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TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.

Our advertising friends would confer an additional obligation by forwarding their favors at as early an hour as possible, as disappointments will occasionally occur when announcements are sent in at a late hour at night, for insertion next morning.

☞ Advertisements, to be in time for the next day's publication, are respectfully requested to be sent in by five o'clock in the afternoon.

The British Whig has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1852.

The Fisheries.

We yesterday received an *Extra* of the Prince Edward Island *Royal Gazette*, of the 19th instant, containing copies of a correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor of that Island, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and the Colonial Secretary, Sir John S. Pakington, on the subject of the encroachments of American fishermen into our British waters. From this correspondence we give the following extracts—the despatch from Sir John Pakington is, probably, the document referred to by Mr. Mason in the late debate in the Senate at Washington, on the subject of the recent measures adopted by the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the protection of our fisheries:—

Extract of a Despatch from Sir Alexander Bannerman to Earl Grey, dated February, 1852.

"In regard to Bounties, the United States Government pay large ones; and as I stated to the Assembly, we have no business to complain of whatever policy the Government may consider most conducive to the interests of their subjects. But I am of the same opinion with your Lordship—averse to impose a tax on the *whole community* to benefit *one particular class*; for, a trade, requiring a bounty (I mean a continued one) will turn out to be a fictitious one. Our neighbours and the French Government will find out this in due time, but that is no business of ours. The Act of the Assembly of this Island, passed in 1851, only lasts for three years. I understood it to be merely an encouragement by the Legislature, to give premiums, as they very properly do, for improvements in Agriculture, to another important branch of industry and commerce—the where Lord John Russell was, by his own acknowledgement, saved from being lowest or from being rejected altogether by the votes of Fisheries; but should the Colonists find out—which they are sure to do—before the expiry of the Act, that its provisions will be a considerable drain on their limited finances, they will themselves remedy the evil—in my opinion the best remedy that can be applied in the present state of Prince Edward Island. As to the Fisheries, about which I have troubled your Lordship so much. I have no hesitation in saying that *were I the sole proprietor of this Island*, and looking to the question as one involving my own interests, and not as a national one, I would petition Her Majesty to abrogate the Convention of 1818, and graciously ask for permission to invite the American fishermen to visit our shores, to carry on their trade, and make the best arrangement I could with them. But this cannot be *done at present*, and I would fain hope the question may be easily and amicably adjusted; and if that could be accomplished, nothing, I think, would tend more to cement amity and friendship with Great Britain and the United States."

No. 4. } DOWNING STREET, May 27th, 1852.

SIR,—Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers since their assumption of Office, few have been more important, in their estimation, than the question relating to the protection solicited for the Fisheries on the Coasts of British North America.

2.—Her Majesty's Government have taken into their serious consideration the representations upon this subject contained in your Despatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that whilst active measures have been taken by certain Colonies for the purpose of encouraging their fisheries, and of repelling the intrusion of Foreign Vessels, it has been a subject of complaint in New Brunswick that impediments should have been offered by the impolicy of the Imperial Government to the enactment of Bounties, considered by the local Legislature essential for the protection of its trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous to remove all ground of complaint on the part of the Colonies in consequence of the encroachment of the Fishing vessels of the United States upon those waters from which they are excluded by the terms of the Convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to despatch, as soon as possible, a small Naval force of Steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that Convention.

3.—These vessels will of course be confined to the performance of the duties with which they are specially charged, and the Commander will be enjoined to exercise a careful discretion in the very delicate office of interfering with vessels belonging to Foreign and Friendly Powers.

4.—With regard to the question of promoting the Fisheries of the British Colonies by the means of Bounties, Her Majesty's Government, although desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from that policy which regulates the Commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent those Colonies, by the interposition of Imperial authority, and especially pending the negociations with the United States of America, for the settlement of the principles on which the Commerce with the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting any policy which they may deem most conducive to their own welfare and prosperity. Entertaining these views, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to advise the Queen to give Her assent to the Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in the Session of 1851, for the promotion of its deep Sea fisheries; and they will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any Act for a similar purpose which may be passed by the Legislatures of the other North American Provinces.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieutenant Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, &c., &c., &c.

LATER FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE.—The Ocean Wave arrived at this port from Cape Town, with dates to June 14, being sixteen days later than former advices by way of England.

From the frontier country, there is nothing new. There is only a continuation of petty assaults, murders and robbery, within the border, committed by small parties of marauders, whom the Governor is taking measures to suppress and punish—a work of no small difficulty in a country so thinly inhabited and so extensive. Neither Caffres nor rebel Hottentots evince the least disposition to submit or yield to the only terms offered to them, namely, unconditional surrender, or retreat beyond the Kei.

Accounts from Cowie Forest, on the frontier, state that the Caffres will not be able to hold out much longer in Waterkloof. The rifle regiment makes an excursion among the natives twice a week, and great numbers of Caffres have been killed. The plan adopted seems to be extermination. The war is carried on by the natives by running off the cattle, and the English endeavor to recover their property, shooting all the Caffres they can find. One man, with servants, in the month of April, shot twenty-five Caffres in his garden.

