

desperate men would do in the war of the Jacquerie—and she felt at a later day, that mighty wrongs were revenged by mighty crimes. In England the much ridiculed insurrection of Wat Tyler—in Germany, the war of the Peasantry under the gallant Philip Van Artavelde—in Spain that of the Comuneros, were only the legitimate results of an unnatural policy! Wherever such monstrous inequalities are created and fostered by law, there must in the nature of things be a deep seated, irreconcilable hostility between the privileged and unprivileged classes. It may be smothered for a time like volcanic fires—it may be kept down by the tremendous machinery of courts and jails, by armies of police officers and regiments of horse guards; but the feeling exists and will speak out with startling distinctness whenever and wherever it finds opportunity. Imagine to yourselves an obscure citizen, who casts a stolen glance upon his starving wife and children, as he goes abroad to seek work—the most pitiable object under the sun—meeting the coroneted chariot of some hereditary Noble, and his train attendant—distinguished for nothing but his wealth, his extravagance and his vices. He is gaunt with famine—his sinews are hardened by toil and exposure—his heart is seared by suffering—he feels that he is doomed to a whole eternity of bondage, and he mutters to himself, 'His wealth and my poverty are the results of unjust laws.' He is a ripe and ready instrument for revolution and mischief. And ten thousand such men are in the heart of every European kingdom—and their ceaseless agitations are the unquiet heavings of the ocean—the cry of their children, the wail of the sea bird—that foretell the coming storm.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Cape Breton Free Press, Nov. 15.

Storms, Freshets, &c.—The gale of Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th instant, and the previous freshets—was productive of great and serious injury to the country. The Roads were much injured, and the Bridges in many places carried away; windfalls are strewn in every direction to impede the traveller in his journey; and in many places large quantities of Hay are removed from their situations, where the flood have never reached before. At the approaching Session of the Legislature the Members will be called upon to make reparation, by a liberal grant, for the great injuries attendant on such a visitation. The oldest settlers in the Island, we are informed, have never witnessed such a disastrous storm, not only one storm, but a succession of injurious effects from the stormy element for the last three or four weeks. It has been roughly calculated that the Roads and Bridges are in a worse state at the present moment by *Two Thousand Pounds* than previous to the late gales and flood. It no longer remains a mystery why our Mails do not get in at the regular periods:—the difficulty of travelling, and consequent impediments from windfalls, bad bridges, &c. accounts for it. It is stated, from the most credible sources, that upwards of twenty bridges between the place and the Gut of Canso, are almost impassable. The Roads to Louisburg and Maindieu have been similarly situated; but, through the active and prompt attention of our resident member, the obstructions are daily diminishing. Our little Town has been almost inaccessible from the injury sustained to the Bridge which connects us with the Roads leading to the different Sections of the Country. Under all our difficulties, and the depression of trade, which is complained of in different parts of the Province, we feel happy to say that our Town is rising amidst all difficulties in other quarters.

Wholesale Destruction of Property.—All the Mills situated on the streams flowing into the Bras d'Or Lake, with but one exception, are said to have been swept away by the recent freshets. Such extensive injury to property has not been experienced since this Island became a British colony.

From Keefer's Reading Room, Halifax.
Extract of a Letter, dated KINGSTON, JAM.
1st November.

'The House of Assembly was in Session, nothing of importance has yet been done.—The Stamp Act which was rejected by the Council had again been brought up in its former shape—if passed, it is said, will be capable of contributing £25,000 to the Revenue—the Earl of Elgin (the new Governor) the Council and the Legislature, appear to be in good understanding.

The R. M. Steamers are more regular under the new arrangement.

The weather had been favourable. Laborers scarce, and wages very high. The crop, it is stated, will be the largest for the last ten years back.'

Halifax Herald, December 2.

The Weather.—Strangers visiting Halifax at this season of the year—the sudden changes from wet to dry—from heat to cold, must certainly impress them with very unfavorable ideas of our climate. A gentleman to whom we were talking on Wednesday, and who only the day previous had arrived over land from St. John, asked us what kind of a climate he was to judge of the climate by what he had experienced, since the few days of his arrival.

