

oaths of office, and assumed the Government of the said Province, in the form and manner prescribed in the Queen's Commission and Instructions—of which all Her Majesty's subjects in this province, and others whom it may concern, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this fifth day of August, A. D. 1852, and in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.
 God save the Queen!

The Lieut. Governor held his first Levee on the 9th, when a large number of the principal inhabitants took advantage of the occasion to pay their respects.

We notice the consecration of another Roman Catholic Bishop—The Rev. Dr. Conolly, for Fredericton—the second within the year, which took place at Halifax on August 15th, with unusual ceremonial display. Archbishop Hughes of New York assisted on this occasion.

We observe, as a matter of Provincial progress, that on the 11th of August the line of Electric Telegraph from Sydney C. B., across the Strait of Canseau, to Halifax, was opened for business, and the two extremes of Nova Scotia thus placed in communication with each other, and with the adjoining Provinces and States. The Amherst, Truro and Pieton lines, have now become the property of the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company, on whom their future management has devolved.

The meeting of the Parliament of Canada took place at Quebec on the 19th August, when the Hon. J. S. McDonald was chosen Speaker of the new Assembly.

Engineers and Contractors have arrived in New Brunswick from England, and are about to enter into arrangements for a commencement of Railway operations in the Province; but upon what basis does not yet appear.

The Cunard Steamers Niagara and Canada, which arrived with their usual promptitude during the past month, have not brought us any information of importance, except with reference to the General Election which has just been concluded in Great Britain. The result has been so far favourable to the present administration, as to give an admitted majority; but to what extent, the conflicting statements of various parties do not enable us to determine.

The following curious analysis of the Elections we gather from the newspapers. 185 of the members returned did not hold seats in the old Parliament, at the time of its dissolution. No member of the Derby Cabinet has anywhere been defeated at the hustings; but the following gentlemen who held seats in the late Russell Ministry, have been rejected by the constituencies to which they respectively appealed, viz.: R. M. Bellew and Sir W. G. Craig, (Lords of the Treasury), Sir D. Dundas, (Judge Advocate), Sir George Gray, (Home Secretary), J. Hatchell, (Attorney General for Ireland), Lord Marcus Hill, (Treasurer of the Household), Cornwall Lewis, (Secretary to the Treasury), Lord C. E. Paget, (Secretary to Master-General of Ordnance), J. Parker, (Secretary of the Admiralty), Sir W. Somerville, (Secretary for Ireland), Admiral Stewart, (Lord of the Admiralty). Twenty-two members of the late parliament sit in the present parliament for other places. In nine of these cases, viz.: Hull, Youghal, Penryn, Liverpool Warwick, Dorchester, Stockport, Bury, St. Edmunds, and Windsor, the party has gained the seat, to which he has gone, from political opponents. In five cases, viz.: Leeds, Boston, Horsham, Dartmouth, and East Somerset, the seat abandoned has been lost to the political party of its late occupant.