

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.—Two vessels have sailed this week from our port for San Francisco, with the usual assorted cargoes,—the Barque James, Capt. John Thain, owned and loaded by Messrs. N. S. Demill and A. McL. Seely, and the Brigantine Ellis, owned and commanded by Capt. Caleff,—the cargo, shipped by Mr. F. T. Raymond, the master, and others, comprising among other articles, 208 sets of mule shoes. In addition to the ship James Stewart, which is nearly loaded, the fine Steamer St. John is now up for California from this port.—St. John Courier 15th.

SEIZURES.—Five hundred gallons of contraband American Spirits have been seized during the present week at Sand Cove and in this Harbour, by the Provincial Revenue Officers.—ib.

As an instance of the large quantities of Live Stock that are imported into this Province from Nova-Scotia, we may mention that the Steamer Maid of Erin had a deck load on Tuesday from Digby and Annapolis of no less than thirty horned Cattle and 260 Sheep.—ib.

We are informed on good authority that the Provincial Legislature will not be called together earlier than the first week in February; the controlling powers being, like the public in general, fully of opinion that Legislative Sessions in this Province may very advantageously be shortened, and that too early a gathering of the Legislators tends only unnecessarily to lengthen the period of their sitting, to encourage profligate debating, and to increase public expenses. We are informed that a few days ago, one of the highest officers of the Government expressed, in conversation on this point, his decided opinion (founded on long experience and intimate acquaintance with the many evils of our present Legislative system,) that the public business of this Province might easily be dispatched by the General Assembly in forty days, by adopting certain highly beneficial and indispensably useful reforms; whereas about double that period is now uselessly frittered away at every Session, at an enormous expense and no corresponding advantage to the public. Such reforms, we believe, will ere long be successively proposed to the Legislature; and if so, the unanimous voice of the people will insist on their adoption.—New Brk. 13th.

ST. JOHN'S SUPERSTITION BAIKED.—It gives us much pleasure to state that the enterprising projector, Mr. W. K. Reynolds, has received very liberal subscriptions towards this useful undertaking.—ib.

Sermons.—The congregation worshipping in St. Stephen's Hall, gave a Tea source at the Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., to commemorate the arrival among them 12 months since, of their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Thomson.—The tables were substantially provided, and the arrangements were well calculated to impart gratification to the numerous company assembled on the occasion. After refreshment, Doctor Paterson, who had been appointed Chairman, stated at considerable length the objects of the meeting. The company was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, Alex. Campbell, Esq., Rev. Mr. Busby, Rev. Mr. Caswell, and the Rev. Mr. Irvine; after which the meeting was closed, as it was begun, with prayer, and the assemblage retired.—Chronicle.

CANADA.

THE NEW POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—The Toronto Globe received this morning says, we are sorry to learn that the new Post Office arrangements cannot be made so soon as was anticipated, owing to the New Brunswick legislature not having yet passed a law for the regulation of their Post Office. We trust that this delay will be very brief, as the New Brunswick Legislature will meet early in the year, and Commissioners from that Province have already given in their adherence to the scheme of a uniform rate of 3c. currency for a single letter. We feel assured that there will be no delay on the part of the Canadian Government in assuming the management of the Post Office department in this Province on the terms agreed upon.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

The Montreal Pilot states, on the authority of a Toronto correspondent on whose information implicit reliance may be placed, that it is the determination of the Government to take a decided stand against the annexation movement, and that they will define their position correctly.

The Montreal Gazette says—We learn that Colonel Bruce is to be appointed Civil Secretary, without pay, in place of Major Campbell, resigned.

Investigations have been going on for some time into defalcations at the Toronto Custom House, and have resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Stanton, the Collector, Mr. Roy, Surveyor, and Mr. Gowan, book-keeper.

The loss of the British steamer Gore, in a late gale on Lake Superior, with 100 men of the Rifle Brigade, bound to the scene of the late Indian disturbances, is reported in the Boston Transcript of Tuesday last.

The Montreal Courier of the 8th instant states, that the Gore put back to Penetanguishene, on account of the storm, and it was feared, if cold weather set in, she would be unable to proceed, and there would be no means of getting to Mica Bay, (the scene of the disturbances) for many weeks, or until the lake was frozen sufficiently hard for travelling.—We presume, therefore, that the report of the steamer being wrecked is unfounded.—St. John, N. B. Cour.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.—That a gradual but a very perceptible change is yearly taking place in the climate of Upper Canada, must be apparent to all who notice such things. This is the 16th day of November. Not only is the day as mild and as warm as the same day would be in England, but up to the present hour not the slightest approach of winter is visible. All the steamboats are in full motion, all the canals are open, and there is no talk of the former stoppings, or the latter shutting up. Only twenty years ago, the 16th of November was in the midst of a Canadian winter. No steamboat presumed to run after the first of the month, seldom indeed after the 20th October, and winter vehicles were in constant run upon the roads. At that time the Rideau Canal was about being finished, and among other arguments of its expected usefulness, it was stated, "that a water communication would be kept open between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence until November."—Now-a-days, a full month might be added to the prognostication. The gradual change in the climate of Canada is an important fact, deserving of better notice than we have given it.—Br. W. 18th.