On Monday night, on the road from Cumberland to Colchester County, the snow was so deep, that it was impossible to distinguish the road, or for the horses to proceed without sticking up to their flanks in a snow bank. The weather at the same time we speak of, was so intensely cold, that it was only by being wrapped up in Buffalo robes, and now and then making some exertions, when the slight depth of the snow permitted it, that the passengers and driver were prevented from being frozen stiff. On arriving within a mile of Dartmouth, the snow disappeared, and the air became so mild, that to believe they were yet in the Province of Nova Scotia, was a matter of some difficulty to the parties who had experienced so much fatigue and cold, a few hours before. But now comes the most singular fact regarding the Nova Scotia climate. On Wednesday in this city, the weather had all the appearance of summer; great coats and furs were thrown aside, for the time being, and the fireplaces (except those of the kitchen, for man's appetite must be appeased in all weathers) were completely deserted; and many flattered themselves that notwithstanding the *squirrels were going to the South*, we were to have a mild winter. How soon were their hopes dissipated: on the morning of yesterday, the streets were covered with a foot of snow, and a disagreeable cold rain about 10 o'clock, A. M., making great coats and galochees an indispensable requisite once more. Such is our climate: but for all that, we know of no place that we have ever seen or heard of, where we should prefer anchoring for life.

Halifax Times.

Ex Attorney General Ogden, of Canada, who was displaced to make room for Mr. Lafontaine, came passenger in the Acadia steamship from Boston, on his way from Canada to England.—Previous to leaving Quebec, this gentleman was presented with a very handsome address, referring in strong terms to the impolicy of the new appointments, and to the ungenerous and disrespectful manner in which he had been deprived of office, and expressive of sympathy for him in the circumstances in which he was placed. Mr. Ogden's reply is stated to have been terse and full of meaning.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Canal.—We have much pleasure in hearing that Captain Crawley has completed the survey of the contemplated route for a Canal across the Isthmus connecting this Province with Nova Scotia. We heartily join in the opinion that such an undertaking would greatly improve the Commerce of this Province, and we are not yet without a hope, that much as this Province is now involved, the time is not far distant when money will be obtained from England, through the medium of the Provincial Government, for the purpose of accomplishing his much desired object. The cost is estimated at between 70 and 80,000 pounds.

EUROPEAN SCRAPS.

The American Tariff.—The new American Tariff has occupied no inconsiderable degree of public attention of late, and the increased stagnation of trade is attributed in a great degree to its operations. The general opinion in this country is that it has failed to produce the beneficial results to the American government which its promoters had anticipated, and that unless it be speedily repealed, a good deal of British Capital heretofore engaged in American commerce will be in future invested in other channels. As one of the effects produced by the operation of the New Tariff, we may mention that, on Saturday last the packet ship Columbia, sailed hence for New York, with a freight the value of which did not amount to more than £150.

All sorts of provisions have greatly fallen in the English Market.

The report circulated by the London press, reflecting upon the character of a lady in high life and Prince George of Cambridge, turns out to be false and scandalous.

Trade in Danfermline and other districts is in a dreadful state, and daily getting worse.

Tempestuous weather swept over the whole of Ireland for a week preceding the 17th of November.

Kellymany Castle, the seat of Colonel Stewart, County Tyrone, has been destroyed by fire.

Dr. Sades, Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, died in Dublin on the 16th Nov. in the 64th year of his age.

A testimonial is about to be erected to Very Rev. Father Mathew.

A Monument to the memory of John Philpot Curran, has just been erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

The quantities of Potatoes raised in Ireland this season has never yet been equalled in previous years.

The total population of France is now 34,494,875 souls—by the late census.

The Paris Manufacturers are kicking against the increased duties of the German League.

All the Brandy Distilleries in Sweden have been abolished, and a law has been passed ordering that the names of all persons who get intoxicated shall be stuck up on the church door, and prayers offered up for them.

