

Arrival of the Steamship "America."

From *Wilder & Smith's Dispatch*, Times, Aug. 21.

Our readers will be glad to learn, on the authority of the evening organ of the Government, that the fisheries dispute with the American Union has been brought to an amicable termination. It is some comfort to know that for the future all disputes about laws and headlands will be avoided, and that three miles from the shore are the limits accorded to the British colonies. Simplicity is always a virtue, and the persons who now rule the destinies of England are evidently adepts in it.

At the Council on Wednesday, when the Queen was present, Parliament was proposed to be opened on the 21st of October, not to "meet for the despatch of business," which of course involves another prorogation.

The financial statement maintains that they have a working majority in the new House.

Lord Derby, it is whispered, has good and tangible reasons for delaying the meeting of the Great National Inquest. In the new House of Commons will be found a greater number of untried men than has been returned to any Parliament during the present century. One in every five is a stranger to Parliament, and almost to the country.

By the accounts received from India, the dates from Calcutta being the 2nd and from Bombay the 4th of August, we learn that the city of Martaban was again attacked by the Burmese force of above 1000 men on the 20th of July, who were repulsed, the British loss being only 1 killed and 13 wounded. An expedition of 230 men, under the command of Captain Ormsby, left Rangoon on the 2d June, in the steamer Phlegon, to attack Pegu, a town inland on the banks of the Pegu river. They stormed the pagoda and destroyed the fortifications, with the loss of one man killed and five or six wounded; but the force not being sufficient to leave a garrison in the place they returned to Rangoon on the 4th June. The people seem to seek protection under our rule, and the general opinion throughout India seems to be that the Governor-General "cannot occupy any territory" of a large portion of the Burmese territory; the only doubt being where to draw the line of demarcation. Our troops seem to enjoy very good health. From Hong Kong we have dates to the 22d of June. The rebellion seems still to occasion great alarm, but it is wholly out of our power to fathom the obscurity of the contradictory details given of this protracted warfare. The United States Ship Saratoga arrived from Canton on the 8th June, and brought down a 100 of the "Robber Bunch" coolies. A court of investigation was held on board the Saratoga, before the Commodore of the United States Consul, at Canton. Seventeen of the prisoners were found guilty and handed over to the Mandarins at Canton; 6 a remainder are to be sent to Amoy. H. M. S. Heron has captured two heavily armed Chinese junks, the latter being very heavy and innocent. The export of tea from China was 64,000,000 lbs. against 63,000,000 last year. Of silk, the export was 19,000 bales, against 20,200 last year.

The *Limerick Reporter* says—"It is confidently stated that Limerick has been selected as the trans-Atlantic packet station."

A farmer, in Connemara, went into his fields on Thursday morning, and seeing that his potato crop was attacked by blight, he returned to his house, in despair, and hanged himself.

Loss of a *Greenland Whaler*.—The barque Dublin, Captain Mackie, arrived at Berwick from Greenland, on the 3d inst., and her captain reports the total loss of the ship Spitzberg, on the 9th of June, quite new, being her first voyage, was built expressly for the trade at a cost of upwards of £5000, and the value of her cargo was estimated at about £6000. The vessel is only partially insured, and the cargo almost entirely unaccounted for. She was crewed by 20 men, and the ship and cargo were totally lost, having suddenly sunk immediately; but the crew were saved.

FRANCE.—The *Anglo-Burmese* says the proposals of the Prince President have been rejected, "the father, Prince Vasa, being opposed to the marriage." A letter from Paris says, I am assured, from a good source, that the marriage of the Princess is positively broken off, and the reports in favour of the intervention of Austria. The arrangements for the marriage were so far advanced that Miss Howard had actually left the apartments that she occupied in the house of the President's private secretary, M. Mognart, and was about to start for England. The marriage being countermanded, the lady has returned to her former home.

