

done in Paris may be deemed quite sufficient for all the purposes of gaiety and pleasure. The French, it must be owned, are a very contented people; and neither envy nor imitate those who possess superior advantages of rank or fortune; above all, they are free from that rivalry with each other in luxury and expense which has proved the bane to so many families in England.

THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From the London Colonial Gazette.

THE CRISIS AT HOME AND THE COLONIES.

While the Mother-country is in a commotion of course the interests of the Colonies must to some extent be involved; but in the present political crisis they are very nearly concerned. Having no recognized representation of their own in the Legislature, their affairs receive a very partial or a very precarious attention, in the formal proceedings of Ministers, or the uncertain movements of amateur Representatives, who from pecuniary interest in particular colonies, or from interest which they take in particular views of colonization, are content to do some of the work, though they have none of the responsibility of agents directly appointed. In the number of these Members a general election may make sad havoc; because the influences by which it is governed have nothing whatever to do with the self-assumed Colonial functions. The next election will be governed entirely by an Anti-Corn-law or a Pro-Corn-law, by a general regard to Free Trade, and still more strongly, by the usual party considerations: the welfare of the Colonies, or of any particular colony, will never enter the heads of the electors, except that, here and there, a few may be West India proprietors, anxious to vote against Free traders on account of the Sugar duties which are in jeopardy; but generally speaking, the Colonies will be entirely overlooked. Whether they gain or lose by the change, therefore, must be a matter of mere chance. At present their loss seems the more probable result; the immigrationists of New South Wales for instance will have to deplore the loss of Mr Grote who retires from Parliament; the supporters of systematic colonization will lose one of their sturdiest representatives in Sir William Molesworth, whom the state of parties induce to abstain from contesting Leeds; and Mr William Hutt transfers himself from Hull to Gatesheads, and thus makes room for the ingenious and worthy but crotchety Anti-Emigrationist Colonel Thompson, who will very probably be borne into the House of Commons on the shoulders of the Anti-Corn-law agitators, to vote on every possible opportunity against 'breeding for exportation.'

Moreover, the general election involves the imminent risk of a change of Ministry. There might be better Colonial Ministers than Lord John Russell, and it is still more certain that there might be worse: there are men in the country to choose from, in some sort, and chance may appoint one of the best; but will the colonies, or any one of them, have the smallest voice in his appointment? Not a jot; they must take the fiat of political expediency at home, with as little question as they would the birth of a prince. The place will be given to the man who can do the most for the Ministry, not for the Colonies; the number of the seats in the cabinet, including that for the colonies, will be filled up with so many gentlemen, and when all are assembled, out of the dozen, perhaps the fittest will be appointed to the Colonial Office—not improbably the worst.

Things might be very different if the Colonies had some kind of representation at home. They should of course be independent of the home electors; whose own immediate interests, or what are supposed to be such, must reign paramount at the poll. But in the appointment of their own Ministers the Colonies ought to have at least a share. Had they a representative body, however constituted, so that its members were of such standing and authority as really to be understood to represent the wishes and interests of the colonial empire, they could not fail to have some weight in the choice of the person who was to administer the affairs of the important countries represented.

Such a result can only be possible when the colonies are united in the demand for it, when its resistance would be impossible. Meanwhile, the passing events of the day furnish a staring example of the deplorable helplessness, at the most momentous juncture, to which the colonies passively submit themselves.

Colonial.

CANADAS.

Quebec Mercury, June 19.

By an arrangement previously made we were, yesterday morning, enabled to place before our readers the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, on the opening of the first Session of the first Parliament of the Province of Cana-

da, delivered at Kingston, in the afternoon of Tuesday, 15th inst. It has been well received in all quarters, and the assurance of protection to Her Majesty's Canadian Subjects, and of national assistance in developing the ample resources possessed by the Province, are subjects of general and deep gratification to the great majority of those to whom these benefits are to be extended.

The case of Mr. McLeod is touched upon, and affords the opportunity of conveying to the Canadians the assurance that the protecting arm of the British nation will be stretched over them, should foreign aggression call for such interposition. The remodelling of the Post-office system, so as to reduce the rate of postage to a proportion more nearly approaching to that now in force in the Mother Country, will be an acceptable boon, more especially to the Commercial community. But the great subject of congratulation is the assurance that Her Majesty's Government will recommend to Parliament to grant such assistance as may be necessary for carrying out those measures which may be judged most conducive to the development of the vast resources of the Province the completion of which cannot be attempted with its present financial means.

