash-houses, a covered market, schools and a church, eath combining every improvement that mod-ern art and science have brought to light," are main features in the schome. In this an instance of property recognizing its du-ties?

EUROPEAN NEWS-ONE WEEK LATER.

News Por Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 17.

Royal Mail steamship Arabia arrived at o'clock this morning.

Nametrs.

Flour has declined 1s. 6d. per barrel.

Wheat has declined 3d. per bushel.

Corn has declined considerably.

The Sugar market opened heavy, but improved at close.

proved at close.

Funds advancing.

There has been serious fighting on the Danube. The Turks have been victorious. Negociations promise a speedy termino

THE MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.-The Temperance men in England are about to petition their Parliament for a prohibitory liquor law. There are 2527 licensed brewliquor law. There are 2527 licensed brewgers in the British Islands, 88, 400 persons licensed to sell spirits and wine, and 38,658 licensed to sell beer. In 1851, 31,000,000 gallons of spirits were consumed in Great Britain in one year with nearly 6,500,000 gallons of foreign wine. The whole amount thence accruing to the public revenue is over fifteen millions sterling. It will be seen from this statement, that the Temperance men have a formidable opposition to nce men have a formidable oppositi

PREPARATIONS FOR CHINESE WAR.-The Chinese are buying up American vessels and American seamen for the war. The San Francisco Herald says: "In addition to the ship Hamilton, we learn that atton to the snip riaminton, we learn that several large vessels have recently been purchased by Chinese merchants, and are now being fitted out in this port, for the opposite coast of the Pacific. They will be navigated by American seamen, but will sail under the Chinese flag. This will enable them to visit Japan, and we are disposed to think such is the purpose of the owners. It is said they are desirous of raching Jeddo about the time Com. Perry's squadron has brought the Islanders terms."

The population of India is estimated at 150,000,000, of which two-thirds are under 150,000,000, of which two-thirds are under the sway of Great Britian. This population is very unequally distributed. Some parts of the valley of the Ganges are as densely peopled as China, while other parts of India have but a slight population. There are, in this country, ten distinct nations, speaking ten different languages, with a great number of dialects. In all these languages, and dialects foreign tongues intermingle—such as the Sanscrit, Arabia and Persian. This foreign intermixture is greatest in the north part of Hindoostan, where all the Asiatic conquerors of the country have always entered.

Sig Harry Smith's Cloak.—This gal-

SIR HARRY SMITH'S CLOAR .- This gal-Sir Harry Shith's Cloar.—This gallant warrior has in his possession a remarkable cloak, so large we hear, that when worn it protects the horses as well as himself. It served all through the Indian campaign, and is fairly riddled with shot; so that it is at all times regarded with much curiosity. When Sir Harry met the 50th Regiment after their arrival from the East, the soldiers recognised the martial cloak that was on his shoulders, and they bore testimony to the great service it had rendered in the vicissitudes of war.—Plymouth Mail,

ZEW ZEALAND.—Letters from New Zealand, state that a very important discovery of a new available harbour had been made by Capt. Drury, of her Majesty's curveying vessel Pandora. The vast advantages which must accrue from this discovery are apparent, from the fact that it is the only good port on the west eide of the northern island. Auckland, as is well known, is aitmated on a nesk of land on the eastern harbour, and the distance to the western harbour (now discovered to be available for large vessels) is only four or five miles. The voyage round the northern peninsula will thus be avoided, and we are informed that, on a average, no less than ten days' voyage will be saved in the communication with New Plymouth, Wanganui, Wellington, and Nelson; also with the Australian colonies, and, in fact, with all ports to the Westward.

The Melhourar Post-office.—Sixteen years ZEW ZEALAND.-Letters from New Zealand

third, £1,200,002; including for goods traffic, the sum total of receipt was £2,850,073, being £002.

