From late Papers.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The Burmese are again at work. Martaban was attacked on the 26th May by a Burmese force or 1,000 or 2,000 men, who were gallantly beaten back by the 40th M. N. I., in garrison there, under the command of Major Hall. A reinforcement of Her Majesty's Regiments left Rangoon on the 3rd of June to attack the city of Pegu. They (the Burmese) have now invaded the British territory.

The health reports of our troops in Burmah are most satisfactory.

The Royal visit to Scotland.—Orders have been received at Balmoral, which renders it certain that Her Majesty will reach her Highland home on Wednesday, the 1st of September.

The weather, during the greater part of her Majesty's absence from England, was boisterous and rainy, and thus detracted much from the pleasure of the Royal trip.

The *Liverpool Chronicle* says, that Baron Rothschild is at length convinced, that the retention of his seat, without permission to discharge the duties attached to it, is a useless honour, and therefore he will resign it in favour of Mr. Cardwell.

On the 15th of May the Ship *Centaur* from Calcutta for Muscat, with a cargo valued at from £70,000 to £100,000, was lost on the Arabian Shore, and the wreck plundered by the natives.

The banishment of Georgy, the Hungarian General, to the fortress of Kustein, was in consequence of the Austrian Government taking offence at the publication of his book on the Hungarian war. He is placed under the police surveillance.

The *Journal des Debats* contains a letter from M. de Coninck, stating that the wheat and rye harvest and the beans and potato crop in France will produce less than a fair average this year, and recommending the French Government to make a change in the existing corn laws.

The last descendant of Corneille was discovered the other day —an old man of 70, and in great poverty. President Bonaparte has granted him a pension of 2000 francs.

The Duke of Hamilton recently expired, at the age of 85 years. He was the premier Peer of Scotland, and is succeeded in his title, &c., by his son the Marquis of Douglas.

The steamer Great Britain sailed from Liverpool for Australia on the 21st, with a full complement of passengers, and goods and treasure on board to the value of nearly one million sterling.

The scre frigate Termigant, 24 guns, now being fitted out at Portsmouts, it is said will join Admiral Seymour's squadron.

Russia has concluded a commercial treaty with the Pope.

The cholera is fast depopulating Russian Poland. On the 9th, 477 persons were attacked at Warsaw, and 103 died.

Some beams of mulberry wood, perfectly sound, have been found in the ruins of Nineveh, where they were placed 700 years before the birth of Christ.

IRELAND.

The Riot at Six Mile Bridge.—The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict, that the killed in the riot at Six Mile Bridge were wilfully murdered by John C. Dalmage, Justice of the Peace, and eight soldiers of the 31st Regiment. Five Jurors dissented from the verdict.

The Galway Vindicator of Saturday saes :—'We regret to learn, that Ouselay Higgins, the liberal member for Mayo, is dangerously ill. There is little hope entertained of his recovery.'

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon is seriously ill of nervous irritation.

We learn from the Society Islands, that the French were quite overbearing in their actions, and that they had prohibited the Protestant Missionaries from preaching, until they had submitted to the authority of the government.

UNITED STATES.

The Fishery Question—The Course adopted by Commodore Perry.

(*To the Editor of the New York Daily Times.*)

Sir;

Should you consider the following information worthy of publicity in your valuable paper, it is solely at your service to do so, you revising it as you deem proper.

I had the honour of piloting the United States steam-frigate *Mississippi*, Commodore Perry, from St. John, N. B., to Halifax, N.S., and when off the Pollock Rip, the frigate was stopped, and one of the fishermen ordered to bring a boat-load of fish alongside. When the captain of the schooner came on deck, he was asked by the Commodore, if he was an American. He answered in the affirmatime. He was then ordered to produce his register and *copy of the Treaty*. He stated he had not the latter, and pleaded ignorance of the true nature of it. The Commodore told him, that he (the fisherman) was well aware that his vessel was liable to seizure for neglecting to have said copy on board, and that it was only a subterfuge resorted to by a set of unprincipled men, who thought they would be permitted to escape the justice of seizure by British cruisers, by pleading ignorance;—that he (the Commodore) had come upon the fishing grounds for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of the alleged grievances of the fishermen; that he was satisfied that in every instance where a seizure had been made, the treaty had been violated, and that he was determined, that he himself would seize any American vessel he caught fishing within the line of demarcation prescribed in the treaty of 1818;—and seeing that the captain of the schooner displayed more shrewdness than ignorance, told him he would seize his vessel for not having the copy of the treaty, as he had no notion that any disagreement should arise between the two first nations in the world, through a display of ignorance on one part, & misrepresentations on another. On hearing this the captain of the schoner produced a rusty canister from his pocket, containing both his register and copy of the treaty! Commodore Perry, with his well-known urbanity, (after severely reprimanding the man), told him, he would this time let him off, but ordered him to communicate to his brother fishermen his determination. He then purchased his fish, giving him the following advice :

