A sub-marine diver from Buffalo has atlast succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost when the steamer Atlantic was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected, that this steamer was instantly sunk by colliding with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by copper armour, and was under water forty minutes, during which time he had some strange adventures. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is a current or motion. Every thing there is exactly as it first went down. When the diver alighted upon the deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of the head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect with one hand grasping the rigingg. Around lay the bodies of several others as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by their hands, and mothers with their babies in their arms were there. In the cabin the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearance had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to light. Upon opening the safe, it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe $5000 in gold, $3500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank and a large amount of bills on other banks, amounting in all to about $36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if they had lain for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course, all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure.

The *Detroit Free Press* says—"The new bills, we are told, are comparatively uninjured by their long imprisonment and exposure to dampness, but the old ones are quite injured and defaced, whether so much as to prevent their identification and redemption we have not learned. There are several thousand dollars on the exploded Government Stock Bank of Anna Arbor, included in the amount recovered.—*Detroit Advertiser, June* 28.

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Professor Hinck, the Court architect has furnished a design for the re-arrangement of the interior of the so-called "Old King's Palace." the destined future residence of the young Prince and his English consort. Up to the present time the rooms and their furniture have been left exactly as they were at the time of the death of Fredrick Wilhelm III. On the tables there are still to be found his books, newspapers, spectacles and writing, implements, as well as the many mementoes he cherished of his deceased Queen Louisa, the most prominent of which to the stranger's eye is her tambour frame, with a half-finished piece of embroidery in it. One of the first changes produced by the betrothal of the young Prince with the Princess Victoria, and strikingly emblematical of the future changes that will take place here, when the well-known sympathies of the young Prince and his father have free opening to exhibit themselves, is that Count Dohna, the High Chamberlain of the Court, has to turn out of a suite of rooms, that he had been permitted by the good-nature of the King to inhabit, on the ground floor. Count Dohna is a member of the so called Camarillae to which so much evil influence is attributed in Prussia.

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The Taurus (s), Langlands, sailed on Saturday from Greenhithe with ammunition for Halifax and Quebec.

RIFLE-SHOOTING.—A clever feat of rifle-shooting came off near Paris, in presence of some of the best shots of the French army, and several distinguished officers. Captain Wellington Guernsey, late of the Turkish Contingent, was matched to shoot twenty-five pigeons against Lientenant Arnaud of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, for 500 francs a side, with single bullets, at 150 English yards. Lieutenant Arnaud used one of M. Minie's latest improved rifles; Captain Guernsey used one of the Enfield military rifles now supplied to the British army. Lieutenant Arnaud killed eighteen birds, Captain Guernsey twenty-four, out of the twenty-five, right off, (only missing the last shot), to the astonishment of all present. An officer of the Guards present offered to back Captain Geurnsey, for a large sum, to shoot a match of distances, from 200 to 1200 yards, with any rifle-shot to be found.

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IRISHMEN AND AMERICANS.—When the danger of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States a few weeks since appeared more imminent than at present, the *Weekly Telegraph* a Dublin paper of great circulation had an eloquent appeal to the Catholics of America on the subject. They are advised to withhold all support from the Yankees in the event of war. They are told, and truly, that they are treated as aliens, and their religion with contempt by the fillibusters in the Senate, as well as those who style themselves "Know-nothings" and their sympathisers. In fact, the Catholics are informed publicly —what those in America have found out to their cost—that they have nothing like the liberty in the States they could enjoy in Ireland, or in any portion of her Majesty's dominions. It is pleasant (says the London *Standard*) to hear these truths told by the *Weekly Telegraph*, a journal devoted to the Church of Rome —a cosmopolite, who seems to care for no land, no home—whose whole object and aim is the service of the Church.

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SEVERE GALE—DISASTERS AMONG THE FISHERMEN.—The gale that visited this place on the night of Tuesday the 8th inst. has been felt with great severity in the more eastern and northern parts of the Gulf. In the northern part of the island of Cape Breton it caused considerable damage to the crops, which in many places have a scorched and blighted appearance, both from the effect of the lightning, and from the severity of the wind and rain by which it was accompanied. Further northward, however, the storm was felt with much greater severity, and on the coast of Labrador, has caused an immense destruction of fishing vessels, but happily without the usual melancholy accompaniment of the loss of life. We learn from the report of Capt. Mayo, of the Schr. *Romp*, from the coast of Labrador, at Plaister Cove, Strait of Canso, on Monday 21st inst., that thirty-one vessels, British and American, were wrecked within a distance of about half a mile. The Romp was bound to Pictou for coal, but the captain determined to forgo his voyage in order to afford relief and assistance to the destitute sufferers, and having done so, found it necessary, on arriving at the strait of Canso, to write a protest accordingly. The following is an extract from Capt. Mayo's protest:—

