

UNITED STATES.

A large amount has been raised in New York by subscription, and the sum of \$5,500 was remitted by the British Queen, for the relief of the inhabitants of Hamburg, and a further remittance of \$2,060.50 for the same object was made by the Great Western.

The Indians continue their depredations and murders in Florida, and issue from and return to their hummocks without molestation. The inhabitants complain heavily of the withdrawal of the United States troops, by which the frontier is thus left exposed to the incursions of their merciless enemy.

LAND SLIDE AT NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that on the night of the 22d ult., between nine and ten o'clock, a large portion of the Levee upon the West side of the river, fronting the second Municipality Ferry, gave way, carrying with it the hotel known as the Willow Grove, together with the beautiful garden attached to it, the building occupied by the Boat Club, Ten-pin Alleys, and several out-houses. The noise with which the embankment and buildings gave way resembled the discharge of a park of artillery, and could be heard distinctly all over the city. The gap extends to about 400 or 500 feet front, by about 200 feet in depth, and the soil was still wearing away. Fears are still entertained that the damage will extend farther, as the only barrier against the encroachments of the river consists of a slight embankment which scarcely can be called a Levee. We are happy to add that no lives were lost on this occasion.

BOSTON, JUNE 16.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The negotiations at Washington, for the adjustment of this question, are probably by this time begun, as all parties whose cooperation is necessary, are already there. Among these are the three Commissioners of this State, Messrs. Lawrence, Mills and Allen, and the four Commissioners of Maine, Messrs. Preble, Kent, Kavanagh and Otis. Besides these Commissioners, several other gentlemen are known to be in Washington, who have probably been invited thither for the purpose of giving information in reference to the questions under negotiation, viz: the Land Agent of Maine, the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Mr. McLaughlin, the Warden of the disputed territory, and the Surveyor General of Lower Canada. These gentlemen, as it is now understood, are assembled, not for the purpose of determining what is the line of boundary defined by the treaty of 1783, but for the purpose of attempting to agree on a new line which shall be satisfactory to all parties.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—The following singular case, which, we believe, is the first of the kind that has ever been tried in a court of justice, either in England or America, has been heard before Judges Baldwin and Randall in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. The prisoner, A. W. Holmès, one of the crew of the William Brown, stood charged with manslaughter on the high seas. The vessel sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 12th of March, 1841. On the night of the 15th of April, when about 250 miles from Newfoundland, she struck, as is supposed, on an island of ice, and sank in an hour. Thirty-one persons, who had remained on board, perished. Of the remainder of the passengers and sailors, 42 had got into the long boat, and the captain, with eight of his crew and a passenger, were in the jolly boat. On the following morning, the boats separated, to make the best of their way to land, and so crowded was the long boat, that the mate, at parting, said to the captain that he saw no alternative for them but to cast lots who should go over. Although the sea was calm, bailing was constantly necessary; but at night the wind freshened and the rain was violent; the boat leaked, and the waves dashed into it, so that, according to the witnesses for the defence, the danger was great and inevitable, although those for the prosecution did not believe it to be imminent. It seems, however, to have been admitted on all hands (at least it was not denied by the witnesses for the prosecution) that the boat was sinking, and that the gunwale was within two inches of the water's edge. In this extremity, the awful expedient of lightening the boat, by the throwing over of passengers, was resorted to, and, on the following morning, two others were thrown over, but by whom does not appear to have been satisfactorily proved, some swearing that it was one individual, some another. The case was warmly argued on both sides, the prosecution contending that no case of inevitable necessity had been made out, and that the law applied only to cases much more extreme than this. The defence alleged that they had fully established a case of inevitable necessity, and there was every presumption to believe, that if they had not resorted to the melancholy alternative of throwing some overboard, they would all have inevitably perished. Here the case rested, when the Judge charged the jury, that the obligation of the captain and crew to carry the passengers safe, extended even to a case of such imminent peril, and they were bound to sacrifice their own lives, if necessary, for the preservation of the rest. The jury, after a consultation of twenty hours, found Holmès guilty, but unanimously recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Judge Baldwin said that their recommendation should have the most respectful consideration.

WEST INDIES.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—Every arrival from the West Indies brings some new particulars of the ravages and disasters attendant on the great convulsion of the 7th May; and the first accounts, instead of being exaggerated, appear to have understated the destruction of life and property.