State of affairs in Sydney.—A letter from Sydney, dated April 28, says—"Our southern neighbours have suffered some rather serious disturbances of the public peace, while Sydney has been in no way affected by the gold discovery in that respect. Our lives are as quiet and orderly as they were twelve months ago; and though the population is of a more mixed and motley character, including a few of the more every variety of race, language, and costume, still, we pursue the even tenor of our way, and, except in the gold auction-rooms, little or no excitement is visible. Even there, men have become so used to handle the precious 'mineral,' that unless some very beautiful specimen is presented to view they cease to care, women especially. Ladies are as calm as Mark-lane. Meanwhile, the benefit of the discovery is beginning to be felt among all ranks, although it is not without its drawbacks. The non-arrival of the tide of immigration which was expected, has had the effect of raising considerably the price of hired labour. Domestic servants in particular are scarce, and many employers are obliged to scrub their own floors, cook their own dinners, go out with their children, and perform in general every office usually filled by menials. The more wealthy employ Chinese as footboys or nursery-maids, to the great edification, no doubt, of the young idlers."

The GREAT STRAITS STRAM-DEP.—This splendid vessel which will start for Australia this day, went into the river yesterday afternoon, and remained at anchor in the Sloyne during the night. The passengers and mails will be taken on board this morning, and between one and two o'clock the first steam-vessel which sailed from Liverpool to Australia will take her departure for the gold regions. She will carry out about 610 passengers. It is expected that before the hour of sailing the number of passengers will reach 650.

From the *Illustrated London News*, Aug. 21.

EMIGRATION AND THE GOLD FEVER.

This most popular word of the present day is "Noggett." The mystic syllables are founding an empire. Emigration has become the topic which swallows up all others, and throws into the shade even such once-engrossing subjects as Protection, Lord Derby's consistency, and the great Budget of Mr. Disraeli, still looming hazily in the distance.

In whatever light we may regard it, the present Emigration, or "Exodus," of the two great British races, the Saxons and the Celts, is remarkable. There is a simultaneous exodus of the Germans and Norwegians, especially towards the United States of America; but the British emigration is the largest and the most important. It has recently divided itself into two principal streams—one, chiefly Celtic, over the Atlantic to the land of comfortable farms and easy robbery-room; and the other, chiefly Anglo-Saxon, across the Pacific to Australia. The Celtic Emigration, though not unattended by the gold fever, and by visions of the diggings and "placers" of California, is, for the most part, industrial and agricultural, and looks more to the acquisition and cultivation of fertile land than to sudden enrichment by the discovery of gold. The other is far more influenced by the hope of sudden wealth in the mines, than by considerations of slower, and perhaps surer, and better, wealth derived from commerce and agriculture. Yet, for a long period prior to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the Emigration from the British Isles had been unusually increasing. The gold fever has merely added strength to a tidal ebb, that was strong enough before.

AUSTRALIA.

Advises to the second week in May has been received from Victoria and South Australia. The city and district of Adelaide, indeed, the entire province of South Australia, which, a few months previously, were desolate and comparatively deserted—had once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to its diggings at Mount Alexander, in Victoria, and the ex-

posed landing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the coast had been made with great regularity, the aggregate in two months having exceeded £350,000, and there being a fair promise of about a ton of gold reaching monthly. Emigration to Melbourne was still proceeding with much activity, but most of the men's families have been left behind, and remittances sent to them by the Government agent.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, May the 21.—The weather has been fine since the departure of the last mail. The health of the troops is generally good, no particular disease prevailing in the garrison. There have been as many as seven deaths, however. The 50th Regiment has only lost five men since the 1st of January. The health of the civil community is generally good too, the small-pox appearing to have left us entirely.

THE CHOLERA IN POLAND.—Letters from Ostrowo on the confines of Poland, state that a great number of persons have died thither from the neighbouring Polish town of Kalisz, where the cholera is raging with great intensity, the deaths having amounted to forty daily since the 1st of January. The health of the civil community is generally good too, the small-pox appearing to have left us entirely.