"I. S. Mayo, of the Schr. *Romp*, of Tremont, in the State of Maine * * * on a voyage from the New York to Bottle Harbor, on the coast of Labrador, * * * and thence to Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, there to take in a cargo of Coal, having left Bottle Harbor on the 7th day of July inst., for Pictou, aforesaid, proceeded along the coast, until arrived off Green Island, where several American flags of distress were hoisted, and perceiving several wrecks on shore, stood in towards the land. Shortly afterwards was boarded by Captains Manchester of the Am. Schr. *Enchantress*, and Bunker of the Schr. *Volunteer*, who informed me that thirty-one fishing vessels, American and English, had been cast away on the said Island, within a distance of half a mile, on the night of the 1st day of July inst., and that the crews were all on the Island in a destitute condition, there being no inhabitants or houses on said Island, and begged him, the said Capt. Mayo, to remain with the vessel near the island until some portion of the wrecked property could be received and the opportunity offered to ship the several crews on board the Schr. *Romp*, as in case none of the wrecks could be repaired, the crews of the wrecked vessels, 352 men in all, might perish for want of shelter and provisions.

The said Capt. Mayo, immediately consented for the cause of humanity to remain at all haszards, and take off the Island as many of the shipwrecked seamen as possible, although in doing so, he must deviate from the intended voyage to Pictou aforesaid, forego of coal, and run the risk of insurence. &c.

The *Romp* brought 31 of the wrecked seamen to the States—the remainder were following in other vessels. The persons arrived there speak of the gale as having been the most terrific ever experienced on that coast. Persons residing there for eignteen years, say that such a gale had not been experienced during that time at any season of the year. Of thirty-two vessels that were in company in the evening, only one rode out the gale, the remainder being stranded, several being heaped up in fragments together, and the greater number total wrecks. The crews, numbering about 360 men, were huddled together in a small nook of the rocks, where they were partially sheltered from the force of the wind, but notwithstanding which they suffered much from the effects of cold, the rain and hail falling in large quantities until morning. The following is a list of the American vessels lost: Brig *Samuel Cook*, of Provincetown, Mass.; Schr. *Congress*, of Plymouth, Mass.; Schr. *Louisa*, of Provincetown; *Enchantress*. Mount Desert. Me.; *Volunteer*, of Tremont, Me.; *Daniel Webster* of Lubec, Maine, and the Brig *August* of Kingston, Mass. We have been unable to obtain the names of the British vessels wrecked—the only one of which we can learn positive intelligence being the *Mischief* owned by S. Lawrence, Esq., of Margaree C. B. The vessel that rode out the gale was the *Géneral Warren* of Provincetown, Me.—*Pictou Chronicle*.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 26, 1856.

