

ican agricultural population to the folly and iniquity of the course which their legislature has been pursuing, they are not so shrewd and quick-sighted as they have usually been accounted. When a farmer or a cotton planter is called upon to pay taxes from which he has been hitherto exempt, he will naturally ask himself why this increase of burthen should be laid upon his shoulders; and he can hardly avoid coming to something like this conclusion: "I must give more for my tea and coffee, in order that I may also have the pleasure of paying a higher price for hats and coats, my shirts and my stockings. I do not exactly see my account in that. The manufacturer can afford to pay taxes on his groceries, because he obtains higher prices for his products. But where is my compensation? It seems to me that this tariff is merely a scheme for making me pay the manufacturer's taxes, and my own also.—*Manchester Guardian.*

For the "Spirit of the Times."

One of the most amiable dispositions in children, and most requisite for their happiness, being that of self-denial to assist the distressed. If you think the following lines (in honor of children who reserved a portion of their Christmas dinner for a prisoner) worthy of a place in the "Spirit," they are at your service:—

Dear children you'r offering these tributes to Heaven,
From a feast by the liberal prepared,
Was the sweetest of incense, by charity given,
And by sufferers with gratitude shared.
Dear girls! bright examples! may pleasures attend
On your steps while you virtue pursue;
And may you for ever be blessed with a friend,
Like yourselves—lovely, gentle and true!
F. Mc.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Requisition, signed by 39 Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Cape Breton, I hereby give notice

for a stroll on the Point of the Splendor of a new bridge. After some violent struggles, she resigned, but a few days ago wrote a letter to her seducer, urging him to pay her a final visit, as she had communications to make of importance to their mutual interests. He went to her apartment, where she renewed her earnest entreaties for a re-establishment of their relations, but, finding him inexorable, she produced a knife, which she in their halcyon days, had given him as a present, but resumed on their parting, and plunged it several times into her breast. The astounded young man called loud for help, and the neighbours rushed in. To them the jealous woman declared that it was he who had done the deed, pointing to the bloody knife on the floor. The commissary of police was called in, and received from the exasperated woman, who appeared to be dying, a calm and deliberate repetition of the charge; upon which the supposed murderer was taken into custody, and sent to prison. When, however, on a subsequent day, the officers of the law came to take her examination in the presence of the young clerk, she relented, confessed that it was her own attempt upon her life, and completely exculpated the prisoner, who was thereupon set at liberty. The infatuated woman was taken to the hospital of St. Louis, where she has since expired.

THE FREE PRESS.

SYDNEY, DECEMBER 23, 1842.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants and Freeholders of this County, will be held at the Court House on Monday next, for the purpose of expressing the wishes of the PEOPLE respecting various contemplated measures of REFORM, deeply affecting their welfare. On so important an occasion, we hope to see the Court House thronged by the intelligent and independent FARMERS, MECHANICS, and FISHERMEN of the County—by men having an interest in the soil—who love their country, and long to see it happy and prosperous.

The Resolutions intended to be brought forward, are such as may, without impropriety, be concurred in by EVERY INDIVIDUAL who seeks the welfare and advancement of his country, or would transmit to his children the priceless inheritance of freedom.

We trust that a spirit of unanimity and good feeling may pervade the Meeting, that wrangling and contention may be avoided, and that men of all parties may be found ready to unite for the furtherance of the public weal.

The influence of example is powerful; and this Meeting, if conducted with spirit and energy, will doubtless be followed by similar ones throughout Nova Scotia—if the genius of Reform be not wholly dormant in that country. The Legislature will not refuse the wishes of the people, when fearlessly and unequivocally expressed.

of Mr. Delavan's lecture would have been quite as apparent, had it been unaccompanied by the supplementary address to which he had just listened.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The first meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday evening last, and was numerously attended. The introductory Address was delivered by R. B. Dickson, Esq. It was listened to with attention, and received the unqualified commendation of the audience—any comment from ourselves, therefore, would be superfluous.

