Arrival of the Steamship "America."

From Willmer & Smith's European 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 bays and headlands will be avoided, and that three miles from the shores are the limits sacred to the British colonists. 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 prorogued to the 21st of October, *not* to "meet for the despatch of business," which of course involves another prorogation.

The friends of the Government maintain 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 four 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 a 1000 men on the 26th of May, 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 3d June, in the steamer Phlegethon, 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 5th June. The people seem to seek protection under our rule, and the general opinion throughout India seems to be that the Governor-General "cannot escape annexation" 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 23d 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 the coast on the 8th June, and brought down a 100 of the Robert Bounes' coolies. A court of investigation was held on board the Susquehanna, 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; the remainder are to be sent to Amoy. H. M. S. Hermes has captured two heavily armed pirate junks. The rains have been heavy and incessant. The export of tea from China was 64,000,000 lbs. against 63,000,000 last year. Of Silk, the export was 19,00 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 out 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 2nd inst., and her captain reports the total loss of the ship Spitzbergen, on the 24th 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 uncovered. She was crushed between two heavy flows of ice, and the ship and cargo were totally lost, having almost sunk immediately; but the crew were saved.

France.—The *Augsburg Gazette* 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 President is positively broken off, and that the rupture is owing to 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. Mocquart, and was about to start for England. The marriage being countermanded, the lady has returned to her former home.

State of affairs at Sydney.—A letter from Sydney, dated April 26, 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, now, men of almost every variety of race, language, and costume, still, we pursue the even tenour 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 'tinsel,' that unless some very beautiful specimen is presented to view they exhibit no more curiosity than you would at a sale of corn at 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-advent 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 scarcer than ever, women especially. Ladies 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 idea.

The Great Britain Steam-ship.—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.

The most popular word of the present day is 'Nuggets.' 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 Saxon and the Celtic, 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 principle streams—one, chiefly Celtic, over the Atlantic to the land of comfortable farms and easy elbow-room; and the other, chifly Anglo-Saxon, across the Pacific to Australia. The Celtic Emigration, though not uninfluenced 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 possession 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 Emigratien from the British Isles had been annually increasing. The gold fever has merely added strength to a tidal efflux, that was strong enough before.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices to the second week in May have 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 cheerless and comparatively deserted—had once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggins at Mount Alexander, in Victoria, and the expected issuing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the escort 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 were left behind, and remittances sent to them by the Government escort.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, May the 24.—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 59th Regiment has only lost five men since the last 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 Ostrowow on the confines of Poland, state that a great number of persons have fled thither from the neighbouring Polish town of Kalisch, where the cholera is raging with great intensity, the deaths having amounted to forty daily out of a population of ten thousand. This rate of mortality is as high, as if in London a thousand a day were carried off.

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 comes to the conclusion that the 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 store-room which occurred at the outset 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 on 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.

Off to the Diggings.—Go where you will, every body appears to be going "off to the Diggings." and every body is 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 at least as many more longing to follow them. Fully five score of both sexes have bid adieu to Oxfordstreet and High Holborn; and it is computed, that quite 110 have migrated from the warehouses about Cheapside 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 thirsting 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, canvass trousers, American boots, and wide awakes. Legions of bankers' clerks, merchants' lads, embryo 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; beg of hard-hearted shipbrokers to grant them the favour of a berth in their last advertised teak-built, poop-decked, copper-bottomed, double-fastened, fast-sailing, surgeon-carrying emigrant ship. *Dickens' Household Words.*

