movement, two facts of great importance in themselves, and strongly illustrative of the past and present spirit of the country, have been fully established. The first is, that the public mind is more thoroughly prepared for this great reform, and all the sources of public influence and authority much more accessible in regard to it, than the most sanguine had supposed: that is, God has prepared the work to our hands before we had faith and zeal to undertake it. The second fact is, that the more pretending the schools are, the more completely is God excluded from them, and the more decided is the opposition to the introduction of the Bible; while many of the humbler sort have all along kept the Scriptures in them: that is, the richest sort of people, in this, as in many other respects, have been amongst the most of all indifferent to God, and removed from evangelical influence. It is an item in this hasty outline too significant and too pleasing to be omitted, that all our Christian Missionaries, it is believed, without exception, have made the Bible the principal class-book in every school established by them.—

"In the general education of our youth, we commit a great mistake, as to what education really is; and, in deciding who are educated, fall into a fatal error. To omit, in education, all moral training, is to train imperfectly for time, and not at all for eternity. It is, indeed, to neglect the man himself and train some of his inferior powers. No man is or can be educated, whose moral faculties have not been adequately trained; and if they have been untaught, he has been enslaved, not educated; degraded, not enlightened." Now it so happens, that the case amongst us is so presented, by reason of a thousand concurring circumstances, that no adequate moral instruction can be furnished generally in our public schools, unless the Bible itself be put into the hands of the pupils. So that we are shut up to the necessity of rejecting from public education all true discipline and instruction of the better and more urgent part of our being, or of using for those purposes the best, and greatest, and fittest of means, the teacher of all teachers, the very word of God himself. Blessed alternative, which forces a people, panting to be taught, to remain in ignorance, or learn of God!

"For, if we restrict our views of education so narrowly, as to embrace in its scope only that which is purely mental, no obscurity can be more audacious than to reject the Bible, even from such a plan. Is it of use to know what we are, what we can be, what we have been? Is it a part of instruction, to set before us the highest exhibitions of whatever is great and striking in the past? the greatness of virtue, the greatness of passion, of achievements, of effort, of transcendent civilization, of unparalleled crime! Well, what is the Bible? It is, amongst other things, the record, the safest, often the only record of the largest, the longest, the most striking part of the history of genius, of knowledge, of sublime adventure, of all glorious success; yea, of man himself! It is the text-book out of which to unriddle the great mystery of God's Providence in the government of the world! The greatest of all poets, philosophers, orators, moralists, lawgivers, rulers, and conquerors, who have adorned the annals which cover two-thirds of the whole duration of human existence here below—those are the men who have written this book! It contains their legacy of wisdom and instruction to generations of generations! A legacy so vast and so enduring, that one single man, and he the beginner of the book, has bestowed, in a few brief pages, the elements of civilization, of organized society, of law, of morals, and of religion, upon every age that has succeeded him, and stamped the impress of his mind upon the whole human race!

"Our great Republic, and all our free and sovereign Commonwealths, have been frankly perilled upon this great and stirring truth, that man is capable of self-government. Not man everywhere, for history would contradict us—not man imbruted and demoralized, for our previous reasonings show this to be absurd—not man, generally, embracing women and children, idiots, and slaves, for this subverts the very order of nature—but generally the truth, that man, enlightened, civilized, and free, is the safest depository of all ultimate authority, and the wisest dispenser of so much as the exigencies of society require to be parcelled out for common use. If this be not true, our country is undone. If it be true, the people must, nevertheless, be sustained in that condition which we call enlightened, civilized, and free.

"But, I believe, no reflecting man will hesitate to admit, that, of all influences which affect the character, the prosperity, the duration, the glory, and the usefulness of nations, those influences which might, in a large sense, be called moral, the most important and enduring are, beyond all doubt, those which are strictly religious.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1852.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Merchants and Ship-owners of Charlottetown, complaining of the charge made on Island Ships in passing through the Gut of Canso, have to report—that such complaint appears to be well founded, and the grievance complained of, of long standing.