On the same evening, C. H. Delavan, Esq., American Consul, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Mechanics' Institute. He expressed his acknowledgments in a brief but eloquent speech—in which he spoke of the wonderful advancement which had been made by the mechanic arts within a few years, and dwelt on the surprising triumphs over the obstacles of nature which enlightened and ingenious MECHANICS have achieved.

For multiplicity of inventions, the nineteenth century is indeed without a precedent. Man, in his natural state, is the most helpless of created beings: he can neither fly like the eagle, swim like the seal, nor burrow like the mole. The horse excels him in speed, and the elephant in strength. But, aided by the MIND and SKILL of the Mechanic, he may with equal safety soar above the clouds, explore the depths of the ocean, or ransack the bowels of the earth for treasure: drawn by locomotives, he may travel with a celerity which shall

be in some degree paralleled by engines of any kind. He may elevate the load, or traduce the power of inflammation, the worst disease to which the human system is liable. This influence differs from that of others who operate on the public mind, in that, while theirs is confined to particular and distant occasions, his acts incessantly. The orator agitates only while he is speaking: the preacher is hemmed in by the walls of the church and the limits of a Sabbath day; the statesman seldom steps out of his bureau; the man of science is fixed among his retorts and crucibles; and the teacher has an existence only in his school-room. But the editor is perpetually at work. As the mails carry his speculations from one city to another, and from one state to another, his actions spread like the waves of a pool, in concentric circles, and before the last ripple has subsided, the water at the centre are again disturbed. Even while he sleeps his thoughts are awake, they are diffusing good or evil, they are entering other minds, to mould them to a better or worse condition: they rest not,—stay not,—on, still on they wing, they flight. And whether benign or pestiferous, are producing their inevitable impressions.

Why is a bankrupt's property like a riddle that no one can solve? Because it is given up.

undertaking,—and we may here remark that the "Day Star," is as well worthy of patronage as any paper published in the Province—with the exception of—the "Spirit of the Times.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rev. Wm. Elder, of Sydney Mines, has sent to this office, for publication, a letter disclaiming any participation in the late controversy between Lieut. McKinnon and Dr. T. E. Jeans. As we have formed a resolution to publish nothing further on this subject, from either party, we cannot deviate from our purpose. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Elder disavows, most clearly and explicitly, having at all had a hand in the matter.

LAUNCHED, at the North Bar, on Wednesday last, from the Ship-yard of Messrs. Archibald & Co., a fine Brig of about 200 tons burthen, named the "CREMONA."

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

Dow, Jr., of the Sunday Mercury, in a late sermon on the importance of preparing to die, says to the ladies:—Ah! soon those sparkling eyes will lose their lustre in the dim evening twilight of existence. Time will kiss every particle of paint from your cheeks—the roses will fade in the wreath of loveliness, and you will be no more an object of attraction than a dried mullein stalk in a sheep pasture. To men he says:—

What is man but a vegetable that springs from the dust; buds, blossoms, ripens, sows its seed, and then amalgamates with its original dust. In the Spring time of youth he flourishes like a squash vine near a barn yard—in the Summer time of manhood he exhibits both fruit and flowers—in the Autumn of age he withers and decays—and then the winter of death hides him forever from the

the she... man? Justified... authorised me... ed the confusion. Yes, sir, authorised you!" "Oh!" said the minister, with a sly glance alternately at each, "if you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the banns next Sunday."—"Sir," said the lady, "you have been too officious already; nobody requested you to do anything; you had better mind your own business!" "Why, my pretty dear!" said he, patting her on the cheek, "what I have done has been all in the way of business, and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you, sir"—turning to the gentleman—"to procure the license, the ring, and—the fee, and then the whole matter may be settled as soon as tomorrow." "Well," replied the gentleman, addressing the widow, "with your permission, I will get them, and we may be married in a day or two." "Oh! you may both do as you please," pettehshly, yet nothing high, replied the lady. It was but a day... the woman... the parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, and the widow for the last time threw her gloves over the back of the pew; and it was afterwards said that all parties were satisfied with their gains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—Miss Harriet Martineau, with whose works the world at large is well acquainted, with a noble disinterestedness, and under trying circumstances, has refused to accept a provision from the Government, the errors in whose tax system she has been engaged in laying bare, in such a way as will lead to their correction, and to the benefit of that large portion of the nation from which they are drawn, the working-classes of England.