325 more than to be last six menths of 1852. At the bagmang of the personset year the number of miles of railway open was 7236. Mr. Nolson says, that the milesge of the parlimentary passengive according to the complex of the complex of the complex of the traffic of one, the body placed base dangeous-like for heir accommedation. A new hind of railway-corrego is tailted of, the plan being the control of the complex of the compl

though not in its movements, and principle. Also that they manifest in its results, through not in its movements, and antiliberal in principle. Also that they manifest not so much a fear of the Case as a fear and hatred of Domocracy, and he says he can prove, if needed, that all the exertion of English diplomacy in the East have been not so much prompted by the wish to do what is advantageous to Turkey, as by the consideration what might be feast embarrassing to Austria. The London Times denounces it with strong sarcasm for its expressions against the only government within five thousand miles of Hungary which dare give him an asylem. The English newspapers generally complain of it as a piece of importinent interference with the British Government, and as especially wanting in an acknowledgement of hospitality.

UNITED STATES.

UNIXED STATES.

HRAYT FAILURES IN NEW YORE —Leggett & Broa, paper dealers in Pearl street, failed yesterday. Liabilities about \$420,000. They had accepted for a number of country paper mills.

Henry Dwight, Jr., railroad broker, also suspended yesterday. Liabilities said to be heavy; principally in Chicago and Mississippi railroad stock.

principally in Chicago and Mississippi railroad stock.

In his message to Congress the President will recommend a general system of reciprocal trade with the British Provinces, of all articles the growth and product of each country, and the admission of fish, duty free, upon the U. S. fishermen being permitted to fish unrestrictedly on the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The proposition of the English government to permit Colonial vessels to obtain American registers, will not be opposed, but the suggestion to throw open the coasting trade of California will be rejected as unconstitutional.

Signs of approaching winter have of late been quite marked and extensive in the middle and southern States. In some of the former snow has fallen to the depth of several inches, and in all the Atlantic Niates from South Carolina to Alabama, there have been smart frosts, sufficient to kill the cotton.

turn from the plains. These young gentlemen went out with Major Fitxpatrick, the U. S. Commissioner, who was sent out to distribute the annuities to the Indians, stipulated for under the Fort Laramia Treaty. They accompanied the expedition for the benefit of their healh, and returned greatly improved. Major Fitzpatrick is detained on the upper Missouri, but will be in the city in a few days.

Major F was authorised to make treaties with the Camanehes and Kiowas, which he succeeded in. The leading features of the agreement are these: The U. S. Government stipulates to give to the two tribes, for a limited period of time, an annuity, in goods suitable to their necessities, of \$ 10 000 per annum, with sundry other stipulations of minor import. In consideration of this the tribes grant to the United States the right of way over their lands for common, rail, or any other kind of roads—the free and unmolested of emigrants, &c.—the liberty to the United States to testablish military posts, missions, places of deposit, &c. &c. They further stipulate, to surrender immediately all Americans or Mexicans who have been taken prisoners by them, and are now held by them, and also all queh as may hereafter be taken by any of their people. They are also to maintain a striet peace towards the American citizens.

The treaty with each tribe is the same, and so well were they satisfied with its terms, the chiefs immediately dispatched couriers to the various bands to communicate the substance of the treaties and requiring them to conform to them;

various bands to communicate the substance of the treaties and requiring them to conform to them;

The Major also obtained from the tribes of Souiz, Cheyenues. Arapahoes and Rickarees, the amendment to the treaty made by Col. D. D. Mitchell, at Fort Lamarie, as required by the United States Senate. Throughout, the Indians manifested a friendly disposition. If they will be a lasting benefit to the country.

The party made the trip from Fort Larame to Westport by easy stages, and are the latest arrivals from that of Fort Kearoy. They report the health of both posts as good, and their whole trip up the Arkansas and then across to Fort Maramie as a delightful one. Game throughout was abundant, and immense bodies of buffalces were as far down as the Little Blue, which, has not occurred before for several years. The Pawnees were hunting on prairies and had been troublesome to some of the emigrants. A party of them met the mail bound out to Salt Lake, on the waters of the Little Blue, and after some parley with the driver and guard, compelled them to give up their blankets and bread, when they were permitted to proceed.

