THE FISHERY QUESTION.

U. S. Senate.—President Fillmore transmitted to the Senate on the 3rd inst., a Message, with sundry documents in relation to the Fisheries on the British American coasts. "They begin with a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, dated June 25, 1823, to Stratford Canning, then British Minister, and end with the recently published letter of Mr. Crampton, of July 5, 1852, with the acknowledgment of its reception by the acting Secretary of State. The letter of Mr. Adams complained of the seizure and detention of the fishing schooner Charles, of York, Maine, in the harbour of Shelburne, which was afterwards condemned in the Court of Admiralty for a breach of the treaty. This letter led to a correspondence which continued for twelve months, and explained all the circumstances of the case. With the exception of the letter of Mr. Crampton above mentioned, and the reply thereto, there is no document in the collection of later date than Jan. 4, 1847."

On Saturday, 14th inst., the President's Message communicating information relative to the fisheries was taken up in the Senate, and Mr. Seward addressed that body in a speech explanatory of the actual state of the British claim, and their proceedings for enforcing it, in reply to some of the erroneous ideas which had been entertained by a number of the members. After some remarks complimentary to the Secretary of State, and the suggestion that he was not likely to be negligent of the peculiar interests of the State of Massachusetts, he proceeded to explain his views of the question.

"He referred to and explained the provisions of the treaties 1783 and 1818 and to the colonial and British legislation on the subject of the fisheries, down to the act of 1848, which called forth a remonstrance from Mr. Everett. The result of a correspondence on the subject then was, that while Great Britain adhered to the construction placed on the treaty by the colonies, she relaxed it as far as referred to the Bay of Fundy. The Canadian authorities resisted strenuously this course, but Great Britain refused to enforce the construction she had always held. This construction was not new. Great Britain had always an armed force on this coast for the purpose of protecting the fisheries from encroachments. The British ministry refused to grant bounties, but said the colonies should be protected from encroachments by American fishermen. Simultaneously, the British ministry, under date of July 5th, informed the President that her Majesty's government intended, by her forces, to protect the fisheries from encroachments, &c.,—that the British force was seven vessels, carrying thirty-one guns, and the flag ship Cumberland, of seventy guns, making a total force now there of one hundred and one guns. The force there during last year was the same. The Cumberland, of seventy guns, and other vessels carrying sixty-four guns, making an aggregate force of one hundred and thirty-four guns. Here was the mighty naval demonstration which had alarmed the world—and it consisted of a reduction of the British naval force from one hundred and thirty-four to one hundred and one guns.

Before the note of Mr. Crampton reached the President, an alarm had been created at the north-east. The President and Secretary of State, acting entirely upon unofficial information, informed the country, under date of July 6th, that it appeared that the British government was about to change its policy, and to insist on the resisted construction of the treaty, and it was written to put American fishermen on their guard. It contained no admission or concession to the British construction. The *Mississippi* was sent to the scene, and there the whole matter terminates. No negotiation has been entered into—no communication with a view to negotiation has been received or made—no overtures for negotiation on the subject have been received or made by this government or the British. No negotiation is going on under the cannon's mouth, nor has anything been negotiated away under British duress. All, therefore, that had been said on these points was at an end. No change had been made on the part of Great Britain of the policy heretofore pursued with respect to the fisheries, *except to reduce her national force in these waters.* Admiral Seymour, who had been represented as sweeping the icebergs with a broom at the mast head, is there, where he was last year, with his broom as large then, if not larger than it is now. Admiral Seymour is with his squadron, charged with four duties, extending from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico. He has charge of the British naval interests on the coast, to keep an eye on Cuba, to watch Soloque, and to protect the fisheries from encroachments. From 1839 to 1851, twenty-eight vessels were seized, all on the ground of being fishing within three miles of the shore. Two of these vessels were restored; the others were all condemned, and though brought to the attention of the government, yet no war had occurred. Since then four or five seizures had been made, but upon the alleged ground that they were within three miles of the shore.

He referred to the correspondence relative to seizures in Jackson's and Van Buren's times, and thought this Administration had roared as loudly as ever they did. As Great Britain had made no change in her policy, the complaint of a want of notice failed.—There was no ground for alarm, for things remained just as they had been for years. The complaint that the President had not sent all the navy to resist the British force failed, because the British force had been reduced instead of enlarged. The Mississippi had been sent and it new would appear on a fool's erraand. No seizures have been made except within three miles, which could not be protected, and all without that distance, required no protection. He examined Mr. Soule's argument that no bay was within any nation's exclusive dominions, the inlet to which was more than six miles wide, and the coast of which did not entirely belong to the nation claiming it. He thought this proved too much; if it were correct,—then the harbour of Boston, Long Island Sound, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays, Albemarle Sound, and the bay of Monterey would be divested of the exclusive control of the United States. He referred to Messrs. Cass and Soule, as having based their argument on newspaper authorities, and following their example, he concluded there was an end of the matter, by reading from a colonial paper that Admiral Seymour and his forces were not there to enforce the legal and rigid construction of the treaty, but to prevent the provincial cruisers from doing so. He argued that England could have no interest in a war with the United States, and pointed out the injuries that would result from such a course to her trade, commerce and finance. He defended the Administration upon several other points contained in Mr. Soule's speech.