ST. DOMINGO.—A letter from Cape Haytien, received in Philadelphia, estimates the loss of life at between eight and nine thousand. The horrors of pillage were added to those of the earthquake. By 8 o'clock the country people poured into the city, armed with machetes, knives, and guns, and commenced the work of pillage and murder, killing every one who offered any resistance to their depredations. The survivors sleep in the country, in the fields, none daring to trust themselves as yet under any cover. The stench from corrupted bodies was such that at one time it was feared some pestilence would break out; but the fire and the limestone (which the heat has converted into quick lime) is daily purifying the air. The destruction of life and property has been terrible, and it will yet be some time ere the people can sufficiently overcome their fears to make any attempt to clear away the ruins, or return to the places where their happy homes so recently stood.

The emancipated negroes in the West Indies are, it is said, rapidly becoming proprietors.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, JUNE 13.

Destructive Fire at Montreal.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, in an out-building near Mr. Tompkins' bakehouse, in the Main Street of St. Lawrence Suburbs. A high wind unfortunately prevailed at the time, which rapidly conveyed the flames to a number of the surrounding buildings, which, in the short space of three hours, were totally consumed.—From the Main Street, the conflagration spread through Lagachetiere to Dominique Street, and twenty-five houses in all are said to have been destroyed. We regret to hear that by this calamity many respectable and industrious members of the community have been severe sufferers. As usual, there was a great deficiency of water at the commencement of the fire, but this was afterwards remedied, and the exertions of the firemen were most praiseworthy. The cupola of the Montreal General Hospital, though far removed from the scene of destruction, caught fire, but from the vigilance and activity of those in charge of the Institution, it was speedily extinguished.—Gaz.

JUNE 15.

Major General Sir R. Armstrong, Captain Mayne, A. D. C., and Mrs. Mayne, arrived in town yesterday from the United States. The Major General proceeds to Sorel, on a visit to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

QUEBEC, JUNE 18.

We are happy in learning that the early potato plants are in many places recovering from the injury they sustained from the late frost, and the grain and grass wear a healthy appearance.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 17.—The following extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is published for general information:—

Downing Street, 17th May, 1842.

Sir:—Her Majesty's Government having had under their consideration the representations on the subject of the projected alteration of the Import Duties, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, from the Legislature of New Brunswick, as well as from various Bodies interested in the Trade of the Province, which accompanied your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, I now proceed to explain to you, for the information of the parties interested, the conclusion to which Her Majesty's Ministers have come in reference to those representations.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but regret the unfavourable apprehensions which are entertained by the Petitioners as to the probable effect of these measures, and in which, to some extent, you appear to participate; but they trust that a closer examination of the changes which are proposed will lead to a more favourable estimate of their probable results; and although I do not feel called upon on the part of the Government to enter into a detailed and argumentative exposition of the subject, I am, nevertheless, induced to hope that the general observations which I propose to make may be found useful in removing erroneous impressions and allaying exaggerated fears.

The contemplated changes in the Imperial and Colonial Tariffs appear to affect New Brunswick in three, and only three important particulars, viz:—The trade in Wood with the West Indies; the trade in Fish with the West Indies; and the trade in Wood with the United Kingdom.

With respect to the trade in Wood with the West Indies, I admit that probably some falling off may take place in the export of Shingles, Staves and Headings to the West Indies, but these appear to form a very inconsiderable portion of the New Brunswick Wood trade, as appears from the following Table:—

Table with 3 columns: Year (1837, 1836, 1835), Shingles and Staves, Total exports of Wood goods.

The remainder of the Wood exports from New Brunswick, as derived from information which I have no reason to doubt, is not likely to be affected by the competition of the United States, who are themselves obliged to resort to New Brunswick and Canada for this commodity, and who, from the gradual diminution of their own Timber, will become more and more dependent upon the British North American Provinces for their supplies.

With respect to the trade in Fish with the West Indies, although Her Majesty's Government have, with a view to satisfy the just claims of the West Indian population, recommended the substitution of a duty upon Fish, in lieu of the present prohibition; yet, in fixing that rate of duty, regard has been had to the protection and encouragement of the British North American Fisheries, as well as account of their importance as a nursery for seamen, as also because of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by British North American Colonists—an abrupt transition from which, into an unprotected competition, might lead to much individual loss and inconvenience.