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

Via Singapore, accounts have been received from the various diggins of the colonies so late as the middle 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 deserted holes or the earth falling upon them when undermining, 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 greater number of diggers, it would be the first winter in the bush. 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 until the advent of English capital, money being more scarce than in Adelaide. The diggers at Coghill's Creek, distant fifteen miles from Ballaret, were doing well. At Cape Otway, also, the miners were reaping a good reward for their labours. The place is situated at the foot of the ranges, about eighteen 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 providing for the security of life and property. At the Bendigo diggings the miners were progressing favourably; but against this success must be considered the fact, that supplies there are generally 25 per cent. higher than at Forest Creek—while the price of gold 3s. to 4s. an ounce lower, or say about 125 per cent. higher than Melbourne prices, although not many miles distant.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Via Singapore, Adelaide journals have been received to the middle of May. Several recent instances have occurred of footpads attacking persons after dark for the purpose of plunder. In example of the footpads at Melbourne, the ruffians attack every one they meet in the street after dark, depending upon the law of chances. Many score men without a farthing in their pockets have been ill-treated, but they occasionally secure a good prize. Such a state of things has induced the authorities to augment the police force. Considerable difficulty is experienced from the paucity of 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 small note 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 cheerless and comparatively deserted, have once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, and the expected issuing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the escort having 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 goverment escort. The late Bullion Act has effectually relieved the province from the certain impending ruin which threatened it. 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 Philip 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 authorised 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 pensioners. The salaries of assistant commissioners have been increased from £300 to £400 per annum, and their establishments in proportion. The iron auxiliary screw steamer Conside, from San Francisco, is now running regularly between Melbourne and Sydney. The ordinary revenue at Melbourne for the quarter ending March 31st, was £75,272, and the territorial revenue £156,827, the total being an increase over the same quarter in the previous year of £182,981. The Government were endeavouring to purchase a vessel of nearly 1000 tons, to be used as a hulk for prisoners. A guard-ship has been placed in Hobson's Bay. Her Majesty brig Fantome was daily expected to arrive, and would give protection to the shipping, and prevent a recurrence of so daring a robbery as that effected on board the Nelson. The Melbourne newspapers contain innumerable instances of violences, murders, affrays, night and day robberies, sufficiently attesting the character of hundreds of wretches who have resorted to the place for the basest purposes.

Letters received from Cheschell, 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 Pharoahs, have been sown in the garden of a farmer and produced several ears, which offered a 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 bearded 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 all over Europe, for it produces three times the number of grains of the other kind of corn. Every grain is nearly as big as two of the others.

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

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

Newfoundland.—New Governor.—By Steamship Merlin, arrived on Saturday afternoon, we have St. John's papers to 25th inst. The *Courier* says:—"Private advices convey the intelligence that Kerr Baillie 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 no 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. Beatie and Campbell, arrived in town on Sunday last, and we are informed 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 Calais, and as they are thoroughly acquainted with their business, and will put on strong parties, we presume they will accomplish the whole 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 projector 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 but that the estimates for the road will fall within Five thousand pounds per mile, and as in such case the Legislature will no doubt confirm the arrangement almost unanimously, we think we may begin soon 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.*

Parliament 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. Fairbault 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 brought 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, £2000 being annually authorised to to be applied to the purposes of the library.

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

The last discoveries of gold in Canada, are at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, as reported by the Brantford *Courier*, and in a garden up Church street, in this city, according to public rumour. Who will be the next gold finder?

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 fisherman are well aware, that it is within the prohibited line that the best fishing ground for Mackerel is to be had. In *Willmer and Smith's European Times* for August 21, the Derby Ministry are accused, of having sacrificed the interests of the Colonists, but without we think 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 *Devastation* and *Telegraph*, were to limit their exertions to prevent infractions 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 Packington has therefore conceded nothing. We are glad that the matter has been so promptly set at rest; not that there was the least 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 is determined upon, a most 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 exertion, before we are able to afford a surplus population for prosecuting successfully the Fisheries on an extensive scale. It may be perhaps sound policy in a great and growing nation like 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, or rather those who supply fishermen without any correspondent advantage. On the other hand, if the extensive line of the American Coast is open to us—if a telegraphic communication with all its ports of importance is established—as we are informed it is about to be—our farmers will no longer have occasion to complain of the want of a market, and the consequence is certain and unavoidable, an increase of population and wealth is sure to be the result, and when every acre of land available for cultivation, is made to produce the most that it will bear, then indeed the surplus population may turn their attention to the wealth that is contained in the waters by which we are surrounded, and then no bounties or other extraneous encouragement will be necessary.

AUSTRALIAN MEETING!

Pursuant to a notice given, a Meeting was convened on Thursday Evening, 2d instant, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of discussing the practicability of forming a 'Joint Stock Company,' to proceed to Australia, and to consider the best measures to adopt in reference to that object.

Mr. John Williams having been requested to take the Chair, kindly consented to preside at the meeting, and a Secretary having been chosen, the business of the evening was opened by Mr. Found, who spoke at some length upon the subject. He adverted to the favourable accounts which are being received from that quarter, and contrasted the condition of the Mechanics in this Island with that of the same class of persons in Australia. From authentic and reliable sources, it appeared that the wages of the artizan were doubly higher than in this Island, even before the discovery of gold in that country, while the certainty of prompt payment when his work was performed, rendered him comparatively an independent man! The climate also, was one of the best on the face of the earth. It had been reported, that some seasons there was a scarcity of water; but he had read Dr. Lang's report of the state of that Colony, in which he had never once adverted to the want of water, a fact which convinced him that such was not the case. It was in vain to look for any country in which there would not be at times some thing to create annoyance. Family discord would prevail in all communities, and the rivalship of business men would occasionally lead to unpleasant feelings, but all things considered, he thought, that Australia was the most desirable country to which a man intending to better his condition could emigrate. Mr. Found then gave the outline of a plan, by which a company might be formed to carry out the object. He did not wish to dictate to the meeting, and would therefore make room for other gentlemen who might wish to express their views on the subject.

