

ment of the Sultan's dominions. It was now discovered that the Turk, instead of being the monster we had long believed, was the first gentleman in the East, that he was polished, courteous, urbane, and high principled. Everybody must remember these curious transitions of opinion, which we note, less on account of any intrinsic value we attach to them, than because they may be referred to as straws to show the course of the winds.

When the discovery was made we hastened to repair the errors of the past. But errors of such long continuance could not be very easily or suddenly remedied; besides, it was essential to the security of the objects we had in view to proceed gradually, and without any appearance of haste, lest we might awaken the suspicions of Russia, who had been quietly but perseveringly establishing an invisible ascendancy all the time over the government of the Sublime Porte. Now, we maintain without hesitation that England has prosecuted this policy with admirable caution, diligence, and discretion; and that she is now in the right path to rescue and preserve Turkey. We at once admit that our ministers—not the Whigs, but the Tories, who were in office at that period—allowed too much time to pass over before this line of proceeding was adopted; and this embarrassment was one of the many legacies of glaring neglect and entangled evil bequeathed to the present administration by its predecessors. We also admit that Lord Palmerston has not uniformly watched this question with the vigilance it demanded; that some mistakes were committed, of which we acknowledge the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi to be a striking illustration; and that a greater advance might have been made towards the settlement of Turkey had we sooner interposed to check the rebellion of Mehmet Ali. But we affirm, notwithstanding, that the whole tendency of our present policy is in the right direction, and that if incidental flaws be detected in it they may be fairly referred to the nature of the subject, which, as we have already observed, is surrounded by extraordinary and unprecedented difficulties.

With respect to Russia, it is scarcely necessary to say that her projects against Turkey are as old as the formation of her own empire. We do not require any modern proofs of her secret designs to satisfy us that she would absorb the whole territory if she could. Constantinople was the primeval metropolis of her religion, and from the earliest period of her history she has exhibited a restless desire to possess herself of it. Independently of this motive, which is national, so to speak, and deeply impressed on all classes of the people, there is the further incentive of the vast advantages to be gained by an acquisition, which would at once give to Russia the key of the Mediterranean, and afford her immense facilities on her route to India. When Napoleon and Alexander proposed to divide Europe between them, they broke off their conference at this point. Alexander would have relinquished Egypt and Syria for Constantinople—but Napoleon, conscious of the full value of the demand, would have granted all he asked except that.

It is clear then—to sum up these brief observations in a single and obvious conclusion—that the true policy of England, for the sake of sheltering her own empire in India, of keeping a proper balance of power in the East, and of checking the dangerous progress of Russia, is to preserve the integrity of Turkey. Upon this point all parties are now agreed; but those who maintained it before it was seen and embraced by the government, think that the measures which have been adopted are defective, and that enough has not been done to ensure success. They think that we ought to draw the teeth of Russia at once. We protest against their views, their arguments, and their motives. We do not yield to them in enthusiasm on behalf of Turkey, and we have always held the same opinions we now express. But we discern in their mode of proceeding a lurking spirit of faction, that is eminently calculated to defeat the very objects they espouse with so much vivacity and bravado. If their advice were to be followed, we should be immediately plunged into a war with Russia, which would be promptly taken advantage of by France, who would have as little remorse in turning round upon her present views, as she now has in repudiating the Quadruple Alliance. We ask these intemperate advocates of Turkey, whether such a war would be likely to advance their wishes? Do they know that Russia alone could gain by it in the end, and that, after a frightful sacrifice of human life and treasure, it would leave Turkey in a more enfeebled condition than ever she was in before? They know this thoroughly, for they are not ignorant of the facts from which we derive this reference. To what causes then are we to ascribe the insane and profligate course these people are pursuing with such fury and impetuosity? We believe we have entered sufficiently into the subject to enable every Englishman who respects the honor and security of his country to answer that question himself.

Colonial.

NOVASCOTIA.

Halifax Recorder, Oct. 10.
Latest from Jamaica.—By the Concor, we have Kingston papers to the 11th ult.

Lieut. Governor Sir Charles Metcalf, has reconciled all classes of the population to his administration of the Government. Noticing a donation of £50 from His Excellency towards building a school at Cascade Settlement, we are told the future civilization of the lower classes is the object of his Excellency, and that such conduct in a Governor is without a parallel. Improvements in agriculture are making rapid progress, ploughing matches with horses and brnd cattle have been introduced, and the public unanimously approve of them. Robberies are becoming frequent, scarcely a single night passed, it is said, without some house or shop having been plundered. Much inconvenience and damage have been experienced from protracted dry weather. Montego Bay was threatened with an extensive riot on the 3d ult. in consequence of a dispute for the possession of an illegitimate negro child between its parents; the police was resisted by a crowd of blacks of both sexes, and a Magistrate was hurt by a stone which was pelted at him; another succeeded however, amid the clamor of a negro insurrection, in persuading the parties to disperse peaceably. Sir William Gomm, the military commander, with his lady, has visited various portions of the Island, had been received by flattering manifestations of public approbation.

