

## M COLONIAL ITEMS.

**T CANADA.**  
**M**ontreal, Nov. 25.—**CANADIAN OUTRAGE.**—The American schooner Frontier, Captain M'Intosh, while passing through the Welland canal at the place where it is now rebuilding, was boarded by about 200 of the laborers, who broke open the hatches, and drove the crew from the vessel. Capt. M'Intosh was badly injured by blows received from the clubs of the assailants, and one of the crew had several large gashes cut in his head, and three fingers broken by the cudgels of the mob. A detachment of soldier's from St. Catharines, on hearing of the riot, were immediately despatched to their assistance, who conveyed the Capt. and his scattered crew on board, and kept at bay their blood-thirsty assailants.—*Courier.*

**COLONIAL TRADE.**—The subjoined paragraphs on subjects which are of much interest in the Colonies, we extract from a letter of the London Correspondent to the Quebec Gazette, dated the 3d of November:

"You will perceive by the papers that there has lately been a great stir with reference to the proceedings of the British American Associations for Colonization, &c; I attended at the hour appointed for the meeting, but with others from the Press was excluded. Comment upon this fact is not necessary. Perhaps I may, before I close my letter, obtain a copy of the Report presented to the meeting, which was, however, not attended by any of the highly respectable parties who used to assemble last year at the Colonial Society Rooms to encourage emigration to Canada. There were not above forty persons present at the meeting in Bridge street on Monday.

"In many conversations I have had with some of the principal merchants, brokers, and others interested in the trade of Canada I do not find every accidental touch of the same exists.

"The reduction of duties, and I am assured this afternoon by a party of extensive experience in the London timber trade that a revival will take place, and that to no inconsiderable extent, in the demand for Canadian produce of that description now under especial review. From the same authority, I am assured, that the prices of Canadian timber, at the present moment, are as nearly as possible about equal to those at this time last year, when of course it was not at all known what the intentions of the premier were. This is so far satisfactory, and, I hope that in my next letter, I may have the gratification of being enabled to confirm the statement."

**TRADE IN CANADA.**—There appears to have been a great decrease in the trade of Canada during the past season, which, as the navigation is now closed, may be said to comprise the issue of business transactions for the whole year. A recent Canadian paper, in reference to this subject, says:

"Four hundred ships, and 117,281 of tonnage less than up to the same period last year, is a woeful falling off; and when the value which the articles exported will bring at the places where they are sent is considered, the pros-

pect is still more unfavourable. The value, is the measure of the returns to be expected. It is not probable, that these returns in the shape of importations, can be much more than one half the returns received for last year. Our public revenue, two thirds of which is derived from duties on importation by the St. Lawrence, will consequently be also diminished one third.

To the diminution of returns for our exports, will be added a diminution, arising from a decrease of commercial confidence and enterprise in the different branches of industry occasional diminution of production.

We hope, however, that this cause will be suffered to operate as little as possible. Idleness is the surest parent of permanent commercial stagnation and general distress. Production and low prices, will occasion a revival. We must be able to go into foreign markets at as low a rate as any body else.—Any provisions that we can bring forward, or produce and spare from our consumption, will still find a sale, in countries where there is a deficiency, if they can be sold at the cheapest rate. They will still go by the St. Lawrence, if they can go by it cheaper than through the United States.

The certainty of the advantages given in the United Kingdom to Colonial produce over that of foreign countries, diminishes yearly, and is likely to fail, if not by abundant crops in the home dominions, by the influence and cries of the great majority of the population for CHEAP FOOD."

### P. E. ISLAND.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.**—The Capital of P. E. Island, bids fair to become in time, a place of some note. The situation is beautiful, and having a rich and well cultivated country around it, we can see nothing to retard its growth. The progress of the Island generally depends upon circumstances. No country ever thrived equal to its resources, that had drawing from it yearly a large portion of its capital in the shape of rent. The *Halifax Herald* says, that no less than eighty-eight Buildings of various classes and dimensions, exclusive of stables, have been erected during the present year. Several of these buildings are said to be commodious and elegant, and would do credit to places of far higher pretensions than Charlottetown.

The trade of the Island is stated also to be rapidly on the increase. Nearly 200 vessels entered during the last quarter, including the dullest portion of the business season.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**FALSE COIN.**—The Fredericton Sentinel cautions its readers against the counterfeit Sovereign which has got into circulation in the neighboring Province, and from the description of the coin which it gives, it is impossible that any one can be deceived by a resemblance to the legitimate coin, of which it is a burlesque imitation. The fact is, it is so very different just now to obtain the genuine standard to compare it with, that the following description of the spurious coin, is not quite so unnecessary as at first it should appear to be. The Sentinel says:—

"The pieces are very light, having the edges completely milled however,

and on the obverse side, instead of St. George and the Dragon there is a gentleman in every day dress, with a round hat, sitting bolt upright on horseback, and the dragon sprawling on his back beneath. A more complete caricature of the coin could not be well imagined, and the attempt to pass it off upon the Queen's lieges, required no moderate share of effrontery."