AUSTRALIA.

We extract the following from the London *Times* fo the sake of the information which it contains on a subject of engrossing interest. It occurs in the form of a review of Colonel Mundy's recently-published work:—

"The first and last thought that occurs to the mind in the perusal of such volumes as the present,—the prevailing thought that accompanies the reader throughout,—is one that is already sufficiently familiar to the public. Colonel Mundy has resided for five years in a portion of Her Majesty's dominions, where herds of oxen and flocks of sheep are crying to be eaten, and he returns to another part of the same Sovereign's empire where starving throats are wide open, clamoring for meat to eat, yet no ingenuity can contrive a scheme for bringing meat and mouth together. There, at the Antipodes, beneath as fine a climate as ever cheered the heart of man and kept his body sound, are countless acres of soil craving cultivation, and promising support and independence to the cultivator: here are thousands degraded by idleness, pauperism, and disease, the offspring of both, burdens to themselves, useless to their fellow-creatures—pining for labour which would at once redeem from degradation, yet no State Minister, no princely merchant, no gigantic speculator, has hit upon a means of joining the full earth and the empty hand together, that from the union of both, social happiness might abound and human civilization be incalculably enhanced. There is hardly an instance in which it can be shown that the honest, industrious, sober, and well-conducted labourer has failed to make for himself a good position in the new country, and a thousand examples might be adduced of transported felons, repenting of their misdeeds, and removed from old incitements to crime, who have worked their way to credit and prosperity, by the exercise of their industry and the improvement of such poor means as they possessed at their second starting into life. A few weeks since there appeared in these very columns a strange announcement of a convicted woman, who had made her fortune by the discovery of the gold mines at Victoria, and who, it was said, had written to her former mistress in London, inviting her to emigrate, and promising her the patronage and custom of her former servant girl; but stranger tales than these came under the cognizance of Colonel Mundy with reference to individuals who had made the rapid stride from branded ignominy to acknowledged respectability, before gold burst from the earth to enrich men in an hour, and when self-denial, probity, and faithful service were essential conditions of social recovery and worldly advantage."

"Colonel Mundy, who, as we have said, was in Australia when the gold discovery was made, who witnessed the very first flush of the storm, who noted the various and wondrous effects of the gold news as it reached the ears of the pastoral and trading people, who himself went 'off to the diggins,' and beheld with his own eye an individual who had struck from the rock a lump that realised upwards of £4,000, as well as other less fortunate individuals, who went empty to the diggins and came empty away, and to whom the pathetic inquiry of "Have you sold your cradle?" was affectionately addressed again and again on their melancholy homeward journey; Colonel Mundy, we say, corroborates all the accounts that have appeared in this journal of the exhaustless yield, and the extraordinary changes which the discovery is daily working in the minds and habits of the population. But, abundant as the supply of the precious metal has proved within the last few months, he regards the accumulations as the mere droppings from hills and mountains which have yet to be tapped for the bulk of their produce. The Australian gold-seeker, according to this authority, is yet on the threshold of his trade, gathering crumbs and mere wastings washed down by the thunderstorms of ages. In a very short time machinery and science will enable him to pierce the crust of the auriferous sierras, and then gold will be raised like iron or copper, with an inexhaustible yield, so long as the demand remains.

"But the cry is still for men! And who doubts but that the Mother Country will now, with maternal eagerness, respond to the summons? What happens when poor relations, whom we have deliberately neglected and disowned all their lives, suddenly and unexpectedly tumble into wealth? How beautifully interest unfolds in favour of our charming cousins! How sensible we become of the sacred ties of blood and nature! Don't we ask them to dinner? Don't we introduce them to our best acquaintance? Don't we condescend to lie down and bask in the sunshine of their good fortune, and magnanimously permit them to extend to us the favours which we invariably refused to them? "A scientific gentleman, long resident in the colony, has boldly declared that the goldfield of Australia extends over an area of 14,000 square miles." When we add, that California is quite as many miles behind South Australia in the conditions of climate, comfort, accessibility, steady government, and social order, need we fear that England will any longer deny to her 'dear, dear relative,' at the Antipodes, the labour for which she has been screaming in vain these many years, and the steam communication for want of which she has been hindered at every step of her vigorous career? When Australia had only sheep at 2d. a-pound to offer the emigrant, the meat was hung out in vain. The fleece has proved to be golden; the sheep are not mere mutton, but the living originals of the fictitious animals that dangle occasionally over our hosiers' shops. Australia may, therefore, cease to scream. Nature has already responded to her cries. She shall have her harbours filled with British steamers,—that she *shall, and more hands to help her in her search for gold than she ever dreamt of asking in her most* agonizing times of need."