It was expected that Gov. Cathcart would shortly join Col. Buller, for the purpose of making another attack on Waterkloof.

Another expedition across the Kei is anticipated, Kreili having failed to pay the fine levied on him by Sir Harry Smith.

The sentence of death is pronounced on all who shall sell the natives ammunition.

A very destructive epidemic was prevailing in the interior. A large number of the natives have died.

Letter from California.

Sacramento City, June 25, 1852.

MR. EDITOR—

I have only seen three copies of the *British Whig* since I left home. It would afford me much pleasure to have a peep at it oftener.

The city of Sonora (in the southern mines) was laid in ruins a few days ago. The loss was very great. Living is getting cheap—(board eight dollars per week)—although some articles remain high; such as eggs and hens. The former is worth two dollars per dozen, the latter five dollars each; and turkeys are worth ten dollars each. Society is improving fast. There are a large number of the fair sex arriving on every steamer. Our citizens are making great preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the Fourth of July. Yesterday the Masonic Orders of our city celebrated the birthday of the founder of their institution, St. John the Baptist. The procession was formed at the Masonic Hall, in Second street, in excellent order, and in large numbers. The line of procession having been formed, they marched up Second street, preceded by a band of music, to Sixth street, where the line was separated, and where in reverse order the procession entered the Rev. Mr. Benton's Church, the square body of which had been reserved for them. In the side pews there was a large and brilliant representation of the feminine beauty of our city, which bespoke anything else but a repugnance to secret societies upon the part of California ladies. After the procession was seated, the Band played an agreeable air, and the Choir sung a Masonic hymn, when the audience were called to their feet during an opening prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gober. After another hymn from the Choir, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler was introduced by Mr. Martin as the orator of the day. The address of this distinguished speaker upon the occasion, was one of entrancing interest and sublimity; no person could have listened to it without delight and approbation; it was chaste, beautiful and pure. It is intended to be published by the Order. After the address was concluded, the Band played another piece, the Choir sang again, and the audience was dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler. The procession re-formed and marched down to Front street, and thence to the Hall. Nothing could have been more gratifying to the friends of this benevolent and useful Society than the splendid appearance which they made in the celebration. Among those in the procession were the Governor, and many others of the most influential citizens of Sacramento, and the uniformity and cleanliness of the Regalia worn upon the occasion, was a subject of universal remark.

In the evening the evening the fraternity partook of a splendid entertainment at the Orleans Hotel, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

The whole affair reflected the highest credit upon the noble and time honored fraternity under whose auspices the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated.

Yours in haste,
WILSON HATCH.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Some persons have doubted the genuiness of these Letters.—The originals are in the Editor's possession.

Montreal Sufferers.

"We deeply regret that the operations of our Relief Committee have been so vilely misrepresented to the Kingston people."—*Montreal Gazette*

NOTE.—The Relief Committee has neither been represented or misrepresented to the Kingston people. The Kingston people read the Montreal paper, and judge for themselves. They read that the Provincial Committee returned upwards of two hundred pounds to the Permanent Committee, out of the thousand pounds entrusted to their care. Why did that committee not distribute the whole of that comparatively small sum? They read also, that the Permanent Committee had recently a long sitting, at which not one single farthing was voted for the relief of the sufferers! Why this procrastination? If the distress be imminent, as we fear it is, why not give what money they have, and ask for more? Why not indeed?

Big Little Pedlington.

Last week, for want of aught better to laugh at, the *British Whig* laughed at the absurdity of the fierce rivalry for pre-eminence, between the mighty villages of Ottawa, Whitby, and Bowmanville. As a matter of course, the vengeance of the three newspapers published in these embryo cities has naturally enough been brought down upon the *Whig's* devoted head. The Bowmanville newspaper man is first in the field. He takes for gospel all that the *Whig* jokes about, and tells the world, with a grave face, that instead of 75 inhabitants, Bowmanville rejoices in a population of 1700 souls, all told! He calls Kingston a "dirty, ruin and decay looking" city, and walks three feet into his political chum, the *Washtub*, by swearing that it never had a decent paper! What a fool a man makes of himself when he gets angry for nothing at all. The thunderer of Big Little Pedlington would have better pleased the owners and occupiers of its "17 stores, 2 drug ditto, 1 printing office, 2 jeweller's shops, 4 saddler's shops, 2 bakeries, 4 grist mills, 4 tinsmith's shops, 5 blacksmith's shops, 2 bank agennies, 5 insurance offices, 4 hotels, 8 churches, and tailor's shops, shoemaker's shops, &c., too numerous to mention," if he had wisely allowed the *British Whig* to have had its indifferent joke, and not have made that joke a good one by taking it up so seriously. Can't the stupid fellow see that his folly has fastened the name of "Big Little Pedlington" on his village for many a long day to come!

