HALIFAX GAZETTE Extra.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1852.

MAIL.—By the Steamer *Rose* from Pictou yesterday, we received our files of Colonial and American papers. The general news is not of striking importance, but the news of a local nature is highly encouraging to us, as holding out a prospect of our being immediately brought into communication by steam with Quebec, Miramichi and Shediac. Every facility of this nature must inevitably tend to the development of our resources, and the bringing us out of our hitherto comparative obscurity. We refer our readers to the extract from the *International Journal*, which appears below.

SUPREME COURT.

The Term promises to be a busy one; there have been several trials already, and many Indictments are before the Grand Jury, and more we understand are in readiness. George R. Young, Esq., who came over on a especial errand for that purpose, preferred Bills of Indictment against Messrs. Duncan M'Lean and John Ings for libel, which were ignored by the Grand Jury. In this we think they have acted rightly. If the members of the Administration are aggrieved, let the Attorney General file his information. If Mr. Coles considers himself personally injured, his remedy is a private action. We are glad that the Grand Inquest of the County has not suffered itself to be used as a political cat's-paw. The cases of White *vs.* White; O'Neil *vs.* Dempsey, and Weatherby *vs.* M'Ghee, and Coles *vs.* M'Gaee, are all of importance, as respects the principles of Law involved in each, and shall be adverted to in our next.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The following is an extract from a letter, addressed by F. N. GISBORNE, Esq. to the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, and dated London, June 11, 1852, will show that little time is being lost in making the necessary preparation for connecting this Island by Telegraph with the neighbouring continent:—

"Mr. Newall has contracted with me to connect Cape Ray and Fast Point near Sydney; and he is now making the Cape Tormentine Cable, which will be with you within six weeks."—*Royal Gazette.*

(*From the (Pictou) Eastern Chronicle, June* 29.)

We are happy to learn by a letter from Major Norton dated New York 21st inst., that he may be expected here hourly in the steamer "Albatross." He describes her as a most beautiful craft and says that the arrangements made regarding the project are most favourable.

The *International Journal* has the following notice.

THE ST. LAWRENCE STEAMER—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The noble project of placing a steamer on the St. Lawrence originated with Major Norton, the efficient United States Consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and through his efforts Provincial Grants, towards this object, were obtained from the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island Legislatures.

While the projector of this movement has been in New York, completing his arrangements, Captain Arthur Sleigh, late of the British army, a gentleman of great wealth, and an extensive land owner in Prince Edward Island, made overtures to the Major, which have been accepted; the proprietorship has changed hands, and the line will go into operation on a more extended plan than was at first contemplated.

Captain Sleigh has purchased the beautiful steamer *Albatross*, now in New York, and she will leave immediately for Quebec, touching at Halifax, Pictou, Charlottetown, Shediac, Miramichi, and Gaspe. It is said to be the intention of the proprietor to put another boat on the route as soon as she can be obtained.

Thus, through the efforts of Major Norton alone, this spirited enterprise, so important to the Colonies, has been projected; and under the new arrangement, it will be placed upon a footing of permanent success. No man in the Colonies has a deeper interest at stake there than Captain Sleigh. His estate on Prince Edward Island—his future place of residence—embraces 100,000 acres of land equal for agricultural purposes to any part of British North America, and is intersected with bays and rivers, embracing "mill privileges," and shipping facilities of great importance in the prosperous commercial progress of that colony. And more than all, we know the proprietor to be imbued with unencquerable enterprise, and that heartfelt spirit of ambition for the prosperity of his adopted country, which has been the main-spring of extensive trade and commerce throughout the British Colonial possessions, and secure to that people a permanent prosperity, derived from their own abundant resources.

The submarine telegraph connecting England and Ireland has been completed. It is extended from Holyhead to Howth; the cable weighs 110 tons, is 80 miles long, and was submerged in 18 hours, being the greatest exploit yet in connection with submarine dynamics.

The Telegraph wire has at length been stretched across the strait of Canso, thus completing the last link in the communication between Sydney, C. B., and Yarmouth. Mr. Alex. McKay left here this morning for Antigonish, the straights and Sydney, for the purpose of opening offices and setting them in working order at these places.