Daring Act of Piracy.—*Plunder of upwards of £24,000 worth of Australian Gold.*—Advices have been received at Lloyds's by the Overland Mail from Melbourne, comunicating the particulars of a most daring act of piracy having been perpetrated on board the British ship *Nelson*, while lying at anchor in that harbour. The ship had received several consignments of gold for merchants in London, and was to have sailed for England in the course of a few days. Early on the morning of the 2nd of April, two boats with muffled oars containing 22 men armed to the teeth went along side of the ship, and the pirates boarding her secured two men and a boy, who where in the forecastle, before they could raise an alarm. They then seized the chief officer (the captain was ashore) and the remainder of the crew, and securing their hands lashed them below. The gold dust was quickly lowered into the boats, and the men took their departure, previously threatening the helpless crew, if they dared to give an alarm, every soul on board would be shot. One of the crew who had secreted himself, after they had released his companions, who proceeding on shore gave information immediately to the police authorities. The Government have offered £250 reward, and the agents of the vessel £500, for the detection of the criminals.

Large quantities of Gold have been found at Frugal, Perth, Western Australia. The "Will Watch" arrived on the 3d of March, with needlewomen all of whom found situations immediately.

China.—An execution of fifty-three criminals had taken place at Canton. With regard to the rebellion, it is stated to be spreading more and more. The great Tartar general, Walantai, is reported to have died of wounds which he received while in an engagement with the rebels.—Nothing is as yet reported as regarding this season's crop of tea. The excess in exports in tea over last year is now 1,800,000lbs.; of silk 1,000 bales.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Colonists complain that the regular English troops have for the past six months eat much and done little, save in dinners, races, hunting and gambling. The Cape Town Mail says.—It is really time that the farmers should look out for themselves, and that those who have families should retreat from this scene of confusion, which seems interminable, for each Governor having his own plans, makes confusion confounded to such an extent as brings the forces of government into ridicule in Kaffir eyes.

The Flores Expedition.—From information received from Panama by the last steamer from the Isthmus, it would appear that Flores and his piratical band, against Guayaquil, had met with an entire failure. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows, under date of Panama, July 19.

"Flores is done for. All his troops went over to Urbina, the President of Ecuador. Flores is gone,—some say to Payta, some to Tombez."

The New York Herald gives a detailed narrative of the movements and adventures of the Flores party, furnished by Capt. Owen, an American officer, who had a command in Flores' body guard, from 25th of June, when the expedition sailed for Guayaquil, to July 8. It consists of a series of fruitless efforts and mishaps. The squadron of Flores consisted of the steamer Chili, and six sailing vessels, armed with heavy guns. The sailing vessels anchored five or six miles below Guayaquil, and a canonade took place. On the 3d of July, preparations had been made for a general attack upon the fort, by land and water, when a dreadful accident happened, which is thus described:

At this point a terrible casualty occurred by which Flores lost nearly one tenth of his entire force. The fleet lay along the shore prepared for the dreaded attack; the schooner Atravetha, mounting a loaded eighteen and two four pounders, being nearest to the bank and not more than five hundred yards from the dry beach. At a quarter to nine o'clock at night every man, except the guard, had retired to rest, when they were suddenly aroused by a report like that of a thousand cannon. Upon their hurrying from their quarters, they were horrified at seeing the fragments of the Atravetha and the mangled bodies of about thirty soldiers, fourteen of her crew, and one of Captain Owen's company, dashing through the air. The magazine of the unfortunate Atravetha had exploded, and she sank in less than one minute.—All was alarm, grief, and consternation.

Seven bodies were picked up from the river, five alive but two in a dying state. Mr. Birdsone of her crew, who was wounded by a shot in the arm in the engagement of the 27th of June, was slightly hurt by this explosion also. Flores lost six officers—two captains, two first, and two second lieutenants—by this unfortunate catastrophe.

It appeared that some of the crew were drunk, and one man fired a pistol in the cabin, and the burning wadding reaching the magazine, sent him and his unhappy companions to an untimely grave.

The crew were all Americans and English, and the soldiers Chilians.

