

United States News.

New York Sun, November 4.

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS.—There is something in the changes of the rolling year, and in these transitions of climate, peculiarly suggestive; and now that one of these changes is passing over us, we may be pardoned in indulging in such reflections as it excites, though these may be a little out of the track of newspaper remark. The thoughts and feelings suggested by these events in the economy of the physical world, have a general similarity in all minds; they are of a highly moral and instructive character, and prove the deep sympathy of man with Nature. The Poet and the Novelist, in every age, have found in them a rich source of imagery and illustration to enforce the precepts of wisdom, or the conceptions of the mind. In the spring we rejoice with Nature bursting from the icy shackles of Winter, and putting forth bud and leaf and blossom, in the genial warmth of the renovated year. In the Summer, we luxuriate in the exuberant fertility of the ripening harvest, and in all the varied store of wealth, which the earth then pours forth in plentiful abundance. But when the Autumn approaches with its shadows and its dying leaves, a corresponding change comes over the feelings. There is something tranquilizing in their influence; and, if properly viewed, they are full of pleasing yet solemn associations. They tell us of decay and the departure of the bright and the sunny days of life. They speak to us with an earnest warning of the future, and they compel us to reflect upon the past which can never return. The night of Winter draws on apace, to veil with its frosty mantle the fair face of Nature, and to smite the Earth with a temporary paralysis, but we know that kind Nature will save the embryo blossom from its ravage, to spring forth anew in the succeeding Spring. Thus in the march of the gliding seasons, may be traced a striking image of human life, and in passing from one to another, we are forcibly reminded of the rapid flight of time, and admonished to economy in its use. To the young, life rises in a long vista of boundless anticipation, fraught with dazzling promises, and bright with the dreams of untried happiness. Then, frame, and love, and hope, are blended in a thousand forms of imaginary excellence, and the all of life lies in the future. These prismatic figures fade before the touch of time, and the present grows in importance to the calmer eye of manhood; but still there are care and plans, which look to the future for their fulfilment, and even in the downward path of life, when men love to linger in memory on the past, there are still schemes unfulfilled. [Our native artist Cole, in the peculiar style of his moralizing and imaginative pencil, has clothed this idea in the expressive language of his art. Not only in the series of paintings composing the "voyage of life," but in many other of his figurative representations, he has employed the varied lights and shades of landscape scenery with great effect, in depicting the successive changes of the mind and the feelings in the different periods of life. Under his sensitive touch the tints of sky, and water, and foliage all harmonize with the general allegorical design, and express a meaning and a moral which mere words could never convey.] Should we not then turn from idle dreams and vain anticipations, abandon the pursuit of that which is beyond our reach, and confine our efforts to the humble, but feasible objects of usefulness, that lie close at hand? In this way shall we be able to economize the priceless possession of time; and this shall we find to be the best preparation for the future. Then, the departing year will excite in us no painful emotions, but conscious of a right employment of the past, we shall receive thought and confidence for the future; and each revolving Season as it rises into view, will inspire us only with renewed reverence for our great Author of Nature, and new zeal for performing all the duties of life with cheerfulness and happiness.

New York Sun, November 18.

A HIGH DESTINY FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—The correspondent of the National Intelligencer, whose communications on the Mississippi Valley, we have already noticed, holds the following language in the third number:

"The reader has thus far seen the people of the Mississippi Valley in the character of pioneers, engaged in reclaiming the fairest of creative wisdom, work from the almost redemptionless situation in which, by Indian misrule, through a long period, it had been placed. But of whom and of what are they pioneers? Of civilized man and of Christianity has at length dawned on a land long devoted to the worship of an 'unknown God.' Until now the Prince of Peace has had no subject here. His name has been unknown, his power unacknowledged, and even now the red children of the forest bow not to the mild sceptre of his rule. In the fulfilment of the great designs of an all-wise God, they now retire before the advancing columns of the cross. Rejecting the offers of his mercy. Acknowledging no allegiance to Him, their destiny will be fulfilled in the extinction of their tribes and name, and from the places which they occupied the hosannas of the Christian hosts and Anglo-Saxon race will ascend to Heaven. It is a jewel of by no means the least brightness in the dazzling crown of the Mississippi Valley's glory that Infinite Wisdom has, from all the people of the earth, selected here for so important a mission. To be called upon to prepare a way in a heathen land for the multitude of five hundred millions, all bearing the banners of the cross, is an appointment of honor and of trust. God never fails in any of his designs, and when he employs man as his agent, he always gives him the qualifications necessary