In estimating, however, the comparative facilities of the United States and New Brunswick for carrying on Fisheries, I do not perceive any thing either in reference to the proximity of the Fishing Ground, the cost of building and fitting out Ships, the ordinary rate of wages, or the aptitude of the people for this species of employment, which would lead to the supposition that the United States have any superior advantages over New Brunswick, or that the proposed protection of 15 per cent. is not amply sufficient, or that there are any other circumstances which would call for a larger increase of protection to the British North American Fishermen than is accorded to the other branches of the industry of these colonies.

I am aware that in the United States and France high duties are imposed upon the produce of the Fisheries of this country, and that the system of Bounties is still kept up with a view to the support of their own Fisheries.

Her Majesty's Government, however, conceive that those high duties must be deemed to be an admission on the part of the Countries imposing them, that they are themselves apprehensive of the competition of the British Fishermen in their own markets, as it has been stated by parties who have urged upon the Government the adoption of a higher rate of protection to the British Fisheries that such apprehensions are actually entertained. If there be any ground for such apprehensions, there can be little cause for the Petitioners to fear lest Foreign Fish should, to any serious extent, compete with British Fish in the West India Markets, protected, as it will be, by the proposed Duty, and notwithstanding the privilege in the nature of a bounty or protection proposed to be continued to the British Fisheries of importing, duty free, the principal articles required for their employment.

With respect to the wood trade with the United Kingdom, I perceive that whilst the Petitioners have dwelt upon those portions of the proposed changes which they conceive to be unfavourable to the Colony, namely, the diminution of the difference between the duties imposed upon Baltic and British North American Timber, they have omitted to notice the reduction (amounting very nearly to abolition) of the duty upon Colonial Timber, which will necessarily give increased facilities to the importation of this article into this country, and, by admitting of a reduction of price in respect of the reduced duty, will tend to increase the consumption, and thus cause a reaction upon the price favourable to the Importer, and keep up or increase the employment for the shipping engaged in this branch of commerce.

The advantage of this will be more especially felt in that class of Wood which is more peculiarly the produce of British North America, the Yellow Deal, and which, in fact, meets with no very effective competition from the Baltic Timber, in consequence of being applied to different purposes for which the Yellow Pine of New Brunswick is preferred, both from its superior fitness, and its lower price to the consumer.

Her Majesty's Government consider also that the addition of 2s. per 50 cubic feet on Foreign Deals to the duty of 30s. as at first proposed, and the five per cent. additional duty to which Timber will be liable, and which, although inappreciable upon the Colonial duty, amounts to 4s. 6d. per cubic foot upon Foreign Timber, should not be lost sight of, in the endeavour to form a just estimate of the Tariff proposed to Parliament.

If the Petitioners give due weight to these considerations, Her Majesty's Government trusts that they will eventually be of opinion, that whilst the alterations in the Timber duties will be found of very great advantage to the consumer in this country, the Timber trade of New Brunswick will, so far from declining, be placed in a more sound condition, and with greater prospects of increase, than under the existing Tariff.

It is, moreover, not immaterial to observe, that whilst the forests of the British North American Provinces are, as yet, unexhausted, and to a great extent untouched, the great demand which has for a series of years existed for the Fir Timber of the Forests on the Continent of Europe, particularly of Poland, has led to a material diminution of the supplies to be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the great navigable Rivers; and that, consequently, it is becoming gradually necessary to derive them from the most distant points, thereby increasing the cost of bringing them to the point of shipment, and thus tending to create an additional demand for the cheaper article imported from British America.

With these views and anticipations, Her Majesty's Government cannot participate in the fears expressed by the Petitioners in reference to the apprehended loss of value in Wharves, Mills, and other similar Establishments in the Colony, the want of employment for their labouring population, the decline of the Maritime Commerce, or the injury to the general welfare of the Colony.

Her Majesty's Government are disposed to believe, that

these apprehensions are founded upon estimates of the probable prices of Timber drawn from the prices of that article at the present moment, which are unusually low, in consequence of the depression of the Timber Trade, owing to general causes; and they venture to hope that the proposed opening of the British Ports to Foreign and Colonial produce generally, at much lower Duties than heretofore, will materially tend to revive all branches of Manufacturing and Commercial industry, and that the Timber trade will not only participate in that revival itself, but will derive collateral advantages from it, both as respects price and demand.

