

men upon the beach. I see a few brooks, but have not found the navigable river that has been talked of. There are a few French families on each side the Bay, about ten leagues off. Several have come on board. We came to anchor in Merligreche Bay, ten leagues to the westward, where there is a French settlement. I sent ashore for some fresh provisions, and to see their houses and manners of living. The families they found there have very comfortable wooden houses covered with bark, a good many cattle and sheep, and clear ground more than serves themselves. As to the number and disposition of the French and Indians I shall be able to give your Lordships a full account as soon as I have seen Colonel Mascarene.

I am, &c.,
Ed. CORNWALLIS.

Dr. Tupper was invited to give the Oration on the coming Celebration but in consequence of an attack of diphtheria was obliged to decline doing so. The Hon. Provincial Secretary has now consented to deliver the Oration, we hear.

NOVA SCOTIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—We learn from letters received by the last steamer from England, that our Provincial productions are attracting some considerable attention.

A letter from A. M. Uniacke, Esq., mentions some of the notables who have visited the N. S. department. He speaks of many desiring information concerning emigration to this province.

Rev. Mr. Honeyman gives a more minute account, and says: "Dr. Lindley, the Superintendent, declared that our main apartment, and one of the Australian, were the best arranged in the Colonies, and Professor Tennant, characterized our Court as the best in the Exhibition." "The pianos, furniture and other manufactures, the painting, jewelry, perfumes, wax work, straw work, photographs, etc.," he says "are considered by some as wonderful for Savages, and by all others as shewing the advanced state of the arts among us. Our mineral resources are considered as wonderful, nay, incredible; our gold astonishes, and so do our fish, apples, and agricultural products. Our fish are the talk of the city. Mr. Coleman's Furs are very much admired: indeed the display of Furs is the best in the Exhibition."

He adds that the prices of the articles, especially furs, autumn leaves and baskets are too high to sell readily.

OUR NAVY.—A fine exhibition of this branch of the national service was given in Halifax on Friday last. About 4,000 of the marines, artillerymen and riflemen from the ships companies of the *Nile*, *Aboukir*, *Hero*, *Agamemnon*, *Mersey* and the *Melpomene*, now in our harbor, landed at the Dockyard and proceeded thence to the Common. After going through a number of evolutions there, the whole brigade marched, five abreast, to Point Pleasant by the Tower Road, passing through the city on their return, with five or six fine bands playing, and colors flying. The men were fully armed,—the sailors in their blue shirts. All had white canvas coverings to their caps and presented a body of men but rarely equalled for their sturdy, muscular power.

TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY.—We are pleased to learn that the friends of Temperance are already at work in endeavoring to lessen the drinking habits of our man-of-war-men. On Thursday last the Rev. Messrs. Brewster, McGregor, Munro, and Waddell, by the permission of His Excellency Sir A. Milne, visited the *Nile*, and addressed the ship's company. The good effects of last year's meetings were acknowledged, both by his Excellency and Captain Barnard. Those who signed the pledge last season have remained firm, and on Thursday last thirteen additional names were added. The Admiral has kindly consented to similar visits being paid to all the vessels of the fleet under his command.—*Sun*.

GREEN PEAS.—The *Yarmouth Herald* tells us of receiving a pod of green peas grown in the open air, in the garden of Mr. Robert Strickland of Milton.

Newfoundland.

THE SEAL FISHERY.—The loss to the people of Newfoundland in connexion with the seal fishery, has been very heavy. The Insurance offices will be called on to pay little short of \$25,000, while fully 1000 men have arrived in St. John's, in a destitute condition, in debt for their outfits, and without means of providing for their families. It has been a season unequalled in severity, since the foundation of the colony. Whilst such a disastrous result has befallen the capital, it is gratifying to learn that at some of the outports an immense quantity of seals were captured;—in the neighborhood of Twillingate from 25,000 to 30,000 are reported, as many as 1300 to 1400 having been taken in a single day. So that on the whole the seal fishery for Newfoundland is a partial success.

At Magdalen Islands the spring's catch of fish has been large and considered very satisfactory.

Prince Edward Island.

DEAF AND DUMB.—An Association is being formed in Charlottetown for the purpose of aiding the instruction of Deaf Mutes.

