

some consolation after our worldly troubles. But to be plundered by friend and foe—to behold the object of our affections ruined and dishonoured—the fruits of our industry destroyed with merciless wantonness—to be compelled to show civilities to the spoiler, or expose ourselves to still more barbarous outrages—without the means of avenging our wrong—is a condition that requires more than human fortitude to endure. This truth becomes more obvious, when we consider that armies are moving into countries whose produce is scarcely capable of sustaining its own inhabitants—that these armies are moreover attended by swarms of depredators, in every shape, who destroy what the soldiery have left—by thousands of horses and beasts of burthen, consuming the husbandman's prospects of the ensuing year—while incredible ingenuity is ever on the alert, to discover such hidden stores as the farmer and the labourer fancied they had secured from the marauder's grasp. If troops consumed merely what was necessary for their support, the evil might be less galling; but a spirit of waste pervades man, woman, and child, that follow the warlike drum; and what they cannot fairly consume they destroy, forgetting that other hungry troops are following them, who may stand in need of what they wantonly sacrifice. A spigot or a bung are useless things in a cellar—the wine and brandy cask must be stove in; a canful of oil is required to trim the soldier's lamp—the oil jar must be smashed; and when crockery has been used for cooking or eating, the pots and pans, the plates and dishes, must be dashed to atoms.—*Millingen's Stories of Torres Vedras.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

SCOTLAND.—At a meeting of the Mechanics' Institution at Edinburgh, Mr. Macaulay made an address in the course of which he observed, speaking of the pursuits in which they were engaged, and of a library of books they had acquired;—"I do most firmly believe—and I am only going to say what every intelligent Conservative and Reformer may say with equal sincerity—that the spread of intellectual cultivation does tend to useful conversation and also to useful reform; that it tends to produce the correction of abuses, and at the same time to preserve all that is truly valuable in Government. (Cheers.) I do believe that the spread of intellectual education tends to diffuse, in indissoluble conjunction, the love of liberty and the love of order. And if I did not think so, I must say that even then I should still look with no common interest and delight on Institutions like this; for let me put its advantages at the lowest point, and these are certainly by no means despicable. How much innocent delight have these 7,000 volumes bestowed, rescuing some from listlessness and idleness, some from intemperance and vice. Is the quantity of enjoyment in this world such that we ought to grudge them this? How many distressing circumstances have been forgotten over those pages! I feel this perchance more strongly than others may; owing to some peculiar circumstances with respect to my own mind. For as far back as I can remember books have been dear friends to me; they have been comforters in grief, companions in solitude; in poverty they have soothed my wounded spirit; in exile they have consoled me for want of my country; and amidst the much which is distressing in political life—in the midst sometimes of calumny and invective—I hope they have contributed to keep my mind serene and unclouded. There is, I can truly say, no wealth—there is no power—there is no rank which I would accept in exchange for the pleasure I have derived from books, for the privilege of conversing with the greatest minds of all past ages, for the privilege of searching the true, of admiring the beautiful, for the privilege of living in the future, in the past."

We have the pleasure of announcing the birth of an heir to the noble house of Roxburgh. The auspicious event occurred at Flours, on the morning of the 5th instant, and was hailed with delight by the inhabitants of the town of Kelso and the surrounding country.—*Scotch Paper.*

The new church, at New Deer, was opened on Sunday, the 25th ult, on which occasion a most eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered from Psalms cxxxii. 13—16, by Mr. Welsh, the much esteemed pastor of the parish. The church, which is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, from a design by Mr. Smith, architect, holds 1,600 persons, and cost nearly 3,000*l.*

We have great satisfaction in being able to announce from authority, that negotiations have commenced with the proper authorities of Teignmouth, through Earl Howe, to offer suitable accommodations for the reception of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Dowager and suite, if it should be still found convenient for her Majesty to pass the approaching winter

in the south of Devon. Her Majesty, it is reported has been unable to procure a suitable residence at Torquay.—*Western Luminary.*

The Hon. Henry William Petre, second son of Lord Petre, will embark in a few days for the new colony of New Zealand, where his noble father has purchased an extensive tract of land for him. Mr. Petre is only in his 19th year. Mr. Francis Molesworth, brother and heir presumptive to Sir William Molesworth, also goes out with Mr. Petre.

A bust of Thomas Clarkson, the well-known advocate for slave-trade abolition, has lately been completed by Behnes, and it is to be placed in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall of London.

The following facts (says the *Nouveliste*) show that the taste for study is becoming very general in the army. In 1836, 327 officers and 96 non-commissioned officers, of thirty-eight regiments of infantry and cavalry, executed typographical works; in 1837, 812 officers and 475 non-commissioned officers, of seventy five regiments, took part in such occupations; and, in 1838, the number so engaged was 1,101 officers and 659 non-commissioned officers, belonging to ninety-four regiments.

On Wednesday se'night the melancholy spectacle of 2,500 unfortunate inmates of the Dublin Mendicity Institution, paraded through all the principal streets and leading thoroughfares, was exhibited in this city. The Committee were driven to adopt this most disagreeable course, in consequence of the exhausted state of the funds of this meritorious charity, in hope of exciting the compassion of the humane by the sight of so many destitute fellow beings reduced to the verge of actual starvation, to make renewed efforts to snatch them from utter ruin.—*Dublin Paper.*

On the 27th of August the ratifications of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the sublime Porte and the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg were exchanged in London by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, Mr. Agob and Mr. Colquhoun. The treaty was concluded and signed on the 18th of May, 1839, by his Excellency Rachid Pasha and Mr. Colquhoun.