The contract for building the new Barracks at Port Needham has been taken by Messrs. Peters and Blaylock, of Quebec. The buildings consist of officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks—the former 320, and the latter 440 feet in length, each to be 50 to 60 feet in width, and three stories high; the exterior to be of brick, with granite dressings, and roofed with Welsh slate; the whole to be completed in four years.

A despatch from Sir John Packington, dated May 27th 1852, says that the Home Government intends to despatch as soon as possible, a small force of steamers or other small vessels, to enforce the proper observance on the part of the Americans, of the Fishing regulations on our coast.

We learn from the Fredericton *Loyalist* that Her Majesty has vetoed the liquor law passed at the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature, on the ground that *it is incompatible with British freedom.*

A large establishment for the manufacture of linen fabrics from imported flax, is now in progress of erection at Fall River, Mass.

ENGLAND ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

After having broken down her markets in Portugal, the West and East Indies &c., England compelled to seek for new outlets to her products, is now engaged in getting control of the West Coast of Africa with a view to monopolizing the profitable trade with the savages of that extensive region. She already has possession of the mouth of every important river on the Coast of Guinea, as for instance, the Niger, the Calibbery, the Bonny, the Camroam. This has been obtained in a very quiet way, without exciting the suspicion of any of her competitors in the world's commerce. She has made treaties with the native chieftains along the coast, and has bought from these potentates the abdication into her hands of their peculiar privileges and prerogatives, of course in every case paying them only a trifle. In these treaties the negro kings agree that English dealers may trade with their people free of duties, that they will make no war without the assent of the English resident agent, that they will follow his directions in all respects, and not negociate with any other power except with the consent of England. Thus the most complete control of the country and of its trade is gained. This will have the advantage of stopping the slave trade and keeping the African tribes on the coast from fighting each other to the neglect of every more useful occupation. The French, however, view the movement with great jealousy, and regard their possessions in that quarter as endangered by its success. It would be no great calamity to them or to Africa, if they were to lose those possessions altogether.

THE LATE COLONEL FORDYCE.—This much lamented officer in his last will bequeathed a legacy to the widow of every soldier who should fall under his command; a shilling each per day to all disabled soldiers of his corps, and left the means of purchasing commissions for five of his most deserving sergeants, in 7th Regt.—*Land of Cakes.*

NINEVEH.—Among the latest discoveries at Nineveh, one coffin was found containing the body of a lady of the royal house; many of her garments were entire; also the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a mask of thin gold pressed upon the face, so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased.

A MONSTER LAVA JET.—The jet of glowing lava, from the Manna Loa mountains, (Sandwich Islands,) was ascertained to be 500 feet high, and its diameter supposed to be over 100 feet. It filled up ravines, destroyed forests, and with ruthless impetuosity was making onward to the ocean, some 50 or 60 miles distant, leaving nought but ruin and death in its train.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Hong Kong, March 20—