Your Committee also observe that the matter was brought before a Committee of the whole House, in the Session of 1825, and a series of Resolutions passed, complaining of the unjustness of bringing Ships to anchor, in passing through the Gut of Canso, as well as of the large amount demanded, which they say is "an excessive charge, exceeding the amount of Light dues throughout the British and Irish Channels." That the foregoing representations were conveyed in an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, with instructions, requesting His Excellency to use his influence to have the matter complained of satisfactorily settled; notwithstanding which, the Island shipping still continues subject to these exactions.

Your Committee have examined Mr. Wm. Heard, Merchant, Charlottetown, and from the evidence given, find that many of our Ships have been brought to, and detained, and sails and ship's stores taken for the payment of Light dues.

Your Committee are of opinion that the amount of money collected in the Gut of Canso—amounting in the last year to over £1,500—is a sum more than sufficient to defray the charge of keeping up the Light Houses of Nova Scotia, from which our shipping can receive any benefit.

Your Committee further recommend to the House, to address His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject, conveying to him the grounds of complaint, and praying that he may be pleased to enter into a correspondence with the Government of Nova Scotia, with a view of ascertaining the amount of money the Nova Scotia Government may accept as a commutation for the free passage of Island Ships to the Ports of Nova Scotia.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. S. RICE, AS EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

Upton, Saturday Evening, March 27, 1852.

SIR;

In consequence of my having voted against the Franchise Bill, this day, in the Legislative Council, (it being, as I understood from Mr. Coles, this afternoon, a government measure,) I beg to tender to you my resignation, as a member of the Executive Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
STEPHEN RICE.

To His Excellency,
Sir Alex. Bannerman, Lieut. Governor.

Government House, March 30, 1852.

The Lieut. Governor has received Capt. Rice's note, of the 27th inst., stating—

"That he had voted against the Franchise Bill, in the Legislative Council, and understanding from Mr. Coles, that it was a government measure, begged to tender his resignation as a member of the Executive Council."

The Lieut. Governor believes, that some misunderstanding must have arisen, on the question referred to in Capt. Rice's note, for the Lieut. Governor imagined, that a *government measure* was invariably submitted to, and *sanctioned by the government*, before it was introduced into the Legislature, and that every member of the Executive, must have had an opportunity of approving or disapproving of such measure, during its discussion in Council.

On the grounds, therefore, of Capt. Rice voting against a measure, which he was *afterwards* told was a government one, the Lieut. Governor would have declined accepting his resignation, without the sanction of a higher authority. But in consequence of the verbal communication which the Lieut. Governor had with Capt. Rice, yesterday afternoon, he regrets losing the services of a gentleman, for whom he entertains the highest respect, and must accede to Capt. Rice's request, by accepting his resignation.

English Mail of March 21.

HALIFAX, March 30, 1852.

The R. M. Steamship Niagara arrived this morning, in 9¾ days from Liverpool. The intelligence by this arrival is to the 21st inst.

National Defences. The Navy Estimates.

The House of Commons on Monday granted the usual supply for the naval service. The first vote was a simple one, but it did indeed, as Mr. W. Williams observed, amount in effect to passing the whole of the navy estimates. Nearly half the means required for the effective service were provided by a few minutes of general agreement. The vote proposed by the new Government is taken, without alteration, from the late administration.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Anderson gave notice that on the 30th of March, he would move the following resolution.—"That it was the opinion of this house that, in order the better to provide for the public safety, to economise the public resources, and, to preserve peace, it is desirable that measures should be adopted with a view to render the commercial steam navy promptly available for the national defence, in case of emergency."

IRELAND.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S FIRST LEVEE.—His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton held his first levee at Dublin Castle, on Tuesday. It was numerously and brilliantly attended. The presentations amounted to nearly 1,700 gentlemen of rank and influence.

SWITZERLAND.

By the last accounts from Switzerland we learn that a new note, couched in the most conciliatory terms, was presented on the 7th by the French Minister to the President of the Confederation, and it was probable that the Federal Commissioner sent to Geneva would remove the cause of grievance on which the reclamations of France are founded.

FRANCE.

At the election of the Fourth Electoral Circumscription of Paris, M. Marean, a government candidate, was defeated, M. Carnot, an opposition candidate, being elected by a large majority.

GERMANY.