The Levant Mail brought a confirmation of the rising of the Arabs against the French in Algiers. All communication had been cut off

between the French Garrison and outposts, and 26 French Officers had been killed—with a preponderance number of men.

The cholera was making great ravages among the soldiers lately arrived in Bombay from Europe.

There have been some serious losses in Her Majesty's 69th and 62d regiments while proceeding up the Ganges. A boat was swamped near Cawnpore, and eighteen men of the 50th were drowned. A wing of the 62d was overtaken by a storm at night, and eighty eight men, including Lieutenants Seobell and Gason, were lost.

The Steamship *Britannia* arrived home on the 17th, in 14 days from Halifax. On the 4th she spoke the *Great Western* for New York. This, we believe, is the first instance we have on record of two oceanic Steamers meeting each other on the Atlantic.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M. P. for Perth, and late under secretary for the Home Department, has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Two Monuments are to be erected to Grace Darling—one at Bamburgh, and one at Fern Island Light house—both recording the particulars of her bold and humane exploit on the 7th November, 1838.

A meeting of the Great Western Steamship Company, was held in Bristol on the 18th ult. when it was determined that the Directors should be empowered to raise upon the property of the Company 20,000*l.*; that the Great Britain, the cost of which is estimated at 100,000*l.*, built of iron, is to be immediately finished: and that the Great Western is to continue her trips to New York unless disposed of to advantage.

The attempts to weave Coats and Trowsers complete, will, it is expected, prove successful.

Pestilence in Egypt.—A frightful mortality is raging among the cattle in Egypt. Mehemit Ali was investigating the cause of this dreadful malady, and was adopting means to provide food for the people in case the mortality among the cattle should render it impossible to cultivate the land this season.

Thames Tunnel.—The works are now so far advanced that it is expected the thoroughfare for foot passengers will be opened early in January next.

Her Majesty has been pleased to elevate the town of Gibraltar to the 'City of Gibraltar.' We are truly glad to see it out of its straits.

Great Britain and Sardinia.—A new Commercial Treaty has just been completed between Great Britain and Sardinia. It comes into operation on the 1st of January, and by its provision the old duties on British productions are reduced from 50 to 30 per cent.

The Colonial Bishops.—The Bishops of Van Dieman's Land and Antigua, are expected to leave England for their dioceses in the course of a very few days. The three others, who were consecrated last August, have already taken their departure. The Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, Dr. Parry, left on the 16th of September. The Right Rev. prelate has appointed the Revd. Charles Lawson, M. A., morning preacher of the Foundling Hospital, to the archdeaconry, and has nominated the Rev. Wm. Chamberlain, M. A., to the incumbency of the principal church in the island of Trinidad. Dr. Tomlinson Bishop of Gibraltar, sailed on the 20th of last month, accompanied by his two chaplains, the Rev. Philip Mules, M. A., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; and the Rev. James Lonsdale, M. A., fellow of Balliol College. Dr. W. Piercy Austin, Bishop of Guiana, set sail for Falmouth on Thursday week.

The *Halifax Morning Post* gives the following account of the passage of the *Steamer COLUMBIA*:

"For the last nine days of her passage, the Columbia encountered steady head gales. So tremendous was the weather she met with during this period, that one of the passengers a gentleman on whose judgment we place the strictest reliance—informed us that all on board frequently expected the ship would be dashed in pieces by the violent breaking of the sea; and that nothing but perfection of model, excellence of material, and the great strength of build for which the Cunard steamers are distinguished, could have passed through these awful storms unscathed."

ORIGINAL.

CARD.

To the Independent Freeholders of the County of Northumberland,

Gentlemen,

You will be apprised in this paper, that His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke has thought proper to dissolve the House of Assembly; new Writs have issued, I am credibly informed returnable the 14th January next, so that ere this month passes away, you will be called upon to decide who shall fill the vacant seats for Northumberland.