"There have been here no less than thirty-seven whalers from the Arctic seas. It may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives; which they say the present will be.—Most of them have now departed, but they say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. *They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux migrating from the Asiatic to the American continent and back again, carrying their boats, made of skin and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water.* They all confirm the fact, that the whales found in Behring's Straits and in Baffin's Bay are the same species, proving the existence of a passage; for a whale of the Arctic species they say, has never been seen to the south of 22 degrees of latitude; so that they cannot have doubled either of the Capes (of Good Hope or Cape Horn), and the whale is under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 4.—Mr. PEEL.—The right hon. gentleman, Sir John Pakington, had referred to Canada, and other Provinces of British North America. He (Mr. Peel) must remind the House, there had been recent changes in the colonial constitutions of North America, which were not without their bearing upon this question as to the composition of the council. It was always supposed, that the governor would fill up the vacancies occuring in the council by persons of acknowledged ability, distinct from any party considerations, and because they represent the leading interests in the Colony. But of late years there had been an agitation in North America for what they call responsible government (incorrectly, as he thought, because he hoped and believed, that the executive of our colonies was conducted under a sense of responsibility, not merely to the colonial office, but also to the people, whose administration they conducted, and whose affairs were placed under their direction; what they meant was party government—government by persons who possessed the confidence of the majority of the House of Representatives; and in Canada, Nova Scotia, and, he believed, in other provinces of British America, where responsible governments had been established, what had been the effect of the manner in which the council had been appointed? The vacancies were now filled up by the Governor, on the views of his Executive, and they recommended persons, not with reference to their station or ability in the colony, or of their being of the leading interests, but because they sided with their party. [*Hear hear.*] The effect of the change had been still lower to depress the council and lessen the respect attached to it.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian papers, a fortnight later in date, have been received via Valparaiso. Accounts from Sidney are to the 22d February, and describe a steady yield of gold, although owing to the Turon and Ophir deposits being still flooded, it failed to show the increase that might have been anticipated. The amounts brought by the escort and mail was 10,099 ounces for the week ending 14th February, and 5385 ounces, for the week ending 21st February, the total value being about £50,000. The largest sums obtained at present were from Braidwood, and an instance is mentioned of a single individual getting 130 ounces in one day. Sofala and Meero were the next places in point of importance, while from the Turon and Ophir districts the contributions were altogether insignificant. The subsidence of the waters at these localities was expected soon to take place, and the belief was, that large results would then be reported. The price of gold had recovered, and had touched 67s. 3d. per ounce, but there was subsequently a reaction to 65s. 6d., the banks having ceased to make advances. Among the recent departures of shipping had been Regina, with 10,226 ounces of gold, and the Wanderoth, with 30,288 ounces, the total value being about £100,000. Up to the latest date the aggregate shipped from Sidney amounted to £819,953. The aggregate from Port Phillip is not stated. There appears to have been nothing new in the general course of trade. The latest dates received from London were to the 14th November, by the Bride, which arrived at Port Phillip (Victoria) in 75 days. From the latter colony the statements are rather unsatisfactory. The almost total want of water rendered it scarcely possible to work with any advantage at the Mount Alexander mines, and, in the absence of general success, the most serious outrages were becoming frequent. The demand for protection on the part of the well-disposed seems to have been urgent, but the Government, instead of meeting it by sending a small force of organised band of constables, at any cost, are described as having irritated the people by doing nothing, except suffering an impression to get abroad, that they were disposed to rely upon an expected arrival of soldiers. The receipts by the last escort from Mount Alexander had been 10,000 ounces. Advices from Auckland state, that the discovery of gold in New Zealand had been contradicted. The report had arisen only from undue importance having been attached to some vague statements of the natives.

UNITED STATES.

A child four years old, daughter of Jeremiah Myers at South Boston, died in consequence swallowing the stone of a prune more than a month before. It lodged near the left lung, which was found mortified.—*Ib.*

Some of the Boston Ship owners have sent a challenge to those of Great Britain, to decide which of the parties can obtain the highest rate of speed from the same cubic feet capacity of model, the winning party to receive £10,000.

WHALES.—The Nantucket Mirror says there is some prospect of a return of the scenes of the early period of whaling, when vessels were fitted out for a few days or weeks to capture whales on the coast. About a week since, three were seen from Siasconset, several having been taken from Martha's Vineyard, and five have been caught off Martha's Vineyard, Long Island.

OYSTERS.—It is estimated that the quantity of oysters now planted in the waters of New Haven harbour, is 506,000 bushels. Estimating 200 oysters to the bushel, would give one hundred million of oysters.—These oysters are for the early fall trade, and are said to from the enormous quantities imported and opened there during the winter months.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Great excitement is existing in the upper part of the city, caused by the discovery of 12 human bodies in a shanty on the road to Walnut Hill, purporting to be used for a laboratory, by Dr. Davis. It is supposed his business has been the arranging of skeletons for colleges, and that the bodies had been procured for that purpose. The Doctor has been arrested and held for trial.

The following Address to the Rev. MEYRICK LALLY, signed by upwards of Eighty of the Inhabitants of Georgetown and its neighbourhood, of various denominations, was presented on behalf of the Subscribers thereto, to that Gentleman, on Wednesday last, the eve of his departure from Georgetown, by HUGH M'DONALD, Esq., accompanied by some five or six others of the principal Inhabitants, to which his Reverence made reply, as given also underneath.