We have forborne to make any comments on the conduct of Mr. John Williams, the under Sheriff, with respect to the Special Jury in the case of M'Lean and Whelan, because M'Lean has been ordered by the Court to put in by the first day of next term a full answer to the allegations contained in M'Lean's affadavit, and as the consequenses attendant on that answer may be of the utmost importance to Mr. Williams, we do not wish to anticipate the judgment of the Court. He will have the benefit of a fair hearing, and we doubt not that justice will be done. We have no scruples however in the case of assault in which he has been fined £5. This is a *fait accompli* and we shall deal with it accordingly. The facts were simply these, Mr. Williams had a writ of capias to serve upon a man of the name of Dunn, or Dunning; in order to execute this writ he went to the shipyard of M'Leod and M'Kenzie at New London and having inquired for M'Kenzie asked him if a person working on the stage was Dunn; on being answered in the affirmative, Williams then attempted to mount the stage but failed in consequence as Mc,Kenzie asserts of being tipsy: Williams then asked Dunn to come down, to which Dunn replied that *he would come down in his own time.* Williams then pulled a pistol out of his pocket and said if you don't come down, I'll shoot you and pointed the pistol at him; Dunn said fire away, I would as soon die here as any where else; Dunn subsequently got off the stage and ran away and Williams ran after him with the pistol in his hand; Williams subsequently came to M'Kenzie's (the witness before the Grand Jury) house and told him, that Dunn had better settle it, for that he might have fired at him if he chose. We have given the words of the witness which were corroborated by Dunn. One hardly knows in what light to present such a transaction to our readers. The scene itself must have been ludicrous in the extreme. The idea of poor John trying to climb the scaffold and failing, his then suffering himself to believe, that the invitation of a deputy sheriff to come down and be taken to jail would be accepted to a man. The imperious and authoritative demand to surrender, the cool sarcastic reply, the insulted majesty of the law, instead of summoning the *posse commitatus* valiantly relying on its own resources with the aid of a revolver, arming for the deadly warfare, the desperate determination of the dantless Dunn to die rather than be done, the escape, the pursuit, the defeat, the reflections after defeat, here are ample materials for a comedy or farce, it only wanted the pulling the trigger of the revolver, and the shooting poor Dunn, to make it a tragedy. We cannot help thinking that John Williams has mistaken his part, and that neither nature, education nor habits of life have fitted him for the office of under sheriff. It is true, that he is a violent partizan, unscrupulous, furious, headlong, and in the eyes of those who appointed him, these qualications have no doubt great merit, but there is such a thing as being over zealous, and if there is an official situation in which coolness discretion and judgment, are essential requisites, it is that of a sheriff and consequently his deputy upon whom devolves the carrying into execution the duties arduous and often disagreeable, of his office should he be pre-eminently gifted in these respects. We have chosen to take the conduct of Williams as simply ridiculous and productive of laughter and contempt, both as regards himself and those who put him into a situation for which he has proved himself clearly unfit. We look to see him retire, moved to it by a sense of his own incapacity or compelled to do so by those who have the power of insisting on his quitting a post, which, to a man of naturally ungovernable passions, offers provocations, which it is almost impossible for him to resist without having recourse to violence, and which sometimes sorely try the patiencce of the best regulated tempers. We might have pointed out the sad consequences that may and must inevitably accompany the actions of a man, capable of conducting himself in the manner Williams has pleaded guilty of having acted, but we think that there is no occasion, they are obvious to the most unreflecting. We might have launched out in a well deserved invective against the heedlessness and cruelty of intrusting a man with the execution of an office of so much importance to the peace and-well being of society, who is not sufficiently master of himself to abstain from intoxicating stimulants. It is absolutely necessary that the under sheriff should go armed, for he has to cope with the most reckless and unprincipled characters, but it is equally necessary that his mind should be as free as possible from unnecessary excitement.

When we heard of the passing of the Bill giving to the administration of the day the power of appointing sheriffs, we were almost certain it would be abused. Did the under sheriff remain in office as is the case in England, let the High Sheriff, be, who he might, perhaps no great danger would follow, but as in the present case, when both High Sheriff and Under Sheriff are appointed by the party in power, the consequences may be the most disastrous. Every thing connected with the administration of justice should be free from the influence of party spirit, which however it may impair, can add neither to its dignity nor efficiency.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COMMITTEE MEETING.

Present—Henry Longworth, Esq., President —Thomas Pethick, Esq., Vice President—His Hon. Judge Peters, Hon. Capt. Rice, James Miller, Esq., James Robertson, Esq., Wm. McGill, Esq, Chas. Haszard., Esq, Mr. Isaac Thompson.

Read minutes of last meeting.

Ordered, that the mowing machine imported by the Society from Boston, be let out to cut grass for the public, at the rate of 3s. per acre. The parties employing the machine, to feed the men and horses working it.

Read letter from the Hon. George McKenzie of Pictou, relative to the Importation of stock from Scotland in the autumn.

The Committee then proceeded to nominate three persons whose names should be sent to the Lieut. Governor in Council, in order that one of the three be appointed secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year, in accordance with the fifth clause of the Act of Incorporation.

The following names were agreed upon for the above purpose, viz:

W. W. Irving, 9 votes, Henry Stamper, 1 do. Wm. Skinner, 1 do.

By Order,
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y & Trea.
Committee Room, R. A. Society.
July 23, 1856.

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(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Thursday the 18th inst., was rendered remarkable among the days of 1856, not because it was a particularly fine day, nor because it was a particularly wet day, for it was neither but because it was the day on which the Monster Tea Party in aid of the Poor of Charlotte town came off—

In the morning, the weather looking unfavourable, a public Crier was sent round to postpone the festivities, but in an hour or two matters looking a little better, the Ladies took heart of grace and another public Crier was sent round to contradict the postponement.

Accordingly at about 3 o'clock, a company of the several classes who love Tea and Cake