The *Protestant* denounces Saturday markets as the cause of much drunkenness and Sabbath desecration.

New Brunswick.

A man named William Mackay, in St. John, N. B., has been found guilty of manslaughter, by a Coroner's Jury, in causing the death of John Fitzgerald, a sailors' boarding-house keeper on Prince Wm. Street.

A St. John pilot, named William Donahoe, was drowned off Musquash on Saturday night.

The Fredericton Reporter says that thirteen steamers are actively employed on the St. John River.

The Fredericton *Head Quarters* says it is intended that a new military road shall be laid out from the Bay of Chaleur to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 100 miles. The work will be commenced early in June, and will be executed by military labor alone.

Emigration from New Brunswick is reported enormous, and multitudes are preparing to get away at the first opportunity. There must be something very rotten in the social and political condition of that fine Province, if its spare population cannot subsist on their own soil.—*Express*.

Canada.

The farmers declare the prospect of an abundant harvest is greater for the time of year than it has been before for several years.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—A Montreal paper of 24th inst. says:—We learn that the difficulties in the way of the formation of the Ministry have been overcome by the abandonment of the principle of Representation by Population, and substitution of the Double Majority. The following is the construction of the new Administration:

CANADA WEST.—Hon. S. S. MacDonald, Wm. MacDougall, M. H. Foley, Adam Wilson, Wm. P. Howland, J. Morris.

CANADA EAST.—Hon. L. Sicotte, A. A. Dorion, F. Evanturel, T. D. McGee, J. J. C. Abbott, Tessier. Mr. Drummond will be pacified with a seat on the Bench.

The Montreal *Advertiser* says:—The new Ministry will commence its career under favorable auspices; there is a general desire to give it a fair trial, and to judge it by its acts, rather than by its anomalous composition, and the hitherto discordant opinions of its members.

Latest from the States!

[From telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

MAY 28.—In Front Royal (Western Virginia) fight, of about 900 Marylanders, only 150 have returned. In Banks' fight, near Strasburg, on retreat, one company of Vermont cavalry were all lost, excepting half a dozen. Maine cavalry also suffered severely. Winchester reported burned by Confederates. 18,000 disciplined troops have reinforced Banks. General Halleck has forbidden skirmishing pickets to converse with each other.

MAY 29.—The Battle at Hanover Court House before Richmond resulted in the complete rout of the Confederates, who are said to have lost five hundred, leaving hundreds dead on the fields. Their whole loss is supposed to be about one thousand. The Federal loss was nearly four hundred—fifty-three of these killed.

Halleck's army has moved within three-quarters of a mile of the Confederate fortifications at Corinth, by regular approaches. He is fortifying as he proceeds. A battle is expected in a few days. The Confederates on half rations, and sickness is terrible among them.

The Confederates have been largely reinforced at Fort Wright. Another attack on Federal flotillas is expected. Natchez has surrendered to Federal vessels. 10,000 have left New York for Washington.

MAY 30.—The Federals have burned the bridge over the South Annacree, thus cutting off Railroad communication between the City of Richmond and General Jackson's command. Gen. McDowell is at Manassas, with a sufficient force to aid in the capture of Jackson and his army. The North Carolina Convention has defeated a proposition punishing those suggesting a reinstatement of that State with the Union.—The prize steamship *Stallion*, of London, has arrived at New York, captured attempting to run the blockade of Charleston; she is from Nassau, N. P., and has a cargo valued at half a million.

The steamship is a new vessel. Three strong reconnoitering columns have advanced from Gen. Halleck's army, before Corinth, to feel the Confederate forces, and are meeting with strong opposition. The Federal skirmishes are within gunshot of the Confederate entrenchments. A bark with three hundred contrabands, smuggled on board, has left Fortress Monroe for the West Indies. A gunboat has been dispatched in pursuit of her.

The Maine Cavalry, in Banks' command, lost 70 in missing; killed and wounded unknown.—Tenth Maine Regt. lost same number in missing. 3000 Georgians refused to fight, their term having expired. Disbanded and sent home. General Butler has taken Beauregard's wife under his protection at New Orleans. A New Orleans merchant and slaveholder writes that there must be strict military occupation of Southern country for several years; the population changed and slavery abolished, before peace and safety can be established.