TO THE REV. MEYRICK LALLY;

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Georgetown and its Vicinity, of various denominations, having learned that you are on the eve of leaving this community, which has been the scene of your ministrations during these seven years last past, beg leave to approach you with the expression of esteem and regard with which your gentlemanly character and bearing have impressed us since your arrival here, and above all, your truly Christian principles in cultivating and cementing the bonds of brotherly love and charity between all members of the community. Your philanthropic and disinterested zeal in encouraging education for all, without carrying the slightest embrage to the religious convictions of any one, we highly appreciate. It is with regret, we see leaving the community, a Clergyman, possessing in so eminent a degree, these estimable qualities. We can assure your Reverence, when your Sacred calling removes you far from us, we will long cherish the recollection of your meek, charitable and peaceful demeanour during your sojourn here. We desire, Reverend Sir, that you will be kind enough to convey to your amiable Lady, expressions alike characteristic of our appreciation of her unassuming, mild and charitable disposition whilst among us. Accept, Reverend Sir, the assurance of our best wishes, for your temporal and eternal welfare.

Georgetown 23d June, 1852.

[REPLY.]

To the Inhabitants of Georgetown and its Vicinity of various denominations, Magistrates, Merchants and others, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN;

I thank you, cordially, for your very kind Address.

Assured as I am, that this somewhat unusual testimonial is indicative of the sincere and spontaneous expression of your sentiments, I receive it with gratitude, and shall treasure it as a precious document.

Not only is it soothing and grateful to my personal feelings—and it comes at a moment when I need something to encourage me—but indeed, I would say to you, my neighbours of various persuasions, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, or Protestant dissenters, I accept it with no little joy and thankfulness on your own account, as affording strong evidence of a liberal and Christian spirit I pray that this spirit may maintain and spread itself amongst you and may bring forth fruit to the glory of our common God and Saviour, in acts of good-will and of candid justice towards your fellow-men, however they may differ from you in their views, religious or political. To myself, I perceive, by your conduct on the present occasion, you are kindly disposed to accord something more than simple justice. I may trust, indeed, that I possess the testimony of a good conscience, that in all things I have studied to live honestly among you, never courting favours by any sacrifice of principle. I may hope and believe, that the will to "do good unto all men,' including an interest in the christian education of your children has never, by the Grace of God, been absent from my heart.

I am sensible, doubtless, that at least, I have wished to be a peace-maker, not only from a sense of my general religious obligations and a view of our middle position in the Church of England; but also as remembering the solemn vow that was upon me, 'to set forth peace and love among all christian men.'

These instructions I acknowledge; but alas! when I think upon my practice, and consider how imperfectly I have carried such 'good desires,' I must listen to your praise with no slight 'confusion of face.' I must feel that your kindness has accepted the will for the deed. In my very best wishes for your temporal and eternal welfare, I am joined, most heartily by Mrs. Lally, who requests me to thank you for your flattering mention of her name.

Gentlemen, or to sink conventional expressions—my good friends and neighbours for more than seven years—I commend you to God, and I bid you respectfully farewell.

Georgetown, 23d June, 1852.

ADDRESS.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR;

WE, the Churchwardens, Vestry and Congregation, of *Trinity Church*, Georgetown, cannot permit you to leave us, without tendering you our acknowledgment, for your valuable services as Rector of this Parish. We extremely regret, that circumstances should make it expedient for your voluntary removal; but are fully satisfied from the reasons with which you have from time to time made us acquainted, that such removal is founded on the best and purest of motives. The harmony which has subsisted between us, the zeal and fidelity with which your duties to us have been discharged, even when suffering from impaired health, the earnest and affectionate interest you have shown for our spiritual and temporal happiness have endeared you to us, and makes your loss severely felt.

In conclusion, Reverend Sir, in crossing the mighty Atlantic, we earnestly pray, that you may be under the protection of Him, who is able to still the raging of the sea, and deliver all who cry unto him in distress, that yourself, your amiable Lady and Family, may in health and happiness, reach your native land; and that God may give you his richest blessings with all the happiness this world can afford.

W. SANDERSON,
RICH. M. GIDLEY,
Churchwardens in behalf
of the Vestry & Congregation.

To the
Rev. M. LALLY.
June 23, 1852.

REPLY:

To the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, and Congregation of Trinity Church, *Georgetown.*

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS & BRETHREN IN CHRIST JESUS;

Believe me my feelings have been deeply moved by the kind and affectionate spirit which breathes through your Address.