RAPID INCREASE.—When the Government came from Upper Canada, five years ago, it brought 300 followers—it now returns with 600. "What ever may be the 'run and decay' elsewhere, public offices are flourishing."—[Montreal Gaz.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE.—We learn from the Montreal Herald, that a meeting of the inhabitants of St. David, in the county of Yamaska, on the subject of the Seigniorial Tenure, was held on the 25th October. The meeting declared strongly against the continuance of the Seigniorial Tenure, and that they would never lay down their arms in the crusade against this miserable institution, till it should have ceased to exist, and till the deep wounds inflicted on the people of this Province shall have been healed by its complete abolition.—[Quebec Gaz.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.—We find in the Gazette of yesterday, a translation from the Avenir, being a compiled statement of the expenses of our civil government in the year 1845, which statement undoubtedly proves a vast amount of extravagance, and the pressing need of immediate and very great reforms. We have not space for anything beyond the heads of the entire article which shows the expenses of our Executive to be as follows: The Governor General's salary, and contingent expenses connected with his office, \$11,634 19. 84. The Executive Council, 412,267, making altogether the sum of \$134,261 between 29 individuals. Cost for public edifices, 415,240, for rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, &c. Provincial Secretary's Department, 19 persons salaries, £3,507. Receiver General's Department, 14 clerks and 2 messengers, salaries, £3,492. Cost of the Customs Department, employing 800 individuals, £34,000. Cost of Excise Department, about 20 persons, £3,430 19s. Cost of Register General's Departments, 6 persons, £1,385 12s. 1d. Militia Department, £2,020. Emigration Department, £752 4s. 2d. Pensions, £5,257 11s. 4d. Education Department, 6 persons, £1,175. Administration of Justice, 147 persons, with salaries amounting to \$34,000. Queen's Printers, for the session of 1845, 26,261 4s. 11d. Eight Commissioners, for 1845, 3,662 11s. 6d. Geological Department—Salaries of three persons, and contingent expenses, £2,100. Public Works—exclusive of the salaries of the two heads of the Department, £36,520. Public Lands Department—entire cost, £29,121 2s. 9d. Cost of the Legislature of 1845, with various contingent expenses, £25,611. Total, £225,905 for the civil government of a million and a half of people.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica.—Kingston papers to be Dec. have been received at New York. The weather was favourable for the agricultural

ist, and a good crop was expected for the ensuing year. A violent shock of Earthquake was felt at Kingston on Sunday night, 25th ult., at ten minutes to 8 o'clock. The undulations were east to south-west, and its duration of many seconds. The shock having occurred during divine service in the Methodist and other chapels in the city, the suddenness with which it came caused great consternation among the congregations.

The question of a reciprocal trade with the U. States, such as Canada desires, has given rise to agitation in Jamaica.

In Dominica, the Assembly and the Governor had come to odds, and a dissolution of the House was threatened. The cause of the rupture was not distinctly known, but it was believed to be a very childish point of etiquette, the Governor's Secretary having taken a pugna against the House, and refused to carry to it the Governor's messages, in which the Governor upheld him, sending his messages by a policeman, which the House resented as an indignity. The Assembly had adopted an address to the Queen, formally referring the matter to her for decision.

At Demerara, things were going on harmoniously and well. The weather was fine, and the prospect of the crops good.

From Barbadoes, the accounts of the crop were as yet favourable, though the month of November had been too dry. Unless rain came soon, however, the planters would begin to wear long faces. The provision crops were in good promise.

There was nothing doing in a political way. The rearmament movement made no progress. The island generally was quiet and healthy. A vessel to sail for Liberia had been announced; from which some argued that labourers were coming from that Republic, but others more shrewdly inferred that they would go to Liberia from Barbadoes; a result not anticipated with pleasure.

At St. Vincent's also, there was difficulty with the House of Assembly. The members could not be induced to attend, and a dissolution was expected. Weather favourable.

At Antigua, the prospect of the crops was most hopeful and assuring. Rain had been abundant.—N. Y. Commercial.

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Capt. Bullock, of the brig Henry, from Port au Prince, at New York, states that all kinds of business is dull. The monopoly law was still in force. Coffee scarce. The Emperor St. Louis was to embark at Jeremie, on the 24th, for a tour to the eastern part of St. Domingo. A part of his troops, who were to accompany him, had already embarked. There had been a large fire in Port au Prince on the 15th, when from seventy-five to eighty houses were destroyed; it originated in the central part of the city, near the lower market.

The Emperor of the Republic of Haiti had issued an edict, to take effect on the 20th inst., that no foreign merchant should do business unless he paid a license of \$100, Spanish per year, in place of \$90, as heretofore; or any foreign clerk, unless he paid \$1000. No vessel was allowed to take cargo, unless she had discharged her cargo at that port. The export duty of coffee and logwood was \$50, Hay on money, per 1000 lbs, instead of \$5, as heretofore, and in the same ratio on all merchandises. He has fixed a price on all goods imported and exported.