I would, in conclusion, remark that the measures contemplated for the encouragement of various articles of the Agricultural produce of the British Colonies, if passed into a law, may be expected, at no distant time, to become of increasing importance and value to the growing population of New Brunswick, whose industry cannot permanently continue to be so exclusively applied to the business of lumbering, as at the present moment.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

Lieut. Governor Sir W. COLEBROOKE, &c. &c. &c.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25.

There is much sickness among the 52nd Regiment stationed at Fredericton. Fredericton has hitherto been one of the most healthy stations in North America for the military.—Herald.

MIRAMICHI, JUNE 21.

DEPARTURE OF JAMES GILMOUR, ESQ.—We regret much to announce the departure from this community of James Gilmour, Esq., and family, which took place yesterday. They have taken passage to the Clyde in the bark Oxford, Captain Burns. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Mr. Gilmour came to Miramichi with his late partner, Alexander Rankin, Esq. These gentlemen have, till very recently, carried on business here under the well-known firm of Gilmour, Rankin & Co. The business they have transacted has been very extensive, and their manner of conducting it has been alike able and honorable. Mr. Gilmour belonged to the Scotch Church at Newcastle, of which he was an office bearer, and the interests of which he zealously promoted. He was indeed liberal in his contributions to schools and churches generally, and in short to every measure calculated to promote the good of the country. He has retired to his native land, and, as we understand, has an ample competency. A Dinner was given to him on Tuesday, the 14th inst., in Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, which was numerous and respectfully attended. Upon his embarking, salutes were fired from Douglastown and Chatham, and also from several of the vessels in the river. Addresses from the inhabitants of the town of Chatham, and from the Kirk Session and Corporation of St James's Church, Newcastle, were presented to him. To these Mr. Gilmour made suitable replies.—Gleaner.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

THE POCAHONTAS, steamer, with the second June Mail, arrived here from Pictou on Monday afternoon. The Mail was brought out to Halifax by the CALEDONIA, Steamship, which vessel left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and arrived at Halifax on Sunday last. We are in possession of both London and Liverpool papers of the former date, from which we have made as copious extracts as our limits would permit.

The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason, in shooting at the Queen, took place on the 17th ult. in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced, in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The tariff has at length passed through committee, and a better feeling is consequently visible in the produce market. The King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to arrive to-morrow on a visit to her Britannic Majesty.

Her Majesty has conferred a Grand Cross of the Bath on the gallant Sir Robert Sale, the defender of Jellalabad. It is rumoured that the session of Parliament will close in July, and that there will be no further discussion on any important question.

Lord John Russell has brought in his promised Bill for the Prevention of Bribery at Elections. The measure was received in the best spirit, and every disposition was shown to give it a full and calm consideration.

The weather continues delightfully fine, the hay harvest has commenced, and the wheat is in full ear.

In 1841, the subscriptions collected by the Association for the Propagation of the Roman Catholic Faith, throughout Christendom, amounted to 2,752,214 francs, viz:—In France; 1,479,434 francs; Bavaria, 210,000; Belgium, 159,000; England, 33,000; Ireland, 195,000; Portugal, 46,000; Holland, 18,000; the Roman States, 77,000; Naples, 61,000; Switzerland, 33,000; Prussia, 85,000; Tuscany, 41,000; and, finally, the sums received from other countries of Europe, from the Levant and America, amounted together to 110,000 francs.

The legal expenses incurred in prosecuting post-office criminals amounted last year to above 10,000*l.*; and it is calculated that property, consisting of money, jewellery, &c., amounting to above 50,000*l.* was lost passing through the post-office during that period.

CAPT. J. ROSS.—Private letters, bearing date New South Wales, Nov. 21, 1841, just received from this able and distinguished naval officer, state that he was then on the point of taking his departure, for the purpose of exploring the regions of the South Pole, and reaching, if possible, that desired goal. The crew were in perfect health and excellent spirits. In the event of no counter-instructions from the Admiralty, Capt. Ross will be detained in his arduous enterprise until the close of 1843, when he purposes returning to this country; but should he be obliged to winter in those inclement regions, his departure will be necessarily postponed until the end of 1844.