On the 4th, it was arranged to make an attack upon Guayaquil by storming the battery of three 32 pounders at 10 o'clock at night. The attack was made, and was upon the point of success when a shot came from the direction of an American man-of-war lying near the place, and struck one of the vessels employed in the expedition, causing much confusion and irritation, and the vessels were ordered to drop back. On the 5th, two Americans volunteered to go ashore and spike the guns in two batteries, but their canoe was struck by a cannon shot, and one of the men was drowned. The other escaped unhurt. It was finally resolved to abandon the idea of an attack upon the town, and to run past it, and to join their friends who they were assured were ready to receive them in the interior.

On the 8th of July all preparations were made for this hazardous manœuvre, but in the meantime the enemy fired pretty briskly upon the ships, though with slight injury.

Assured by the pilot of plenty water being above the town, General Flores ordered the store ship Leones to be lashed to the Chili, the store ship next the batteries—and all the fleet to proceed as quickly as possible. As night set in, Commodore Smith, of the Chili, said he knew from his chart that it would be impossible to get half a mile above the town, and that the fleet would be destroyed by the guns it it moved up into such a trap.

Society Islands.—The San Francisco Herald of July 16, learns from Tahiti, that the long disputed question regarding the sovereignty of the Society Islands had been settled by the recognition of the elder son of Queen Pomare as king of Huahina, and her daughter as queen of Bolobolo. A matrimonial alliance was in contemplation between the latter and the prince Kamehamhea of the Sandwich Islands.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 24, 1852.

It is three weeks to-day since the Circuit Court was opened in this City and its sittings still continue, a large majority of the causes entered for trial yet remaining undisposed of.—The indictment against Robert Stevens, Francis Paul, James Smith, and Alexander Christy, on a charge of manslaughter for culpable inattention to duty, in permitting the steamers *Transit* and *Anna Augusta* to come into collision on the river St. John in May last, thereby causing the death of several persons, was tried on Tuesday last, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal, in consequence of a technical defect in the indictment and evidence.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Quebec, by the Governor General, on Friday last. Mr. McDonald, late Solicitor General, was chosen Speaker of the House. The Governor General in his speech, stated that Provincial securities were rising. The census shewed a rapid advance of prosperity. The reduced revenue of the Post Office promises to be speedily made up by augmented business to the level of the expenses. Recommends measures for the relief of Montreal, and a uniform currency, based on the decimal principle, for all the British Provinces. Attention to railways, and measures to render the Bonds of Canadian Municipalities more valuable. Alludes to the establishment of Steam Navigation from Europe to the St. Lawrence, and extensive emigration. Also reform in representation, in statistical department of feudal tenure, and in public provision for the insane. He lays on the table a despatch setting forth grounds on which the Derby Ministry refuse to introduce into the Imperial Parliament a Bill for giving the control of the Clergy Reserves to the Province, &c.

The Provincial Exhibition.—On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the Local Committee and others interested in the success of this important project, took place in the Mechanics' Institute of this City. The chair was occupied by his Honor Judge Parker. Mr. Justice Street also attended, and took a marked interest in the proceedings. Dr. Robb addressed the meeting, and Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. I. Woodward, Mr. J. McLardy, and Mr. G. W. Smith likewise spoke on the occasion.

The drawing representing the proposed erection at Fredericton was shown to the meeting. The building will somewhat resemble that erected in this City last year, and, like its predecessor, promises to reflect credit on the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. Stead.

The Fredericton Bazaar and Tea Meeting, in behalf of the new Wesleyan Chapel in that city, it will be recollected comes off on Thursday next, 26th inst., in the beautiful and extensive garden of the Hon. Judge Wilmot.

Police Office.—Thursday last, Colin Post, chief mate of the American ship Connecticut, now lying in this harbor, and Francis Mulligan, carpenter in the same vessel, were charged with an attempt to kill Peter Talty and James Hayes, by wilfully letting fall a chest or box, heavily laden with stones, from the bows of said vessel into a boat in which the said Talty and Hayes were, on the evening of Tuesday last about dusk, to swamp their boat. The parties charged were arrested on Wednesday, and on length depositions taken of different witnesses. The examination was concluded on Thursday, and the defendants committed for trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now sitting.

During the course of the enquiry it appeared from the evidence of some of the witnesses that about two hours later in the night cries of distress were heard, as of a drowning man, near the bows of the Connecticut; boats put out accordingly but without success; the voice was recognised by one of the witnesses as that of John McGinness, of this city. The night was dark and he was not near. It is supposed he was drowned; he has not since been heard of; his boat also is missing. Nothing positive has yet been discovered regarding him.—[Freeman.