The Chairman here made some pertinent remarks, in reference to the subject. Said that if it were possible he would like to cheat the long winters, by which the prosperity of the Island was retarded. He had never been very sanguine as to the California speculation, but he believed most of those who embarked in that undertaking had succeeded pretty well; so much so, that if they had had their families along with them, they would not have returned to this Island. He would now candidly say, that if his own brother were here and to ask his (the Chairman's) advice in the present instance, he certainly would not dissuade him.

F. P. Norton, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He said, that the length and severity of the winter here was, and must continue to be an insurmountable difficulty in the way of the prosperity of this Colony. It was well known, that ⅞ of the inhabitants of this Island were Agriculturists. Upon Agriculture also depended the merchant, the mechanic and the labourer. Now the winter in this Island tied up the agriculturist's hands for six months, during which all the produce of the summer was consumed; and at the same time, shut up our commerce, so that little or nothing could be done either by the farmer or the merchant. While this was the state of the case, it was in vain to talk about or look for any very high state of prosperity in this Island, and until this difficulty could be removed, the people of this Colony must continue to suffer in consequence as naturally as effect would follow its cause. Were there any reasonable hope, that the climate would become milder, and that our commerce might fairly vie with that of the neighbouring Colonies, where there was no interruption on account of the frost, we might hope for prosperity from another source than that of agriculture. But so far as his experience went, the very reverse of this was the truth; and while this obstacle could not by any human agency be removed, he thought, it was wisdom to emigrate, when there was an opportunity of going to a country whose resources were so abundant, whose commerce was not interrupted by adverse seasons, and whose climate, he believed, was quite as healthy and far more congenial than that of Prince Edward Island. In Australia, the whole of the farmer's time might be devoted to the duties of his calling; and he would maintain, that in order to farm to advantage in any country, the whole twelve months would be necessary for the collecting of manures, forming of composts and a hundred other things which were necessary to be attended to, but which in this Island were prevented from being done, on account of the frost. Many causes had been assigned for the low state of prosperity here; and a remedy for the wants of the colony had been suggested in a change of the administration of its Government; but the principal grievanee had always been overlooked, which he (Mr. Norton) maintained, was in the extreme length and severity of the winter.

Mr. Bowers then addressed the Meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman, The accounts from Australia are even more flattering than those which formerly reached us from California. When the speculation of purchasing the Fanny to proceed to California was first talked about in this Town, he remembered that many spoke of it as an impracticable undertaking. Several attempts had been made, before so respectable a meeting as the present could be got together. He believed, upon the whole, that those who went in the Fanny had done well. It was true that sickness had been the lot of some, and a few had died; but men were liable to disease in any country, and without going out of Charlottetown, we might meet with many instances both of disease and death. The condition of the Mechanic in this Town, was far from being what it ought. And that of the Employer was very little better. Under present circumstances, it was impossible for the Employer to pay the Mechanic his bill in money for the best of reasons, because he could not realize money himself. The credit system was a very bad one, and he believed, that many merchants annually lost from bad debts and people leaving the Colony, what would otherwise enable them to pay the mechanic without delay. What was the condition of the mechanic? In his opinion, the Tradesman who was sober and industrions, ought to rank second best at any rate. He ought to be able to put his hand in his pocket and take out a dollar or a pound if he wished to do so. But he was sorry to say this was not the state of things here. Many of them could not realize a shilling to bless themselves with. He worked for an Employer, and a good one too, who paid him his wages, but from the manner in which the payment was made, he did not consider it above half payment. He had a young and rising family, who were getting up fast to young men and women, and he did fear, that if he remained here, they might come to want. He considered it to be his duty, to do the best he could for them, and he did not see any prospect for them in this Island. All that was wanted to bring the business to a successful issue, was spirit and energy; and although he was perhaps, one of the poorest who intended to emigrate, he could assure them it was only in pocket. His spirit was equal to the undertaking; and with the consent of his wife he and his family would live upon one meal a day for the next twelve months, in order to carry out his purpose of emigrating to Australia. He did not anticipate, however, that there would be any necessity for such rigid self-denial; and he was sure, that if those concerned only put forth all their energies, they would be able to accomplish their object without any great sacrifice. He did not like the idea of putting his name at the head of the list; but he would be one who would show, that having once determined to go, no slight matter should turn him from his purpose.