Haligonian, October 6,

The Fisheries.—Interested as we are in this branch of our trade from our being conscious to what an extent the prosperity of the Country is dependant upon it, we have learned with sorrow that up to the present time but a little has been done in it. The hauls of fish have not been so small for many years. Codfish and herring have been taken in small quantities, while the Mackerel Fishery has almost completely failed. In conversing with several Fishermen on the subject, they have all, invariably attributed the absence of the fish to the Steamers. The noise and motion caused by these vessels are believed by them to have frightened away the finny-tribes of the ocean from our shores. The Season is now fast departing and should the mackerel not 'strike in' before long, we know not what our hardy shermen, who depend solely upon the product of the deep, will do to procure food for their families during the winter.

Halifax Gazette, Oct. 14.

Merit rewarded.—His Majesty the King of France has directed that a 'Gold Medal of Honor,' be presented to Capt. Darby, Superintendent of Sable Island, as a reward for his great exertions in saving the Crew and Passengers of the French ship Maria, wrecked on that Island, on the 15th Sept. 1839; and also that 56 dollars be paid to an English Seaman who was injured in assisting Capt. Darby.

Halifax Journal, October 19.

Presentation of Colors to the Steamship Acadia.—On Thursday evening, shortly after the arrival of the Acadia, a large number of the Nova Scotia Society, headed by their President, the hon. J. L. Starr, proceeded on board that vessel, where they were met by the hon. Mr Cunard, to whom after some justly complimentary remarks expressive of the high estimation in which that gentleman's enterprising character is held, read an address prepared for the occasion, and presented him with a beautiful set of Silk Colours, principally the work of Mrs Wm. Donaldson and Mrs Mackintosh. They consist of a British Ensign, and Union, the American Flag, and one bearing the name Acadia, surrounded with a wreath of Mayflowers, surmounted with a Crown, all richly embroidered, and Mr Cunard's private signal.

Halifax Times, October 20.

The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia, arrived on Sunday last in 48 hours from Boston, bringing 39 passengers for England, and 29 for Halifax. The Caledonia sailed yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock for Liverpool, with 52 passengers.

The Great Western, steam ship, sailed from New York for Bristol on the 10th inst. with 97 passengers, and about \$81,500 in specie.

Halifax Guardian, October 21.

The Rev. Robert Wilson, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N.B. with his lady and family, arrived here last Thursday evening in the Steamer Acadia from Britain, and left Town on Friday morning in the Western Stage, to resume his pastoral charge in New Brunswick.

Dissolution of the Legislature.—We understand that a proclamation from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will appear in to day's Royal Gazette, dissolving the present General Assembly and calling a new one. The Writs are returnable on the 23rd of December.

CANADA.

Quebec Mercury.

We are happy to learn that Mr A. McGroty, junr., of St. John, New Brunswick, the young gentleman who was hurt at the late fire in Lower Town, has recovered so far as to be pronounced convalescent. The injuries which he received were, happily, not as extensive as we had been led to believe previously to writing the account of the accident which appeared in the Mercury of Thursday last.

Quebec Gazette, October 10.

We understand that Major General Sir James

Macdonnell has accepted the command of the Troops in Upper Canada, and will of course, until the Union is proclaimed, discharge the civil functions of Lieut. Governor on the departure of Sir George Arthur, whose health has rendered an immediate return to Europe unavoidable. Sir James will be succeeded in the command of the Brigade of Guards, and of the Garrison of Quebec, by Colonel Bowles of the Coldstream Guards.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredrickton Gazette, October 21.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived here on Sunday last from St. John. His Lordship proceeded to Government House where he is to reside during his stay amongst us.

CHINA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The ship Venice, from Canton, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Canton on the 22d May, and Macao three days alter, and therefore brings later dates.

We are informed by the intelligent supercargo, that no progress whatever had been made towards an adjustment of the British and Chinese difficulties, but that, on the contrary, when the Venice left Canton, a number of large China junks and scows with stone, had dropped down the river ready to stop the channel against the British fleet, then daily expected to arrive from Singapore. The American merchants were about leaving Canton for Macao.

There was much diversity of opinion in relation to the probabilities of a war—but the English residents and their families, were all living at Macao.—Captain Elliott the Agent of the British government was also at that place.

The only English men of war in the Canton river, when the Venice left, were the Volage, Hyacinth, and Druid. But the British fleet at Singapore, consisting of thirty vessels of war and forty transports, a powerful armament, were known to be at Singapore, and on the eve of sailing to the anticipated scene of action. It appears also, that Admiral Elliott, with three line of battle ships, had passed the straits of Sunda.

A British commissariat department was stationed at Singapore.