May 31st.—General Halleck telegraphs that General Pope's batteries opened on the Confederate entrenchments on Sunday, driving them from their advanced batteries.

General Sherman has established another heavy battery within a thousand yards.

During the night the evacuation of the town was going on, the enemy destroyed the depot, and Church, and intended to destroy the entire village of Corinth, but its citizens succeeded in saving some fifty houses.

Prisoners say that the Confederate army has retreated in three directions—east, west and south.

Federal cavalry went a circuitous route on Wednesday for the purpose of destroying the bridge of Mobile, and Ohio R. R. south of Corinth.

The evacuation is supposed to have been caused by the destruction of bridges to the south, the uncomfortable proximity to the Federal shells, and the probable success of the Federals on the Mississippi.

The works at Corinth are of great strength.

JUNE 2.—A desperate battle occurred on Saturday last before Richmond, Virginia. The Confederates taking advantage of a terrible storm which prevailed, attacked Gen. Casey's division in the front line, which gave way in confusion, losing its guns and baggage.

The Federal loss is reported to have been heavy, and the Confederates suffered very severely. On Sunday morning the Confederates in attempting to renew the conflict were everywhere repulsed. All the movements in the battle field were telegraphed from a balloon to Gen. McClellan, thus giving him a great advantage.

Little Rock, Arkansas, is reported to be occupied by the Federal forces. The State Legislature is stated to have been scattered, and the State Government has fled.

Halleck telegraphed that Beauregard evidently distrusted his army, else he would not have evacuated so strong a position as Corinth. Enemy destroyed an immense amount of public and private stores on evacuating.

Deserters and prisoners captured estimated at two thousand. The woods are full of stagglers and other evidences of great demoralization.

Col. Elliott, who was sent by Gen. Pope to destroy the bridges of Mobile and Ohio railroad south of Corinth, by forced marches reached Booneville and destroyed the railroad, locomotives, trains of cars, ten thousand stands of arms, &c., and paroled two thousand prisoners.

Non-folk demonstrations are taking place at Norfolk.

Over five hundred of the prisoners captured at the battle at Hanover Court-House have arrived at New York.

English iron steamer "Cambria," captured off Charleston, has arrived at Philadelphia.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The *Journal of Commerce* learns from a resident of New Orleans, an eyewitness of the arrival of the fleet, that the banks paid off their depositors as far as practicable, the remainder of coin sent to Columbia.

A large quantity of gold withheld from circulation, he thinks will find its way North for the purchase of sterling exchange or shipment to England, as the foreign houses at New Orleans hold heavy balances which they have been unable to remit. Many persons were killed in the crowd upon which the mob (not the sailors) fired for having applauded the Union flag.

One of the parties killed was an Englishman of the name of Moody. Many there fled on board the ships, tearing other outrages; and the parties who directed Captain Bailey to the City Hall were chased to the Levee, where they escaped to the boats of the United States fleet.

Thirty men attempted to board one of the United States vessels, seven were killed by fire arms, and others drowned in the attempt of their desperate act.

The conflagration of cotton, shipping, buildings &c., the narrator says, made it the most awful night he ever passed, and the next morning he took his family to Mobile for safety.

The following General Order No. 28 has been found, and is to be read for the information of the Confederate army at dress parade;

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, May 13, 1862.—As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from the women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, posture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, plying her vocation.

By command of Major-General Butler.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. G. G.

Men of the South, shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots?—Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed)

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Confederate Congress has invented a new series of coins. The *Charleston Courier* says:—"The basis of integral limit of value proposed for our currency, is the star—which is to be divided into one hundred equal parts, each part to be called a centime, namely—10 centimes 1 tropic; 10 tropic, 1 star; 10 stars, 1 sol."