DECEASED.

ACCIDENT.—On the morning of the 2nd inst. two coloured men, Israel Reid and Peter Jenkins, were found frozen to death in a boat on the Poolewack Lake.

Reid has left a wife, near her confinement, and six small children. Jenkins has left a wife, near her confinement, and two small children. Both these helpless families are without the means of support. A generous and sympathising public are appealed to, on behalf of the survivors. The smallest favours will be most thankfully received.

Hammond's Plains, Dec. 3rd, 1849

BY THE R. M. STEAHER.

The R. M. Steamer *Liberia*, arrived at this port on Saturday last after we had gone to press. She experienced heavy weather.

The news from GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND is not important.

No favourable change is to be noted in the Grain Trade, or in Mercantile business generally. Prices were tending downwards.

It is stated, on good authority, that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that, at all events, British interests shall not be menaced either on the West India side or the Pacific side of Nicaragua. His Lordship, we are informed, has acted promptly in the matter, and that, in order to forward despatches to the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific on the subject, the West India packet was detained for some hours at Southampton on Saturday last. Rear-Admiral Hornby, it is said, is ordered up with his squadron to cruise in the neighbourhood of Panama, and to be within call of the British Charge d'Affairs at Nicaragua.

Irish affairs manifest no material improvement.

FOREIGN.—The personal quarrels of the members of the Legislative Assembly of France, terminating in more than half-a-dozen duels, have occupied the chief attention of the Parisians during the week. M. Pierre Bonaparte has figured as principal in about three or four of these encounters, which have mainly arisen out of the irreconcilable hatred between the *Dixes* and the *Rouges* in the Assembly. These contests, some of which have ended fatally, have increased, however, to such a degree, that the Government feels free to put a stop to them, and very strict laws will probably be passed to check, as far as possible, these rash appeals to arms upon very slight occasions.

The *modus operandi* of modifying the French constitution is still, increasingly the subject of discussion. It is now suggested that a *comp. delat* is to change the Legislative Assembly into a constituent body, by the addition of 130 members, and this new body is to be invested with the power of electing its President, or of extending the term of his office, to such a period as may avoid the necessity of a frequent appeal to universal suffrage; but this modification would obviously be as illegal as a total change from Republicanism to Imperialism, and matters are scarcely yet ripe for such an innovation.

It is said the French Government intend withdrawing its cruisers from the coast of Africa in conformity with the terms of existing convention. Mr. Richardson and two scientific men are, however, going to Africa for the purpose of promoting commercial relations with the natives, the expense on being at the expense of the British Government.

Considerable alarm has prevailed during the week in consequence of the increasing unsatisfactory state of relations between Austria and Prussia. The resolution displayed by Prussia in following up the long talked of assembling of a German Parliament, which is fixed for the 31st of January next, at Erfurt, has called forth very serious reprobatory notes from Austria. Not only is the place of meeting objected to, as being too near to Austria, and in the centre of the lesser States of Germany which are all subject to Prussian influence, but Austria objects to the meeting, fearing that Prussia only seeks her own aggrandisement, even through the medium of democracy. So strongly is the feeling of Austria pronounced, that she is said to have threatened even an armed intervention if Prussia perseveres in her policy. Certain it is that two cabinet councils have been held in London to take the subject into consideration; and, unless Austria lowers her tone, the danger of a rupture would be imminent.

Whilst this is going on in the heart of Germany, Austria is threatened by the Piedmontese with a fresh outbreak, the Parliament at Turin showing the most hostile feelings against their late conquerors, and being but too well disposed again to try their fortunes by an appeal to arms. The Piedmontese Chamber has been dissolved, and every thing betokening intestine commotions, if not a foreign war with Austria.

The Pope, finding that his friends in Paris are no longer in the ascendant, has become alarmed, and refuses to return to Rome. General Bugey d'Illyres has assumed his functions in lieu of General Randon, but the policy of the French has not a favourable step towards the solution of this Roman difficulty.

From Constantinople the news only confirms the previous pacific course of events. It is officially stated that the British fleet has orders to winter in on the Dar Danubius, and it is, indeed, by this time at Malia.

The Ionian Islands, are restored to complete tranquillity.

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December 1, 1849.

HARTHE'S WA GLASSWARE.

THE Subscribers have opened a assortment of New Goods, comprising Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Stove Cooks, Churns, Cruet Stands, Salads & Gas Stoves, Candlesticks, &c. &c. and would find it to the advantage to purchase before the arrival of the CLEVELAND, Halifax, N. S., Nov. 24. 6ms.

A CARD.

MISS SMITH begs leave respectfully to inform her friends and the public that she has removed to the Book and Stationery Establishment, No. 15, lately occupied by Mr. George W. Street, and does so with the hope that she may receive the attention of her friends, and will sell at reduced prices.