A late paper pays the following tribute of honor to Harriet Martineau:

"She has set an example of independence and self-denial which was sadly wanting in these days of servility and self-indulgence; and she has done this under circumstances of personal affliction, which give a higher tone—a deeper coloring of sincerity—to her disinterestedness, than if, in affluence and health, she had refused to accept the proffered Ministerial bounty.—Miss Martineau has endeavored to do service to the working classes: she refuses a reward for that service from the government, because the working classes have no voice in apportioning it. What a lesson is there here for the thousand secretaries, commissioners, and hangers-on, who are living upon the scanty earnings of the over-taxed laborer! Miss Martineau has exposed with unerring hand the vices of our present system of taxation, and she refuses to touch one farthing of the proceeds of that system."

THE BRAIN.—A small pressure of the brain diminishes, a stronger destroys the sensibility of the whole body. There was some years since a beggar at Paris, part of whose skull had been removed, without injuring the brain, in consequence of a wound. This being healed, he wore a plate upon the place where the skull was wanting, to prevent the brain from the brain from every accidental touch.

for all who sail along the watery waste. The islands and coasts of the tropics have given their last houses to millions since death began in the world, and no doubt the bones of many a gallant and worthy fellow are there deposited—but of them who takes thought? Those who traverse the highway from Europe to India, from the continent he had all but won, to the empire which was forever the dazzling object of his ambition—all who

"On the trading flood

Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape,
Ply stemming nightly to the pole"—

all whose thoughts turn to the shores of all America or Africa—all who go down in ships, or think of wandering over the face of the deep, to them is the tomb of Bonaparte vividly present.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Canada on the morning of the 10th ult. The convulsion of the earth lasted several seconds, and was followed by a slight snow storm.

"Is there any danger of the boa constrictor biting?" said a visitor to a zoological showman. "Not the least," replied the showman, "he never bites—he swallows his wiles whole."

A grave digger once objected to pay for his newspaper on the ground that he meant to work it out in professional services for the editor and his family.

NEW HYGEIAN NOTICE.—The subscriber has just received his Spring supply of Morison's Universal Medicines, which he strongly recommends to all the human family. If persons are unwell, and within the reach of cure, these medicines will effect it. If they are in sound health, they will, by occasionally taking a dose, be kept so—by a timely removal of the seeds of disease. The General Agent now challenges every mortal who can handle a pen to contradict this assertion, if they have power to do so, and hold fast to truth. Morison's Medicines have enemies—but they are cowards, and they are afraid of the truth.

FOUND.

A LADIES GARTER. Enquire at the Post Office.

FAIR GOODS. The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from England and Scotland, the following articles, which have been purchased at the cheapest markets, and will enable him to sell them at low prices—

Petershams and Pilot Cloths
Drab and blue Petershams
Buckskins and Doe-skins
Point, Rose and Witney blankets
Unbleached and White Shirting
triped and Gingham shirting
Moleskin, Velvet, and bed-tick
Springfield and Manchester Warp
Cord, Haddock and Mackerel Lines
Sail twine and shoe thread
Herring and Mackerel Twine
A large assortment of Ladies and children's boots and shoes, (very low)

Beaver and plaited Hats, Merinos, Moreen
A large assortment of Printed Cottons
Umbrellas and sampler canvas
A large assortment of Ladies' and Maids' Stays, (very cheap)

Wrapping and Writing Paper
Pipes and Cordage

Linen and Damask Table Cloths
Canvas, Osnaburg, and Carpeting
Hearth Rugs and Floor Cloths

A large assortment of Combs
Plaid and Tweed Trowsering
Window Glass and Putty, Powder and shot

Raw and boiled Linseed Oil
White and black Lead

Yellow and Green Paints
Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 30d

pikes, sparabls, Knives and Forks
Locks and Hinges, (of all prices)

Pen and Jack-knives, Screw & pod Augurs
A large assortment of Carpenters' Tools,
(very cheap)

Cross-cut and Whip saws
Iron Pots and bake-pans

Crockery-ware and Loaf Sugar

ALSO, ON HAND,

Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines, Good brandy, vintage of 1838; Flour, Meal, and a large assortment of Groceries, which he will sell for country Produce—also for ox or cow hides, and for cash.