Accounts come in from all parts of the sufferings of the poor in consequence of dearth of grain and potatoes, from various parts of Germany. In Posen there are regular bands of robbers, driven on by hunger, so that cavalry are obliged to patrol the roads to protect travellers from attack. In Westphalia, beans boiled with roots have superseded bread and potatoes with the poor. In Wermeland and Ostland, (Sweden,) recourse has already been had to straw and the bark of trees for food. In Naumberg, a mother has drowned her two daughters and then herself, in despair at the approach of starvation. In the neighbourhood of Dantzic the failure of the potato crop has induced land owners to turn their attention to the so-called Russian potato, which is said to contain more saccharine matter than beet-root.

Defeat of the Kaffirs! End of the War!!

The Bosphours, screw packet, Capt. Hall, has arrived, with dates from the Cape to the 3d Feb. The intelligence is of the highest importance. The war may be said to be at an end; for after a succession of engagements in which the enemy were defeated, the Kaffirs endeavoured to make a compromise with Sir Harry Smith, but his gallant officer refused to listen to any terms but an unconditional surrender, for which a week was granted for consideration. It was thought by some that this was only a stratagem on the part of the Kaffirs for the purpose of enabling them to procure fresh supplies of ammunition, and to gather in their crops. However, when the time allowed for deliberation had expired, and no reply having been sent in, His Excellency, Sir Harry, gave orders for a movement of the infantry in seven columns, upon the Amatolos, to take place on the 26th and 27th of Jan., the object of which was to destroy all the enemy's crops.

The results of this movement were—the dispersion of a large body of Kaffirs, by a force commanded by Capt. Tylder, and the capture of 1050 head of cattle, besides horses and goats. Several thousand head of cattle were afterwards captured by the Division under Col. MacIntosh. Col Napier's party killed 30 Kaffirs and took 1500 head of cattle—Col. McKinnon captured a large number, and Capt. Tylder, 500 head. On the 29th December the Major General was in possession of from 5000 to 6000 cattle.

The whole of these operations had been carried on under incessant rain, and in a country presenting natural obstacles of every description.

A severe engagement took place between a large body of the army, and a force of less than 1000, commanded by Lieut. Col. Eyre. The enemy were now driven back, still making resistance, and the troops reached the springs at 9 P. M. having toiled and and fought for 14 hours, without rest or refreshment. Col. Eyre, however pushed on with the cavalry to Butterworth station that night. The 73d lost 5 killed and 10 wounded; the 60th Rifles 1 killed and 1 wounded, and 1 volunteer wounded. From this date to the 13th, Col. Eyre's columns scoured the country towards the Bashee River, when he returned to Butterworth—and on the 16th proceeded to attack Mapassa's Kaffirs, near the junction of the T'Some and the Kai. On the 21st he was in possession of 6,000 cattle. During the operations, Lieut. Chandos Clifton, 12th Lancers, with a detachment of cavalry, gallantly swam the T'Some, dislodged the enemy, and captured about 500 head of cattle. On the 1st of January the troops returned to head quarters, King William's Town, with about 23,000 head of cattle, many thousand goats, and some horses.

On Sunday, the 18th Jan., Lieut. Col. Eyre returned to King William's Town, with 500 further captured cattle, and the whole of the Fingoes from Butterworth with their cattle—viz: 7,000 souls, possessing 30,000 head of cattle, as well as the British resident and traders, in order to secure them from savage wrath of Kreli.

Other extensive captures were brought from the Tambookies, amounting to 2,500 head of cattle, 250 horses, 20 stand of arms—160 of the enemy were killed.

Monday, Feb. 2d.—The Frontier post has just brought intelligence down to the 27th Jany. holding out a prospect of peace, which we could gladly receive, but that Macomo, Sandilli, Anta Stock, and the rest are yet free in their mountain fastnesses; and some of our hard earned cattle, it is said, again falling into the hands of the foe; whilst the frontier press doubts the possibility of making other than a hollow peace until the enemy be thoroughly humbled. Private letters inform us that the Kaffirs are perfectly unsubdued, and meeting us with a request for peace until they have procured ammunition and reaped their crops. The movement on the Amatola Mountains is now being made in four columns, under Col. Pole, 12th Lancers; Col. Eyre, 73d regiment; and Capt. Catty. Further depredations and robberies have taken place, and the gory wounds of another mangled corpse, that of James Howse, Esq., testify a fresh against the relentless Hottentot crew. Mr. Howse was the largest land proprietor on the eastern frontier.