PUSEYISM—O'CONNELL'S HOPES.—At the meeting of the Roman Catholic Institute of Great Britain, held yesterday in London, Mr. O'Connell said he wanted to see the day when High Mass would be performed in Westminster Abbey, and he doubted not, from present appearances, that ere long he should have that happiness. If Puseyism go on at the railroad speed with which it has been advancing for the last ten years, and the feuds between that sect and the Hampenites be suffered to continue, within ten years more the great champion of the Catholics, should he live, will probably see his wish fulfilled. The Bench of Bishops, a vast number of the clergy, and, what is still more ominous, the majority of the teachers of youth at the national universities, show a marked tendency towards the new doctrines. All that is wanting is to imbue the lawmakers with the same principles; and as the stream naturally partakes of the character of its source, that must ultimately be the result. Certainly at no period since the Reformation has the Protestant Church been exposed to such danger, or have the enemies of our national establishments had such cause for rejoicing as at the present moment.—London Sun.

CHINA AND INDIA.

By the Overland Mail from India we have advices from Bombay of the 4th of May, Madras of the 13th of April, Calcutta of the 21st, Cabul of the 12th, Candahar of the 5th, Lahore of the 10th, and from Delhi of the 30th of the same month; also from Chusan of the 3d of March, from Macao of the 6th, and from Burmah of the 30th of that month. They communicate the surrender of the fortress of Ghuznee by Colonel Palmer, on the 1st of March, and the slaughter of the garrison by the Ghazees tribe as soon as they had marched out of the city. Colonel Palmer was aware of the murder of Sir William M'Naghten, the seizure of General Elphinstone, and the destruction of the British army at Cabul; and yet he stipulated that the force should be con-

ducted to a city the inhabitants of which were drunk with the blood of nearly ten thousand of his countrymen! When but 300 men, of whom 100 were wounded; that he had more water than would have supplied him forty-eight hours, and that to escape massacre no other course was left him. As if apprehensive that all this would not form a sufficient justification, he adds that General Elphinstone had ordered him to abandon the citadel.

The gallant General Sale, besieged in Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, at the head of 6000 Afghans, being apprehensive that Akbar was about to raise the siege to attack General Pollock in the Khyber Pass, made a sortie, in which he completely routed the Afghans, burned their camp, seized all their stores and ammunition, and recovered four of the British guns taken at the Cabul massacre. The victory cost the life of one of the bravest and best officers in India, Colonel Dennie. In a style equally gallant and daring, General Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, on the 5th of April. Lieut. Cumming, a promising young officer, was here killed. There was not the least doubt entertained of the junction of the forces under Generals Sale and Pollock being satisfactorily effected. Lord Ellenborough was commencing a course of vigorous operations. Accompanied by his secretary, he had proceeded to the Upper Provinces of Bengal, to be nearer the grand scene of action. The news of the murder of Shah Soojah, by his own people, was confirmed.

From China we have a "celestial" proclamation against the "red-bristled barbarians," which only served to announce the plenipotentiary. The forts along the Canton river were nearly finished, and part of them had been unmasked. A proclamation had been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, in which it is declared that Hong Kong and Chusan will remain in the possession of England till her demands are complied with by the Emperor; and that they shall be considered free ports, equally open to the ships of all nations. The Chinese inhabitants are invited to return and reside under British protection. Amoy is also to remain a free port in our possession. The force with the expedition were in excellent health. The head-quarters of the general staff was at Ningpo.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 27.

TRADE DIRECT WITH CHINA.—In our shipping list, we observe, with much pleasure, the clearance of the Ship Prince George, Foster, for Canton. She is the first vessel, we believe, that has sailed from any part of the British North American Colonies to China direct, and we wish her every success. Besides a valuable cargo, we understand she carries with her upwards of £20,000 in specie.—Halifax Journal.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The first division of the 30th Regiment left this Garrison this morning on their route to St. John, via Windsor—a second detachment leaves to-morrow morning.—Ib.

SUPREME COURT.