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Henry Clay.

New York, July 30—1, P. M.

We have just been informed that three more bodies, making in all fifty, were recovered this morning—near the wreck of the Henry Clay, and that the clothes of several of the missing passengers were found under the wheels and keel of the vessel.—We are pained to be obliged to give currency to a rumor that Mr. Lucius Robinson, a well known member of the bar of this city, was on board the Henry Clay, and had not been heard of since the disaster.

She started from Albany in company with the Armenia, making the usual stoppages for passengers, swelling the number till it reached to between three and four hundred. She raced with the A., as all the passengers we have seen inform us, till she had run ahead of that steamer some four or five miles. Her hull had become very much heated from the sun, as well as from her own furnaces, till she was dry as a chip, and when near Yonkers, while these three or four hundred human beings were little dreaming of danger, a black smoke was seen to issue from the centre of the boat, near the pipes. Soon after, one of the attaches of the steamer appeared, and requested the ladies to keep cool—that there was no danger. Immediately it was noticed that the head of the boat was turned towards the shore, from which a breeze was blowing. Then the flames began to steal up and thro' the vessel. Then the cry of fire spread consternation among the passengers on board that ill-fated steamer. Almost immediately after this she struck on shore below Yonkers, about a quarter of a mile this side of Fouthill, Mr. Forrest's residence, and the scene that ensued baffles description.

The steamer struck head on; and as the fire broke out in the centre, and the breeze blew off shore, those on the stern of the boat had either to leap into the water or perish in the flames. One of the passengers who had reached the shore, said, that as he turned, he saw the flames envelope a fine lad, standing on the verge of the upper deck, seemingly uncertain whether to perish by fire or water. The flames and thick smoke seemed to wrap around him like a winding sheet, till he disappeared and is now no more. Another gentleman informed us, that he saw a mother take her infant in her teeth by its clothes, to have the babe come on top when she arose to the surface, and approach the edge of the boat to leap into the water. By a sudden jerk of the boat the child fell from the grasp of the mother, and also disappeared. There were several heart-rending incidents connected with this sad affair. We shall never know all the sad scenes of this terrible disaster. Most of those who were saved came to the city in the Armenia and by the Hudson River Rail Road. The down train stopped to render assistance, and a special train was sent out to bring the survivors to town. Several reached the Irving house in a sad plight—some without shoes, others without hats, and some without coats, shoes, or stockings, &c., &c. Three other survivors—Mr. Vanclieke of Baltimore, and two ladies—arrived at the Astor House in a terrible state of mental and bodily anguish.

The steamboat Armenia, which left Albany, as we have already stated, in company with the Henry Clay, was, at the time fire occurred, about four miles distance astern. When she came up her officers immediately made every effort to rescue those on board the Henry Clay.

That racing was the cause of the calamity, there appears not to be the shadow of a doubt. The Armenia was so hot that she was compelled to stop and blow off steam so that she, too, had a narrow escape. The Henry Clay was on fire before, and a passenger assisted to put it out! It was added than an inflammable substance, such as tar, or pitch or rosin, was thrown into the fire, to make steam faster than coal could make it; and, independently of the danger of fire or an explosion of the boilers, the apprehension of a collision was so great that fenders were put out to guard against it. It seems that the firemen came on deck to witness the exciting race, and one gentleman states, that he saw the firemen for twenty minutes on deck, previous to the appearance of the smoke; and when he looked into the engine room, he saw no person there. Even when the boat was run ashore at last instead of being run in a oblique direction she was run at right angles, and thus her hinder part was all in deep water, and those who were cut off by the fire in the middle had the alternative of either being drowned (if they could not swim) or burned to death.

A gentleman belonging to Newark, we are told, managed to save his wife and nine children. He was an expert swimmer, and rushed them to the shore as fast as they jumped overboard. When he finished his task he became exhausted and had to be conveyed to his home. He left the scene of disaster apparently perfectly senseless.

The Indian mail has arrived with advices from Calcutta to June 2nd, Bombay to June 5th, Madras to June 10th, Rangoon to 26th May, and China to 24th May.

The town of Bessein had been carried by the British by assault, with the loss of only thirty-four men *hors de camp*. On the 19th, four steamers arrived before the town, and proceeded to land troops, which were immediately fired on by the Burmese from behind their stockades. The principal defense of the place was a large mud fort, which was stormed without the aid of scaling ladders, in fifty minutes from the first attack. A white man was plainly seen on the works during the engagement, exciting the artillery, but whether he was an European or an American could not be discerned. The Burmese stood both the fire from the ships and the hand-to-hand combat with great bravery, as is evidenced by the large number who were bayonetted at their guns. Their loss is estimated in the English bulletins at 800; but this is probably an exaggeration. No spoil of any value was found at Bassein. A garrison was left in the town, and the rest of the force returned to Rangoon. It was said an expedition would start for Peague in about a week. The most contradictory rumors were current respecting the intending of the Burmese Government, but all that regards the future course of events can be but the merest surmise. The troops were in better health and supplies.

