

New of the Week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 19th November, by the last Steamer.

It appears that several parties are coming home from New Zealand, to seek redress in our courts of justice against the New Zealand company.

A dreadful fire broke out in Manchester, on Thursday night, in an extensive cotton mill, and six persons lost their lives; property to the amount of £10,000 was destroyed.

No less than one hundred and forty two gentlemen have applied to be admitted attorneys of the court of Queen's Bench during the present term; and there are nine notices of application for re-admission to practice.

The workmen employed in constructing the iron protection on the top of the Monument, for the future prevention of suicide from that fearful height, have completed their labours.

The committee of the Metropolitan Improvement Society have issued circulars to the proprietors of the principal manufacturing and engineering establishments, breweries, &c. expressing their intention, in case some plans are not speedily adopted to put an end to the nuisance of smoke, to proceed against them by common law, or enforce the provisions of Michael Angelo Taylor's Act: societies for the suppression of smoke have been formed at Manchester and Leeds.

The quantity of eggs used annually in France exceeds, says one of the journals, 7,250,000,000, of which enormous number Paris absorbs 120,000,000.

The Prussian navy, royal and commercial, amounted last summer to 790 vessels of 10,900 tons burden, and employing 6,800 sailors; towards the year 1790, Prussia had 2,000 vessels and 10,000 men.

Dublin Castle is at present undergoing very considerable alterations and repairs.

The opening of Queen's College, Glasgow, for the education of ladies, took place on Friday last, in that city, before the Lord Provost, and a number of clergy and gentry.

Abundance.—There is abundance of money in the markets; abundance of corn, home-grown and imported; abundance of fruit; abundance of cattle and salt meat, imported and native; abundance of salmon and herrings, and all fish; abundance of potatoes; and abundance of starvation, misery, discontent, wickedness, and insurrection! Who can reconcile these contradictions?

Death of the Protestant Bishop of Cashel, Waterford.—We regret having to announce the demise of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Stephen Creagh Sandes, L. L. D.; Bishop of the United Diocese of Chassel, Emly Waterford and Lismore, which event took place at an early hour this morning (Tuesday), at his lordship's residence in Fitzwilliam Square, in his city.

Civic Banquet in Dublin. A requisition, inviting the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P. late Lord Mayor of Dublin, to a public dinner, is in preparation and has already received the signature of nearly all the members of the town council. We understand that the banquet will take place on Thursday next.

Mr. O'Connell has also accepted an invitation to dine with the ratepayers of the Post ward at a public dinner, to be given on Monday next in commemoration of the recent election of Town Councillor Kirwan for that ward.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax Times, Nov. 29.

New Roman Catholic Chapel.—At a meeting of the Roman Catholics of Halifax, held on Sunday the 20th November, in the new School Room, E. Kenny, Esq. in the Chair, a committee was formed, and subscriptions raised to build a new Catholic Chapel at the north end of the Town. £850 was subscribed at the Meeting. Bishop Walsh was appointed Treasurer of the fund. The meeting adjourned to the following Sunday, after high mass.

From the Halifax Morning Post. Narrative of the Sufferings of Elizabeth Thomas, who went astray in proceeding from Halifax to Sambro, in the woods, where she remained for seven days and nights, cold and hungry.

This young woman, whose parents reside at Sambro, left Halifax on the 16th of November for home, and went as far as the North-west Arm, where she stopped all night, and left early the next morning without eating any breakfast. She came within about two miles of home, when it appeared to her that she was not going right, and unfortunately turned back, having met two boys belonging to Mr Brunt that morning, who told her that road would bring her to Portugal Cove, not thinking that she would mind what they said. After turning and walking back nearly three miles, she took a bye road which led her into the woods, where she got so bewildered that she could not find her way out again.—She stopped all night under a tree and towards morning it rained heavily, and with the wet and cold her feet swelled, so that she had to take off her shoes and stockings and walk up and down in the woods all day, hoping to find her way out; and, to add to her misery in attempting to cross the arm of a lake she fell in, and in striving to extricate herself lost her petticoat. She then crawled up to the woods, and stopt under a tree about two hours, but it rained so, and was then getting so late that she had to seek a better lodging for the approaching night. Having wandered about for some time, cold, wet, and hungry, she at last discovered a cleft of rocks amongst which she found an opening, capable of affording her some shelter and here she remained the other five days. She used to walk or rather crawl down to the lake and bring up some ice in her bonnet to eat, to appease her hunger. She got so weak now, she had no hopes of ever leaving there, as her parents did not know that she left town. Death stared her in the face, and the ravens came and perched on the rocks, only a few feet from her, as if waiting to prey on her mortal remains. She resigned herself to the will of Almighty God, and prayed that the Lord would forgive her all her sins, and put an end to her sufferings.—When the sun used to break out she would take off her clothes and spread them on the rocks to dry, and then go into her cave again.—On the twenty third day of the month, the same two boys who at first misled her, in going through the woods in search of their snares, came towards where she was, and she hailed them to bring her some bread. But they paid no attention to her, and she crawled down to where she saw them, when they ran away, and went home and did not tell anything about seeing her till after going to bed at night, and then one of them told his father. The next morning he went to look for her, and found her in the cave, with scarcely any life remaining. She refused going with him. She thought he was an Indian, but he gave her some bread which she greedily devoured, and not having enough then to satisfy her, he sent his boys home to fetch more. It was then seven days since she ate anything, only ice. Mr Brunt removed her up to his camp a short distance from the cave, where he left her and went for his horse to fetch her home. Darnig his absence, her father and some more men arrived there in search of her, having been informed she left town a week before, and had not gone home. They got Mr Marlin's horse and cart and brought her home, where she now is under the doctor's hand.—Her suffering was, and is such that no person can describe it. Her feet are frost-bitten so that the flesh is dropping off the bone, and the doctor's opinion is that one of her feet will have to be cut off. She will be seventeen years old the 25th of this month.