to perform the services he required. Let the Christian and the divine read the prophecies with a view to the work now going on in the Valley, and he will see the evidences of their daily fulfilment. A highway is being prepared in the wilderness, and the land of the heathen is being given to Him for an inheritance. I hope some one competent to the task will examine the rapid growth of the Mississippi Valley in this light. It cannot be accounted for on common principles, nor be produced by merely human means. It must be that man is but the agent, whilst infinite Wisdom directs and an Omnipotent arm controls every movement."

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.—Amid all the wonderful and unprecedented progress of our Republic, since its origin, hardly anything is comparable to the rapidity with which the West has grown in importance, and become filled with population. Not many days since the Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin issued documents calling upon the electors, at the next election, to deposit by ballot their wishes as to resolving themselves into a sovereign state.

In the natural progress of events, therefore, for a season or two can elapse before the large and beautiful track of land takes her rank among the stately circle of the twenty six sisters, adding another to the group. Then, as the days speed, again and again will farther and distant communities come out, like stars from amid the darkness, and calmly take their place with their kindred of the South and the East. It is a proud thought this of the progressive grandeur of those now wild untravelled, and uncultivated regions! Who can tell the potent influence they are to exercise upon the destiny of this land? What groups of empires, retaining the emphatic "*E pluribus unum*," are they to found! The traveller, as sixty years hence he passes with amazed eye and thought amid the teeming regions of the West, will be baffled to realize, as he looks back to the present time, how scattered and uncouth were the inhabitants! The West! It is indeed a capacious topic for thought; and large must be the mind that can take in even the probability of its greatness to come!

New York Sun, Nov. 20.

MAGNIFICENT UNDERTAKING—GOVERNMENT ALIVE AT LAST.—For some months past, many inquiries have been made, and without success, to ascertain the object of the movements toward improvement now going on at Hoboken, a short distance above the ferry landing. Although the intention has been to keep the whole affair entirely concealed, we are gratified at receiving permission to make it known, in general terms, to our numerous readers. Government has for once undertaken thoroughly to test a new invention, without waiting for private enterprise to reduce it to an every day affair. If nothing occurs to prevent, the citizens of New York will soon be presented with a means of defence for their harbor, which being complete within itself, will render almost useless the present lines of forts. One of the steam batteries of which we gave a description at the time of its invention, is to be built, and for that purpose a basin or coffer dam is now being constructed at Hoboken, the interior of which is to be 300 by 130 feet. In this basin is to be built a ball and bomb proof steam floating battery, about 60 feet wide by 290 feet long, propelled on the screw plan, and capable of being governed with all the ease of a steamboat, while its great speed will be not the least of its good qualities. It is its peculiar construction, more than strength of build, which will render impervious alike to cannon ball and bomb shell; the rapidity of its movements, will enable the commander to take advantage of any desirable position in an action.—The armament will be heavy, but the light draught of water will enable it to approach any desirable point without difficulty or danger.

When finished, the dam will be dug away, and this thing of life will move out of its dock, not showing the least means whereby it moves, and without a single person being seen about it, while in reality a powerful steam engine is at work within, and hundreds of persons are safely concealed there, ready to deal out death and destruction upon an enemy alongside or miles off. The cost of perfecting this fearful engine of war, will probably exceed three quarters of a million of dollars. The whole undertaking has been planned by our distinguished fellow citizen, Robert L. Stevens, under whose immediate superintendance it is being carried out. Mr. Crownin, the celebrated dock builder, is entrusted with the construction of the dams and piers. Machine shops of brick will be constructed alongside of the dam, where all requisite machinery for the vessel will be perfected, and placed on board by means of a circular railway surrounding the dam. The vessel will be completed in two or three years; and, in the mean time, it is intended that the mode of constructing this powerful engine of death shall be kept strictly private.

Colonial News.

New-Brunswick.

Fredericton Sentinel, November 17.