THOMAS JOST.

Sydney, December 2, 1841.

NEW GOODS,

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they have received by the late arrivals an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liqueurs, Hardware and Bread Stuffs, comprising their Fall Supply, which, together with their stock on hand they offer for sale at the very lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce.

DRY GOODS.

Black, Blue, Olive and Invisible Green Cloths; Tweeds, Petershams and Pilot Cloths; Dark fancy Vestings, Satin and Velvet do.; Merinos, Saxoniés, Orleans Cloth; Printed Cottons in great variety; Homespun, Checks, Regatta Shirtings, Flannels, Sirges, Blankets, Cotton Warp; Brown Holland and Linings all colours; Irish Linen and Lawns; Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Muslins; Victoria Lawn, Netts, Quillings, Edgings, Laces, Fringes, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

GROCERIES.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Soap, Candles, Starch, Saleratus, Allspice, Ginger, Indigo, Fig Blue, Pickles and Sauces.

ALSO.

Cavendish, Fig and Cut Tobacco, and Spanish Cigars.

SPIRITS.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Champaigne, Liqueurs, Leith Ale, London, Brown Stout, Keith's XX Ale and Porter.

HARDWARE.

Forks and Knives, Chest Locks, Hinges, Screws, and an assortment of Carpenters Tools.

ALSO,

Fine and Superfine Flour and Corn Meal. Always in store, Dry and Pickled Fish and Salt.

ALSO.

A quantity of Superior Hay.
ROBERTSON & FERGUSSON
Sydney C. B., 29th Nov., 1842.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Cape Breton and the Public generally, that he has taken up his residence in Sydney, for the purpose of following his professional avocations, namely, those of an Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Proctor in the Probate Court, Notary Public, and Conveyancer, and hopes by unwearied exertions in behalf of his Clients, moderate charges, and constant attention to business, to receive a share

joyed a hearty laugh at this specimen of piscatorial ingenuity; and we do not hear it his intention to pull up his unsuspecting steward into an eel line. —*Essex Herald.*

PICTURES FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS AND ACTOR.

In Nantes the deputy Carrier raged most awfully. Daily from 11 to 12 and from 4 till 5 o'clock, was the guillotine incessantly at work. Every body who was handed over, as suspected of being a friend to the aristocracy, was slaughtered. Frequently 6 or 700 were led out at once; a regiment was then ordered out, and they were shot. At first cartridges were used; but subsequently this method of killing them was discontinued, as, on seeing the flash, they would throw themselves on the ground, and the balls flew over their heads. As they lay on the earth the bodies were searched for plunder, and if any one shewed signs of life, he immediately received a quietus from the bayonet or sabre. During our two months at Nantes, on two separate occasions a massacre was made of women and noble ladies, each time to the number of 150. My regiment had this office to perform. It was heart-rending to see girls of between 16 and 20 years of age with shrieks of desperation fly supplicating to the soldiers,—"et vous, vous avez le cœur de tuer une jeune demoiselle comme moi!" But the order was given, and must be obeyed. These ladies had sometimes articles of value about them. I myself found on one nine louis in gold. But the most horrible of all these scenes were the well known "Noyades."—When women of all ranks and ages, old and young, were drowned in heaps by night in the Loire.

REIGN OF TERROR IN NANTES.