A man arrived at Fort Laramie a day or so

A man arrived at Fort Laramie a day or so before the party left there, and who was direct from Green River, confidently contradicted the report of the death of James Bridger, the founder of Bridger's Fort, part the

before the party left there, and who was direct from Green River, confidently contradicted the report of the death of James Bridger, the founder of Bridger's Fort, near the Mormon settlement, and one of the most experienced hunters and trappers in the mountains. The information is, that Bridger, when the Mormons attempted to arrest him, on a charge that he had sold guns and ammunition to the Indians, field to the post he has on Green River, about one hundred miles distant, and cached [hid] himself in the mountains. We are disposed to give the more credit to this report, from the fact that Bridger has been too long in the mountains and has had too many encounters with the Indians to be surprised by the Mormons. The party lost but few of their animals on the whole route.—St. Louis Republican.

There never was a time in St. Louis, when there was such a scarcity of coal for foundries and iron manufacturers. Several of the former are closed, or almost so, and but few if any, are working full time.—The stock of Pitsburgh coal, which has heretofore been used for making coke, is nearly exhausted. The Gas Company's supply will acarcely hold out a month longer, and all the coke that company can supply is not much more than a tithe of the demand. If there is no rise in the Ohio shortly, not only the iron manufacturers must suspend, but there is a strong probability that the city will be without light. It is singular that, situated as St. Louis is in the midst of an immense coal field, no coal, in sufficient quantity, has yet been obtained of proper quality for either of these purposes. Coal of the ordinary kind is now commanding 17 cents per bushel, too high by at least one half.—St. Louis Republican, 31st

CALIFORNIA. We have California exchanges of the 15th inst:—

A despatch from Stockton, conveys intelligence of the entire destruction of the city of Sonora, as follows:

From the Stecton Journal of Wednesday we have the following additional particulars:
Buzumo or Sonona.—From M'Elhauy, who came down from Sonors yesterday, we are gratified to learn that the confingration did not

sult so disasterously as we supposed. The

result so disasterously as we supposed. The fire broke out about the middle of the city, and burned both ways, but its ravages were confined to a portion of the city where but little of the heavy trading was done.

The damage was confined principally to salons, drinking houses, and small retail clothstores, with perbaps one or two large houses. The extent of the conflagration did not exceed six hundred feet, and the destruction was similar to what would occur should the Levee burn down in Stockton, or Long Wharf in San Francisco.

Sonora is a long city, and the heavy trading is done at both ends, leaving the centre as a kind of retreat, and it was this later section that was destroyed, leaving the best portion of the town standing.—Both Express offices were destroyed, but the fire stopped before reaching the Banking house of Yaney & Bertine, on the north, and the bridge on the south. This, we are told, is the utmost limit to which the flames pervaded. The loss is estimated at \$ 300 000.

E. B. Lunday, a Canadian late from Rarer County, was sleeping in the rear of Holland's Saloon, and was burned. The remains were identified by a pistol which had been loaned to him by a friend. He was often called Jim Lundy, in consequence of having a brother of that name, for whom he was frequently taken.

CAPE BRETON.

nehermen being permitted to fish unrestrictedly on the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brenswick. The proposition of the English government to permit Colonial vessels to obtain American registers, will not be oppused, but the suggestion to throw open the coasting trade of California will be rejected as unconstitutional.

Signs of approaching winter have of late been quite marked and extensive in the middle and southern States. In some of the former snow has fallen to the depth of several inches, and in althe Atlantic States from South Carolina to Alabama, there have been smart frosts, sufficient to kill the cotton.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

Messrs Gratz Brown, George Alexander and George Collier, arrived in this city on their return from the plains. These young gentlemen went out with Major Fitzpatrick, the U. S. Commissioner, who was sent out to distribute the annuities to the Indians, stipulated for under the Fort Laramia Treaty. They accompanied the expedition for the benefit of their healh, and returned greatly improved. Major Fitzpatrick is detained on the upper Missouri, but will be in the city in a few days.

Major F was authorised to make treaties with the Camanches and Kiowas, which he succeeded in. The leading features of the agreement are these: The U. S. Government stipulates to give to the two tribes, for a limited period of time, an annuity, in goods suitable to their necessities, of § 10 000 per annum, with sundry other stipulations of minor import. In consideration of this the tribes grant to the United States the right of way over their lands for common, rail, or any other kind of roads—the free and unmolested of emigrants, &c.—the liberty to the United States to establish military posts, missions, places of deposit, &c. &c. They further stipulate, to surrender immediately all SYDNEY, November 5.
BRIDGEPORT COAL MINES.—The all absorbing

HASZARD'S GAZETTE Wednesday, November 23, 1853.