FROM LATE COLONIAL PAPERS.

CHARLOTTE TOWN P. E. ISLAND, Nov. 26.

On the 6th inst. the Countess of WESTMORLAND having visited Crapaud, forming part of the Earl's valuable Estates in this Island, her Ladyship was waited upon with two Addresses from his Lordship's tenantry in this quarter.

The following is the Countess of Westmorland's answer to the Addresses.

I have received with satisfaction the Addresses you have presented to me, containing sentiments so much in conformity with my own, on what I consider the two most important points conducive to moral happiness—piety towards God, and allegiance to the Sovereign.

It is highly gratifying to me that you should express, through me, the loyal desire to remain faithful subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and as I am, from family circumstances, peculiarly connected with the glorious events in times past, by which these noble Provinces of North America were annexed to the British Crown, the misfortunes or disaffection of any part of them will ever be to me a subject of keen affliction. The sentiments of attachment expressed by you, with reference to the union of these Colonies, as part of the British dominions, must therefore greatly endear to me the little community with which I have the happiness to become acquainted; and when I observe how much more numerous you are than the inhabitants upon most of the later settlements, I cannot but feel an anxious desire to contribute, by every little means in my power, to promote your welfare and give encouragement to industry and exertion, that you may enjoy the honest pride and self-respect of feeling, that by that example you animate the efforts of others.

I have, in compliance with your wishes for suitable places of worship, and schools for the instruction of your children, appropriated £300 to effect these purposes; £100 to be applied to the immediate completion of the Chapel already commenced upon the territory near the coast—the other £200 to be administered in such sums as may be thought most expedient by those capable of judging, from whom I shall lose no time in obtaining the proper information. Respecting the Schools I shall apply for advice to the Lady Mary Fitz Roy; whose exemplary zeal and judgment, at the head of those affairs which regard the relief and instruction of the poor, as well as her indefatigable exertions to promote the happiness of this improving Colony, command at the same time the admiration and esteem of all, and entitle her to the highest degree of confidence and gratitude.

With respect to everything which regards the rents, by the laws of Great Britain, I am, as a married woman, not empowered to act. If it should be the Al-

mighty will to afflict me with what I shall consider the heaviest calamity—to be the survivor of my husband—I should then acknowledge whatever power devolves upon me to be placed in my hands by God, for the fulfilment and furtherance of his laws, and make it my study to endeavour to promote, as far as possible, in consistency with my other duties, the welfare of the persons who have been located by the authority of my husband, the Earl of Westmorland, upon those lands which I inherited, conjointly with my sister, the present Viscountess Melville, now the proprietor of the adjacent tract.

Signed by me,
THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND.
Charlotte Town, 20th Nov. 1839.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. Nov. 23.

THE ELECTION.—The Election commenced in St. Andrews, on Tuesday last, James Boyd, Esq. was proposed by Wm. Garnett, Esq. who at the same time made some remarks in a neat and appropriate speech in which he assigned his reasons for recommending Mr. Boyd to the friendly support of the people, this nomination was then seconded by James Rait, Esq. Patrick Clinch, Esq. was then proposed by Mr. Joseph Walton an old and respected inhabitant of this County, his observations were concise and entirely applicable to the occasion, this nomination was seconded by Geo. D. Street, Esq.

STATE OF THE POLL.—At its Adjournment at the following places:

St. Andrews, Nov. 19,—	BOYD	102	—	CLINCH	20
St. David, " 20,—	"	138	—	"	72
St. Stephen, " 21,—	"	380	—	"	181

NOTICE.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 1st November, 1839.

THE DIRECTORS being of opinion that an addition should be made to the Capital Stock of the Bank, in order to meet the increase of its Business, a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 7th DECEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to sanction such measures as may be necessary to carry the same into effect agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By Order of the President and Directors,
J. FORMAN, Cashier.

HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND LITERARY ROOM.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, and trusts by careful and unremitting attention, to render it worthy of a liberal share of public patronage.

The Library comprises a selection of nearly 2,000 volumes; among which are to be found some of the most approved standard works, recent publications, and periodical literature.

The Reading Room now contains a variety of European, American, and Colonial papers; and the proprietor is making arrangements to obtain the ablest English papers by the latest arrivals.

The terms are extremely moderate, viz. for the LIBRARY and READING ROOM, 20s. per annum; and for either separately, 12s. 6d. per annum; or for a shorter period in proportion.

Particulars can be obtained, on application at the Library, (near the Bank of British North America,) which the public are respectfully invited to visit and inspect for themselves.

In appealing to the public of Halifax, in behalf of this undertaking, the subscriber begs to state his determination to add to his Library, the principal popular works as they appear; and otherwise to increase the variety in the Reading and News department to the fullest extent that the amount of subscriptions will warrant. He also adds the assurance, that while he presumes to hope for a liberal support, no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve it.

While Halifax is rapidly advancing in prosperity and enterprise—while a taste for Literature is diffusing itself among all classes—and when an extensive system of Steam Navigation is about to be established, which will connect Halifax, by a constant and rapid communication, with the principal ports of the Old and New World—it is hoped that a comfortable Reading Room, connected with a carefully assorted Library, and enriched with the latest intelligence from all quarters, will not be deemed unworthy of support by the members of an enlightened commercial community.

R. M. BARRATT.

Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,
Executed at this office.