I sallied for a stroll on the Point Neuf, all the splendour of a new plane. Abetting served the purpose of a prison. There was a republican soldier might marry a noble female prisoner, and thus effect her liberation. At the same time, however, he became responsible for her conduct. If it chanced that she was afterwards found guilty of any aristocratic complicity, the husband was at once considered as an accomplice.—The ladies in the prison wishing no doubt for liberty, called to us, holding at the same time billets-doux in their hands, "Citoyen, citoyen." We were well aware of the meaning of this. The billet-doux contained an offer of marriage. As there were some pretty girls among them, we immediately inquired for which of us the notes were intended, and they forthwith explained. The note intended for me contained an invitation to come into the jailer's lodge, and have a conversation. Away we went to the jailer's and sent for the parties in question. When they came, each one instantly rushed into the arms of her chosen squire. Mine was most affectionate and tender. I could save her life, she said; she was possessed of considerable wealth, a castle in La Vendee, &c. We sent for biscuits and wine, and, partly influenced by their

charms, partly touched with pity for their misfortunes, partly, too, blinded by the glittering prospects they held out to us, promised to marry them. Next day we did actually wait on our captain, and represented our case to him. But he prudently admonished us on the great hazard we ran in marrying females belonging to noble families, for whom we should have to be responsible, and who, as soon as they had escaped from the guillotine, would take the first opportunity to decamp, and thus involve us in difficulties. This brought us again to our senses. Wishing, however, to give the girls an answer, we went to the jailor for the purpose of seeing them once more. But they had just been sentenced to death, and next morning, at eleven o'clock, they were to be guillotined. In the square where the guillotine used to work was the coffee house at which we breakfasted. At eleven, the unhappy creatures were brought to the spot. Believing in our asseverations, they still gazed around with longing, lingering looks, as if in hopes of discovering us. We carefully avoided their glances, which every moment became more and more sorrowful, the nearer they approached the scaffold. My chosen one was the second to mount, and in a few seconds the five beautiful maidens were no more.

THE FATE OF THE FALSE WIFE.

A lady, still in the prime of life and retaining considerable beauty, though she had been married ten years, in 1838 deserted her husband, who is a merchant at Nantes, and came to live at Paris with a clerk in a commission warehouse, with whom she became intimate when visiting Nantes on business. After a union of four years the lover felt or pretended to feel, a qualm of conscience, and announced a few months ago to his mistress that they must part, as he had determined to form a legitimate alliance with another lady. After some violent struggles, she resigned, but a few days ago wrote a letter to her seducer, urging him to pay her a final visit, as she had communications to make of importance to their mutual interests. He went to her apartment, where she renewed her earnest entreaties for a re-establishment of their relations; but, finding him inexorable, she produced a knife, which she in their halcyon days, had given him as a present, but resumed on their parting, and plunged it several times into her breast. The astounded young man called loud for help, and the neighbours rushed in. To them the jealous woman declared that it was he who had done the deed, pointing to the bloody knife on the floor. The commissary of police was called in, and received from the exasperated woman, who appeared to be dying, a calm and deliberate repetition of the charge; upon which the supposed murderer was taken into custody, and sent to prison. When, however, on a subsequent day, the officers of the law came to take her examination in the presence of the young clerk, she relented, confessed that it was her own attempt upon her life, and completely exculpated the prisoner, who was thereupon set at liberty. The infatuated woman was taken to the hospital of St. Louis, where she has since expired.

A JOURNALIST.—It is a common remark that one man knows not another's business: and as it is difficult for one to form a correct idea of the motive of another, or his necessity for conducting it in his own way, we should be careful how we dictate to, or find fault with, others for conducting themselves under circumstances peculiar to their own situations, and of which we may be in total ignorance.