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LOSS OF THE AMAZON.—Professor Graham has presented a chemical report to the Board of Trade, on the cause of the burning of the ship Amazon, in which, after investigating the evidence on the subject, he concludes that the true origin of the fire must remain a matter of speculation and conjecture. He does not think that it originated in the spontaneous combustion of the coals, because they were Welsh—which are not remarkable for this property, and were shipped in a dry and dusty state. He conceives that the sudden and powerful burst of flame from the stove—whence occurred at the outbreak of the conflagration is strongly suggestive of the presence of a volatile combustible, such as turpentine; which, according to two witnesses, was in the store-room, though this is denied by a third. Professor Graham found of trial that the vapour given off by oil of turpentine is sufficiently dense, at a temperature somewhat below 110 deg., to make air explosive on the approach of a light.

ON THE DIGNITY.—Go where you will, every body appears to be going "off to the diggings," and every body in immediate want of outfits and passages. There are 60 young men rushing frantically away from their employers' counters in St. Paul's-churchyard, and there are at least as many more longing to follow them. Five scores of both sexes have been taken to Oxford-street and High Holborn; and it is computed, that quite 110 have migrated from the warehouses about Chesapeake and Cripplegate. Then, there is the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street. She has furnished a respectable quota of clerks on £80 a year, who are thriving to handle the pick and the spade. I can't say how many youths at the custom-house and the docks have drawn their last quarter's salary, and are now expending the amounts in Guernsey shirts, canvas trousers, American boots, and wide awakes. Legions of bankers' clerks, merchants' lads, employe secretaries, and incipient cashiers; all going with the rush, and all possessing but faint and confused ideas of where they are going, or what they are going to do, a bag of hard-earned money in their hands, and the favour of a berth in their last advertised teak-built, poop-decked, copper-bottomed, double-fastened, fast-sailing, surgeon-carrying emigrant ship. *Dickens's Household Words.*

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

Via Singapore, accounts have been received from the various districts of the colonies so late as the 15th of May. From Melbourne we learn that the miners have recommenced their labours with great energy. A large nugget—the largest yet—had been found opposite Golden Gully, which is said to be worth £2000. Many fatal accidents had occurred, owing to men falling into deep holes or the earth falling upon them when descending, and the want of due care. At Ballarat, the miners were comparatively inactive. At Forest Creek there had been a few showers, but not enough to affect the water-holes. The miners were looking with no little trepidation for the approach of winter. To the great number of diggers, it meant the cessation of water to the bank. The commissioners had relaxed their vigilance in exacting the license fee; so that there was no ground for provoking opposition, or the resistance threatened a few months ago. The price of gold at Melbourne was 58s. per ounce, and likely to advance with the advent of English capital, money being more scarce than in Adelaide. The diggers at Coghlin's Creek, distant fifteen miles from Ballarat, were doing well. At Cape Otway, also, the miners were reaping a good reward for their labours. The price is estimated at the foot of the hill, about eight miles from the coast, and about six miles from the head of the Barwon. Letters from Mount Alexander notice, that more than a hundred men were employed in making roads. Neither have the authorities been backward in ordering for the iron and heavy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, and the expected influx of gold bars from the Adelaide mint.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Via Singapore, Adelaide journals have been received to the middle of May. Several recent instances have occurred of footpads attacking persons at dark for the purpose of plunder. In example of the footpads at Melbourne, the ruffians attack every one they meet in the streets, and are particularly violent to the chance. Many score men without a farthing in their pockets have been ill-treated, but they occasionally score a good prize. Such a state of things has induced the authorities to augment the police force. Considerable difficulty is experienced in procuring silver coin, and to meet the exigencies of the case, it was suggested that one of the banking companies should issue five and ten shilling notes, which would be readily adopted by the community; and it was believed, that the destruction of notes which invariably results from a constant circulation would justify the expense and trouble incurred by issuing notes of small value. The city and district of Adelaide—indeed, the entire province of South Australia, which, a few months since, were desolate and comparatively deserted, were now more busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, and the expected influx of gold bars from the Adelaide mint.

