

chanics, and the countless machines which are constructed by the infinitely varied applications of iron, ore derived from ore, for the most part coeval with, or more ancient than the fuel, by the aid of which we reduce it to its metallic state, and apply it to innumerable uses in the economy of human life. Thus from the wreck of forests which waved on the surface of the primeval lands, and from ferruginous mud that was lodged at the bottom of the primeval waters, we derive our chief supplies of coal and iron—those two fundamental elements of art and industry, which contribute more than any other mineral productions of the earth to increase the riches, and multiply the comforts, and ameliorate the condition of mankind.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following Members have been returned to represent the Province of Nova Scotia, at the recent general Election :

For the Counties.

Halifax—Wm. Annand, Joseph Howe,
Hants—Henry Goudge, Benjamin Smith.
Kings—Samuel Chipman, Andrew Dewolf.
Annapolis—Wm. Holland, — Robislaw.
Yarmouth—Herbert Ilutngton.
Shelburne—William Sargent.
Queens—Joseph Freeman, Samuel P. Fairbanks.
Lunenburg—William Rudolf, Garret Miller.
Colchester—S. G. W. Archibald.
Cumberland—Alex'r. Stewart, Gaius Lewis.
Pictou—George Smith, John Holmes.
Sydney—John Young, Alexander McDougal.
Guysboro'—William F. Desbarres, Hugh McDonald
Richmond—Lawrence Kavanagh.
Cape Breton—James B. Uniacke.
Just au Corps—William Young.

For the Townships.

Halifax—Hugh Bell, Thomas Forrester.
Windsor—Lewis M. Wilkins.
Newport—John Allison.
Falmouth—John Elder.
Horton—Perez M. Benjamin.
Cornwallis—John Morton.
Granville—Stephen Thorne.
Annapolis—Whitman
Digby—Holdsworth.
Yarmouth—Reuben Clements.
Argyle—Simon D'Entremont.
Shelburne—P. Spearwater.
Barrington—J. Sargent.
Liverpool—William B. Taylor.
Lunenburg—John Heckman.
Onslow—Alexander M. Upham.
Londonderry—C. W. McLellan.
Amherst—Robert McGowan Dickey.
Pictou—Henry Hatton.
Isle Madame—Lawrence O'C. Doyle.
Sydney—Edward M. Dodd.

Those whose names are marked with an Asterisk were Members of the former House, the others are new Members.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF CHARLES X.—The ex-King of France died on the 6th instant at Goritz, in Illyria. The 4th was the day of St. Charles, and his ex-Majesty's fête was celebrated in the bosom of the exiled family. He was then unusually well, and took exercise on the following day, but was seized with inflammation, and died under symptoms resembling those of cholera. Dr Bougon, physician of the King, immediately forwarded the intelligence to the royal family of Orleans at Paris. His age was seventy-nine; his illness lasted only thirteen hours. He was sensible of his approaching death, and took leave of his family, received the sacrament, heard a mass at midnight in his chamber, and died among the prayers of those who had been faithful in adversity. His disease and death may be attributed to neglected cold, which at his age is cause enough. The Duke of Angoulême, as heir to his father, becomes the protector of the young King, Hen-

ry V. (as the Carlists persist in calling the Duke of Bordeaux) and the young princess his sister.

Charles Philippe de Bourbon, Count d'Artois, was born at Versailles in 1757. He was one of the handsomest men of his day, and the most dissipated. He married at seventeen the sister of his brother's wife, Maria Theres of Savoy, who bore him the Duke de Berri, who was shot by the infernal machine, and in right of whom the young Duke of Bordeaux claims the throne of France, the Duke of Angoulême, who abdicated with his father, and the Princess Sophio, who died early. He took arms against the revolution, emigrated, intrigued in foreign courts, and at length settled in London, in south Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, where he remained quiet, if not happy, for many years. In the days of his profligacy he squandered much wealth, and left numerous debts, for which he was often troubled while in exile. He once insulted the wife of the late Duke de Bourbon, by lifting her mask at a ball, to gratify the curiosity of Madame de Camille, and afterwards met the duke at the Bois de Coulogne, made several desperate thrusts, was worsted easily by the accomplished swordsman, the seconds interfered, and the combatants threw away their swords and embraced. "Such," says the *Morning Post*, "were the French gentlemen of that day."