In the north-west of India, Sir Colin Campbell, with a force of 4,000 men and ten guns, was engaged in some hard fighting with hill tribes. The locality of his operations is in the valley of the Swan River, the principal northern affluent of that of Cabul.

In Cabul proper, there has been raging for some time a dispute between the son a native chief. Yar Mahomed, backed by the Persians, and the Sirdars of Kandahar, backed by the celebrated Dost Mahomed. Reinforcements had been sent to the support of their respective allies, by Persia and by the Dost but in the meantime the disputants had come into collision with forces numbering from 10,000 to 12,000 on either side. After a pitched battle of eight hours, the Kandahar force was defeated, with the loss of 2,000 men, and obliged to retreat by Kandahar. On hearing of the battle both armies halted for further orders.

DETECTION OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK, STOLEN DURING THE LATE FIRE—We yesterday recommended all parties, who might have lost plate during the late fire, to put themselves in communication with the Chief of Police, on the subject. We did so in consequence of the receipt by that officer, on Wednesday last, of a telegraphic despatch from the Police authorities in New York, informing him of the arrest of a man, calling himself Thomas Wych, from Montreal, on suspicion of his having stolen a considerable amount of silver plate found in his posession, a portion of which he had offered for sale. This Thomas Wych, it has been ascertained, only left Montreal on the day subsequent to the fire. He was a soldier in the 20th Regiment from which he was discharged some few months ago, and has since kept a groggery in the neighbourhood of the barracks. From a full description of the plate in question, received by Capt. McGrath, yesterday, it has been clearly identified as being the property of Louis Auldjo, Esq., stolen from the residence of O. O. Andrews, Esq., his brother-in-law, in Dalhousie Square. Mr. Auldjo left yesterday for New York.—*Montreal Herald.*

Miss Catharine Hayes with her mother arrived in town on Wednesday evening last from Drummondville and the Falls. Miss Hayes has we are informed, taken up her residence with a private friend.—*Patriot.*

Dublin, July 16th, 1852.

The elections are not over; but if they were, there would be the same uncertainty whether the Derby Administration will last,—that is, provided you regard as oracles the "Best Public Instructers" for and against it: the same difference in their opinions, that is, provided their calculations are made upon the same data, or rather no data as now. The ministerial organs, both here and in England count upon having gained important places—as Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast; upon the fact, that their man was first on the poll in London, those who, though not his cordial supporters, "did not wish his political degradation." They have, they think, public opinion on their side; and though they assume that the Derbyites will have, upon the whole, a majority of twenty, they go more upon the confidence that the popular voice is with them,—as being 'The Protestant Government;" for Protection is now among the things that were.

The Oppositionists count the gains or losses simply as for or against the Derby Administration,—making no account of the differences among its opponents. While there is no principle of cohesiveness between the Whigs, Peelites and Radicals,—the followers of Russell or Palmerston Graham, and Cobden or Hume,—the followers of Derby are a compact phalanx. The grand effort of the Defense Association and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy and clergy in Ireland is to form a party that shall be wholly distinct from all these,—independent of all political connections,—acting under the direction and for the benefit of the Church and in this they have the co-operation of their brethren in Britain. where—as there are, as yet, no constituencies likely to return men of this stamp funds are raised, and whence candidates are supplied, as in the case of Sheriff Swift for Sligo, and Bowyer for Dundalk. This party will be quite as inveterate against a Russell Administration, with its "Durham letter" and "Anti-titles Bill," as against the Derby with its "Proclamation against Processions;" yet they are set down on the opposition list to swell the majority.

The question is lost sight of: If Derby could be expelled, who is prepared to take his place?—especially as it seems universally agreed that Russell shall no more hold the helm. It will, probably be found that in the disunion of the Opposition is the strength of the Derby Administration. Besides this, there is, as regards Ireland, a practical straightforwardness in putting down all lawless outrage, and a considerate liberality in lightening the burdens and promoting the property of the country, which contrast very favorably with the policy of the late Administration, and has won supporters for the present Government even from those—whether Roman Catholics or liberal Protestants—that had been confidently ranked among its decided opponents.

The present party warfare, both in Britain and Ireland, is marked, beyond all precedent, by the strength and acerbity of the religious element. And the new House of Commons is likely to be notorious, more than any former one, for the absence of men of great intellect, mighty talents, or vast acquirements. The present Ministry has been regarded as deserving a very unenviable cognomen,—the very opposite of "All the Talents." I am aware that these things should not be placed together as cause and consequence that we should not ascribe to the age of violent religious strife the production of a Ministry to whom it would be undeserved eulogy to ascribe to it mediocrity; or say, that it is because we happen to have an Administration that affords a practical illustration of how little talent is required for governing a great empire, therefore the empire has turned out a Parliament with the minimum of legislative ability. But these things certainly afford a curious illustration of "undesigned coincidences," if they are, in reality, unconnected, which I neither affirm nor deny.