Immigration is the next subject to which the attention of the Legislature is directed, and it is highly satisfactory to find that His Excellency is fully alive to the necessity of securing to immigrants ready and constant employment, and that a scheme for the disposal of the public lands, a system of self-government and a scheme for the advancement of education are amongst the subjects recommended, to the Legislature; a due provision for the latter is recommended, and whilst the difficulties which beset this important measure are admitted, it is strongly recommended that steps should at least be taken for diminishing those under which the people of this Province at present labour.

In the latter part of the speech His Excellency reiterates the assurance of the protection which it is the fixed determination of Her Majesty to afford all Her North American Provinces, and after adverting to the effect happily produced by the tranquility of the last eighteen months, in the restoration of trade and immigration, concludes with the following beautiful aspiration, which cannot be too often repeated, and which all must fervently hope will not be neglected by those to whom it was more immediately addressed, and on whose example so much at the present moment depends:—'May no dissensions mar the flattering prospect which is open before us—may your efforts be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the Province stands so much in need, and under the blessings of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British Dominions, may your counsels be so guided as to insure the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented people.'

His Excellency's speech will be found in another part of this number, it is in all respects a masterly document, every way worthy of the occasion on which it was delivered.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call the following Gentlemen to the Legislative Council of this Province, viz:

R. S. Jameson; Hon P. DeBlaquiere; Peter McGill; R. B. Sullivan; R. E. Carron; William Morris; George Pemberton; Alexander Fraser; Bartholemi Joliette; James Crooks; Jules Quesnel; Adam Ferguson; John Fraser; John Macaulay; Etienne Mayrand; John Hamilton; F. P. Bruneau; John McDonald; Adam Ferrie; Oliver Berthelet; Captain Augustus Baldwin; J. B. Tashe; H. P. Knowlton, and Thomas McKay, Esqrs.

By Command,
C. W. T. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Government House,
Kingston, the 9th June, 1841.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Kingston, the 10th June, 1841.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Robert Simpson Jameson, Esquire, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, to be clerk of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, to be clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

F. S. Jarvis, Gentleman, to be Usber of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

G. Chisholm, Gentleman, to be Sergeant at Arms of the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

By command,
D. DALY, Secretary
of the Province.

PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND.

LAUNCH.

On Monday last, from the ship yard of Messrs. Woodside & Marquand, at Murray Harbour, for Mr. John Davis, jun. of Charlottetown, the Brig Robert Morrow, 272 tons old and 282 tons new measurement. The model and workmanship of this vessel reflect great credit upon the builder, Mr. Joseph Woodside.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Pictou Mechanic & Farmer, June, 30.
Bank of British North America.—A correspondent in another column adverts to the withdrawal of the Branch of this Institution from Pictou, and attributes the cause to the unnecessary expenses incurred in its management. We regret that anything of this kind should have occurred to deprive the business community of an institution, which, when properly conducted and judiciously dealt with, could not have failed to prove beneficial to the place. When the inhabitants of this community were called upon to take shares in the institution, they did so with the desire of procuring a branch of the Bank for this place; and were they now to represent the affair in its true position to the Board of Directors in London, we have reason to believe, that the Branch would be allowed to continue in operation.

The weather, during the past week, has been extremely warm, accompanied with occasional showers, which will prove highly beneficial to the country. From all quarters, we hear favourable accounts of the appearance of the hay crops. The white crops promise very well. Potatoe fields are beginning to look green, and present very few failures from the disease which has for some years past destroyed the vital principle in the tubers.

Another Steamer.—There is a steamer on her passage now from London to America, to ply, as we are informed, on the route between this port and Quebec. According to Mr. Cunard's contract, he is required to keep two boats on this route.

Halifax Recorder, June 26.

Perils of the Sea.—The tremendous storms on the coast of England, during the year 1841, were productive of numerous shipwrecks, and of the destitution and misery which are over their attendants, even when the lives of the wrecked mariners are preserved. This will be seen by the following paragraph, extracted from the annual report of the 'Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society' in London:

'During the year, one hundred and twenty six widows, 436 children, and 87 aged parents, have been relieved; 1,007 shipwrecked persons have been aided, and forwarded to their homes; and 205 families have received assistance, who were left destitute in consequence of extreme distress occasioned by storms—making a total of 1,861 persons, who have participated in the benefit of this society.'