THE ARRIVAL OF GOLD BARS FROM THE ADELAIDE MINT. The arrivals of gold by the coast had been made with great regularity, the aggregate in two months having exceeded £350,000, and there being a fair promise of about a ton of gold reaching monthly. Emigration to Melbourne still goes forward with much activity, but most of the men's families are left behind, and remittances sent to them by the Government agent. The late Ballion Act was officially relieved of the provisions from the carting and carrying regulations. And this reactionary effect will continue so long as the Adelaide mint offers £3 11 per ounce for gold, assay value, or £3 8 cash, while the ruling rate at Melbourne, by latest advices, was only £2 19 per ounce.

VICTORIA.

Port Phillip journals to the first week in May notice that the Lieutenant-Governor was making arrangements to stem the torrent of crime pouring upon the province; he has authorized the erection of six out-stations at Mount Alexander, each to accommodate an assistant commissioner, with a staff of officers, three horse and sixteen foot police, two police magistrates, stations and barracks for prisoners. The salaries of assistant commissioners have been increased from £200 to £400 per annum, and their establishments in proportion. The iron auxiliary steamer *Concord*, from San Francisco, is now running regularly between Melbourne and Sydney. The ordinary revenue at Melbourne for the quarter ending March 21st, was £75,272, and the territorial revenue £166,927, the total being an increase over the same quarter in the previous year of £181,801. The Government were anxious to purchase a vessel of nearly 1000 tons, to be used as a bulk for prisoners. A guard-ship has been placed in Hobson's Bay. Her Majesty's brig *Pantheon* was daily expected to arrive, and would give protection to the shipping, and prevent a recurrence of the depredations that so often occurred on board the Nelson. The Melbourne newspapers contain innumerable instances of violence, murders, affrays, night and day robberies, sufficiently attesting the character of hundreds of wretches who have resorted to the place for the best purposes.

Letters received from Chesell, in Africa, have announced that the ancient seed of flour grain, and corn, which was used during the time of the kings of ancient Egypt, the Pharaohs, had been sown in the garden of a farmer and produced several ears, of a fine and new species entirely unknown to modern agriculture. It appears that these grains of corn, which have been taken out of a coffin from the Pyramids, offer the appearance of a large ear in the centre, around which are six or seven smaller ears, like the branches of a tree. The length of the ear is ten or fifteen centimetres, and its size near the root three or four centimetres. The leaves are broad and larger, as well as more rough, than those of the ordinary corn. Each ear contains from seventy to ninety grains. No doubt this new corn will soon be adopted over Egypt, for it produces three times more grain of a finer kind of corn. Every grain is nearly as big as two of the other.

170 men, not members of the late Parliament, have been returned during the present general election.

Sir James Mansfield, the originator of the modern system of "mechanizing" roads, died on Wednesday week at his residence in Finchley Road, London.

NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers.—By Steamship Mail, arrived on Saturday afternoon, we have St. John's papers to 6th inst. The *Courier* says—"Private advices convey the intelligence that Kerr Bailie Hamilton, Esq., Lieut. Governor of Grenada, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. We understand that His Excellency may soon be expected to arrive to assume the reins of Government."

THE RAILWAY.

It is with feelings of an ordinary satisfaction, that we have to announce to our readers, that the European and North American Railway may now be considered a fact. The Engineers sent out by the Contractors, Messrs. Beattie and Campbell, arrived in town on Sunday last, and we are informed, that they will immediately commence the survey of the line from St. John to Shediac. After running over this line to test Mr. Wilkinson's survey, they will, we believe, survey the line from St. John to Colaba, and as they are thoroughly acquainted with their business, and will put on strong parties, we presume they will accomplish the work, before the snow flies. We understand that Mr. Jackson, M. P., is expected to arrive this week in New York, and after a visit to Canada, will pass through this Province in about a month.—It is said that the Government have appointed A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E. their consulting Engineer, and we believe they could not have made a better choice. Mr. Morton not only bearing the very highest character in the United States, but being also the proprietor of the E. & N. A. Railroad, has the greatest interest in its being successfully carried out.