But there are those who will tell you and with truth that whereas religious discussion was, heretofore appropriated to the pulpit and the platform it has lately become quite a Parliamentary topic; and while the Roman Catholics want to have a Church party in the House of Commons, in England and Scotland men have been returned, in considerable numbers, both Derbyites and Oppositionists, on the ground of their strong Protestant feelings,—and in particular, pledged to labor for the disendowment of Maynooth. In the prospect of new discussions, new qualifications are required; and now that it is "the tyranical aggressiveness of the Papacy," and "the antisocial immoralities of the confessional," and "the divided loyalty of Maynooth" that are to be the topics of Parliamentary discussion; and, on the other hand "the unrighteous monopoly of a Church Establishment," and "the persecution of hypocritical proselytizers," and "the revival of penal enactments in the form of Anti-title Bills and Anti procession Proclamations" the Broughams and Plunkets the Peels and the Cannings of a former age are no longer necessary. And so the men and the measures are likely to take their characters from the age; the latter narrow and bigoted the former stunted and contracted; corresponding with a period in the world's history when legislators are great on the garb of ecclesiastics and the phraseology of spiritual missives; profound on the costume of the cloister and the literature of the Breviary.

The doings and sayings of Legislatures and Governments develop themselves in facts that tell of the spirit and feeling that pervade the community; and these again unfold the social condition of a people. Some of the recent of these developements should be noticed as indications of the moral feelings of classes.

It is a fact, that be the legislation of the last and preceding sessions right or wrong, and the practical doings that followed it, wise or judicious—whatever may be thought of Titles Bills and Processions Proclamations—the feeling excited leads to violence. The law-makers and enforces call it resistance to Papal aggression and the maintenance of Protestant privileges; the Roman Catholic clergy call it penal enactment, and the suppression of the free exercise of Catholic worship. In Stockport the authorities saw no violation of the law in the procession of Catholic school children; but when a riot arose, the Protestant mob sacked the chapels and gutted the houses of the Catholics. *Econtra*—in Belfast, the Catholics anticipated disturbance from the Orangemen at the election and the 12th of July which followed closely on it, and got a body of constables stationed in their chapels; but, finding themselves the stronger, and having amply prepared themselves, they sacked a street of Protestant houses, and avenged Stockport. I feel perfectly confident that it is only the strength of the constabularly and military that will prevent the enactment of similar scenes wherever the antagonist parties are pretty nearly matched. The leaders may be content with a passage of words, but the populace take to guns and fists.

And it is a fact that Ireland is rising from her ruins; that her industrial enterprise, and manufacturing spirit are growing—witness the Cork Exhibition, more wonderful, in its way, than was the Crystal Palace—and still more, the Dublin, of next year, for which the contractor, Dargan, has paid down £20,000; that her land is rising in value, estates in process of readjustment, and farms of reconstruction, so that Mr. Creely will not know the country on his next visit; that her surface is now covered with unwonted abundance, and whether one, or more, or none, Tenant-leaguers be returned to Parliament—which is extremely doubtful—we shall have Tenant-right and an independent tenantry: that we shall have a Western packet-station, and railway extension, no matter what party shall be in power; and that it will not be necessary for 100,000 Celts to return across the Atlantic and reconquer this country from the Saxons.

DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon a man named Alexander Pillow, living near the Scotch Cemetery, was drowned while bathing in the Don river, near the upper bridge on the old plank road. Assistance was immediately rendered, but the body was not recovered for nearly four hours after. The deceased bore a very good character, and has left a wife and six children to mourn his untimely end.—*Patriot.*

Plank Roads in Cities.

The experiment of planking our public thoroughfares, which has been pretty well tested in N. Salina Street, may be considered a failure. Planks are a great improvement on the roads of the country generally, but they are found difficult to keep in good order, and too expensive for use on the much travelled streets of the city. The planks on Salina street have been down less than two years, yet with the best of care the street is now little better than a log way. It is found necessary to remove the planks, which is to be speedily done, and the street will be McAdamized.—[Syracuse Journal.

The City of Kingston has had some experience in planking her streets. About four years ago the authorities thought to be economical, and in place of paving the thoroughfares of the city, they adopted the the plan of planking. The result has been that the rains have rotted out the planks, and a pestiferous stench and miasma are created, and there is no question but the health of the city is seriously affected by it. The experiment has proved eminently "penny wise and pound foolish."

U. S. Naval Intelligence.

New York July 31.

Within a day or two orders have been received at the Navy Yard to have the following vessels fitted for sea with all possible despatch, and the docks consequently present a very active and bustling appearance:—The raze Independence with an armament to consist of 8 sixty-four pounders, thirty thirty-two pounders, heavy calibre and eighteen do. medium calibre; the frigate Constitution, to be mounted with four sixty-four pounders and forty-six thirty-two pounders; the frigate Macedonian, with a heavy battery of sixty-four pounders; the sloop Marion with sixteen thirty-two pounders; and the brig Dolphin, with ten thirty-two pounders. There are at the present time no guns used in our navy of less than thirty-two pounds calibre. Carronades are entirely dispensed with, and the vessels of every class are considered to be more efficient than they have ever been.