An impression prevailed at Macao, that within three or four weeks from the sailing of the Venice, something decisive would take place; that either the Chinese would agree to terms to be proposed, or that a warlike demonstration would be made, and probably a blow struck.

The last edict issued, prohibits the importation of British Goods and manufactures of every kind, whether in British ships, or the vessels of other nations.

Teas were scarce and dear. Most of the business immediately connected with Canton, was transacted by American ships. The teas were taken in American bottoms, and delivered on board the British ships, which were thus loaded in the outer anchorages.

Strange to say, the smuggling of opium is affirmed to be as great as ever at different parts of the coast. The whole of this trade was transacted under the British flag—at least all vessels carrying opium coastwise, had British colours.

We have received from a correspondent at Singapore, the following letter, dated "Singapore, May 30.

The first division of the China expedition set sail this morning, in all about 30 vessels, and having with them three European and one native regiments, with a corp of artillery, miners and sappers. They have abundance of provisions and money. The Madagascar steamer has 16 tons of silver, and the transport Marine, which came in yesterday, dismantled from Calcutta, has 20 tons more; and the Blenheim 74, from England, has a large additional supply of the sinews of war.

It has come out to-day that the forces are to act in the first place against the strong works at the Bogue; and as the Chinese are known to have labored very hard in strengthening and putting their works in as good condition as they have means to do, we may expect to hear of a good deal of bloodshed. The island of Taiovan, to the northward, has been much talked of as a future British settlement, if the Chinese do not give in.

United States.

Another Steam Packet Line.—The Richmond Compiler says—'A letter received here states, that the merchants of Bremen, Germany have projected a steam packet line between their city and New York. The vessels are to be 1000 tons burthen each. Upwards of \$100,000 had been subscribed on the 1st September.'

From a Baltimore paper.

Revolt of Slaves.—A most desperate

affray took place on Mr Green's plantation, in Anne Arundle county, on Friday, but which fortunately terminated without any serious injury to the parties concerned. Three or four of the negroes employed by Mr Green refused to obey the orders of the overseer, and threatened murder his family, and he attempted chastise them; but they resisted his tempts. He found it necessary to summon a 'posse comitatus;' and an officer was immediately sent for, who arrived in good season, but not before the negro had armed themselves with scythes and clubs, ready to resist all attempts to rest them. The officer, together with the overseer, attacked them, but after a desperate effort they were compelled to give up the conflict. The negro was armed with a scythe, made a pass at the head of the officer, who barely escaped having his head severed from his body, the weapon passing immediately over it; the officer at this discharged pistol at the man, and lodged the contents immediately under the left shoulder, with no serious effect. The negro, who was a strong and muscular man, made another pass at the overseer, and struck him on the arm, the weapon, however, glancing downwards, and only severing the flesh from the bone. The officer then found it necessary to tire and recruit their force; they were however, pursued by the negroes, who only made their escape by the flight of their horses. The negroes, with the exception, have since been arrested, and committed to jail.

Atlantic Dock Company at New York.—A subscription is opened at New York for the capital of a company incorporated at the last session of the New York Legislature (\$1,000,000) for the purpose of forming a basin, to cover a surface of 42 acres near the South Ferry in Brooklyn, for the accommodation of shipping. The project appears to offer advantages which will insure its becoming a profitable investment.

New York Sunday Atlas.
Things Political.—The political scene is fairly up. Politics are the universal theme. We should be out of fashion, not we say something about the matter. On Monday last there was a general out of both parties. The Whigs met Wall street, the Democrats in the Park. Each was attended by hosts of people. Each claimed the majority of numbers. In the Park, at one time, there was a speaker addressing the people from a ferret hustings, and a good many orators on the ground. This will be of the greatest struggles for the Presidential election ever known, and there will be more money and time expended on it, than perhaps at any former period. We advise all mechanics and operatives to register their names speedily, and the proper time to deposit their vote according as their consciences dictate, but to spend little time in protracted discussions or attendance upon political meetings. We question whether converts are made by either party in public meetings. There is a motive, be sure, that of rousing their partisan action. We question whether this is needed.—The contest is close—the political fever at its height. There are few, if any, who will not do justice to their opinion next November—this is an important truth, the election can be carried on without the swiftness of tails—without racking the poor over night—without inducing you in the gutter studying astronomy the pigs—or without your taking a nap in the watch house—paying a visit and receiving an admonition.

ORIGINAL.

VERSES

Written on the occasion of the Landing of the "Lady Falkland," from the Building Establishment of the Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi.
Who has seen a huge avalanche, dash from mountain;
O'er a sea of green pines that waved below?
Who has seen a spring torrent, rush fast its fountain;
To ocean in rapid but beautiful flow?
Who has seen a red meteor launch down steep Heavens,
All glowing with lustre, radiant and bright?
Who has seen a young warrior when war were given;
Gird up his steel buckler, then on to fight?
Who has seen undermined, a tall cliff by sea,
Fall splash 'midst the waters, that play on its feet?