The charge against the above parties, upon which they were committed for trial, fell to the ground, by the Grand Jury *ignoring* the Bill of Indictment; and no other charge having been brought against them, they were, on Saturday last, on motion of Counsel, brought into Court and discharged by proclamation.—[*Ed. Obs.*

It gives us much pleasure to learn that the inhabitants of the Indian Town District, in the Parish of Portland, have agreed to avail themselves of the provisions of the new School Act, and have authorized an assessment to be made of the sum of £100 for the construction of a suitable School House in the district. This praiseworthy example—the first we have heard of,—we hope to see generally followed in other Parishes and Counties where the school accommodation is defective.—*Church Wit.*

Launched, on Tuesday last, from the Building Yard of her owners, Messrs. Storms & Johnston, in Portland, a splended Ship of 999 tons new, and 917 tons old measurement, called the *Edward Johnston.* She is of an excellent model, and has been built throughout of the best materials, in compliance with the requirements of Llyod's, to class for seven years. Her workmanship is highly creditable to the enterprising builders, and will sustain the well-earned reputation of the Port for the construction of superior vessels. The *Edward Johnston* is commanded by Capt. Duncan Robertson, of this city.—*Courier.*

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.—The brigt. Margaret & Rachael, with the materials, machinery, &c., required for the construction of the Railroad, arrived at St. Andrews on Wednesday last, after a boisterous passage of 73 days from Liverpool, and it is expected that the work, which has been hitherto somewhat retarded for the want of these materials, will now be prosecuted with renewed vigour. The opening of the first section of the road (ten miles) it is confidently anticipated may be looked for early in September.

Our Farmers Again.—Charles Perley, Esq., sold two lambs last week, a little over three months old, to a farmer in Maine, for $18 each.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

Among the Graduates of three years standing upon whom the degree of Master of Arts was conferred, at the recent annual Commencement of Union College, Schenectady, we notice with much pleasure the name of Amasa Coy, Esq., a native of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, now Professor of Rhetoric, in the National Law School, Ballston Spa., (N. Y.)—*International Journal, Aug. 11.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Mississippi at Halifax.—This magnificent war steamer anchored in our harbor about 11 A. M. on Sunday last, 48 hours from St John, N. B. A large number of sail boats belonging to the city and the shore, escorted her into port. She came too off the Queen's wharf, and shortly after the gallant Commodore, Matthew Perry, who has his "bit of blue," flying at her main-royal-mast head, proceeded in state to pay his respects to His Excellency the Vice Admiral, on board the *Cumberland*, 70, Flag-ship, where he was received with all the honors. A few minutes before 1 P. M. *Mississippi* ran the British ensign up to the fore and saluted it with 21 guns, a compliment which was promptly responded to with a like number from the *glacis* of the citadel. Soon after the stranger saluted the Flag of Sir G. F. Seymour, with the number of guns due to his rank, which elicited from *Cumberland* the honors usually paid to a Rear Admiral. A third salute was subsequently fired by *Mississippi*, in honor we presume of the Navy, which was responded to by *Basilisk*, 6, steam sloop. About 2 P. M. his Excellency the Vice Admiral came down in his state barge and paid a visit to Commodore Perry. On going over the gangway he was received by the Marines with presented arms, the fine band attached to the ship performing the National Anthem. After a stay of upwards of half an hour the veteran Vice Admiral left the ship with the same formalities. Thus ended, as far as we are "posted up," the Naval and Military courtesies of Sunday.

Yesterday, a little before Meridian, the gallant Commodore left the *Mississippi* and landed at the Queen's Wharf under a salute of fifteen guns, which was returned gun for gun by that ship. The Admiral's carriage was in waiting to convey our distinguished visitor to the Admiralty, the Government House, and the residence of the Commandant of the Garrison. About 2 P. M. the Commandant, Col. Bazalgette, and a large party of the officers of the Garrison went off to the *Mississippi* in her boats, and on leaving the ship were saluted with eleven guns, a compliment at once acknowledged by the Citadel with a similar number.—*Novascotian, 17th.*

The New Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.—The family of Le Marchant has, from a very remote period, held very large possessions in the Island of Guernsey. So far back as 1304 Peter Le Marchant was Bailiff of the estates of Guernsey and Lieutenant Governor of the Island. His descendant, John Gaspard Le Marchant (the father of our present Lieutenant Governor, and eldest son of John Le Marchant, of Le Marchant Manor, Guernsey,) was a Major General in the British Army, and the first Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Military College. He commanded, under Wellington, the Brigade of heavy cavalry, and fell at the battle of Salamanca.

Our Lieutenant Governor, the third son of General Le Marchant, was born in 1803, and is consequently but 49 years of age. That his military career has not been undistinguished, or unworthy of his race, may be inferred from the rank His Excellency holds, and the honors already won. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Regt., the discipline of which when under his immediate command, we are assured, was perfect. Sir Gaspard Le Marchant wears the 1st and 3rd classes of the Order of Ferdinand, and is Knight Commander of St. Carlos, of Spain. Lady Le Marchant is the third daughter of the Rev. Robert Taylor: His Excellency was married in 1839, and has several children. Lady Le Marchant is now in England, but will come out by the boat of the 21st August. —*Halifax Chronicle.*

Sir Gaspard is a fine, erect, manly looking person—graceful in manner and has a settled and determined air—at the swearing in at the Council Chamber he was cool and collected—perfectly free from any embarrassment, and signed the roll with the sweep and spirit of a soldier. He unquestionably made a favorable impression on the audience. Withal, his Excellency appears to be a man easily approachable and likely to give a fair hearing on every subject to which his attention may properly be called by the people over whom he has been sent to govern.