Washington, July 28.

The Mississippi, with Commodore Perry, has been ordered forthwith to repair to the fishing grounds to protect our citizens, in all their rights, under the treaty of 1818. No seizures will, in the present stage of proceedings, be permitted, unless they take place within three miles of the coast. The British interpretation of the treaty as regards the bays, will not be permitted to be enforced until the matter has been diplomatically adjusted.

Norfolk, Va, July 26.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis has just left the Navy Yard, and dropped down to her anchorage to take in her powder, and then wait for orders, which will probably be to the fishing grounds.

The sloop of war Dyane is to be re-docked owing to her leaking badly. They are hurrying the frigate Potomac out of the dock for that purpose.

Court of Revision.

August 2nd.

A very large number of appeals against the Assessors' Rates came before the Court to-day. In the majority of cases the appeals were sustained, principally on the evidence of the defendants. Some of the cases were sufficiently amusing. Parties who are generally understood to do an extensive business, limiting their stock to a comparatively trifling amount.

The Gallant First Frontenac.

We are pleased to learn, that the Deputy Adjutant General for Canada West, as a mark of distinction for the recent meritorious services of this far-famed Militia Regiment, has recommended it to the Governor General as the First Regiment to be called out on actual service, in case of the anticipated Yankee Invasion.

The Country Lassie and her Mother.

BY RICHARD COE.

"To-morrow, ma, I'm sweet sixteen,
And Billy grimes, the drover,
Has popp'd the question to me, ma,
And wants to be my lover.
To-morrow morn, he says mamma,
He's coming here quite early,
To take a pleasant walk with me
Across the field of barley."

"You must not go, my daughter, dear,
There's no use now a-talking;
You shall not go across the field,
With Billy Grimes a-walking.
To think of his presumption, too,
The dirty, ugly, drover!
I wonder where your pride has gone,
To think of such a rover!"

"Old Grimes is dead, you know, mamma,
And Billy is so lonely,
Besides, they say of Grimes' estate,
That Billy is the only
Surviving heir to all that's left,
And that they say is nearly
A good ten thousand dollars, ma—
About six hundred yearly!"

I did not hear, my daughter, dear,
Your last remark quite clearly;
But Billy is a clever lad,
And no doubt loves you dearly!
Remember, then, to-morrow morn,
To be up bright and early,
To take a pleasant walk with him
Across the field of barley."

An Amusing Squib.

The 'True Witness,' with its accustomed effrontery, republishes a grossly offensive Proclamation, in the name of the Queen, insulting to Her Majesty and the Protestant Faith, and calls it "an amusing Squib!

The Bytown 'Ottawa Citizen' says:—

"We are informed by one of the contractors on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad that there is but one mile more of clearing to be done, and the grubbing along the line will be completed by the 20th instant. There is also a large portion of the grading finished."

THE TORY CONCLAVE.—The *Spectator*, having forfeited the confidence of the tory party, on account of his notorious mendacity was not allowed to know what transpired at Dundurn at the meeting of the party on Tuesday. *We* however have learnt a little about the matter. The attendance was not very numerous—and how could it be when the party nuubers scaacely a baker's dozen—and the object union—or rather coalescing with any portion of the representatives that would coalesce with them. It was proposed also that Sir Allan Machab should be maintained for Speaker. Sir Allan, certainly, is a popular man, and if the question of Speaker was not political, he would stand a fair chance of the chair.—*Hamilton Journal.*

Washington, July 31.

Secretary Corwin is in Canada, and said to be making himself intimate with the fishing business. He has had an interview with the Provincial Government at Quebec.

It is extremely probable—nay almost inevitable—that the execution of the orders understood to have been given to the commanders of the naval forces on both sides, will bring portions of their commands into collision. From what we know of the temper and firmness of both John Bull and Brother Jonathan—when either thinks his rights invaded we may ex-expect that, in the event of forcible measures, the affair will not end very soon or very quietly. Either her Majesty's ships will clear the coast of the Yankee fishermen, as they are ordered to do, or our naval vessels will prevent that high handed outrage, as they are ordered to do. In either case, force will be employed and force against force and the success of either party will render reinforcements necessary on both sides on the one side to maintain the acquired advantage; on the other, to succeed in a second effort should the first have failed.

THE FISHING BOUNDARIES.—The line laid down by the British Government within which it is declared unlawful for American fishermen to pursue their trade, as follows:—Commencing at a point three miles outside of Miscou Island, thence to North Point of Prince Edward Island, thence to Cape East, P. E. I., thence southeast to Cape Breton.