A list was then opened, and *nine* persons enrolled their names as favorable to the undertaking.

Mr. John Gates briefly addressed the meeting. He said, he had lately received a letter from Australia from one of two brothers with whom he was acquainted, who had left England about three years ago and who were now in independent circumstances.

Messrs. Curtis and Stephen Bovyer also spoke briefly on the question, when it was proposed that a second Meeting should be held on Wednesday Evening, the 8th instant, for the furtherance of the contemplated object.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Williams for his services in the Chair, when the meeting adjourned.—*Com.*

The Sons of Temperance are determined to show, that rational enjoyment and suitable relaxation of the mind at proper intervals are not prohibited by the rules of their order, but on the contrary if not enjoined are at least highly approved of. The excursion on Friday, in the Steamer *Rose*, was productive of the utmost satisfaction to all parties. After steaming about four miles up the Hillsborough, listening to the music and enjoying the view of the scenery on both sides they returned and passing the Block-house, took a turn in the Bay until about half way between the harbour's mouth and Point Prim, when it was judged advisable to tack about and make for home, reaching the wharf a little after sun down in high *natural* spirits, and much pleased with their trip. It is one proof among others of the spread of the Temperance principles, that larger masses of the population can be assembled under its auspices, for the purposes of enjoyment, than under any other, owing doubtless to the security afforded by the absence of intoxicating beverages. Upwards of 250 we are informed were on board the *Rose* on Friday, the greater proportion of the gentler sex—without the presence of which there can be no real enjoyment of any description—and of children—whose bright and joyous looks added to the hilarity of the scene and promoted the pleasure of all around.

It has been considered that as the presence of so large a number of people at one time on the deck of a vessel of limited proportions might possibly be productive of accident, the committee in their next excursion, which they contemplate making in the course of a short time intend to issue a certain number of tickets only, in order that those, who feeling a sense of greater security in diminished numbers, may be enabled to enjoy the pleasures of their excursion with increased satisfaction.

52nd Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Fuller is about retiring upon half-pay, and will be succeeded in the Adjutancy by Ensign C. L. Peel. Lieutenant Fuller has been selected by the Duke of Richmond, as Adjutant of the Sussex Militia, of which the gallant Duke is Colonel. Lieutenant Fuller retires with the best wishes of every one in the regiment.

The following is an extract from the Regimental orders of Tuesday, announcing this change:—

"The Lieutenant Colonel commanding cannot permit Lieutenant and Adjutant Fuller to retire from the regiment in which he was born and reared, and with which he has so thoroughly identified himself, in every grade through which he has passed for a period of thirty years' service, without publicly recording in the Order-book of the regiment his unqualified approbation and grateful acknowledgments of the valuable services which Lieutenant Fuller has rendered to the regiment in his capacity as Adjutant. To the unremitting and zealous attention which he has always given to his duties, and his anxious solicitude for the credit of the regiment, the Lieutenant-Colonel in no small degree attributes that honorable testimony which is universally borne to the present high state of discipline, smartness, and steadiness of men under arms, and the general efficiency of the 52d Regiment. The Lieutenant-Colonel is happy to think, though Lieutenant Fuller's zeal and abilities will shortly be lost to the regiment, that they are only transferred to another sphere, where he is confident they cannot fail of being appreciated by the noble and gallant soldier who has done the 52nd Regiment the distinguished honor of selecting an officer from its ranks to assist in organizing his own regiment.

"Lieutenant Fuller carries with him the sincere and fervent wishes of all ranks for his future happiness and prosperity in life.

[Lieut. & Adjutant Fuller, above alluded to, is well known here, having been in the year 1832 married to a daughter of Mr. James Pollard, of this town.]

(*From the Newf'd. Morning Post, August, 24, 1852.*)

We are happy to announce that we may with certainty, soon look for the return of F. N. Gisborne, Esq., as we have been favored with the perusal of letters from Mr. H. Gisborne at Halifax, who states, that by letters from his brother, per the "*Canada*," information had been received, that he had been perfectly successful in all that he had undertaken, and that he would leave Liverpool *direct* for New York on Saturday, the 14th instant, and be in Halifax about the 3d of September, whence he will proceed immediately to Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and from thence come on to St. John's, expecting to be here about the 10th September, if not earlier.

The Cape Tormentine Sub-marine cable, and 110 miles of land