No doubt immediate canvass will be set on foot—be guarded that you do not pledge yourselves before knowing who the Candidates may be. Has the late depression in trade, deprived you of your energies. No! Then arouse you—be united, and in the closing scene, you shall have a Man worthy of your confidence.
S. L. Y.

Mr. Editor,

Some time since, I called the attention of the inhabitants of this County, (through the medium of your paper) to the probability of their being a dissolution of the House of Assembly—it was at that time currently reported, it is now beyond a doubt.

I must candidly acknowledge, Mr Editor, that such a procedure on the part of His Excellency, as relieving our present Members from their labours, will no doubt meet the entire approbation of the County generally. I do not hesitate to say a more rotten system in the expenditure of Public Money, or greater lavishness of the Public Funds, has never been equalled in any of Her Majesty's Provinces as by our House of Assembly. Had this been a matter of yesterday, would I for one moment have murmured? No, Sir, rather would I have attributed it to want of judgment, and been disposed to give them a further trial,—that day has gone by. I find from an extract taken from a Saint John paper, that it is very improbable even one of the City Members will be returned. Can you, Sir, uphold the fact, that our Representatives have discharged their duty with zeal and ability, or I would say even with common sense, tending to benefit the Province, and more particularly the inhabitants in this County? I do not wait for reply. I say you cannot. Note the *Grant to Sir John Harvey*. The continued lavish expenditure of the public money. Our Members will tell you that their voice was not a whole House. Granted. But their voice might have had a very salutary influence could they have exerted their lungs sufficiently to have made themselves heard. They will further say, in mitigation of the many absurdities laid to their charge, that their constituents are bound to support their acts, be they honest or not. Whether these are their arguments, they no doubt are their sentiments. I really imagine such to be the fact, for I venture to say, (I trust in error) that you will find these Gentlemen coming forward confident of success. For what? Not to review their past conduct, but in defiance of the enlightened views of our present Governor, to continue following up their long injurious and ruinous acts. I really cannot find any expression sufficiently harsh. But I must be guarded, although public men are public property, caution must mark my career, and prudence must guide my pen: I write not for myself, I have nothing to expect, nothing to lose. Having thus far addressed myself to you, Sir, I beg to add a few lines to the public.

I trust those who read, will take into their consideration, that unless the affairs of the Province are marked with sound discretion and judgment, our local matters can never be in a healthy state. How stands every individual who has claims upon the Government?

Many, whose dependence for subsistence at the present moment is upon the Government allowance granted them for different services, are actually in want. How does this arise? Where lies the fault? at whose door? The answer echoes—the *guardians of our rights, our lives, our liberty—our Members!!!* Then will you continue to send again, and again, as your Representatives men who care not for aught but self aggrandizement. I trust not. Is there not independence sufficient in this County to say we have borne too long with this truckling with our rights and privileges? I hope there is. If so, you have now an opportunity of redressing your grievances. It is unnecessary, Sir, here to dwell further upon this subject. What has become of the able Monitor? Has he obtained an *Executive gag*? His able pen is wanting. He himself is wanting.

I must apologize for engrossing so much of your valuable Journal. The day is at hand. Shall my paper and ink be spent without leaving a trace behind? I think not. This County shall stand revered and respected among her sisters.

Yours, &c.

A FREEHOLDER.

Mr Editor,

To prevent a contested election, would it not be advisable to have a Public Meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating two individuals to Represent us in the new House of Assembly,—a candidate to be appointed on each side of the river—which would prevent the bickering occasioned by the undue influence which the one side has for many years possessed in the Legislature, over the other.

A TAX PAYER.

December 12, 1842.

Mr Pierce,

While the 'Schoolmaster is abroad,' it would, in my opinion, be a pity if we, 'Professionals,' did not derive some benefit from it. What brings forth a few remarks from me on the present occasion, is, having read the article in the last Gleaner, under the head of Extracts from new works, entitled, 'American Notes for General Circulation,' by Charles Dickens, which I for one, read throughout with a good deal of interest; but from an apprehension