The British authorities are determined to molest our fishermen every way in their power. They will drive them from the fishing grounds they have been accustomed to visit for years, and in addition impose upon them a duty for the privilege of anchoring in their harbours. If our government submits to those impositions, we mistake its character entirely.

At Gloucester, Mass., there is a fleet of thirty or forty fishermen ready to sail, and awaiting the settlement of the fishing trouble.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.]

New York, August, 2nd.

ASHES.—Steady, Sales 50 bbls. at 4,75 for Pots, and 5,50 for Pearls. Flour less active and prices favour the buyer, Sales 500 bbls canadian at 2,87 a 3,94 for sweet, and 3,50 for sour, Sales of domestic 6000 bbls at $4 for state. Wheat market depressed Sales 3,300 bush. genesee at $1, 4 00 do prime white canadian at 93.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firm and receipts limited, Sales 500 bbls. at previous rates.

New York, Aug. 3rd.

71 bodies in all have been recovered from the Henry Clay, and 8 are still missing. It is stated that the Cholera has broken out in Buffalo and that several persons have died of the disease within a few hours of each other.

The Ohio arrived to-day from Aspinwall, with $800,000 in specie and 150 passengers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st July, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Henry W. Benson, George H. Detlor, Samuel C. McDonell and Asa Phillips, to be Coroners in addition to those persons already appointed for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.—Fifty two packages of goods, received direct from England, via Liverpool, at the office of that excellent and enterprising firm, Messrs Stark, Hill & Co arrived here yesterday, direct from the office of their House at Boston, conducted by Messrs. Hill Sears & Co. and will be delivered at Toronto and Hamilton (Ca.) within sixteen days from the date of the departure of the steamer that reached Boston on her last trip across the Atlantic. We live in the days of steam and electricity, but the enterprise of this excellent Company shows a determination to keep pace with the march of improvement" which is at present the spirit of the age" in which we live—*Ogdensburgh News.*

THE RICHMOND MURDER.—Jane Williams has confessed herself guilty of having murdered her master's family, the Winstons of Richmond. She says her husband was asleep at the time and knew nothing of the deed until afterward. She further says that her reason was that she was badly treated. Mr. Winston continues to improve and will probably recover. He is totally unconscious of the cause of his condition; no doubt having been struck while asleep. He has not yet been informed of the sad fate of his wife and child; though he manifests great anxiety to know where they are, and why they are absent

We regret to learn that the exploration for copper in Megantic has not been attended with the success anticipated. Large quantities of ore were found but only in detached pieces and as this did not answer the views of the parties interested, the scheme of purchasing the supposed valuable mine and of forming an English company to work it will be abandoned The persons sent out to examine the place consisted of one of the intended stockholders four Cornish miners and two "Captains" who left this yesterday on their return to England, and on whose report, we have no doubt the project will be given up. It is said that the owner of the land was to have received £100,000 for it had the copper been as rich and abundant as was expected We believe indeed, it fully corresponded to the samples shown in London, but was only found in detached pieces, which would not pay expenses an make the adventure a profitable one—*Pilot.*

Arrivals in the City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

July 31.—G. S. Hunt, Montreal; G. W. Cochran, Ogdensburgh; J. Kennedy, Cape Vincent; Mr. Geovine, Syracuse.

Aug. 1.—Mr. Gleason and wife, LeRoy; Miss Ray, Carleton Place; Mr. and Mrs. Pomroy, Chicago; Col. Tappan, New York; E. Whitefields, Yonkers; C. Smith, Montreal; T. Ker, do; Mr. Kirkland, Consecon; H. McLennan, Montreal; Mr. Smith, do; S. Paddock, Rochester; J. Mill, N. Y; C. Broughton, New York; A. Wright, Belleville; H. Vancleek, Watertown; A. Williams, Mr. J. Williams, Mrs. W. E. Judson; Mr. Judson, and S. W. Wall, Syracuse.

DIED.

At St. John's, L. C. E. Mott, Esq. on the 25th ult., in the 80th year of his age.

At the residence of her uncle, Gerald FitzGibbon, Esq., Q.C., Dublin, on the 6th inst., Mary, only daughter of Col. James FitzGibbon, Windsor, England.

In Montreal, on the 28th inst., Mr. Patrick Mullins, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 70 years.

On Thursday the 22nd instant, Ann, wife of Mr. James Bennett, of Whitchurch, and formerly of Coombe, Oxfordshire, England, after a very brief illness.

At Flowery Lea Cottage, St. Anicet, on the 22nd instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. David Durie, a native of Saint Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland, in the 59th year of his age.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM, SMITH WATCHMAKER,
HAS REMOVED

To King Street, to Half the Shop occupied by Mr. Spangenberg, Jeweller and Silversmith.

Kingston, August 2, 1852. 184-1w

WAVERLY MAGAZINE.—Moses A. Dow, No. 1, Water Street, Boston: John Duff, Kingston. $2 per annum.