'You state, that the steamers have caused the fish to run into the bays, thereby leaving you no chance of procuring any. By the tenor of the treaty, you are permitted to go into any of the bays for supplies or shelter, 'but not to fish;' if you cannot procure fish outside, you can go into the bays, and honestly purchase the fish which is the property of the British, have it brought outside the line of demarcation, and there take it on board, without violating the treaty. You are now paid for the fish you brought on board, and with this advice you may go.'

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Robert Fred'k Finlay.

A United States contemporary of the 3rd inst., states that it was announced in the town of Walcot, Wayne County, on the 2nd inst., that Mr. R. Sands, Circus performer, would among other things, walk across the ceiling with his feet upwards and his head downwards, by means of a scientific apparatus appended to his feet. The experiment was successfully made by Mr. Sands, and the audience went away perfectly satisfied with what they had seen; all except one individual, who said Mr. S. could not perform the feat out of the circus. Mr. Sands offered to exhibit the same performance in any place where a ceiling having a smooth surface, of sufficient strength to sustain his weight, could be obtained. The large room in the Town Hall was selected. Mr. Sands repairing to the Hall and commenced his antipodean promenade over the ceiling at an elevation of 18 feet from the floor. He had proceeded He had proceeded several steps, and was in the act of returning, when a large portion of the plastering gave way and he was precipitated to the floor beneath. Mr. Sands was taken up senseless. His neck had been broken by the fall, and death ensued immediately.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion.—*Loss of Life.*—Steamer Franklin, No. 2, for Louisville burst her boiler six miles below St. Louis, 23rd inst. Thirty persons were scalded, nine were killed, and six are missing.

The *Albany Evening Journal*, of Saturday, furnishes a few additional particulars of the disaster to the Atlantic, on Lake Erie. It seems that the forward cabin below was occupied by about 150 men and women with their children, all of whom must have perished.—When the propeller struck her, her bow opened and the water rushed in in torrents, filling the cabin in an instant, and caused almost immediate death to those who were sleeping there.—The principal loss of life appears to have been from this cause, and in consequence of some of the Norwegians who were sleeping on the main deck jumping overboard.

The population of Oregon is 20,000, and will probably double the present year.

Corral Flat, says the *Calaveras Chronicle*, still produces as ever. On the 19th ult., two miners bought an interest in Walsh's Hole, and on the day of making the purchase took out over $300—one lump weighed 1½ pounds.

A fearful storm was experienced throughout New York, Jersey, and the Eastern States, on Saturday night last.

Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, who escaped from the collision on Lake Erie, estimated that of the 500 or 600 on board, no over 125 were saved, making nearly 400 persons who had perished. He says, so crowded was the Atlantic, that the Captain had to leave 50 or 60 at Buffalo.

They are now beginning to make steamboats abroad without chimneys. This, it is said, can be done in all boats using hard coal under the furnaces.

From Texas.—The Clarksville, Texas, Northern Standard learns on what it calls reliable authority from Porter's Bluff, that Capt. Stevens, with his officers and 56 men, have been killed by the Camanches about 40 miles from Fort Belknap. An express had been sent into Texas for reinforcements.

Ten Thousand Men Wanted.—The superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad has advertised for 10,000 men to work on the road.

Barnum's profits out of his famous Menagerie were $60,000 last year. Tom Thumb is one of its attractions, and he pays him $200 per week.

Sounding Boards.—A distinguished artist has recommended that the canopies of pulpits be formed of strained sheepskin inserted in a wood frame and then suspended from the ceiling. Thus a great increase of reverberation will be gained, and the speaker's voice be heard distinctly in the further part of the room without exhaustion.