The Burmese War.—Dethronement of Ali-Moorad.

No fresh collision has taken place since the destruction of the Rangoon stockades by Commodore Lambert. The further measures taken on both sides have been as yet (with the exception of our blockade of a river) purely defensive, and in some quarters an accommodation is not considered even yet altogether hopeless. It is the general opinion that, if the Burmese do attend us at all, they will wait the setting in of the monsoon, during which season our troops will be unable to act with effect, and that if we are compelled to resort to a campaign, we must wait till the commencement of the dry season in October. Meanwhile, troops and stores have been despatched from Calcutta, and more are about to be sent from Madras, to strengthen the British provinces adjoining the Burmese frontier.

Large quantities of timber, much of it half burnt, were seen floating down past the British vessels at the mouth of the river, and in some instances it was recognised by parties to whom it had belonged. This being seized was put on board the prize ship, for the use of the Crown. Fresh claims to compensation have consequently arisen, and, as money is what the Burmese have least ability and inclination to part with, it follows that they have an additional motive to hazard a war. Large numbers of Burmese troops are said to have reached Rangoon from the upper provinces, but food for them was said to be growing scarce. The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of January.

The object for which the expedition was sent against Khyropore has at length become known, and Ali Moorad has been disgraced. No one is surprised at the fate which has overtaken him.—He deceived Sir Charles Napier by a forged document, and robbed his own brother of his dominions, depriving them of their thrones, and consigning them by his treachery and fraud to exile in a foreign country Ali Moorad has now been stripped of his land and territories, and is no longer anything more than a mere landholder.

CHINA.

From China we learn that the forces in rebellion against the Emperor still keep the field, and are not likely to be soon overcome. The authorities in Canton being sorely pressed for funds to pay the newly-raised levies, are selling buttons and honorary distinctions to any petty fellow who has dollars to pay for them. It is said that the Chinese Government have offered the superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company large sums of money per month for the services of two steamers, to aid them in their operations against the rebel fleet on the coast. Upwards of sixty of the captured insurgents were beheaded in the course of the month of January.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from Australia more than confirm the sanguine expectations that were formed as to the productiveness of the gold fields. It is computed that the weekly yield of the mines, at present opened, exceeds £50,000 sterling; and the fresh discoveries are daily adding to the pre-existing proofs of the unlimited and inexhaustible character of the region, throughout the whole of which the auriferous deposit is supposed to extend. Perfect order prevails at the diggings, and the Government licenses are punctually paid, without hesitation or complaint. Hitherto it appears, that little has been done in the way of quartz mining, the bulk of the produce of the Australian gold fields having been obtained from the alluvial soil and from the beds of rivers. Some specimens of quartz have, however, been found, the richness of which exceeds anything that has yet been discovered in California. It is confidentially anticipated that the value of gold exported from Australia to England, in the course of the current year, will exceed £3,000,000!

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 15, 1852.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Lord Beaumont, pursuant to notice, presented a petition complaining of the injury inflicted on the country, by the uncertainty which exists as to the intentions of Government respecting the law regarding the importation of foreign corn, and put a question to her Majesty's Government, whether it is or is not their intention to recommend to Parliament an alteration of the present policy with respect to the importation of corn as soon as a new Parliament can be assembled; and whether it was the Earl of Derby's intention to recommend the imposition of a duty upon imported corn. The noble lord commented at considerable length upon the ill effects resulting from the uncertainty felt by the public, as to the intentions of the Government, and observed, that the recent speech of the noble earl, was guardedly confined to the expression of his own private opinion of the abstract desirability of protection; but did not pledge the Ministry to take the sense of the country upon this particular question.