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Notwithstanding the number of impediments that and to be removed, and the obstacles that presented themselves from time to time, the above Company themselves from time to time, the above Company have, by energy and perseverance, brought their un-dertaking to that point of forwardness that there eeems to be no doubt but that the inhabitants of Charlottetown will be able, in the course of a short time, to avail themselves of a purer and more economical light that they have hitherto had in their power to make use of. The Gas Works are situated, as most people in Char-lottetown know, at the eastern extremity of the town; they consist of a retort house, brick, roofed with iron; a purifying house, tank and gas holder house, black-smith's shop, and storehouse, coal-shed and office, so disposed as to form nearly three sides of a quadrangle, and are a great improvement to the appearance of that section of Charlottetowa. The tank, which is 45 feet in diameter, and 14 feet deep, presented the greatest difficulties to the undertakers; these have now been happily overcome, and the tank is completed, as will soon be the gas holder. There have already been 3000 yards of pipes laid down, and the Company will continue to lay down pipes where requisite as long as the weather remains open. Sevrequisite as long as the weather remains open. Severeral persons have had service pipes brought into their houses. As it is matter of some consequence, both to the inhabitants and the Company, that the rate at which gas light can be afforded should be publicly known, we have been at some pains to procure the

From a communication made by Mr. McAusland, to the Company, at their last Special General Meet-ing, it appears that the cost of the gas will be Twenty shilling agreement as 1000 cm. shillings currency per 1000 feet; and that a Numb 1 gas-burner will consume 1500 cubic feet of gas in shillings currency per 1900 teet; and that a Number I gas-burner will consume 1500 cubic feet of gas in a year, supplying light for four hours every night, at a cost of 30 shillings per annum, or one penny per night, for a light equal to three moulded sizes; that is, as much light for one penny as would cost sixpence at the lowest rate of mould candles per pound. This, however, it must be remembered, is independent of the gas-fittings, lustres, &c.,—the cost of which will depend upon the taste and the pleasure of the con-We have, however, been able to ascertain sumer. We have, however, been able to ascertain from Mr. McAssland what the expense of introducing gas light into a house, say of a respe-and find it as follows :—

To furnish two rooms—a parlor and kitchen,—with a brass bracket in each, of the best workmanship, and block-tin tubing, £2 currency; and if with three lights—say two in shop, and one in sitting room or kitchen,—£2 10s.

lights—say two in shop, and one in sitting room or kitchen, —22 10s.

If the house belong to the party, this will, of course, be a sum out of pocket in the first instance; but if he reside in a hired house, he will of course expect his landlord to procure the necessary fittings, charging him a proper interest—which would, of course, be an landlord to process—which would, of coarse, be an him a proper interest—which would, of coarse, be an increase of the rent, say 10 per cent.; this would fully reimburse the landlord, and not be any very great augmentation of the rent. Supposing the expence of fitting to be 50s., the interest at 10 per cent. pence of fitting to be 50a, the interest at 10 per cent. will be 5s. per anaum, or 1s. 3d per quarter—no very great sum to pay, when the convenience is taken into consideration; and no very great sum for the landlord to disburse, as in addition to the 10 per cent. interest, he would always be more certain of a tenant than if the house wanted these advantages. Five shillings per annum is not one farthing per night; but supposing it to amount to that sum, here then we have for 14d, per night the benefit of the light of 3 mould candles for four hours every night. But in the summer time four boars is more than the average, while in the winter it is less; taking one with the other, it will enable the mechanic or other, person to whom

good steady light is valuable—such as see rt makers, &c. -- to have light until 10 dress and sounce manuer, and to me o'clock all the year round; not to mention night schools, where it would not only be a groat saving of appeace, but give, what cavidles do not, a steady uniform light, that is less apt to injure the sys. When the risk of using fluid, the trouble and expense of oil, independent of the danger of injuring carpets, dressee and furniture—as well as the continuous waste of sandles, by opening and shutting doors, draughts, &c.—are taken into consideration, there can be, we believe, but one opinion as to the economy of gas light over every other species of illumination: and as it has succeeded everywhere it has been tried, we think there is little doubt but that in the lapse of a few months, we shall in Charlottetown net only have every house, shop and public building, but also our most populous streets lighted with gas, and thus become, by degrees, more assimilated to other towns and cities. We trust that the introduction of gas light will show the way to other equally required and equally advantageous improvements. light will show the way to other equally required and equally advantageous improveme