Treasures of the Deep.—Within a few weeks a new effort has been made to explore the wreck of the British frigate Plumper, which was sunk near Dipper Harbor, about half way between Eastport and St. John, New Brunswick, with some seventy-five lives and from $50,000 to $100,000 in specie, in 1815. The wreck lies forty-two feet below the surface of the water; is of course much decayed, and the adventurous explorers had to overturn the washings of sand, &c., which cover, some six feet below the bottom. They have brought up $220 in Spanish silver, mostly wholes and halves, the action of the sea having made them lighter than the original weight, and they were blackened as if by powder, having evidently been taken from the magazine. Remnants of pistols, grape shot, &c., were also brought up, and as a sad accompaniment, many human skulls. The party will continue its explorations for the present.—*Boston Courier.*

Singular Occurrence.—The *Thomaston Miscellany* states that the Schooner Lefrette which arrived at Rockland a few days since, landed a cook, dangerously sick with the Chagres Fever, who after lingering a day or two in the poor house died. The body was ascertained to be that of a woman. It appears that she had been on board the last schooner about fourteen months; she would go aloft with alacrity and did all her duty promptly.

She has left papers which state, that she ran away from her parents at Nova Scotia about two years since, on account of some love affair, and has since had her home on the "bounding deep."

Mackerel in Boston Harbor.—Fine large mackerel are now caught in great numbers off our bridges and wharfs. This is an uncommon occurrence, and crowds of men and boys throng every available spot when the tide serves. Some find their labors rewarded by the capture of several dozen nice, plump fish, while others are not quite so fortunate; but the sport is kept up from day to day, each one hoping to be one of the lucky ones.

From Nicaragua.—Advices received from Nicaragua state that the disposition of both the government and the people towards the Ship Canal Co. and the transit Co. is at present highly unfavorable. There is a rumour at San Juan that an extraordinary session of Congress had been called for the purpose of annulling the charters of both companies, both of which have been violated by the companies holding them. The British influence is felt in every movement, and it is asserted and maintained that the English government still have the right and will continue to protect the Mosquito King. Another transit company was to commence on the 1st of September, transporting passengers across the Isthmus to San Juan del Sud, and there to connect with a line of clipper ships from New York to San Francisco.

A man named Tanner was executed on the 23rd July. His death, like his life, was most miserable. He evinced no single feeling of manliness, but had to be literally carried to the scaffold. The body of Tanner was resurrected the following night, and two negroes who were about to remove it, were arrested. They are said to have been employed by other parties.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Oregon left San Francisco on the 31st ult., with $2,275,829 in gold dust on freight, being the largest shipment ever made from San Francisco in any one steamer.

There are rumours of a revolution in Lower California prevalent at San Francisco. The San Diego Herald, of the 22d, states, from what it says is from reliable authority, that active preparations are on foot to proclaim the independence of the Peninsula Territory, and hoist the 'Boar Flag.' Don Manuel Castro, a native of Montery, and late an officer in the Mexican Army, it is said, has been silently engaged of late, in enlisting men in this and the county of Los Angelos, to proceed to Lower California and proclaim the independence of that Territory. Rumour has it, that he has been quite successful, and that his followers are now daily making their way over the line in small parties, intending to unite at some given point, and march upon Santo Thomas and La Paz. Negrete, the head of the Mexican authorities in that country, is represented as a timid man, incapable of resisting a well-organized effort. His family have taken refuge in San Diego from the impending storm. Castro is of the opinion, that the Mexican troops in garrison at Santo Thomas and La Paz, will join his standard, as soon as he unfurls it. A large number of horses passed San Diego, a few days since, to be used for cavalry purposes, it is said, by the insurgent forces. Poor Mexico, she must submit, in the absence of all resources, to this plunder. Sonora, on the opposite side of the Gulf will soon follow suit, for some of Louis Napoleon's 'red republicans' have got a foothold there, and are hard at work. The course of events points to the ruin of Mexico, and the day of its consummation will be a day of rejoicing to all lovers of humanity throughout the world. Castro's movements are well timed and judicious, he will do nothing openly, that our laws can take hold of, and appears to be aware, that our military officers are on the *qui vive*. We advise him to look out, for although little is said, we are fully convinced, that our troops have an eye upon him and his movements.

