

from £1,384 to £32,980. In unwrought tin from £1,210 (declared value) to £37,020; and in woollen and worsted yarn from £650 in 1825 to £24,495. Those articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported which show principally a decrease are carriages, copper wrought, calico, earthenware, &c. In the exports from Great Britain to France, of foreign and colonial merchandise it is however, that a most important reduction in our trade has taken place. The most important reductions are the following:—In coffee (the periods being the same as already frequently adverted to) from 5,428,000 lbs. to 1,791,000 lbs. last year. In cocoa from 1,020,406 lbs. to 141,900 lbs. In cotton piece-goods of India from £18,894 to £5,222. In indigo from 1,317,248 lbs. to 78,549 lbs. In pepper from 2,979,224 lbs. to 52,396 lbs. In sugar unrefined from 225,494 cwt. to 7,833 cwt. In cotton wool from 3,774,777 lbs to 628,696 lbs. There are but very few articles of any consequence in which the exports of foreign and colonial produce from the United Kingdom to France show any increase of magnitude since the conclusion of the war down to the present period, the ships of the latter having materially increased in these trades. It is obvious, therefore, that were hostilities to be resumed between the two countries, that not only the greatly improved intercourse with the United Kingdom would be damaged, but that her foreign and colonial trade would be entirely stopped.

London Times.

#### THE BRITISH NAVY.

A bystander of some other nation, who felt no particular interest as to whether England maintained or lost her ascendancy on the ocean might well be amused could he watch, from a position of advantage, the running to and fro—the sudden shifts and contrivances—and all the purposeless and useless schemes by which our frightened Admiralty Board is now striving to make a miserable peace establishment answer the demands of two apparently approaching wars. An Englishman, however, is forced to 'break the career of laughter with a sigh,' when he calls to mind the fearful consequences that may flow from all this apparently diverting hurry and confusion.

The real mischief of the whole affair is—and this it is that forces us to return to the subject—that, amidst all this recently assumed activity, there is no sign of a serious and just appreciation of the danger and the need—no business-like application of the necessary means to gain the required end.

The guardships, it is found, must be manned. A poor resource this, after all; for we have now only three guardships where we formerly had twelve; but still it is better than nothing. But to man three first-rates is soon found—as the Admiralty people ought to have foreseen—to be no easy task. Two thousand able seamen, with their mates and midshipmen, are not to be got together by the sound of a boatswain's whistle or by the fixing up a score or two of placards. We now begin to ascertain our real weakness. While we have but three guardships in place of a dozen, we have but the crew of a single ship among all the three. But the Admiralty has a shift ready for this emergency. The Donegal, of 76 guns, is brought from Lisbon, where her presence is more than ever needed; and her crew turned over to the Britannia, to enable the latter to proceed to the Mediterranean! Just after the same fashion is it in the dockyards. Some of the ships 'in ordinary' are to be got ready for sea. But how is this to be done? By taking off the hands which were employed, and which ought still to be employed, on the very few new ships now on the stocks, and which are not even sufficient to counterbalance the ordinary wear and tear, and to keep up the existing strength of our navy. In fact, our whole naval establishment, at the present moment, resembles nothing so much as the spectacle which would be presented by the Howe, were she sent to sea in her present predicament. Her miserable 300, first scrambling this way, then that; either quitting their guns to haul in their canvass, or leaving the ship to the mercy of the winds while they worked the guns, would be in much such a plight as our whole navy seems to be now floundering amidst. But with men of business the question will be constantly recurring,—if the country cannot afford to keep an adequate fleet afloat, would it not be the wiser course to eschew all attempts at naval intervention? The memory of our past exploits may be of some use to us, perhaps; but 'the schoolmaster is abroad now,' and arithmetic is an acquirement very extensively possessed. If the French are allowed to outnumber us in all seas, as they are now outnumbering us in the Mediterranean, they will not long permit us to take the lead in arranging 'the balance of power,' merely on the strength of our victories of 40 years back.

It is difficult to discover what object is aimed at in the recent Admiralty manoeuvres; except, indeed, it be the poor and miserable one of 'making a show of doing something.' To fetch a ship from Lisbon, whence, at the present moment, she could ill be spared, merely to turn over her crew to another ship, in

order to send the latter to Alexandria,—what miserable trifling is this! The merest school-boy can see that there is no real gain in the whole transaction.

At this sort of shuffling work there are many men to be found about town who would far exceed the tricksters of the Admiralty. We remember an anecdote of one such, which we will relate for the benefit of our Ministerial friends.