Earl Derby ridiculed the idea, that the postponement for a few months of a precise declaration of the course which the Government intended to take, could cause any material uncertainty in the country; but, even if it did so, that same uncertainty must necessarily remain, until the next general election. Then, and not till then, the question would be definitely and at once settled. He argued that appeal ought to be made to the country as soon as circumstances would permit; but no taunt, no challenge, no mortification to which he now was exposed, should induce him to recommend a dissolution one hour sooner than the great and paramount interests of the country required it. (Loud cheers.) He then proceeded to denounce the operations of the Anti-Corn-Law-League, complaining warmly of the attempt which recently had been made by Lord John Russell to organize an opposition to his Government, and thus force a dissolution, after having advised her Majesty to send for him, for the very purpose of averting the evil consequences which must result from such a step. He denied the right of Parliament to put, and declined to answer, categorical questions, as the precise future course of the Government; but he would never attempt, by a mere majority of votes, to force upon the country a measure distasteful to the great body of the people. (Loud Cheers.) The noble earl concluded, by calling upon the House to enable him to to carry into effect the various important measures which had been begun this session, and predicted, that any factious opposition to Government which might be made in the other House, would be visited by the country upon the heads of the authors, (Loud cheers.)

Earl Grey defended the late Government from the strictures of the noble earl, and expressed his dissatisfaction with the evasive and indirect answer which he had given to the question proposed by his noble friend.

After remarks from Lord Abinger, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Harrowby, and others, the matter dropped.

The House adjourned at a quarter before nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 15.

THE CORN LAWS.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of supply upon the navy estimates, Mr. Villiers, pursuant to notice asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in what way he proposed to reverse the existing commercial regulations of this country. He asked Mr Christopher and Mr. Herries to avow their intentions upon the subject; nor should the noble earl at the head of the Government hesitate to state his purposes with candour, above all men. Lord Derby ought to be ready to state the course he intended to take. He then referred to our increased home and foreign trade; decreased pauperism, and other signs of prosperity, contending that the population had never been paid or employed. He concluded by asking the honorable gentleman to make a distinct avowal, whether it was the intention of the Government, either now or in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, to propose any scheme that would affect either directly or indirectly, the present system of our commercial policy, especially with relation to the trade in corn.

Mr. Disraeli denied the state of apprehension and distrust in which the hon. gentleman had represented the country to be. Neither from the representations of the commercial classes, nor from the state of the public funds, was he able to discover the paralysis of business which had been dwelt upon. He denied that the honorable gentleman had any right to call upon him to state, what the intentions of Government were, because members of the Government had long ago announced their intention not to bring forward the question of Protection before the present Parliament. To that notion they still adhered, and they had no intention to bring forward any proposition on the subject before the present Parliament. At the same time, he would not say that the Government would or would not, under the circumstances, propose a fixed duty on corn. He hoped, he had answered the hon. gentleman. (Laughter and cries of "Oh.") He understood the honorable gentleman to ask whether the Government intended to make any proposition to the present Parliament which would form a basis of policy—("Oh, oh")—with which to go before the country in the event of a dissolution—(hear, hear)—and he had stated, that the Government intended to make no such proposition; and further, that the Government did not pledge themselves to bring forward a fixed duty, even before another Parliament. Surely that was a fair answer. (Cheers.) The Government intended to press forward the Disfranchisement of St. Alban's Bill, and in connection with that subject, he would take an early opportunity of stating how the Government intended to dispose of the four seats vacated, which, if the measure was carried, would then be vacant. The next question the Government would press, was the Reform of Chancery Bill, which would be introduced in the other House. A third measure would be one for the internal defence of the country, which he meant to propose on the earliest possible day. Having thus explained what were the principles on which the Government was to be carried on, he took the liberty of inquiring what were the principles on which the opposition was to be carried on. (Cheers.) Was it the principle of Papal aggression or Protestant ascendancy, the principle of Household suffrage or electioneering groups? (Cheers.) Considering the circumstances under which the late Government resigned office, he certainly did not expect, that within a fortnight of that event, the opposition would be reconstructed, with the noble lord the member for London at its head. Still he trusted, that the good sense of the country would sustain the Government against all the manœuvres of a powerful and numerous faction. (The right honorable gentleman sat down amidst loud cheering.)