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.

**ST. ANDREWS AND HIGHLAND SOCIETY BALL.**—On Wednesday evening last, a Ball was given by the Members of the Saint Andrew's and Highland Society, at the St. John Hotel, which, we understand, went off with much *eclat*. Upwards of two hundred persons were present, including the Officers of the Garrison, &c. There was a good display of tartan dresses and ribbons on the occasion, and a fair sprinkling of scarlet coats, worn by the officers of the 30th Regiment, and by those of our City Militia. R. C. Macdonald, Esq., Chief of the Nova Scotia Highland Society, was also present, dressed in his native costume.

"And though in peaceful garb arrayed,  
 And weaponless, except his blade,  
 His stately mien as well implied  
 A high-born heart, a martial pride."

Dancing commenced about 8 o'clock, and was kept up with much spirit until 4 in the morning, when the inspiring sounds of mirth and music ceased, and the assemblage separated, well pleased with the entertainment and the excellent arrangements made by the Committee of Managers.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

**WHALING.**—Pursuant to the notice in a former number, a meeting was held last evening to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to obtain subscribers to the proposed Mechanics Whaling Association, the Report of the Committee was of a sufficiently encouraging nature, to induce the meeting to appoint an extra committee to request the subscription of a further ed expedient to make the subscription general, and invite all clubs to join in the undertaking. A meeting of the Committee will, we believe, take place to-night at seven o'clock.—*Halifax Day Star.*

**PORT HOOD, 1st Dec. 1842.**—The ship *Banishire*, of and from Quebec, Captain Henry Eady, 90 days out, with loss of jib-boom, main and fore-top-sails, decks completely washed, water-logged, and nearly unmanageable from breaking of rudder chains, loaded with deals, bound for Cork—one sergeant, four privates on board. Great praise is due to the exertions of Wm. Watts, and others, who boarded the ship in a very heavy sea, a long distance from the shore, and piloted her into Port Hood, where she now lies at anchor, in the stream. It is hoped she may be repaired.

**HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—The Prussian Government have manifested the high sense they entertain of the valuable services rendered by C. E. Detmold, civil engineer of New York, in relation to the proposed connection of the Eastern and Western Provinces of Russia by means of a railroad, by presenting that gentleman with an elegant gold snuff box, richly studded with diamonds.

## UNITED STATES.

From the New York Herald.

Among the views taken in England on the late treaty between this country and England, is the very important one that its political effect must be to unsettle and disturb all existing treaties with other nations, and to render nugatory the protective and discriminative system of England, in regard to those articles constituting the produce of the district ceded to the United States. The third article of the treaty provides that the forest and agricultural unmanufactured produce of the district shall be admitted into New Brunswick duty free, and that "such produce shall be dealt with as the produce of the said province." This, in relation to the district in question, is, in a commercial point of view, unimportant; but it is contended that the treaty is not between districts, but between the United States and Great Britain, and taken in its broad sense, it provides that certain produce of the United States shall be admitted into the territory of Great Britain duty free. Nearly all the existing treaties between Great Britain and foreign countries provide that the produce of the respective countries shall be admitted on the same terms as "the most favored nation." Hence it is contended that the timber, tallow, wheat, hides, &c. of the countries of the North of Europe, are admissible on the same terms as those of Maine—viz: as the produce of New Brunswick. England herself opened the door to this construction, in her dispute with Naples. The latter granted a sulphur monopoly to certain Frenchmen. England declared this a violation of the treaty, because France received benefits not equally enjoyed by England. If such a construction is persisted in, the timber and corn trade is thrown open to the northern countries of Europe.

**THE AMERICAN TARIFF.**—The government of the United States is beginning to feel the effects of the anti-commercial tariff which has been introduced upon it. The measure, introduced and passed under the pretence of providing for an alarming deficiency in the revenue, seems likely enough to cut up the customs' revenue by the roots. At the date of the recent advices, imports of all those articles on which heavy duties had been laid, were entirely at a stand; and it seemed highly probable that the deficiency in the revenue, instead of being made up by the new duties, would be greatly increased. How, under these circumstances, and in the present state of its credit, at home and abroad, the American government is to provide for the payment of its annual expenses, is a question not easily answered; and, unless we are very greatly mistaken, the proceedings of the next session of congress will evince a considerable change of opinion in relation to this subject. Even those American writers who had most warmly advocated the tariff, seem to admit its failure as a measure of revenue; and they now suggest that the deficiency in the public income shall be made up by additional taxes on the import of tea, coffee, sugar, and other necessaries of life; if necessary, by internal taxation. If this modest proposal does not open the eyes of the Amer-