Temperance Movement.—We alluded in our last to the arrival of Mr. Ryder, who is here from the United States on a Temperance mission; and who held his first meeting on Thursday evening. Since which he has held meetings every evening, with the exception of Tuesday, when there was a tea-party at the Wesleyan Chapel, and on each occasion numbers have come forward and taken the Pledge.

As may be supposed therefore, Mr R. is very successful in his appeals to the better feelings of his audiences; and the arguments he uses are, like all that may be said in favor of Temperance, too conclusive to be refuted, and too obvious to be denied. His addresses are frequently interspersed with anecdotes collected chiefly from his own personal observation; and are descriptions of scenes and results of intemperance, that are painted to the life.

The excitement which has been created here as well as at St. John by the labours of this gentleman, shews what may be done by enterprise, ability and intelligence; and it is not to be wondered at, that amazing success has attended the temperance cause in the United States, when men of usefulness are traversing the entire length and breadth of the land; sent forth and aided in their exertions by others of patriotism and public spirit.

It is high time the friends of the cause in this place, shook off their lethargy in this as well as other respects, and were up and doing. And we trust one of the first effects of the present awakening among the dry bones, will be the formation of a Temperance Society, distinct from any religious denomination, and which shall hold its meetings at Beckwith's hall.

It was said long ago that the Temperance reformation must be carried out by the laity; and ten years' experience in the cause satisfies us that such is the fact. We do not wish to disparagement of the clergy, many of them are well meaning men, and pious and sincere Christians no doubt; and among them we have personal friends whom we esteem; but in our intercourse with temperance societies, and that has been long and extensive, we have experienced more difficulty at their hands than from all the rum-sellers and drunkards we have met with. And during the meetings recently held in this place, where have they been?—With the exception of the Rev. Mr. Hall, of the Baptist denomination, and the Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Wesleyan, we have not seen a minister of the Christian religion attending any one of them.

When the historian of the present era shall record the particulars of this glorious reformation, one in which the moral and religious standing of every community is deeply interested; where will the christian minister be found! Of course our remarks are meant to apply generally; there are exceptions to this culpable apathy, and Father Mathew is a brilliant instance of disinterestedness in this noble and benevolent cause. But the absence of clergymen from these Temperance meetings, when held where they can attend, is a gross and culpable neglect—is setting a pernicious example—is restricting the usefulness and exertions of philanthropic men, for which they must answer hereafter.

Fredericton Head Quarters, Nov. 20.

We have heard it said, and have ascertained it to be a fact, that there is not now, nor has there been for some time past, a prisoner of any description in the Gaol of York County.—The building would make a first-rate Hotel, if the County can rent it for that purpose.

Canada.

From the Montreal Courier.

Expected Prorogation of the Canada Parliament.—The secession of the fourteen members of the Legislative Council, who protested against the reintroduction of the Government question, is likely to be productive of some little inconvenience. There is barely a sufficient number of Legislative Councillors present to constitute a quorum (ten). Sometimes there have been thirteen, sometimes twelve, and on one occasion only eleven in the Council Chamber. In consequence of this it is apprehended that the Upper House may be compelled to suspend business, in which case the Parliament will be prorogued about the end of this month. It is, I suppose, in anticipation of this, that the Ministry are hurrying on Government measures as fast as possible. I heard it said that as soon as the House has been prorogued, Sir Charles Metcalf will return to England. The cause assigned for this is that a cancer in his face, which was supposed to have been eradicated, has broken out afresh. This may possibly be an additional reason for the anxiety of ministers to get their measures through Parliament as soon as possible.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Post, November 21.

Commercial Regulations of the British Colonies.—The startling and important announcements made by the elder candidates for the suffrages of the people of this Township at the opening of the poll yesterday week, deserve the attentive consideration of every inhabitant of a British Colony—nay, of every inhabitant of the British Isles.

The policy which it is declared the Home Government will pursue, in refusing to allow the local Legislatures to levy discriminating duties on articles imported into the Provinces, is by no means new in theory; but it has never yet been strictly carried out in practice. If we recollect aright, our own Legislature has for years been accustomed to frame a tariff according to their opinions of what duties would be most advantageous for our revenue, and this practice, though contrary to the doctrine that commercial regulation belongs to the Imperial Parliament, having grown up with a Colony, will introduce important alterations in Commercial intercourse all over the world.