The first five numbers of the new volume of this beautifully printed weekly Magazine, handsomely illustrated, were received in the latter part of last week. The first number contains a portrait of Mr. Dow, published by request. The volume just commenced is a vast and costly improvement on the one that preceded it; in fact it is really elegant, and the engravings of which appear in each number are very finely executed. Gray's celebrated "Elegy" is being published with charmingly appropriate illustrations; and in addition to a piece of original music, and the large quantity of original and well selected miscellaneous matter (sixteen pages), Dicken's new work, "Bleak House," has been commenced. Taking it all in all, the "Waverly" is decidedly the very cheapest of the magazines, and well worthy of the most extensive circulation. We shall always be happy to notice so interesting a publication.

STEAMSHIP GLASGOW.—We learn with much pleasure that the Steamship *Glasgow*, Craig, Commander, which left New York on the 24th of June, made the passage to Glasgow in thirteen days. This vessel is one of the largest of the magnificent fleet of British steamers now running between Great Britain and the United States—is beautifully finished and fitted up for passengers, and is already and deservedly an especial favorite with Canadian travellers. On her last passage there were five passengers from Bytown—Mrs. Porter, Miss Wylie of Ramsay, Mr. Brough, Mr Heron, and Mr. Waddell. Letters received from the passengers by the last English mail state that the passage was a most agreeable one. The *Glasgow* sails again from New York for Glasgow on the 14th of August.

AUCTIONEER
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
NAPANEE, C. W.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken out License in the above line, and will be most happy to receive consignments of any kind of goods, or property, to sell either at Auction, or on Commission at moderate charges. He trusts by punctuality and attention to merit a share of the public patronage. Sales in Town or Country promptly attended to.

JOHN KING.

REFERENCES:—Alexander Campbell, Esq Merchant, Napanee; Donald McPherson, Merchant, Napanee; Geo. H. Davy, Esq., Merchant, Napanee; P Wright; A. Hooper, Merchant, Newburg

A Magnificent Exhibition
OF
STATUARY,
REPRESENTING THE
TRIAL OF OUR SAVIOUR,
Before Pontius Pilate, Governor and Caiaphas, the High Priest of Jerusalem,
represented by
23 FIGURES OF STATUARY!
the full Size of Life, and dressed in the Ancient Costume of the time and country, together with the Throne, Paraphernalia, and Golden Tables of the Judgment Hall, will be exhibited
AT THE ODDFELLOWS' HALL
Over "Willings,"
THIS EVENING, and continue Open until further notice.

In presenting this Splendid Exhibition to the attention and patronage of the public, the Proprietors beg permission to state that they have placed it at a mere trifle, and within the means of all who wish to examine this magnificent work of industry and art, which surpasses anything of the kind ever offered for their inspection.

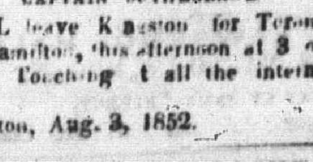
Open every day from 2 o'clock, P. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Admission Twelve and a Half Cents.

☞ Sunday and other Schools admitted in a body, when accompanied by their Teachers, at reduced rates. Clergymen, Teachers of Schools, and the Corps Editorial are respectfully invited

Kingston, July 30, 1852. 181

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.



THE STEAMER MAGNET.
CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND

WILL leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M. Touching at all the intermediate Ports.

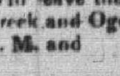
Kingston, Aug. 3, 1852.

THE THROUGH LINE.

STR. CHAMPION,
Capt. Marshall,

WILL leave Kingston for Coburg, Toronto and Hamilton, at 8 oclock, this evening.

Kingston, Aug. 3, 1852.


UNITED STATES
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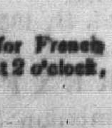

STEAMERS.

THE STEAMER CATARACT,
CAPT. KILBY.

DOWNWARDS.

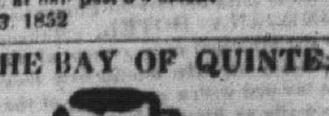
Will leave the United States Wharf, for French Creek and Ogdensburgh THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, P. M. and

UPWARDS.

Will leave the United States Wharf, for Sackett-Harbor, Oswego Rochester and Lewiston, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

Kingston, Aug 3, 1852

FOR MONTREAL.

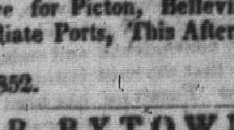


STEAMER LORD ELGIN.
CAPT. FARLINGER.

Will leave Kingston for Montreal, To-morrow Morning, at half past 5 o'clock.

Aug. 3 1852

THE BAY OF QUINTE.



STR. BAY OF QUINTE.
CAPT. CHAMBERS.

Will leave for Picton, Belleville, Trent and intermediate Ports, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Aug. 3, 1852.

FOR BYTOWN.

THE STR. PRINCE ALBERT,
CAPTAIN McNEIL.

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf THIS DAY, for Bytown, at 3 o'clock,

Kingston, July 3, 1852.