COTTON VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—The arrivals at Havana and Nassau of cotton loaded vessels from New Orleans have ceased since the capture of that city, but from Mobile they continue quite numerous. At Havana on the 2d, British schooner *Anna* arrived with 150 bales of cotton; on the 9th, Confederate steamer *California*, 469 tons, with 759 bales cotton; on the 7th, Confederate steamer *Cuba*, 604 tons, with 1007 bales cotton, all from Mobile; on the 9th, British schooner *Lilly*, 25 days from New Orleans, arrived with 139 bales cotton; on the 13th, British steamer *Habana*, 169 tons, from St. Marks, with 276 bales cotton.

CAPTURE OF BRITISH STEAMERS.—Advices from Key West report the capture of two Bri-

ish steamers—the *Bermuda* and *Circassian*—by the Federal gunboats *Mercedita* and *Sumeret*, and taken in there. The cargoes of these vessels are valued at \$1,500,000 intended to be run into some Southern port, and comprise every description of war material. Among the papers found on board the *Bermuda* was a complete code of night signals and sailing directions for Charleston Harbor; also orders from parties in the South for goods to be purchased for them by the captain of that ship. By her register she appears to be owned by Fraser, Trenholme & Co., of Liverpool. The *Circassian* was captured 20 miles E. of Havana, was nominally from Bordeaux to that port from St. Thomas. She is also heavily laden with arms, &c. A passenger by the *Cunard Steamship Scotia*, at New York from Liverpool, whose movements excited suspicion, thus causing his arrest in the former city, on being searched was found to have papers in his possession, by which it was proved that two other steamers are now on the voyage from England to Southern ports.

Latest from Europe!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Defeat of the Ministry.—The Church Rates division on the 14th was undoubtedly a triumph for the Opposition. A few years ago the Bill for the abolition of Church Rates was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of about seventy. Last year there was a tie, and the Speaker gave the casting vote against the Bill. On the 14th this difficulty was obviated, the Conservatives having whipped up a clear majority of one against the measure, in the fullest house that has been witnessed this session, the number present being 578 (or within 76 of the whole house), of whom 287 voted in the Conservative sense, and 286 on the opposite side.

A Resolution offered by Mr. Etcourt declaring it unjust and inexpedient to abolish rates until some provision was made to supply their place, was carried by 17 majority.

The government has abandoned the intention of forming an extensive system of Telegraphic communication throughout British North America, and the Telegraphists are to be distributed among the various companies of Royal Engineers at home.

Sir Benjamin Hawes, Under Secretary of State, is dead.

9,382 persons visited the International Exhibition on the 16th.

The Queen takes daily drives in the neighborhood of Balmoral. The *Aberdeen Herald* of the 10th says:—"Her Majesty has lived in quiet retirement since her arrival at Balmoral. Every thing and place in and around the palace are full of associations of the late lamented Prince, and, no doubt, as each sight is brought freshly to her view, an additional pang is added to her sorrowing heart. The palace seems duller than it was before she came. There is not a servant within the palace but is clothed in deep mourning. The Queen remains in the strictest privacy. At times she takes a short drive in her carriage to a distance of five or six miles from the Castle."

The *Malta Times* of the 8th says:—"We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Damascus on the 1st inst., for Balbec, and was expected at Beyrout on the 8th inst. It appears to be not yet decided if the Prince will visit Malta this year."

Among the English patents recently granted to Americans, was one to Charles W. Felt of Salem, Mass., for "an improved machine for setting, spacing, justifying and distributing printers' type."

ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following as the full text of the letter addressed by the King of Italy to the Emperor of the French:

Naples, May 3rd, 12.30 P. M.

THE KING OF ITALY TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—I have just visited the fleet which you have been so good as to send to this port. This act of careful kindness on your part for my person, and of sympathy for the cause of Italy, has much moved me, and I thank you for it. It is a long time, sire, since I have undergone so many emotions as on this day. The order which prevails in the southern provinces and the warm marks of affection which I receive from all sides reply victoriously to the calumnies of our enemies, and will, I hope, convince Europe that the idea of the unity of Italy rests upon a solid basis, and is deeply engraved in the hearts of all Italians.

Accept, sire, the expression of my sincere and unalterable friendship.

No less than 2,000 of the high ecclesiastics of all European nations will meet at Rome on the occasion of the Japanese canonization.

The latest solution rumor is that the Emperor is to give the island of Sardinia to Pope Pius in exchange for Rome!

April 19, 1862.
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