

death, reason at length suggested—and the old gentleman cautiously raised his hands to his hat, moved it gently, imperceptibly lifting it a few inches above his head, and then steadied the hat in that position. The queen bee must have approved of this novel hive, for the old man began to breathe freely, and in a short time the whole swarm took up their abode in the hat, which he subsequently displayed to his friends in triumph and thankfulness, without having received so much as a single sting.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Shipping Gazette, August 18.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The intelligence from the north, received by us this morning, confirms us in the opinions we yesterday expressed in reference to the disturbed districts. The turbulent will be soon discomfited, and the operatives will soon be left no alternative save a return to their work, if vigorous yet conciliatory measures be adopted by the authorities. If the military be actively employed in preventing plunder, and suppressing at once every attempt at riot, the want of resources of every kind must reduce the masses to order, and compel them to return to the peaceful exercise of their industry, for which there is every likelihood a sufficient market can, ere long, be opened, unless it be closed to them by their own misconduct. At Manchester comparative tranquillity has been restored, and we learn that numbers of the people are anxious to be afforded an opportunity of returning to their work. This should at once be given to them by the masters, who must be content to make some sacrifices in order to procure a peaceful termination to those troubles, and the restoration of the peace and order which are so necessary to their own interest. At Preston the rigorous action of the military, although attended with lamentable loss of life, has prevented further attempts to disturb the public peace. In the Potteries, also, the resistance made to the proceedings of the disaffected has been attended with salutary effects. The spirit of turbulence is, however, spreading; but this was to be expected. The pestilence will extend through all the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, and will manifest itself in each of them with more or less virulence, until opposed and overcome by the unflinching determination of the authorities. The first appearance of tumult must be the signal for the instant application of force to meet force, for it is the delay of the only remedy that can be effectual which is dangerous, and which has in many instances formed the chief inducement to those who have added themselves to the original strength of the disorderly. The neighbourhoods of Leeds and Halifax seem now to be amongst the most disturbed; and we fear there has not been in the latter district a sufficient military power placed either to prevent outrage or oppose it. It is true that too scattered a disposition of the troops now in Lancashire and Yorkshire would have been, and might still be, an imprudent use of them; but, in order to check these unfortunate outrages, the spirit which has produced them, and the designing persons by whom they have been fomented, must be pursued and crushed in the bud of existence; and we think that in some of the Yorkshire districts, where a visit from turbulence must have been expected, a sufficient preventive force has not been maintained.

A few days will now we hope, terminate this unfortunate state of affairs. Force will, on the one hand, have expended itself, and on the other, will have shown that discipline, and determination, and the laws cannot be opposed by disorganisation. In the meantime, as we have already urged, the employers must be ready to hail the first appearances of tranquillity with a zealous effort to conciliate the misguided operatives, and thus to take the best means under such circumstances to restore order, and bring back industry to its proper channels of employment.

Illustrated London News, August 13.

THE RIOTS.

In another column of our paper is recorded the disastrous occurrence of a turn-out of manufacturing labourers in and about Manchester, which, whether it be the 'beginning or many troubles,' or only a partial and experimental outburst, must still be regarded with regret and sorrow by wise and thoughtful men. It would appear that the sudden and turbulent display of congregated thousands, leaving their daily employment—marching upon mills, forcing willing and unwilling alike to join them, and in a moment, paralysing the whole activity of the natural enterprise of their neighbourhood—has arisen, in the first instance, from a reduction of wages in one quarter, given almost without notice, and taken by the men as the omen of a general intention on the part of the masters everywhere else. To this conclusion they leaped, perhaps with some reason to believe their conviction true; and at once, with a desperate determination of purpose, they gather in half-starved thousands resolved to abjure work unless they can have 'a fair day's pay for a fair day's labour,' and partly with riot, partly with invective, partly with threat, plunge the sober population into fear, and create anxiety, natural to these troublous times, from one end to the other of the land.

Sober men soon see that there nothing

very critical in the mere outbreak; commercial feeling is little shaken, the strength of the authorities is relied on, and a belief is soon engendered that, if the wretched labourers are in the right, they will be both relieved and redressed. It is in the nature of English feeling and the character of the community to work out this result, but in the present crisis of affairs, there is another aspect in which this sad outbreak is regarded. Here it is. Have the master manufacturers, or any of them, purposely reduced wages in their impoverished districts, to try the patience of suffering human nature almost beyond endurance; and so seek to verify in riot the predictions of the Anti Corn Law League? And, moreover, have they selected the tempting crisis of the session's close to awaken terrors for the recess, and frighten ministers and legislators and the country into the dread that this first tumult is only the beginning of many that may end in blood? If this be the case, then indeed, we abhor the creatures who could shadow such a guilt upon the world; and then also, are we sure that its detection would assuredly avert its consequences from all but themselves—from their deluded victims as well as from the country, which, for the basest triumph of a party spirit, they would set in flames.