Iron Steamship.—The great iron steamship now being built at Bristol will probably combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever before united in any one enterprise of the same magnitude and importance. The vessel herself—her enormous magnitude—(about 3600 tons it is said)—her material—(plate iron)—her engines, nearly twelve hundred horse power—cylinders one hundred and twenty inches in diameter!—no piston rods!—no teams!—the connecting rod having hold immediately on the piston, and a moveable hollow casing playing through a stuffing box in the top of the piston to give play to the said connecting rod!—an unlimited application of the expansive principle!—and to crown all, no paddle wheels, no paddle boxes projecting from her vast sides—no apparent propelling power, but an unseen agent revolving under her keel and enabling her to move with any required velocity by the aid of this mighty agent!

Halifax Times, June 29.

Temperance Festival.—The St. Mary's Temperance Society assembled at the Roman Catholic Chapel on Thursday morning last, at half past nine o'clock. Each member displayed on his breast a green ribbon or rosette, and wore also a Temperance Medal. All were clad de-

cently, and the greater proportion most respectably. The day itself, was one well calculated to test the strength of the Temperance pledge, and had the faith of any been weak, or their resolution wavering, the sultry weather and the clouds of dust in motion, were provocatives which might have pleaded a reasonable excuse for any swerving from the great line of duty. We must do them the justice to say that we have not heard of one departure from the pledge which all had solemnly promised to abide by.

High mass was celebrated in the chapel, at which the Society were present—the Rev. Mr Dease officiated. When the service was concluded, the procession, carrying flags and banners, with temperance mottoes, preceded by the band of the 37th regiment, and concluded by a body of truckmen on horseback, was formed. Such a procession, we venture to affirm, was never before witnessed in the streets of Halifax. Over two thousand joined in it, and it extended full a mile. We have seen many processions more calculated to strike the eye by the pageantry and pomp they exhibited, but none that could so appeal to the heart, or cause a more certain belief that the Almighty had a great work in progress, than the Temperance spectacle of Thursday last.

The procession passed through several streets in the Dockyard, where they halted, and from whence they again returned to the chapel, which they reached about twelve o'clock, and shortly after dispersed.

In the afternoon the Society to the amount of 800, with their families, proceeded to Dartmouth in the steamboats, to celebrate a Temperance Festival. Refreshments were provided at Kennedy's, and the 37th band were in attendance. A number of Toasts were drank in temperate beverage, with as much enthusiasm as if they had been accompanied by the exhilarating wine cup. The evening was passed merrily, with divers games, music and dancing, and before ten o'clock, the company, which including spectators, must have numbered upwards of 5000 persons, were landed on the Market Wharf, with not one instance of intoxication, at least so far as the Society were concerned.

Masonic procession.—On Thursday morning last, (the Festival of St. John the Baptist,) the Masonic Body assembled at their Hall as had been advertised, for the purpose of proceeding to the North West Arm, to lay the corner stone of the Provincial Penitentiary. The City Authorities, and Capt. Anderson's Light Inf. Company 1st Halifax Regt. of Militia, also attended to take part in the ceremonial. Precisely at high noon, the procession moved out of the Masonic Hall, with banners and other emblems of the Craft, and after some little delay, occasioned by the Temperance Society meeting them on their return to the Chapel, proceeded along Barrington street, northward, headed by the band of the 64th regt. playing the Freemasons' March.

The procession turned down George street, and into Hollis street, along which it passed, and when in front of the residence of A. Keith, Esq. the Provincial Grand Master, halted, and the Fraternity gave a Masonic salute. It then moved on, and turning up Morris street, thence into Pleasant street, went along at a quick pace by Fresh Water Bridge, and Col. Bazalgette's and the Honorable Enos Collin's seats, to the North West Arm, where the Penitentiary is building. Arrived here, the Provincial Grand Master and the Committee of the Building took their stations on a platform erected for the purpose of facilitating the ceremony, and close to which the stone was buoyed up by a block and tackle. The militia company took up a position in the centre of the building, and the different Lodges lined the walls. Outside and around there was a great concourse of spectators.

Order being gained the Grand Master commanded solemn music, and the band struck up an air which insensibly led the mind from any irreverent notions to a proper sense of the solemnity of the occasion. After the lapse of a few minutes, the music ceased, and the Rev. Dr. Twining, Grand Chaplain, offered up a beautiful and appropriate prayer.

A leaden box, for which a cavity had been made in the lower stone, was now brought forward, in which, after being read, the P. Grand Master, deposited a parchment scroll, having an inscription setting forth the date of erection, and the design of the Institution, &c. The Provincial Act for the erection of the Penitentiary was also deposited therein, and some of the Halifax news-