About a dozen years back a gay young Irishman took it into his head to get into Parliament, and even went so far as to select the borough (in Yorkshire) which might be honoured by his service. But unfortunately, his stock of ready money did not exceed a single thousand pounds. He consulted a noted electioneering agent as to what was to be done. 'Leave that to me,' said the agent. 'I'll manage all that.' They left town, having paid the £1,000 into a Lombard-street house, to be remitted to the first banking house, in Hull. Arrived there, bonfires blazed, barrels of beer filled the streets, and, in about six hours, checks to the amount of £500, in various sums, were presented to the banker and duly honoured. The whole of this £500 was instantly remitted to a trusty hand in town, and by him paid into the Lombard street house. This was continued, day by day, till in the course of a fortnight the banker had received from his London correspondent as much as £7,000 or £8,000. Of course in a country town these things have weight. The credit of the candidate grew and increased; he gained his return; sat in Parliament three sessions, then went abroad, and the poor candidates' bills in the borough of—remain unsettled to this day. Of course the balance of the 1,000*l.*, after paying 'unavoidable' expenses, went to remunerate the clever agent. That agent is still in the market. Might it not be worth the while of the Admiralty to take a lesson or two of him in the art of 'keeping up appearances?'

From the Morning Post.

The general probability of a war between this country and France slowly but certainly increases. Day after day brings circumstances to light which seem to render a collision more inevitable, and to throw more difficulty in the way of adjustment and reconciliation. And yet, after all, why should there be war? Is it because certain political arrangements have been determined upon by England and her allies, so injurious in the estimation of France that she will go to war in order to thwart them? We believe that this is not the case. We believe that the political arrangements comprised in the treaty of the 15th of July are not such as France would deem it worth while to prevent at the expense and risk of war. We consider the arrangements contemplated in this treaty so reasonable and so obviously necessary to the balance of power in Europe, that France could not venture to oppose the common sense of mankind by making war in order to hinder their accomplishment. Where, then is the fault which seems to render war almost inevitable? What is it that appears almost to justify, even in the estimation of the more moderate and reasonable among the French people, the warlike demonstrations of their government?

We have no hesitation in avowing our opinion that the fault lies in the very gross mismanagement of our affairs by the Minister of the Foreign Department. The policy of the treaty of the 15th of July is worthy of approbation, and undoubtedly it is approved by the Conservative party in this country, however opposed that party may usually be to the policy of the present government. It is a condition against the revolutionary principle. It is a united determination to curb the ambition of a revolutionary adventurer, and to preserve from further demolition an old empire whose existence is necessary or conducive to the stability and peace of the European family of states. So far all is as it should be; and however France might feel that a favourite project was somewhat thwarted by such an arrangement, we see no reason to believe that she would dream of using force to prevent it, if she had no other ground of quarrel than the simple fact of this policy having been adopted by the allied powers without her concurrence.

But it is the mode of carrying into effect the policy recognized in the treaty of the 15th of July which has been, and is, the real provocative to war. It would really seem as though the minister for foreign affairs, and those who act under his directions, wished to make the treaty and all the circumstances connected with it, as provoking to France as they could be made. This is gross folly, and when we look to the probable consequences of such folly, we might be justified in designating it by the strongest epithets of reprobation which our language affords. It is nothing less than a great crime of any minister to indulge in a wanton and needless provocation which is likely to bring on the monstrous calamity of war. Certainly we would not have any sound principle of policy abandoned, or any national justice passed

over, though fear of a war; but the right policy having been determined upon, the most honourable as well as the wisest mode of carrying it into execution is that which is most candid and most courteous.

Lord Palmerston appears to have chosen a mode the direct opposite of this; and the complaint which one hears on every side in France is not that the allies have adopted a course of policy injurious to French interests, but that the British minister has utterly departed from the frank, open, and deliberate mode of conducting political affairs which had hitherto been characteristic of Great Britain. The public voice in France demands war, not to redress a political injury, but to resent a national insult. There is no doubt that had the arrangements of the treaty of the 15th of July been managed in a different way, so as to show France that no triumph over her policy was intended, but only a settlement conducive to the general interests of Europe, the influence in France which now cannot help ranging itself on the side of war would have been put in action to prevent any such catastrophe.

It is, however, at once ridiculous and shocking that two such countries as Great Britain and France should go to war, because such a person as Lord Palmerston had personal reasons for desiring to mortify the French government.

It is less ridiculous, but not less shocking, that a party in France shall arrogate to itself the exclusive patronage of the revolutionary principle, and declare that whatever is done against revolution is equally done against France, and should be resented by the shedding of blood. 'H est évident,' exclaims the *National*, 'que le traité conclu par les quatre puissances n'est autre chose qu'une coalition contre la France et contre la révolution.' This sentence is but a fair specimen of the frantic falsehood which this organ of all that is most wild and wicked in the French political character is in the habit of mixing up with truth. The treaty is as evidently not a coalition against France, as it is evidently a coalition against revolution. The policy of the treaty is just because it is not directed against anything save revolution, which is itself against the peace, the security and the happiness of mankind. The wiser part of the French nation will, we trust, continue to bear in mind the distinction which ought to be observed between the policy of the treaty and the manner of conducting that policy.

## Colonial.

### NOVASCOTIA.

Halifax Times, October 6.

The Court Martial on Capt. Drew, terminated at Quebec on the 21st ult., which resulted in a full and honourable acquittal of that gallant officer.

The Britannia arrived on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, A. M. in 40 hours from Boston, bringing 55 passengers, 11 of whom took passage for Halifax, and the remaining 44, together with 15 from this place proceeded in her for Liverpool, for which she left this on the evening of her arrival, at half past 9 o'clock.—Herald.

Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental Traveller, arrived here in the Steamer Unicorn from Quebec, and commenced a course of Lectures on Egypt and Palestine, at St. Andrew's Church last evening, to a very large audience, who were highly gratified with the Lecture.

Halifax Guardian, October 7.

Installation of the Governor.—On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, their Excellencies Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, and the Right Honourable Viscount Falkland, proceeded from Government House to the Council Chamber, the Military lining the streets on each side throughout the intermediate distance. At the gate of the Province Building, their Excellencies were received by a guard of honour of the 8th Regiment, while the hall from the entrance to the door of the Council Chamber, was lined by three Dress Companies of the Halifax Militia, under the command of Major Slayter.

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell having taken his seat on the throne, Lord Falkland was sworn into office with the usual formalities; and Sir Colin, having thereupon vacated the throne, his Lordship seated himself thereon, and assumed the Government of the Province, when a second salute announced the conclusion of the ceremony.

The concourse of people throughout the line of the procession as well as within the Council Chamber, and in the avenues to it, was immense.

At 2 o'clock the same day, His Excellency held his first Levee at Government House, which was numerously attended.

Addresses to Sir Colin Campbell.—On Friday afternoon Addresses were presented to His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell from the Town, together with a piece of Plate, by a Committee consisting of Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Magistrates, Merchants, &c. accompanied by His Lord-

ship the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, and Archdeacon Willis; from the Executive Council by a Committee of that body, and from the St. George's and North British Societies deputations of their Office-bearers. The publication of these Addresses, with the replies of His Excellency, we are reluctantly compelled to defer till next week, and must in the meantime content ourselves with adding that we understand His Excellency evidently felt the gratification he expressed, at the approval of his administration, and the wishes for his own health and happiness, and those of the members of his family, which the Addresses conveyed.

Departure of Sir Colin Campbell.—On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Magistracy; the St. George's, the North British, and the Highland Societies, with their respective banners and insignia, the North British Society being also preceded by a gigantic Thistle, and the Members of the Highland Society arrayed in the national costume, assembled in token of respect at Government House, to escort His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell to the Britannia Steamer, on his departure for England.

When the carriage containing Sir Colin and His Excellency Lord Falkland, reached the Street, the horses were taken from it, and, drawn by Members of the North British and Highland Societies, it proceeded to the head of these Societies, and the rear of the St. George's, where it was joined by another carriage in which were Lady Falkland and Miss Campbell, and was thus drawn to the Ordnance Wharf, the procession, preceded by the Band of the 37th Regiment playing 'The Cymbles are coming,' passing between a double line of the Military, along Hollis and Granville Streets. On arriving at the place of embarkation, the North British and Highland Societies passed through the St. George's, which opened its ranks for that purpose, when Sir Colin with much feeling and animation expressed his deep sense of the respect and esteem thus testified towards him, and as he descended from the carriage was greeted with three hearty cheers from the assembled multitude.

The three Societies, after a parting cheer to Sir Colin, returned to Mason Hall, the Band at their head playing 'Auld Langsyne,' where they separated with the warmest expressions of mutual regard.

At 6 o'clock, a salute was fired from the wharf, and about 10 o'clock the Britannia proceeded on her voyage. That Sir Colin and his Family may find it a safe, an expedition, and a pleasant one, and that health and happiness may henceforth attend them, is our fervent wish, and one which, we are happy to observe, seems to be cordially responded to by all sects and parties.

## United States

N. York Courier, Sept. 18.

Praiseworthy and Generous Conduct.—It may be recollected that a most distressing shipwreck lately occurred on the coast of Newfoundland. It was the American brig Florence, Captain Rose from Rotterdam, bound to New York, having on board many steerage passengers. In this dreadful event no less than fifty human beings lost their lives. Those of the crew and passengers who were so fortunate as to save themselves, were thrown on a wild and uninhabited coast, almost without covering, and entirely without food. They wandered five days in the woods, subsisting on berries and the bark of trees. At length they found a human habitation, and were finally transported to the town of St. John's, where the greatest kindness and hospitality awaited them. They were received into the houses of the kind hearted inhabitants; they were clothed and fed, and cherished. A Committee was immediately formed, of which William Thomas Esq. was appointed chairman; and no less than seven hundred dollars were speedily raised by those generous British subjects for the relief of twenty nine German passengers who were saved, none of whom could even return their thanks in the English language.

The committee chartered the British brigantine Glide, Capt Pike, to carry these unfortunate passengers to this port, where they were originally bound. They paid their passage money, they put provisions and all necessaries on board, and they arrived here yesterday in safety. The committee even forwarded to Messrs Tucker and Lauries, of this city (whom they appointed their agents to carry out their benevolent intentions,) a sum of money, to pay the usual tax levied by the city authorities, on the landing of passengers here. Much to the credit of the of the Mayor, this money was declined, and it has been equally divided amongst the passengers, according to the original intention of the committee, in case the authorities here should see fit to give it up. It may be added that the German Benevolent Society of this city have sent their agent on board of the Glide, to assist and advise their unfortunate countrymen.