Halifax Day Star, Dec. 3.

Supreme Court.—The interest of the proceedings during the present sitting of this Court has been chiefly confined to an important criminal case which came on for trial on Monday last, before his Honor Judge T. C. Halliburton, and was closed yesterday, having occupied four days. This case was the trial of Joey H. Metzler, for Arson, the charge against him being that he had set fire to his house, which was burnt down with others in the neighbourhood about two years since. A number of witnesses were examined, and from the evidence, it became a matter of much uncertainty, whether the trial would result in the conviction or acquittal of the prisoner. The jury retired at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, but were unable to agree on their verdict during the night and part of the following day. At 4 o'clock on Thursday they were summoned into Court, when having stated that there was

no probability of their agreeing, Judge T. C. Halliburton addressed them to the effect, that, having conferred with the other judges, it was found necessary that some verdict should be brought in—and that if they had any conscientious scruples, they must remember that the law deemed it better that the guilty should escape than that the innocent should suffer. The jury then retired, and returned into Court at a quarter before five o'clock with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Chronicle, Dec. 2.

The Canal.—The survey of a site for a canal across the isthmus connecting this Province with Nova Scotia, has been completed by Capt. Crawley, R. E., whose report we learn is quite favorable to such an undertaking; the route in which he gives preference being that from Peticodiac to Shediac harbour. The expense of completing this great, (and to us truly advantageous) undertaking, is estimated at from seventy to eighty thousand pounds. We only regret that the present state of the Provincial funds does not warrant the undertaking, if this Province is to sustain the whole expense. There was a time, (in the thrifty days of Sir John Harvey) when the sum required could have been taken from the Casual and Territorial Chest, to have completed the undertaking, and not have been felt by the Province; but those days are gone, and that money has been squandered. The Assembly of Nova Scotia has refused to contribute to this great national work, nor will England either give or lend to this Province money so long as our financial department is conducted in its present irresponsible manner.—That a water communication between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence would open up to this and the sister Province new commercial resources is doubted by no one conversant with our position in trade. It would bring us in close contact with both Newfoundland and Canada, and the fish from the one, as well as the flour from the other; would find its way to this port for shipment to the West Indies; it would also form a new, direct, and cheap route by steam, which would afford facilities both in a commercial as well as a military point of view to an incalculable extent.

If even the constitutional method of the Executive initiating money grants had been complied with by our House of Assembly, according to the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor, we should have received money enough from England, at a low rate of interest, not only to cut the Canal, but to facilitate and set in motion the whole of the wheels of our commercial machine, which are now clogged and beaten to a dead stand for want of those rejected measures being carried into effect. We sincerely trust that the obstinacy of members, after the woeful effects of their baneful policy being made so apparent, will relax, and that the remedy may be applied, that the people may once more be restored to their wonted prosperity.

St. John Loyalist.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.—We understand that on Sunday night last, a party of her Majesty's Officers of the Customs, went to the Straight Shore, parish of Portland, where they found five barrels of smuggled liquor: they took possession of it, procured a horse and sled, and about one o'clock on Monday morning proceeded towards the Custom house in this city with their prize. On their arrival at York Point, they found the middle of the street blocked with snow, which had evidently been recently shovelled there, and, on attempting to force the horse through it, they were attacked by a gang of rowdies, numbering from thirty to forty; blocks of wood, &c. were hurled at them, and two or three of them were knocked down and badly cut; the reins were cut, and the horse struck on the head and felled on his knees; but notwithstanding this violent assault by a vastly superior numerical force, (the officers consisting of only nine men) they succeeded in preventing a rescue, and when they had reached Dock street, having sent on one man with their prize, the others faced about on their pursuers, and succeeded in capturing four of the ringleaders, and lodging them in custody; and no doubt they will have to pay dearly for their illegal temerity.