Three several attempts have recently been made to fire the City of Marysville; Johnson's stable was first fired, when an attempt was made by means of a fire-ball on a house in the rear of the Marysville Hotel, and the last was made on Fuller's stable, by throwing lighted matches among the hay. In each of these cases the City narrowly escaped a general conflagration. In consequence of these attempts, the Vigilance Committee reorganized, and were making every possible endeavour to ferret out the guilty ones.

Serious troubles are apprehended with the California Indian tribes. A large number of the savages—two thousand it is said—were soon to hold a Grand Council at the head waters of the San Joaquin, and it was feared their purpose was to unite for a general war on the whites. It was understood, that a military force would be stationed in the neighbourhood of the place, where the grand talk or Indian Council was held, for the purpose of checking its proceedings, or intimidating the Indians from determining upon a course which, while it would give the whites a great deal of trouble, would eventuate in their own extermination.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans on Thursday last, with San Francisco dates to the 1st August.

The steamer 'Oregon,' had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, bringing down $2,000,000 of gold dust on freight. The sickness upon the Isthmus had abated.

The Indians continued very troublesome, and it was reported that they were about organizing for a general fight with the whites.

The San Francisco markets were generally slightly depressed. Eastern lumber $65 to $75 per M.

The accounts from the mines are of a more favourable character, though in the Southern diggings, owing to the advanced rates in provisions, and the immense number of persons seeking for treasure, the average yield was hardly so encouraging. The high state of the waters had partially given way, and the prospects of the miners on the river bends were better. On the whole, the accounts are very satisfactory, and the turn out of the precious metal during the next four weeks will doubtless be very heavy. Several new placers had been opened by the water companies.

The emigrants across the plains were arriving in good health, notwithstanding they had met with many difficulties. The Chinese emigration continued on quite a large scale, no further resistance having been made on the part of the inhabitants.

A dreadful outbreak had occurred at Contra County, in which many persons were injured—among them the Sheriff, Mr. Johnson, who was endeavouring to quell the disturbance.

Plans for supplying San Francisco with water were progressing favourably.

Efforts were making for a general closing of the stores on the Sabbath.

The crops promised an abundant harvest.

The movements for the establishment of an electric telegraph in California were likely to be successful.

Everything in the Mariposa district is now quiet.

Damage from Rains.—Baltimore, Aug. 28.—We learn that the recent heavy rains near Charlottesville, Va., have almost entirely destroyed the tobacco crop, and caused great damage to other growing crops in that region.

New Zealand.—Advices from New Zealand have been received to the 3d of April. Gold is reported to have been found at Auckland. A statement is furnished of the exports from Wellington during the past three years, from which it appears that the growth of wool is rapidly increasing, its value having been £11,531, in 1849, and £22,048, in 1851. At Christchurch, which had been founded a little more than a year, there were now in all about 140 buildings. A discovery of coal had been made at the Malvernhills, about 30 miles from the town, which was likely to prove of importance.

JAMAICA.

The low state to which the island of Jamaica has been reduced during the last few years is at present attracting considerable interest in Great Britain. A letter from a clergyman who lately arrived from this island, is published in the London Morning Herald. He gives the following deplorable account of the state of affairs there:

"Things in that doomed and ill-fated country are getting worse and worse. Moral worth and intelligence are unappreciated, simply because there are none comparatively to appreciate them; and the only other attraction—the amassing of wealth—is now at an end. There were upwards of 300 applications, chiefly of Anglo-Saxon blood, for passage to Australia, when I left. Nobody will buy any thing: the few articles I had were put up to public sale, and were going at such a sacrifice, that the auctioneer withdrew them:—fancy a good mahogany sideboard selling for 8s. My carriage, which I had just repaired, could not find a purchaser, so that I have been obliged to leave it and the horses to their fate. It became a melancholy task at last, to see the long faces and sorrowful looks of the merchants and others, and it was really a relief to get away from such scenes. It is painful now to think of poor Jamaica, so many years our home, and our prayers are unceasing for its inhabitants. If something be not done soon, Jamaica will be another St. Domingo."