During the sitting of the Court, the following Bais have been found:—

- The Queen vs. Margaret Dalton, for stealing a pair of Shoes, the property of Mr. Dennis Reddin.
The Queen vs. John Denny, for stealing a Watch, the property of George Shelnut.
The Queen vs. Edward Williams, for stealing a quantity of China, and several other articles, from Mr. Thos. How.
The Queen vs. the same, for stealing an Axe, the property of Mr. Alexander Brown.
The Queen vs. Hugh Cooper, for stealing several articles of wearing Apparel, the property of Michael Sherry.
The Queen vs. Peter Henry Voutre, for stealing a Watch, and several articles of wearing apparel, from Mr. William Hodge.
The Queen vs. Edward Bradley, for stealing some Pickers and Longers, from the Government Farm.
The Queen, vs. John Donron, for the Murder of Hugh Macneill.
The Queen vs. Alexander Macneill, for an assault upon John Macneill.
The Queen vs. James Smith, and three others, for an assault upon William Cundall, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, whilst the execution of his duty.
The Queen vs. the same, for an assault upon Moses Hayes, Constable, while in the execution of his duty.
The Queen vs. the same, for an assault upon James Burke.
The Queen vs. Thomas Wilson and James Shore, for an assault upon Francis Bell and James Symistry.
The Queen vs. Edward Feehan, for an assault upon John McCanna.
The Queen vs. Humphrey Williams, for receiving stolen Goods.
The Queen vs. William Macneill, Esq. for a Nuisance.
The Queen vs. Elisha Lepage, for a Nuisance.
The Queen vs. Patrick Connick, for an assault upon John Nantes, a Sheriff's Bailiff, while in the execution of his duty.
The Queen vs. Mary Alice Easterbrook, for stealing a Watch the property of Mr. Robert Emlyson.
E. Williams, Bradley and Cooper have been tried, and found guilty of Larceny.
John Donron guilty of Manslaughter.
Denny, Voutre and Margaret Dalton, pleaded guilty.
E. C. Lepage has been tried, and found guilty.
E. Williams has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in the common Jail and House of Correction.
Only three Civil cases have been tried during the present Term.

CHARLOTTETOWN REGATTA.

The first sailing match was taken by the Pigeon, owned by Mr. B. Davies, and which appeared to be a very fast sailing boat. Six competitors started.
The second sailing match was taken by Mr. John Scott's True Blue, who had a tight race with the Atalanta, owned by Daniel Keough.
The third race was won by the Cygnet, Chas. Campbell, beating the Hound, E. M'Eachran, and the Black Duck, Daniel Scott.
The fourth race was for four-oared boats, manned by members of the Club. Three boats were entered for this race, namely:—The Zephyr, Mary Ann and Sylph, but as the former was out of the Post when the signal gun for starting fired, the two latter were set off, when the Mary Ann won with appearance. We understand the crew of the Zephyr disputed the legality of the race, as no particular time was mentioned for starting, and they were not in readiness, but we are not aware how it has been decided.
The first prize of the second rowing match of four-oared country boats was taken by Capt. Collins's Harp, and the second prize by Mr. John Macdonald's Happy Return, both beating Mr. A. M'Isaac's Margery.
The first prize of the two oared boats was taken by Desbrisay, of Richibucto.
The Indian Canoe Race, paddled by Gentlemen Amateurs, was taken with ease by Lieut. Stirling's Wha-ta-wah, beating others.
Five Indian Canoes started, manned by Indians, and this excited much interest. The first prize was taken by Joe Smith, the second by Joe Francis, and the third by John Lewis.
And lastly came the Squaws—the first prize was awarded to Mary Wilmot, and the second to Mary Mitchell. About five pounds were expended in prizes, and which amount is creditable as a commencement.
The flag-staffs on the Fort, the vessels in harbour, and the flag-staff in the Town, were gaily decorated with lively colours, bunting, floating in the breeze. The Lady Huntley, a fine schooner, owned by Mr. John Davis, was moored off the Wharf, and was by her spirited owner kindly thrown open for the use of the Stewards, and for all spectators. There was a band of music on board, which greatly added to the liveliness of the regatta.
The Officers of H. M. Brig Sappho very kindly lent her boats, of their boats, in conveying spectators to and from the regatta, and were unceasing in their attention and exertions, and to make the Regatta pass off with eclat.
In the evening the Stewards of the Club gave a Ball to a number of fashionable, in the new spacious Ball Room, at the P. E. Island Hotel, that has been lately fitted up by Mr. P. E. Strawberries and cream, and every delicacy of the season were served up, with flowing bumpers of sparkling Wine, as the sun's hours approached, the invited guests returned to their homes, well pleased with the festivities they had enjoyed.

We have been politely favoured with the personal acquaintance of a letter dated "Liverpool, June 18th," from F. Longworth, Agent of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Longworth has been most indefatigable in his endeavours to obtain