It is of deep interest to us, therefore, to enquire whether this doctrine is applicable to our Colonial position—whether Great Britain ought to exercise such exclusive power—and, if so,

whether the Imperial Parliament, as at present constituted, is competent to exercise it judiciously.

We do not altogether agree with one of the candidates, who on that occasion stated that we were bound to submit to this doctrine. Nova-Scotia submitted quietly to the provisions of the Stamp Act, and yet the acquiescence of this Colony did not preserve the other to Great Britain; and whatever the course of this loyal Colony—even though the strength of our affection may triumph over our sense of injustice—yet convinced we are that the uncompromising assertion and unwise exercise of this power of commercial regulation, would awaken a spirit of abhorrence for Great Britain among her Colonies, that would shake the empire to its centre.

"Taxation without representation" has been repudiated even by the British Parliament itself—but what is commercial regulation but a species of taxation?—aye, a kind of taxation that, exercised oppressively, would be tenfold more annoying than if our pockets were laid under direct and equal contribution. It is the taxation of our commerce to support our intercourse with Great Britain more extensively than with any other country—it is the taxation we pay for our importations from Great Britain. We do not complain of this—we freely admit that the Mother country should have the preference of her Colonies—we only use the argument to show that the regulation of our commerce involves the principles of taxation.

What we do apprehend is, that this power, now for the first time distinctly put in practice by Great Britain, will be exercised without that fullness of information which it is necessary that august body should possess, to prevent errors which may cramp our resources—limit our commerce—overturn our infant manufactures—or deprive our agriculture of the wholesome protection which wise policy and proper attention to the restrictions of our neighbours would justify.

For the present we can only express our doubts how this theory can work in practice—how six hundred men, who perhaps, have never been out of Europe, can possess universality of information which must be necessary to regulate the unbounded commerce, and foster the illimitable resources of an empire embracing every climate, and every race of men, on the surface of the globe.

Halifax Morning Post, Nov. 28.

Important Naval Movements.—The departure of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam from this port, on Thursday last, is but the usual course of the Admiral on the North American station at this season of the year; but the destination of the fleet in this instance, in central America, and the business it is concerned in of deep importance.

Some grounds for misunderstanding have long been fermenting in Mexico, till at last we hear of contempt having been shown to the British flag by Santa Anna, and a consequent cessation of intercourse with the Government of Mexico. The particulars are these. A grand Ball, and fete was given at the palace of Mexico, by Santa Anna, on the 11th of September, in commemoration of a battle fought at Tampico. The rooms were decorated with several trophies; and amongst other flags displayed was a St George's Ensign, which was placed in a very conspicuous position. Mr Doyle, the Minister from Court of St. James' claimed the Ensign, as a British Emblem, and requested it might be taken down; and with the view that the harmony of the evening should not be disturbed he suggested that this might be effected when the ladies retired to supper; this was refused, and Mr Doyle with all the English present, left the room. This Ensign was subsequently exhibited on the 27th, at another Fete given on the anniversary of Mexican Independence.—Mr Doyle, having written an official letter upon the subject and not receiving a satisfactory reply, has suspended all intercourse with that Government.

These circumstances are viewed by the British as ominous of some evil design on the part of Santa Anna, particularly as they follow immediately on certain commercial regulations, exceedingly restrictive, injurious to British and other foreign trade—one Decree excludes a great number of articles from importation—and another, that of the 23d September, prevents all foreigners from exercising trade by retail except they become naturalized, are banished to Mexicans, or reside in Mexico with their Families.

Admiral Sir Charles Adam's presence at Mexico, will no doubt, have a very salutary effect. The circumstances we have mentioned above have all occurred subsequent to the one which takes Sir Charles there.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of DAVID GIFFORD, late of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, Trader, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, in three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY GIFFORD, Administratrix.
Richibucto, November 20, 1843.

Wanted!

A MILLER—capable of taking charge and conducting a Flour and Oat Mill: a single man would be preferred, and references will be required.

Also—A MILLER for a mill with two run of Flour Stones. For information apply at the Gleaner Office.

August 4, 1843.