St. John Courier.

We regret to learn that the Dwelling House of John Simpson, Esq. Queen's Printer, at Fredericton, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

We learn that a barn, in the Garey Settlement, belonging to Mr Smith, in which the stage horses were kept, took fire on Monday night, and was consumed. It was with difficulty the horses were saved.

BRITISH JOURNALS.

London Shipping Gazette, Nov. 15.

DESERTION OF SEAMEN IN AMERICA. Desertion from merchant ships abroad, which has grown so potent an evil, and especially in the colonies, from the unchecked progress which it has been allowed to make, has at length assumed so bold a front that the local authorities find themselves unable to restrain the

disorderly disposition of the bands of runaway sailors who are harboured by the low storekeepers and spirit dealers and who sally forth in gangs to add to their numbers, by forcing the crews of vessels, inclined to remain faithful to their several services, to desert their ships, and to hold out amongst the rest for the enforcement of such a rate of wages as the delinquents, according to their notions of justice and equity think proper to proclaim a fair consideration for the run home.

The *Miramichi Gleaner* furnishes the following report of proceeding which have lately occurred at that place to the injury of trade, the disquiet of the inhabitants and the reproach of authorities, who by neglecting timely precautions, have been unable to maintain order, and protect the shipping in the peaceable occupations which brought them to the port.

[Here follows the article from the *Gleaner*, alluded to above.]

Desertion we have repeatedly said and shown to be one of the chief lessons taught in the valuable and much extolled nursery afforded by our North American possessions for the rearing of seamen for the Navy. Riot and drunkenness are other qualifications which the pupils of that school acquire with a facility not known elsewhere, and retain with a tenacity which no circumstance or change of service or climate can disturb. They are good sailors, truly! But those who insist upon their perfection have no right to hide the fact, which is plainly indicated by the report which we have copied—that their favorites are dishonest to their employers, disobedient to their masters, and are the agents of discontent and tumult amongst the crews of every ship which receives them.

But the abuses which, from desertion, British ship owners have suffered, have been principally cherished by the shipbuilders of the colonies, who never provide crews, by previous arrangement, to bring their ships to a market; they rely upon the crimps and grog shopmen of their ports to furnish, by the dishonest means witnessed by our colonial contemporary, the number of hands which are required to navigate the inferior commodities—the ephemeral vessels they manufacture, to a place of sale.

The owners of British ships have long been preyed upon by the system which is fostered in the colonies, and the skipmaster bound on such a voyage has not hitherto been able to indulge a hope, even by the best and kindest treatment, to keep his crew to the observance of the contract to which they had become voluntary parties, or expect to escape the extortionate exactions which ships are compelled to submit to by the successful operations of desertion.—We are not, therefore, sorry to find that the evil has attained so formidable a character as to alarm the civil authorities at one of the ports of imposition,—seeing that, being thus awakened to the consequences of their forbearance, the civil powers may take such means to subdue the rioters, and to restrict the desertion of seamen there for the future, as will permit a man to send or take his ship into their port without being victimized for the benefit of unprincipled persons.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

Narrow Escape.—The Pilot Boat, owned by Messrs. Wallace and Rogers, of this port, which was blown off from Point Escamincac, during the heavy gale on the 20th ult., and for which great fears were entertained of her safety, as well as for those on board, has been heard of. After being at sea several days, the parties on board were taken off by a schooner from Halifax, bound to Restigouche, when the Pilot Boat, a few minutes after ward sunk. The schooner from stress of weather, was compelled to put back, and arrived at Antigonish, from which place, the individuals rescued, six in number, we believe, wrote to their friends here, who had despaired of ever hearing from them again. The boat had a valuable cargo of provisions on board.

WRECKS.

Quebec, Dec. 6.—On Thursday, about 4 p. m., the barque *Bellona*, came ashore at Kamouraska, having parted from her anchors while lying at the Brandy Pots during the gale. The captain (Symonds), pilot, three of the crew and the steward, left the ship in the boat with the intention of getting on shore, but were unable to do so in consequence of the great quantity of ice—shortly afterwards succeeded in landing on one of the small islands, where they were obliged to remain until 12 o'clock the following day, the steward and one of the men perished during the night.—The captain, pilot, and the remaining two men were taken off the island by the inha-