But if, on the other hand, these outbreaks are the result of the saddest poverty of the people quickened by more pinching depressions of decaying trade—then indeed, although we deprecate their open turbulence and know that the law will put them down, do we pity them with heartfelt commiseration, and urge the whole stream of Christian sympathy in their behalf. Then would we unite charity with justice to offer them relief and redress.

COLONIAL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Morning Post, Aug. 30.

Distressing Accident and Loss of Life.—The unwelcome duty devolves upon us this morning of announcing one of those casualties which occasionally fall upon the public ear with awful and overwhelming suddenness.

At noon, yesterday, Mr. William Cooke, a young man of 22 years, mason, while taking the measure for the coping of a chimney of a house in Morris Street, fell to the ground—a height of 30 or 35 feet.

Mr. Cooke had measured one side of the chimney, and was attempting to pass round to the other, when his fingers slipped from the shingles he held by, and there was no possibility of saving himself. He was taken up and carried to his lodgings, where, after enduring great bodily pain for two hours, he expired.

The unfortunate young man was highly esteemed by his acquaintances in this city. He belongs to East River, Pictou, where we understand he has two brothers and a sister residing.

Pictou Observer, Aug. 30.

The British Steamer John McAdam arrived here this morning from St. John, N.F., in 3½ days. Peter S. Archibald and Robert Purves, Esqrs. came passengers.

The Brig Lady Emily, Captain Sove, arrived here on Saturday last in 58 days from Cromarty, with 150 passengers on board, chiefly from the Highlands of Scotland; the greater part land here and the remainder proceeded to Quebec. The Lady Emily was sent out by Messrs. McLennan and Sutherland and the healthy appearance of the passengers, notwithstanding their tedious voyage, indicates attention to their comfort. We have received a complimentary address to the Captain from the passengers but too late for insertion; it shall appear next week.

Halifax Morning Herald, Aug. 31.

Jack Frost.—Would you believe it, there was frost yesterday, on the ground? Throughout the whole day, the weather was chilly and those persons who turned out in the morning in whites, were to be seen running home to change them for something of a thicker texture than drill.

Halifax Guardian, August 31.

The weather.—After several days of close, dark weather, we had a heavy fall of rain on Monday, which was succeeded yesterday by a cold blast from the northward, forwarding us of the approach of autumn.

Valuable Freight.—H. M. Brig Racer arrived from Havana yesterday, bringing 700,000 dollars in specie for the Commissariat Department.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswicker.

His Excellency, before taking any measures relative to effecting a loan in England, has determined to appoint Commissioners to appraise the City property, and ascertain its real value, as also the resources possessed by the city for paying the principle and interest of so heavy a loan, as is asked by the Corporation,—£100,000.

Fredericton Sentinel.

Among the advertisements of this day, will be found another instance of conjugal infidelity; a young man named Alexander Porter having been robbed by his wife, who has absconded with a person the name of William Gourley, while he was absent in the upper part of the Province, looking for a place on which to settle. The young woman who has thus inconsiderably involved herself into ruin, was married about four years since, and is also in the morning of life.

At the time of her marriage she belonged to the Methodist connection, of which her husband is still a member; and until the period of his absence seems to have conducted herself as become a fond and faithful wife. But being left with the family of the young man, who has evidently seduced her from the paths of virtue and happiness, she has been led to quit the protection and outrage the feelings of her husband, who feels deeply the loss and injury he has sustained.

The parties it is understood proceeded to Miramichi, and we have felt it our duty to give additional publicity to the affair, in the hope that the fugitives may be secured, and deprived of their ill gotten property; and that the unhappy victim of a guilty passion may be arrested in the outset of a career, which if persisted in, must end in lasting misery, poverty, and present and eternal ruin.

UNITED STATES.

Boston Mail.

A 'Hair Breadth Escape.'—The steamship Britannia, on her last trip to this port, encountered a dense fog off the Banks of Newfoundland, and a close watch was kept as usual at the bow. While the passengers were at the lunch, a loud shrill cry was heard from the watch, of "helm hard down!" They rushed on deck and discovered directly ahead a small fishing schooner, the skipper and crew of which were standing with their arms elevated, the very pictures of fright and despair. The helm was placed hard down, and the ship obeyed it in a twinkling; but so close was she to the schooner that in describing the curve to avoid it, the stern of the ship came within three feet of the little craft. Had the man at the look out turned his eye an instant from the watch, or had the noble steamship been less ready to obey her helm, the schooner must have been struck amidships, and gone down without a soul to tell her fate. The tears streamed from the eyes of the skipper, and a loud exclamation of "God bless you!" escaped from his lips, as the sternship floated on, and he found himself safe.—There were not many dry eyes on board the Britannia, the humane Captain of which, it may well be imagined, made concealment of his joy at the deliverance of the fisherman.