The Herald, in commenting on this description of affairs in Jamaica, says:—

Such has been the operation of free trade on what was, but a few years back, among the richest possessions of Old England. But then, we have cheap sugar! Meanwhile, however, it seems somewhat strange, that while we are making bread cheap, and sugar cheap, and every thing cheap—the people themselves, for whom all this is done, are flying out of the country. The last report of the emigration commissioners states, that the emigration from the United Kingdom in the present year will exceed *five hundred thousand souls!* Nothing the world ever saw can equal this. Grant that Gold mines are amoung the unusual attractions which have had a share in producing this emigration fever. Still, if the people were thriving, and their home prospects improving, it would not be a gold mine on the other side of the globe that would draw away from their native land half a million of persons in a single year.

BARBADOES.

The *West Indian* of the 10th says the hot suns of July, relieved by a few showers, have told upon the young canes. Sad accounts have been received from every part of the Island. In the vicinity of Bridgetown the young canes were being cut down and sold for fodder, the labourers despairing of their recovery. Some corn had been reaped, that was planted early in May, yielding from five to six bushels to the acre. A few potatoes were to be had at 5 lbs. the bit.—Yams and eddoes were being planted. There was scarcely any native produce to be had for love or money; no grain, peas, or guinea corn. All kinds of American produce had risen in price, particularly corn meal and rice, the former selling at $6½ per barrel, and the latter (Carolina,) at 10 cents the pint. Flour to be had at $7, but the labourers prefer meal, because it is more easly prepared. Much prevailing distress is anticipated if the prevailing dry weather continued.

On the probability that more troops will be required for Australia, the *United Service Gazette* suggests the formation of a corps on the model of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, consisting of men all above fifteen years' service, who would be better able, than the young soldiers in the regiments of the line sent out, to resist the strong temptation to which they would be exposed to desert their colours.

We understand that some of the English contractors, for the construction of the Main Trunk Line Railroad, in these Provinces, were to embark at Liverpool for America, in the steamer of Saturday, the 31st ult., and that their arrival in Quebec is looked for daily.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., states, that the work on the European and North American Railway was to have been commenced on the 7th.

CANADA.

Among the measures which, it is reported, will be brought before the legislature, is a Bill for an Elective Legislative Council, a Bill to increase the Representation of the Province, and a Bill to exact a duty on all lumber shipped from the Province. This last measure is introduced to remove the present unsatisfactory and expensive system of collecting the duty.

A new plan of building steamers has been brought out in England, and an experimental boat built to run from London to Boulogne. This boat is 235 feet long, 20 feet beam, of 250 tons burthen, and has an engine of 50 horse power. The bow and stern are filled with fixed air, like a life boat. If it meets the expectations of the inventor and builders, two immense vessels of 10,000 tons and 1000 horse power will at once be built on the same plan; they will run from London to the East Indies, without stopping on the way.—*Toronto News of the Week.*

We learn from the Sherbrooke *Gazette* of the 14th instant, that Mr. Orvis Ball, of Hatley, discovered recently, near the Railroad, north of Sherbrooke, a rich and extensive vein of silver ore, from a specimen of which weighing one pound, he obtained pure silver of the value of quarter of a dollar. "We understand," says our contemporary, "that Mr. B. has taken steps to obtain from the Government the right of working the mine."

(*From the Quebec Morning Chronicle, August* 31.)

We would direct the attention of our readers to the notice, in this day's issue, of Messrs. G. B. Symes & Co., with reference to Metallic Paints and Artificial Slate, manufactured by the patentee, in Colchester, Nova Scotia. The value of these commodities cannot be over-rated, if they possess the properties which they are said to produce with reference to the protection they afford from the devouring ravages of fire, and we have every reason to believe, from the testimonials we have seen, that it has done good service in Fredericton during the great fire of 1850.

The government has pursued a wise policy in admitting *duty free* an article of such economical value into this colony, and we are pleased to see that the consumer reaps the benefit of that concession, as it will be perceived that the patentee and manufacturer has at once reduced the price of the article to the extent of the duty heretofore imposed. The opinions of the press in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are exceedingly favourable. Space will only permit us to copy one extract from the *British North American*:—

"It is to such men as Mr. Ross we owe a lasting debt of gratitude, for developing our hidden treasures—Colchester may well be proud of her wealth and her men."

NOVA SCOTIA.

PARTY SPIRIT.