Ma. Whelan has published a letter addressed to the inhabitants of Queen's County, in defence of himself, and as usual without much regard to truth. He states "had there been fair play shown to me at that meeting, and and I was allowed to express my opinions without interruption, I would have taken ample satisfaction for the insults offered to me first by Marke Langer Danger, and afterwards by Messey, Law. ample satisfaction for the insults offered to me first by Mr. James Duucan, and afterwards by Measrs. Lawson, Heli and Pelmer, without any provocation on my part. Those individuals knew right well, I presume, that I would not be heard, and hence I believe areas their readiness to assail me." Nothing can be more destitute of the truth than this assertion Mr. Whelan might have seen, from the manner in which Mr. Lord had been received, that there was no wish on the part of the meeting to refuse any person a fair hear-ng. Mr. Lord addressed the chair oftener, and at greater length than was reported, and the person on whom the preparing it for the press devolved was so sensible of this, that he wrote a note to Mr. Lord requesting him to send memoranda of what he had said at the meeting, and that they should be duly inserted; and the same person finding that Mr. Lord was from home, called at his residence, and requested Mrs. Lord to consult with some friend of Mr. Lord's who had attended the meeting, and probably recollected his expressions and would be willing to furnish notes of them. As to insult "without provocation on his part," his name was not, nor would have been mentioned had he not first volunteered an insult to the meeting, for which the Hon. Mr. Holl demanded—as was very proper and correct—that he should not be allowed to address the meeting unless he made an allowed to address the meeting uniess ne made an apology for the offensive expression. Had he come forward as a man, and demanded to be heard, the same courtesy would have been shewn to him as had been to Mr. Lord, and the same opportunity of having what he said correctly reported. As to his whole conduct and bearing, it was decidedly insulting, from first to last; and he may thank his good stars that the meeting was composed of men of better regulated minds than his own, as otherwise his exit would have been much more summary than it was, and probably not through the door.

Mr. Whelan has challenged the retired Magistrates

Mr. Whelan has challenged the retired Magistrates to give an explanation of the other "circumstances" alluded to in their letter: these gentlemen will probably reply to the challenge. Mr. Whelan has, however, to use a now obsolete parliamentary phrase, "blinked the question" propounded to him by ourselves, viz: Why, or at whose suggestion was it that Mr. Whelan's name was inserted into the Commission as a Magistrate for Queen's County? In the first place, why? There was surely a sefficient first place, why? There was surely a sufficient number of acting Magistrates resident in town already, without adding the name of Mr. Whelan to the number. Was it for the honor of the thing? Inasmuch as the whole is greater than a part, it was a diminution rather than an accession of dignity,—it was on the whole a fall, from being a Justice of the Peace for the whole Island to become one for a single County. Let Mr. Whelan answer this, and at the same time let him permit us to jog his men ory as to the account we required of him, and still require, in explanation of the discrepancy between him, and the Hon. Mr. Coles respecting Mr. Whitney's tender for the Fairy Queen having been put in before the time for giving in tenders had expired. One or the other-Mr. Coles or Mr. Whelm -has been guilty of the meanest of all mean actions: a wilful and deliberate falsehood. Methinks Mr. Whelan should have answered THIS before calling on the retired eleven for the other "circumstances."

Summary of Government Advertisements.

A PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency By His Excellency
Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight,
Licutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and
over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and
(L.S.) the Territories thereunto belonging Chancellor,
Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c.

&c., &c.