What Nova Scotia wants is a man of keen discernment and resolute spirit, and we think she has found him.—*Halifax Br. N. American.*

Survey of Halifax Harbour.—Our readers may have observed a schooner at anchor in McNab's Cove. We are glad to learn that it is the surveying schr. Gulnare, and that Captain Bayfield, and his officers are by order of the Admiralty now engaged in the survey of this fine Harbour and the adjacent coast. We have long been aware that the chart of this Harbour is inaccurate and we now learn that it is wrong in scale and defective and erroneous in detail of coast and soundings. It is quite right that a place of such extreme maritime importance as Halifax should no longer lie under the reproach of having no correct Harbour plan, and it is highly creditable to the Home Government to undertake its completion under the conduct of an officer so distinguished and talented as Captain Bayfield.—*Ib.*

Halifax, Aug. 17.—The Consecration of the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly, as Bishop of Fredericton, took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, in this city, on Sunday last. The ceremonies were very imposing. The edifice, owing to the judicious arrangements, was filled, but not crowded, and the Consecration sermon preached by Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was eloquent and impressive. A large number of the Protestant portion of the community attended the solemnities.

Nearly all the Catholic Clergy at present in this city, paid a visit yesterday to the U. S. steamship *Mississippi*, where they were received by the gallant Commodore and his officers with becoming respect.

A large and influential meeting of the Catholics of Halifax was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the services of the present Bishop of Fredericton, during the ten years he has labored among them, Hon. E. Kenny in the Chair, when it was resolved to present his Lordship with an address and a service of plate. Upwards of £200 was subscribed before the Meeting adjourned.—*Chron.*

The Electric Telegraph.—We are glad to learn that communications were yesterday (11th) received at the Government office here, from Sidney, Canso, and Antigonishe, (through Pictou,) where the Nova Scotia Electric Company have offices now open for business.—As Yarmouth, Weymouth, Bridgetown, Kentville, Windsor, Lunenburgh and Liverpool, have for some time past been connected with Halifax, and Sidney, Cape Breton, is now connected with Pictou by Electric Telegraph, the company have performed the conditions which entitle them to have transfers of the Government Line between this city and Amherst, and the line between Truro and Pictou, upon the terms mentioned in their Incorporation Act of last year. We also learn that offices are being opened in New Glasgow, Annapolis and other places.—*Halifax Colonist.*

137 grampusses were taken at New Harbour, Newfoundland, a few days since, averaging about £3 a-piece.

Bridgetown, August 11.—The excitement in Bridgetown has not yet subsided. Frequent depredations have been committed within the last week on property owned by Justices of the Peace who have been trying their utmost to put the license law in force. Several persons have been insulted in the streets. Hay crop very light.

Kentville, August 11.—Barn owned by Enoch Neary, Wolfville, burned last night. Forty tons hay destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Br. Am.*

Crops in Cape Breton.—The indications of a bountiful harvest meet us on every side. Should there be a continuation of fine weather, the farmers will be enabled to gather in their promising yield of hay.—*C. B. News.*

Bermuda.—The Brig James, Capt. Burrows, had arrived with Government stores. The same vessel left London last year and this year on the same day of the month, (July 22) and arrived at Bermuda in both cases on 6th August.

The duty on vessels arriving for salt at Turk's Island is to be reduced next January.

There is every prospect of a good salt season at Inagua.

An American Whaling vessel, *Lewis Bruce*, had captured 5 whales off St. George's.

Governor Elliott and family will leave Bermuda on the 27th in the steamer for New York, *en route* for England.