When an individual, who has damaged, if not utterly ruined, his fortunes by errors in judgment or conduct, chances to open his eyes to the consequences, he either despairs and continues in the foolish course he has pursued, or resolves to reform. Common sense would dictate the latter alternative; but vanity suggests perseverance in the evil way. There is no difference in the case of society. The major part of the country becomes infatuated with the principles of an ambitious party, and away flies peace, order, content and prosperity. Aspirants to place and power, and fanatical dupes of unprincipled state quacks, foment division and discord among the people, in order that their patrons and leaders may retain influence, and fatten, at the expense of the people, independently of the love of friends and the scorn of foes. The real interests of the people of Nova Scotia, as well as of a family, depend on industry, concord and mutual assistance. But, thanks to the ambition of the Provincial Secretary, and the conceit and need of his agents and sycophants, the people are divided, honest labor is not considered by one out of ten so honorable and desirable as a petty government office, and "everybody hates everybody." What are the results? Property is depreciated in value; the young are fleeing the country; immigration is arrested, and therefore the population is diminishing. How beautiful are the results of Governors being driven out of the country, and some gentlemen supplanting others in the public service! It is high time the people had found out that "Party Government" and "Responsible Government" are a pair of thieves, and until they are strangled, the country cannot thrive as she did before the adventurers who now direct her affairs came into existence.

A Prize.—On Sunday last, some youngsters on Fairbanks' wharf, espied in the water something which looked like a bag of money; and having proceeded to fish it up, when nearly at the surface of the water, it burst, and a shower of silver dollars went glistening to the bottom.—Some expert swimmers soon dived after it and succeeded in bringing up about a hundred dollars in all. The money is supposed to have belonged to a man who was drowned from on board the steamer Unicorn, when lying at the wharf, a long time since.—*Halifax Colonist.*

Explosion.—Yesterday forenoon, a steam boiler in the saw mill of Mr. McGoulkrick, at the Straight Shore, exploded with great noise, carrying away and demolishing the building in which it stood. A portion of the boiler was carried some hundreds of feet, and fell in a field. The workmen were engaged in the building at the time, but most extraordinary to state not one was seriously injured.—*New Brunswicker.*

The new ship of the Cunard line, is expected to beat anything afloat, and her trial trip is looked for with much interest.

Effect of Climate on Consumption.—It appears that the medical faculty are beginning to question the opinion which has so long prevailed among medical men, that a change of climate is beneficial to persons suffering with the consumption. Sir James Clark, of England, has assailed the doctrine with considerable force, and a French physician named Carriere, has written against it; but the most vigorous opponent of it is a Dr. Burgess, of whom a recent article in Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, which we find condensed in a Philadelphia paper, gives an account. Dr. Burgess contends that climate has little or nothing to do with the cure of consumption, and that if it had, the curative effects would by produced through the skin, and not the lungs. That a warm climate is not in itself beneficial, he shows from the fact that the disease exists in all latitudes. In India and Africa, tropical climates, it is as frequent as in Europe or northern America.

Irish Wit.—Not long ago, a destitute daughter of Erin walked into an office in Wall-st. and in a very insinuating tone begged for a little aid to support her starving family.

"Why, my good woman," said the comfortable looking gentleman to whom she had addressed her petition, "you ought to take your family and go to the poor-house, instead of begging about the streets in this way."

"Sure, your honor," she replied, "it wouldn't be aisy to go to a poorer house nor my own."

The rich man could not answer this clincher with any thing less than two shillings, and Norah went out with a smiling face.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1852.

The Highland Society of Prince Edward Island have voted an Address expressive of their surprise and indignation, that their Chief, Roderick C. McDonald, Esq., should have been deprived of his Militia rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the summary and arbitrary manner that has lately taken place, nor do we wonder at it. Mr. McDonald was the first, who originated the idea of forming in Prince Edward Island, a Society composed of men of Scottish descent, on the same principles, and for the same praiseworthy and benevolent purposes, that the Highland Society in the Mother Country has been. He was met with ardour and frankness, by a number of gentlemen in Charlottetown and other parts of the Island, and a Society has been formed, which contains, among its members, men of high respectability in the Island. He was elected their Chief. He is a considerable Proprietor in the Island, and bears the reputation of being a kind and considerate landlord. There is an hereditary fondness among Highlanders for military display, and some years ago, we were all fonder of turning out on the King's or Queen's birth-days or annual inspections, than we are at present. Mr. Mc Donald was anxious, that those who lived on or near the lands, which were the property of himself and his family, who were chiefly of Highland birth or blood, should be formed into a regiment to be commanded by himself; and accordingly having been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d King's County Regiment, he gave it the name of *Castle Tioram*, and his accomplished Lady presented it with a pair of Colours, in all due and approved style. All this was as it should be, Lieutenant Colonel McDonald a native of the Island and a considerable Proprietor, was now invested with a local rank which could not lessen, but would, on the contrary, serve to strengthen the attachment he already felt to the Island, and most probably induce him to return to it, when he retired from the active duties of the regular service, spending not only the income arising from his lands in this Island, but also that derived from other sources, among the very people with whom he was thus connected? If it were absolutely necessary to enable Mr. Sleigh, to prefix the words Lieutenant Colonel to his name, on his visiting cards or notes of invitation to dinner, could no other regiment be found for him? Out of thirteen there are but two that are commanded by Lieutenant Colonels. Would it not have been more seemly, to have appointed him to a regiment having a vacancy, rather than have outraged military *etiquette* in the manner that it has been? Why did not Major Joseph Pope or Major James Warburton request Mr. Sleigh to take the Command of either of their Regiments?