To no class of persons do these remarks more justly apply, than to that of Editors, who indeed require 'great strength of character' to prevent them from being swayed by the manifold and conflicting opinions with which they are ever assailed, and it is only by taking as his guide a fixed object, and by being governed by a correct principle, that editors can steer clear of the shoals and the quicksands which every where lie along their path. The following article, which gives a synopsis of the duties, labours, and the responsibilities of public Journalists, we deem appropriate in this early stage of our editorial career:—

"No man requires a larger range of intellect, more varied acquirements, or greater strength of character, than the conductor of a public Journal. Of course we allude to one who acts with a full sense of the dignity and worth of his calling, and in the conscientious desire to discharge its duties. Neither statesman, lawyer, nor divine move in a more extended sphere, or have more occasion for the use of the noblest faculties, both of mind and heart. He stands in imminent contact with the public mind. He furnishes the intellectual aliment for the people. He gives a tone to public sentiment; is a leader of public opinion; and the guardian and guide of public morals. Thousands of men listen to his voice, are moved by his persuasions, are corrected by his rebukes, or corrupted by his license. The characters of men are in some degree placed in his hands, he may elevate the bad, or trudge the good; he may stimulate the worst passions, or excite the noblest impulses. This influence differs from that of others who operate on the public mind, in that, while theirs is confined to particular and distant occasions, his acts incessantly. The orator agitates only while he is speaking: the preacher is hemmed in by the walls of the church and the limits of a Sabbath day; the statesman seldom steps out of his bureau; the man of science is fixed among his retorts and crucibles; and the teacher has an existence only in his school-room. But the editor is perpetually at work. As the mails carry his speculations from one city to another, and from one state to another, his actions spread like the waves of a pool, in concentric circles, and before the last ripple has subsided, the water at the centre are again disturbed. Even while he sleeps his thoughts are awake, they are diffusing good or evil, they are entering other minds, to mould them to a better or worse condition: "They rest not,—stay not,—on, still on they wing,—They flight." and whether benign or pestiferous, are producing their inevitable impressions."

Why is a bankrupt's property like a riddle that no one can solve? Because it is given up.

LUDICROUS CIRCUMSTANCE IN CHURCH.

Speaking of the first impression a church, brings to my mind a ludicrous circumstance that happened some fifty or sixty years ago, at a country church. The rector, though a man of profound learning, and a great theologian, was of such eccentric habits as often to create a doubt among the vulgar, whether he was at all times *compos mentis*. Having remarked for several successive Sundays, a gentleman, who was no parishioner, invariably using a seat in a pew next to that in which a young widow lady sat, he instantly eyed them; and at one time detected the young gentleman slyly drawing the lady's glove from off the back of the pew where she was accustomed to place it, (her hand and arm were delicately fair) and placing in it a small neatly-folded note. By and by the lady's prayer-book fell—of course accidentally—from the ledge of her pew into the gentleman's; he picked it up, found a leaf turned down, and he hastily scanned a passage, which evidently caused a smile of complacency.

Our minister saw all their proceedings, and continued to watch them for two successive Sundays. On the third, as soon as the collects were read, and while the beadle yet waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric pastor, in a strong, distinct voice, said, "I publish the bans of marriage between M. and N., (deliberately pronouncing the names of the parties,) if any of you know just cause," &c. The eyes of the congregation were turned on them: the lady suffused with blushes, and the gentleman crimsoned with anger—she fanning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew door with rage and violence—the minister meanwhile proceeding through his duties with the same decorum as if innocent of the agitation he had excited.

The sermon preached and the service ended, the minister, who had observed the confusion, said to the gentleman, "You have been too officious already; nobody requested you to do anything; you had better mind your own business!" "Why, my pretty dear!" said he, patting her on the cheek, "what I have done has been all in the way of business, and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you, sir"—turning to the gentleman—"to procure the license, the ring, and—the fee, and then the whole matter may be settled as soon as tomorrow." "Well," replied the gentleman, addressing the widow, "with your permission, I will get them, and we may be married in a day or two." "Oh! you may both do as you please," petteishly, yet nothing less, replied the lady. It was but a day or two since the license was procured, the parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, and the widow for the last time threw her gloves over the back of the pew; and it was afterwards said that all parties were satisfied with their gains.

M
COLONIAL ITEMS.

T CANADA.
Montreal, 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 prejudice exists, but Sir Robert Peel's 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 too, of 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-