Port Burwell.—This Canadian Port, situated on the northern shore of Lake Erie, in front of a fertile and productive region of the Canadian Peninsula, is fast rising in commercial importance. It appears by a statement recently published in the Canadian papers that the value of exports from Port Burwell in 1851 amounted to $142,724. This amount, however, gives but a very imperfect idea of the extent of her commerce, her exports consisting almost wholly of the bulky articles of lumber and timber. The country round Port Burwell is new and abounds with the products of the forest. Her exports in 1851 consisted 17,306,747 feet sawed lumber, 2,467,500 shingles, 694 cords of shingle wood, 13,603 logs, 137 spars and 6000 bushels of wheat. The exports employed 215 vessels and steamers, and nearly the whole were to the U.S., most of the lumber coming to Oswego by the Welland canal. Of the lumber, only 322,127 feet, and 83,000 shingles, went to Canadian ports; 119 spars went to Quebec. Port Burwell will become, in a few years, the depot of a rich and extensive agricultural country, now fast filling up.—*Oswego Times.*

Entertainment to the Insane.—A novel exhibition took place at the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston yesterday afternoon. Signor Blitz, by invitation of the Directors and Superintendent of the institution, gave an entertainment in the lecture room, to about one hundred and fifty of the inmates of that "harbor where wrecked intellects lie at anchor." It was highly interesting to watch the effect produced upon the poor creatures by the performances of the magician. The emotion almost universally excited was mirth. Nearly all were loud in their expressions of delight, while the most melancholly ones were betrayed into a hearty laugh. The greatest order was observed throughout, and the occasion was to the patients like a gleam of sunshine through the dark clouds that envelope their minds. Signor Blitz received the hearty thanks of the Board of Visiters of the Hospital, who were present on the occasion, and likewise of the officers of the Institution. The patients expressed their gratitude in person as the party perambulated the halls after the exhibition was concluded.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Death of Mrs. Taylor.—The telegraph announces, under the date of the 15th inst. from New Orleans, the death of Mrs. Taylor, the widow of the late President Zachary Taylor, which took place at East Pascagoula on Saturday night.

A Weighty Family.—Mr. Gideon Miles, of West Chester, Pa., is the father of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one who died within a year. The following is the weight of the survivors: 252 lbs., 238, 190, 230, 219, 190, 190, 200 and 204. The father still lives at the good old age of 76. The joint weight of the father and eight children is 2133 pounds. A *weightier* family than the *nine Miles* will not be found *in fifteen miles.*

Intended Visit of Her Majesty to Belgium.—His Majesty King Leopold of the Belgians is on the eve of leaving the palace at Lacken, near Brussels, for the palace at Antwerp, which has been newly renovated and decorated to receive his illustrious relatives, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and family, who according to present arrangements, will sail in the Victoria and Albert yacht on Saturday, for the Belgian coast.

A public meeting was to be held at London, on the 10th inst. to raise subscriptions for the sufferers by the Montreal fire.

Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, it is reported, has received from the Chillians £6000 in part compensation for his services. When Lord Cochrane he fitted out and commanded their squadron.

Captain Charles Scomberg, R. N., lately serving in the *Wellesley*, under the flag of the Earl of Dundonald, is appointed Emigration officer at the port of Dublin.

The importations of wines for the year 1851 amounted to about 8,500,000 gallons; the amount entered for home consumption on which duty was paid, was only 7,500,000 gallons; the population of England is about 28,000,000; the consumption of wine, therefore, amounts to about one imperial quart per year to each individual.

An Assistant-Surgeon in the 87th Fusiliers is under arrest, at Ferozepore, for a transportable if not capital crime.

The Emperor of Russia's Cup at the Cronstadt regatta was won by a British yacht, built on the Banks of the Clyde, and belonging to Mr. Campbell of Blythswoods.

The whole line of Electric Telegraph betwixt Calcutta and Diamond Harbor, across the Houghly, has been completed.

From Frankfort, Ger., it is stated that Don Miguel, of Portugal, who holds a sort of a court at the Chateau of Langensolbod, had sent an official intimation, on the 18th ult., to the Courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, that a son had been born to him to whom he formally ceded his claims to the throne of Portugal.

Wesleyan College in Van Diemen's Land.—The foundation stone of a Wesleyan College, to be called Horton College, was laid at Somercots, near Ross, Van Diemen's Land, on the 6th of January, of this year. Samuel Horton, Esq., gave the eligible plot of land, (twenty acres), on which the edifice is to stand, and one thousand pounds towards the erection. The necessity of such an Institution is apparent from the increasing population of the country, especially as thousands of families from other parts of the world, will in all probability be attracted to those regions by the recent discovery of gold.

The Fast Clock.—George III. was extremely punctual, and expected punctuality from every one. The late Lord H—k—e was the most punctual person who attended upon his majesty. He had an appointment one day with the king at Windsor, at twelve o'clock. On passing through the hall the clock struck twelve, on which his lordship, in his rage at being half a minute too late, raised his cane and broke the glass of the clock. The king reminded him that he was a little beyond his time, which he excused as well as he could. At the next audience, the king, as he entered the room, exclaimed, "H—k—e, H—k—e! how came you to strike the clock?"—"The clock struck first, your majesty." The king laughed heartily at the grave manner in which Lord H. justified himself, the mock solemnity of the answer adding zest to the *bon mot.*

Farming is steadily increasing in California. As many as 50,000 acres are sown with barley this year.