A. Bannerman, Lieut. Governor.

WHEREAL it has pleased Almighty God to bless the labors of the Husbandman, and thus to vouchsafe His mercies to the Inhabitants of this Island, during His mercies to the innervance vi turn seems, the past Season:

I have, therefore, theught fit, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby appointing and ejioning that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty

that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty
God for these His mercies be observed throughout
this Island, on Thursday, the Eighth day of December next; and I do carnestly entreat that the said day
of Public Thanksgiving be revereatly and decently
observed by all Her Majesty's loving subjects in this
Island, as they value the favor of Almighty God.
And that all Ministers do hold Public Services in their
respective Churches or Chapels on that day.
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
Island, at Charlottetewn, the 17th day of
November, in the year of our Lord One
thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-three, and
in the Seventeenth year of Her Majesty's
Reign.

Reign.

By Command,

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

God Save the Queen!

God Save the Queen!

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint John Trenaman, Eq., Visiting Justice of the Jail in Queen's County, in the terms of the Act, 12 Vic., cap. 12.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order the names of the following gentleman to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County:—John McGill, Donald McIsac, John Rigg.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Donald McIsac, Esq., to be Lieutenant in the 2st Twop of Queen's County Cavalry, vice Wellington Nelson, resigned.

To Correspondents.

"A subscriber" has been secreted and in under consideration.

DROWNED .- James 2 Diownen.—James Memploy of Messats Longrone of the arches of Porunfortunate man calle which, there being see promptly rendered an the purpose of rescuing extreme darkness of the being unable to eximane intentions. It boat might have par the water.

Passe
In the Packet Isabella
Palmer, Esq., Mesers. A
son, Edmund Wallace,
McNeal.

Ma In Brantford, Canada by the Rev. Thomas L. I the bride's father, Mr. T Prince Edward Island, to James Bellhouse, of Bra

Saddenly, at half-past ing last, Edward Gorges keeper of this Garrison, yesterday, in St. Paul's In September last, at she had proceeded for that Mary Maberly, the eld R. N., and grand-daugi late of Ince Castle, Cox 14th. 14th.

Port of C

Nov. 20, Isabella, Turni Rustico, te Longwort 21, Nugget, Bideford, 6 22, Trial, Robinson, Pi

Nov. 19, Bessie, Neal garet Price, Wooden 21, Isabella, Turnbull Happy Return, Picto Charlottetown

Beef, (small) lb. 3d a
Do., by quarter, 2id a
Fork, 3d a
Do., (small) 5d a Do., by quarter, 24d a 2 fork, 3d a 4 Do., (smail) 55 ia Mutton, per ib. 2d a 2 da Hama, per ib., 6d a Turkeys, 6d a 1 Turkeys, 6d a 1 Turkeys, 6d a 1 Turkeys, 6d a 2 fowls, each, 1 a 1s Turnips bush below a 1 a 1s Turnips bush 2d a 1 a 1s Turkeys, 3d a Batter, (fresh) 1s a 1 a 1s Do., (by the tub) 11d i

MR OWEN requ furnished to the and settle them. Nov. 20th, 1853.

Stoves, THE Subscriber be and the public in Consignment from Board Tight Air STO various patterns, Cana BOOTS and SHOES

Pownal Street, No.

FALL AND GENTLEMENS Cleaned and Renova town Royalty.

Orders left LIAMS, Market Squ ed to. Nov. 19. 1m COMMISSA

SEALED TENDS Office until Fri noon, for the underm FRSuch quantities of marketable quality, a Staff, and Departm Prince Edward Isla

1st April, 1854. The Meat to con to be subject to the Commissariat Officer The Tenders to The Tenders to sterling, in words a two responsible per selves in the penal's performance of the 6 meathly, in specie, the Lords' Commiss at par, should the

BA For one year, co the Troops, Staff an as may be required. of Pounds of Bread 100 pounds of Flour —the Flour to be ta zines, and the Bres of the Officers, Tro pense, he being al Two Sareties wi sum of £100 sterlin

375 Cords of Fr. Black and Yellow crooked or rotten w of the Wood to be Yard, between the 1854, and to be pit Payment will b 125 cords, by Bill Her Majesty's Tr above, in the sum Tenders to state

For one year c
Tenders to state t
lowing services, v
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De. to the Gar
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Baggage, Comm
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One or more G
may be ordered b
Buretine, as above,
Forms of Tenders
AMES B.
Commissaria,

rea bead we