We are informed that Mr. Campbell is a son of the late Sir Donald Campbell, Governor of Prince Edward Island.

As there is little doubt that the estimates for the road will fall within Five thousand pounds per mile, and as in such cases the Legislature will not doubt confirm the arrangement almost unanimously, we think we may begin now to listen for the long wished-for whistle of the iron horse, which is the only thing wanted to make this country a much more desirable location than either California or Australia.—*St. John Observer.*

PALLADIUM HOUSE, QUEBEC.—The *Quebec Mercury* referring to the progress made in the additions and repairs at the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, says—"The Library claims special attention. Mr. Fairbairn has recently returned from a visit to Great Britain and the continent, having been engaged by the government to effect extensive purchases for the provincial library. We understand that about 10,000 volumes have been bought out by this gentleman, the library is now therefore, including those books that were already upon its shelves, in possession of some 17,000 volumes. Four thousand pounds have this year been expended upon books, which amount is the accumulated appropriation of two years, £3000 being annually authorized to be applied to the purposes of the library."

New York, Aug. 16th.—A letter from Washington states that the Secretary of the United States has proposed to the American government to negotiate an international copyright.

The last discovery of gold in Canada, at Mount Pleasant, near Bradford, as reported by the Bradford *Courier*, and in a garden at Church street, in this city, according to public rumour. Who Judge Devereaux, who died lately at Niagara has left the bulk of his property, £200,000, to found an educational institution at Mount Eagle, three miles below the Falls.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1852.

We learn by the last Mail, that the Fishery Question has been settled, and an amicable arrangement entered into. The British Government are willing to give up its right to a literal and strict construction of the words of the Treaty, and will be satisfied if the Americans abstain from Fishing within three marine miles of the shore. To this, the latter find it impossible to object, though their fishermen are well aware, that it is within the prohibited line that the best fishing grounds for the British are to be found. The *Whitby and Smith's European Times* for August 21, the *Widley Mercury* are accused, of having sacrificed the interests of the Colonists, but without having any sufficient grounds. If we have been rightly informed, and our knowledge is from a highly respectable source, the instructions to the Commanders of the *Despatch* and *Mercury*, rather than to prevent the extension of the Treaty within the three miles of the coast only, and accordingly all the vessels that have hitherto been seized, have been taken we understand within a mile, and in some cases a much smaller distance.—Sir John Packer has therefore succeeded nothing. We are glad that a matter has been so completely settled, and that there was no apprehension that it would have caused anything like hostilities between the two nations, but because, the American Congress can now without any derogation from their dignity, enter upon the question of reciprocity, a matter of great moment to Prince Edward Island, as in case such a policy determined upon, a more extensive market will be opened for certain surplus agricultural produce, which can be raised here of a better quality and exported at a cheaper rate than they can be produced in the United States. If our fishermen can contrive to supply the home market, it is as much as they need care for. It will require half a century more of uninterrupted agricultural improvement, than under any other, owing to the surplus agricultural produce, which can be raised here of a better quality and exported at a cheaper rate than they can be produced in the United States of America, anxious to keep a supply of sailors for an increasing Navy, to give large bounties upon the catch of fish, but in a small government like ours, it is taking money out of the pockets of farmers to put it into that of fishermen, rather than to be opened for certain surplus agricultural produce, which can be raised here of a better quality and exported at a cheaper rate than they can be produced in the United States. If our fishermen can contrive to supply the home market, it is as much as they need care for. 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