External use of Cod Liver Oil.—Dr. A. H. David recommends (*Canada Medical Journal*, May, 1852) the cod-liver oil as a local application in various cutaneous affections, and states that after a trial of it in such cases for upwards of two years, he has found it to act almost specifically.

In ringworm of the scalp, Dr. D. says he has used it in more than twenty cases with entire success. Some cases, which had resisted other methods of treatment for weeks, were cured in four or five days.

He has also used it in tinea capitis, with equal success; and he cured one case of pooriasis inveterata of three years standing by this application in seven weeks.—[Am. Jour. Med. Sciences.

Milk.—It is common to regard milk as little else than mere drink. But real good milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains 13 per cent. of digestible solids, and skimmed milk 10 per cent.; that is, the former fully one half, and the latter above a third, of the nutriment contained in the lean part of mutton and beef.

LITERATURE.

The Waverley Novels:—*Library Edition.*—Vol. 4.—"Rob Roy."—[Boston:—S. H. Parker, *and* B. B. Mussey & Co.—1852.]

We have received a copy of the above, being the fourth Volume of this elegantly got-up series of the Waverley Novels; and containing one of the most spirited and interesting of Scott's charming fictions.—The Volumes of this cheap and beautiful edition are being published in rapid succession, and are on sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. B.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, at St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of that Parish, Mr. James E. Davison, of this city, to Rachel M., fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Alline, of the same place.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James E. Earl, to Miss Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr. William McCauley, all of this city.

At Simonds, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. William Arthur Reed, to Miss Mary Dixon.

At the same place, on the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Nicholas Stephenson, to Miss Eleanor Stephenson.

At Trinity Church, Springfield, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. D. Palmer, Mr. James H. Wanamaker, to Miss Jemima Bonnell, both of King's County.

On the 12th inst., in the Parish of Waterborough, Queen's County, by the Rev. Abraham Wood, William Nicholson, eldest son of Dr. Little, of the Washademoak, to Eliza Slocomb, third daughter of Mr. William Wiggins, Sen.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. E. Bent, Mr. Henry Lewis, to Miss Matilda Crombie, both of the Parish of Johnston.

At Wickham, Queen's County, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merritt, Mr. Ezra Brundage, of Greenwich, to Miss Leah Bulyea.

At Blissville, on the 10th inst., by Elder George Garraty, Mr. Lynus Thomas, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. George Webb, all of that place.

At Douglas, on the 4th inst., by Elder George Garraty, Mr. Elias King, to Huldah, daughter of the Rev. James Boone, all of the same place.

By the Rev. John Rowe, at the residence of the bride's father, Minnaic, N. S., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Rev. Robert H. Emmerson, of Maugerville, N. B., to Augusta, eldest daughter of Joseph Read, Esq.

At Philadelphia, on the evening of the 8th inst., by the Rev. W. M. D. Ryan, David Merritt, M. D., formerly of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to Miss Rebecca W. Paris, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

At Hampton, King's County, very suddenly, on Sunday evening last, in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Otty, the beloved wife of Capt. Allen Otty, R. N.

On the 17th inst., Ellen, fourth child of Capt. Thomas Yorke, aged 13 months and 17 days.

On Tuesday, Henry Wright, infant son of Jas. H. Fairweather.

On Friday last, George Hamilton, only child of Mr. W. S. Marven, aged nine months and three weeks.

On Friday, the 20th inst., William James, infant son of Mr. Joseph Smith, aged seventeen months and eleven days.

On the 20th inst., Mr. William Dougan, aged 55 years.

Suddenly, at Fredericton, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Ronald Crawford Ferguson, in the 31st year of his age.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, Mary Winslow, only daughter of E. W. Miller, Esquire, aged 3 months and 27 days.

At same place, on the 9th inst., Henry E., infant son of Mr. H. A. Eastabrooks, of that city.

At Harvey, Albert County, on the 9th ult., aged 22 years, Austen Bray, son of Deacon Benjamin Bray.

At Sackville, on the 6th inst., Mr. Thomas Anderson, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, in the 77th year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Adirondack, Taylor, New-York, 6—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Philadelphia, 12—Joseph Fairweather, coals.

Schr. Louisa, Bissett, Boston, 2—T. Clerke, ballast.

Steamer Eastern City, Blanchard, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.

Wednesday—Ship Wacousta, Skeene, New-York, 8—Smellie & Abercrombie, ballast.

Brig Camerton, Hewett, St. Thomas, 29—master, ballast.

Caros, Ketchum, St. Martins, 20—J. Fairweather, salt.

Brigt. Hiram, Fitzgerald, Boston, 4—master, general cargo.

Thursday—Brig Albatross, Tellesson, New-York, 10—W. Thomson.

Brig