Lord John Russell rose and charged the members of the Government with having taken every opportunity to damage and upset him when he was in power. If, as he believed, it would have been unconstitutional for him to have attempted to carry on the Government with an uncertain majority, it surely was not less unconstitutional for the new ministry, after having so long endeavoured to eject the late Government upon Protectionist principles, immediately upon taking their places to shirk the question—to refuse to bring the matter to an issue by giving a plain answer to the plain question—Is it your intention to propose a tax on corn?—and meanwhile to attempt to carry on the public business with a certain minority. The real design of this refusal to pledge the Government to that specific policy seemed to be to enable the Ministerial candidates of the next election to solicit the suffrages of the agricultural constituencies as supporters of a Protectionist Government, while those who offered themselves to towns would be able to delude the people by representing that the Government had given up protection and would not attempt to reverse the present policy. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Herries charged Lord John Russell with having got up a factious opposition.

Sir J. Graham said, that notwithstanding the mystification of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had no doubt, that it was the settled purpose of the Earl of Derby and his Cabinet to reimpose a tax on corn. For himself he would say, that there was no effigy which he was not prepared to make—no sacrifice he was not ready to encounter, to prevent the success of such a measure. Should the next election result in the reversal of Free Trade policy, it would be a proof, not of the popular feeling in favour of protection, but of the defective state of the present representative system.

Mr. Walpole said, it was not the intention of Government to reverse the present free-trade policy, but merely so to modify it that it might not press unjustly upon any class of the community.

Mr. Gladstone was equally opposed to the modification as to the reversal of the present policy. It must rest with the Government to expedite with all possible despatch, the necessary business of the country, and then to advise the crown to appeal to the country with a view to the final settlement of the question.

After a few words from Mr. B. Cochrane, Lord Palmerston said, he thought, under the present circumstances, it was the duty of the House to assist the Government to carry a bill for providing for the internal defences of the country, and other necessary measures, and that the Government should then take the earliest opportunity of dissolving parliament and appealing to the people.

Mr. G. Berkeley, Sir J. Tyrrel, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Booker afterwards spoke on the ministerial, and Mr. Gibson, Mr. Oswald, and Sir A. Cockburn, on the opposition side of the question. The matter then dropped, and the House then went into a committee of supply.

A few votes having been allowed, the chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The local intelligence is not important.—*Willmer* says that the ministry will not appeal to the country until they are compelled; but that compelled they will be, very soon, by the popular branch of the Legislature. Lord Derby is desirous to introduce measures of Chancery Reform, to carry through a Militia Bill, and other measures of a trumpery character, merely to gain time to strengthen his own party, while the country is convulsed to its centre by the great questions that now agitate men's minds and affect their pockets—namely, Free-trade versus Protection.

The Irish beet root company, composed mainly of English capitalists has already commenced operations in the Queen's county. As the company have plenty of capital at their back, it can command skill, and may prove productive. No authentic evidence has yet been received on which to base calculations. The company have procured their workmen from Belgium, a country famous for its beet root sugar.

The conversion of the French Five per cent Rentes is one of Louis Napoleon's boldest steps. The decree was prepared by ex-minister Achilli Fould. The total amount of Rentes to be converted will be equal to £145,000 000 stg. and the annual saving of interest £720,000. The Civil List of the President will be about £340,000 stg. free of maintaining his establishment. It is stated that a reduction of 125,000 men is about being made in the French army, and that the present system of conscription will be seriously modified.

Dates from Vienna announces the stranding of the war steamer Inarianna on the coast of Dalmatia with 141 men. Forty bodies had been found.

The Belgium government has it is said apologized for the masquerade at Ghent in which Louis Napoleon and his compeers were caricatured by puppets.

Palermo has been declared a free port, and many English vessels had arrived.

A letter from Madrid of the 12th. inst., says:—"The news of further insults offered to the Spanish flag at New Orleans has excited a great sensation here, further accounts looked for, but every one seems unanimous in the feeling that this state of things cannot be put up with." The Garrisons of Porto Rico and Cuba are to be reinforced by 3,000 or 4,000 men.

A large piratical fleet had appeared off Ningpo. The war in China continues, and the emigration of the Chinese to California increases. Seventeen American whalers were at Hong Kong; the fishing last season was unprofitable.