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of the Members of the "Highland Society of Charlottetown," took place at Cairns' Hotel, Kent Street, on Tuesday evening last, the 7th inst. James Purdie, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting was convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent summarily dismissal of Rodk. C. Macdonald, Esq. the Chief of the Highland Society of this Island, from the rank of Lieut. Colonel of the Castle Tiram Regt. of Militia, of King's County, and the appointment of Capt. Sleigh in his place.

The following Resolution was proposed, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That a respectful Address be presented to our Chief, Roderick Charles Macdonald, Esq. expressive of our surprise and regret at his having been summarily, and without any adequate cause, deprived of his rank of Lieut. Colonel of the Castle Tiram Regt. of Militia of Prince Edward Island, and assuring him that the respect and esteem felt for him by this Society, is in no way diminished, but on the contrary, enhanced, in consequence of his having been deprived of a rank held for upwards of twelve years, to which, as a native of the Island, a proprietor of Lands therein, and at all times manifesting, both in words and deeds, an anxiety for its welfare, he was so well entitled, for the purpose of conferring it upon a stranger, and one who has, as yet, no just claim thereto.

After which, a Committee were appointed to draft an Address in conformity with the above Resolution, for the purpose of being forwarded to Mr. Macdonald, now stationed with his Regt. at Cephalonia, Ionian Islands. Below will be found the Address.

It was also moved and seconded, that the proceedings of the Meeting be inserted in the Island Newspapers.

To Roderick Charles Macdonald, Esq., &c. &c.

Sir,

The Highland Society of Prince Edward Island, of which you are the honored and respected Chief, have seen, with feelings of surprise and indignation, an announcement in the Charlottetown *Royal Gazette*, that the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Castle Tiram Regt. of Militia in this Island, which has been held by you for upwards of 12 years, has been summarily taken from you and conferred upon a Gentleman of the name of Sleigh, lately arrived here, a total stranger, and who has as yet done nothing worthy of such marked elevation and preferment.

Without questioning the right of those to whom the power of regulating the Militia has been delegated, of making such appointments as may be conducive to the welfare of the Island, we think we are not assuming too much in saying that in a time of profound peace, the depriving an Officer of his Commission, merely because he is absent from the Island, without giving him an opportunity to be heard, is unprecedented and unmilitary. We have always understood that when the rank of Lieut. Colonel was conferred upon you, it was with the condition that it was to be held in conjunction with your other military appointments in the Line, and that you must be necessarily absent from the Island—and that it was given more as a testimonial of the esteem in which you, a Native of this Island, a Proprietor of Lands therein, and one who has always manifested, both in words and actions, an anxiety for its welfare, were justly held by the Government of the day, than with the expectation that there would be any duties to discharge that would call for your residence on the Island.

We therefore consider that the depriving you of your Commission was an act of injustice—a measure uncalled for—a gratuitous insult to you and your friends, among whom we rank ourselves, and attended with neither benefit nor advantage to the Island; and we beg to assure you that those sentiments of private regard and public esteem which we have always felt for you, are enhanced, rather than diminished, in consequence of your having suffered a deprivation of rank totally unmerited on your part.

The American Schooner *Florida*, seized by Lieutenant Chetwynd, and condemned by the Court of Vice Admiralty, for a