The steamer Lebanon, with \$160,000 of cargo insured in New York, was lately snagged on Camden Bar, Missouri River, and sunk in eight feet of water; about \$30,000 of goods had been saved.

Lord Ashburton on the State Debts.—The Boston Atlas says of Lord Ashburton's course respecting the State Debt, that he has conducted with the utmost propriety. The Atlas says:—

We are fully authorized, from a high source, and one to whom his Lordship's deportment here has been perfectly known, to state, that he has not only conducted, with strict propriety but with the utmost delicacy, in relation to those subjects. He has not only himself studiously refrained from introducing them, as topics of conversation, but he has forbidden their discussion, when introduced by others. Nothing can exceed the extreme propriety with which his Lordship has conducted himself during his sojourn in our country. He must look, of course, for his richest reward, to the praise and the gratitude that will await him in his own land—but he may rest assured that his name will be held in grateful remembrance on this side of the Atlantic.

Lord Ashburton arrived in Boston on Thursday morning from New York, via Hartford, and took lodgings at the Tremont House. He was to leave on Monday morning, by the Western Rail Road, for Albany, where he would remain one night, and return to New York on Tuesday, (this day,) On Saturday, he is expected to take his departure for England in the Warspite.

Baltimore and the neighboring districts were visited by a most disastrous gale and flood last week. The wharves and lower streets of the city were covered with water filling the cellars and floors of several stores and houses. Large quantities of merchandise were destroyed or injured; piles of timber and lumber, and bales of cotton were swept from the wharves, and much other damage done.

N. York Herald, Aug. 19.

Going Home.—Hard times for the poor

emigrant. Hundreds are returning home penniless.—Two hundred sailed for England on Monday last in the Virginia; one hundred in the Countess of Arran; and over two hundred will go in the New York to day. No work here for them. We advise those those who have money to go to the West and purchase farms.

ORIGINAL.

Mr. Editor,

On having seen some articles which appeared upon your recent numbers, upon the subject of Roads, Horses, and Travelling, I thought I would also furnish one, illustrative of the state of the Roads and the quality of Horses—the former in another section of the Province, but the latter, it is true, belonging to Chatham.

A friend of mine, some weeks back, wanted to go to Fredericton from Chatham, and accordingly applied to Mr. Hea, of the latter place, for a horse and conveyance, at the same time stating to Mr. Hea the dispatch which he should require to use. Mr. Hea, without hesitation, furnished a horse and light gig, known by the name of *sulkey*, and my friend accordingly got ready and started from Mr. Hea's yard at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of one day—previously having stated that he must be in Fredericton before three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day—and having enquired of Mr. Hea how far he, (Mr. Hea) wished him to drive his horse; upon which, he informed me, that Mr. Hea coolly replied, 'If you will be governed strictly by my directions as to your mode of driving, feeding, and the stages that you make, this horse will carry you comfortably the whole way, without injury to him. My friend consented, Mr. Hea gave his directions, and my friend was in Fredericton within twenty-four hours from the time of his leaving Mr. Hea's yard in Chatham; and within that time he had sufficient time for sleep. He returned from Fredericton to Chatham, in about the same length of time, without any apparent injury to the horse.

This statement, I think, merits one or two notes of admiration, Mr. Editor, and if you think as I do, you will please add them—or make it three notes, to apply as follows—one for the Horse, one for the Driver, and one for the state of the roads, and our unequalled Supervisors.

ANOTHER TRAVELLER.

Chatham, 29th August, 1842.

N. B. The distance from Chatham to Fredericton, I believe to be over 105 miles.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—A communication appeared in your Gleaner of the 15th, under the signature of Z., stating that a journey from Dorchester to Chatham, was performed in twelve and one half hours driving, the distance being computed at one hundred and ten miles, instead of one hundred and one; and because the writer dares to acknowledge the civility of Mr. McBeath, and the speed of his horses, he is attacked in the Gleaner of the 22nd ultimo, by your correspondent "A Traveller," who not content with impeaching the veracity of Z., would endeavour also to question the civility of Mr. McBeath, and hold him forth, as he states, to the judgment and liberality of the public. Had "A Traveller" a similar opportunity with ourselves of witnessing the Civility of other drivers in other sections of these Provinces, he would then assent with us, that the line of stages in question, conducted by the same individuals, are in every manner deserving a share of public merit and patronage, during the last five or six years we have had frequent