His wife was dead before he came to England; and he was then the romantic lover of Madame de Pollastron, sister or aunt of prince Polignac, now in confinement at Ham Castle. From her death he ceased to be the wild rake, and became the religious fanatic. He was generous and frank in private life: returned to France in 1814, and showed some bravery; became Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom under Louis XVIII., and succeeded to the crown at his death. After the revolution of 1830, to which we need not revert, he came to England, resided some time in Holyrood, passed into Germany, remained several years near Prague, and had just removed to Illyria when the hand of death fell on him. His guardianship of his grandchildren, and his protection of the Duchess d'Angoulême, prove that his dislike to the Duchess de Berri was traceable to her misconduct.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—Extract from a letter dated Mazel, the 15th instant:—Last Sunday, at ten o'clock at night, a luminous meteor appeared in our neighbourhood. It was going from the north-east to the south-west, and appeared to be at a great elevation in the air. It was in the form of a globe about the size of the full moon. It was descending, when I perceived it, with rather a rapid motion towards the earth. It appeared to fall in the direction of and a little under the eminence of La Croix Morand. There it continued to emit light during more than two hours. Its light was strong and sparkling, like that of the stars. During its course, it passed very near to my habitation, so as to make several children, who were gazing at it, fear that it would fall upon them. At that moment all the neighbourhood appeared to be on fire. The same meteor was observed at Billom, and formed the principal topic of conversation at yesterday's market. The appearance of this phenomenon seems to coincide with that of the shooting stars lately observed at Paris and other places.—*Paris Paper*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

McADAM.—Mr John Loudon McAdam, the celebrated road-maker, died on the 26th ult., in his 81st year. The *Dunfries Courier* gives the following particulars of Mr McAdam, his family, and fortune:—

"Mr McAdam has left a widow, and two or more sons by his first marriage, upon one of whom was conferred the title of Knighthood,

which the father declined on account of his age and growing infirmities. In manner and address no man could be more agreeable; in place of being a mere road-maker, he was a man of science generally, conversed most intelligibly on almost every subject, kept pace with the advancing knowledge of the age, and composed with the accuracy of a professed litterateur. From Government he received, in two different instalments, ten thousand pounds—a very slender reward, indeed, considering the vast utility of the improvement he originated. He was not rich; but he has left behind him what is better than money—a name which is as familiar as a household word."

Good News.—The following are extracts from business letters received by a respectable commercial house in Quebec:—

"Liverpool, 22d October.—It now too late to do you much good by any remarks on the trade, but, for your guidance, you may rely on having an *unprecedented extent of shipping* next spring, because of the generally light stock, and the prospects of increased consumption throughout the Kingdom: a cargo of St. Johns's has been sold 22d per foot, and your timber (white pine) has been bought 5s. 6d. to arrive at 20d; the high and increasing price of Baltic timber ensures high prices for Quebec goods generally, and good oak much wanting."

"London, 23d October.—Quebec spruce deals have been sold to arrive at £24 10s per 100 pieces *invoice measure and quality*, and *ex ship*—and Quebec goods generally are in demand, and higher prices looked for: in fact, we look forward to an extent of business next spring hitherto unknown to Quebec, and we trust you will have a stock down to meet it, which is highly to be desired on all accounts."

THE CROPS.—Our own impression certainly is that the crop of this year is materially deficient; but as this deficiency has taken place principally in Scotland, the North and west of Ireland, and the North of England—that is, in the least populous and least productive parts of the empire—its effects on prices will be longer in being felt. The wheat crop in the North of Ireland has not been at any time extensive; and has been materially reduced during the last three years by the substitution of flax in the place of wheat, the demand for the former having increased in the most extraordinary manner because of the falling off in the imports of flax from the Continent. The failure of the crops of the United States has had, and must necessarily have, a considerable influence on prices. Large imports of corn have been made from the Continent to the United States, and large supplies will also be required for the West Indies and other places they supplied with flour. On the other hand, however, an increased price of corn always causes an economised consumption of the article, which becomes greater as the price increases. During the last three or four years, the consumption of corn in this country has been, if not wasteful, at least liberal to a degree never previously known. No doubt there is, in this respect, great room for retrenchment; and it is doubted by some very good judges, whether, were prices to rise considerably, such a saving might not be effected in this way as would go far to meet the existing deficiency. A liberal consumption in ordinary seasons is, in fact, the best resource in periods of distress, inasmuch as it enables retrenchment to be carried to a pretty considerable extent before it begins to encroach on what is necessary; whereas, when there is little or no superfluous consumption, there is little or no room for saving; and unless the deficit can be relieved by importations from abroad, so as to keep the price nearly at its old level, which is next to impossible, a severe pressure must ensue.—*Cour.*, Nov. 29.