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—Lewis H. Cormick & Co., of New Orleans, are about to propose to Congress, to carry the mails from New York to San Francisco in twelve and a half days. From New York to Vera Cruz, 1800 miles, they will run by steam in six days, and from New Orleans to the Mexican port in three and a half days. From Vera Cruz, via Puebla, to the navigable waters of the river Zactatola, 220 miles by coach, in thirty-six hours; to the mouth of the Zactatola, 460 (260?) miles by steamboat in 48 hours; from the mouth of that river to San Francisco, 1600 miles in 6 days. This will make but 35 1-2 days travelling from Liverpool to San Francisco, supposing the trip across the Atlantic to be accomplished in 10 days. Supposing these promises to be fulfilled, it is evident that all the bullion and drafts sent between the respective points, as well as a very large proportion of the passengers, must pass over this route. The Company hold a contract with the Mexican Government which gives them the right to transport foreign mails across the territory of that Republic, by paying a tax of 20 cents per lb, on letters, and 20 cents per cwt on papers.

The feasibility of this plan, especially for the important traffic from California eastward, depends essentially on the question whether this Mexican river is navigable. The authorities say it is very rapid, even at its mouth. But it is quite large, and it is possible that steamboats may, in the time given, 48 hours, ascend its impetuous stream, which is said in the published statement of the Company to be 460 miles long, but which the books say is less than 300. Another difficulty will be the danger of robbers in Mexico, on account of which the mails, as well as specie and passengers, will always require a strong and expensive escort. If the thing can be done, an immense benefit will be conferred on the public, but as at present advised, the project looks to us exceedingly doubtful.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BUENOS AYRES.

Rosas, after having defied for twenty years the power of England, France and Brazil has at length fallen. Rosas and his daughter took refuge on board an English man-of-war, and would, it was said, proceed to the United States. The diplomatic agents of the two first powers mentioned above, and the United States would enter into arrangements with Urquisa to stop hostilities.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Ninety-six vessels of 10,118 tons and 3892 men are engaged in the seal fishery this year; showing an increase of six vessels, 1083 tons and 405 men over last year. The whole fleet are off on the expedition.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1852.

WE received the English, with the usual Colonial Mails, on Thursday morning last. The news is highly important.

Easter Cattle Show.

WE the Judges appointed to determine the prizes of Fat Cattle, do award the first prize to a white Ox owned by Mr. John Thorne; and the second prize, to a red Ox, owned by James Peake, Esq.

The Judges have noticed a beautiful animal exhibited by Mr. G. Beer, jun. which far surpasses in size any animal exhibited, but being a STAG, cannot, in the opinion of the Judges, be allowed to compete, the prize being offered for the best fat Ox.

The Judges, in awarding the first prize to Mr. Thorne's Ox, have been guided by the consideration not only of his condition, but by the very early age at which he has been made ready for the butcher.

ROBT. FELLOWES,
W. W. IRVING,
SAMUEL COLLINGS.

April 6th, 1852.

FAT CATTLE.

QUITE an interest was excited on Wednesday last, on our Market Square, by the exhibition of a number of Stall Fed Oxen, competing for the Easter Prizes. Some ten or twelve were brought forward, which in quality would have been creditable to any part of the world. The first prize was awarded for the smallest and lightest animal of the lot, a very handsome young Steer, bred by the Hon. Charles Hensley, and fed by Mr. John Thorne, being scarcely three years old. The second prize was awarded for an Ox fed by James Peake, Esq.; but the centre of attraction and wonder of the day, on whom all eyes were fixed, was a huge Ox, of the pure Durham breed, calved on Mrs. Grubb's Farm, reared by Capt. Cumberland, purchased and fed by Mr. George Beer, jun. We understand this Ox was pronounced to be the fattest and heaviest ever reared or fed on the Island. He was shut out from competing for the prize on account of not having been altered when a calf. Mr. Beer expressed himself dissatisfied with the decision of the Judges, and intimated his intention of exporting him alive, so we shall not be gratified with a sight of his Beef. The live weight of the Ox was 2835 lbs.—estimated dead weight from 1600 lbs. to 1700 lbs. We noticed also a very superior young Ox, fed by Mr. Henry Longworth. There were also on the Market Square several lots of very superior stall fed Sheep; the Agricultural Society, however, had not seen fit to offer premiums for fat Sheep, somewhat to the dissatisfaction of the owners.