

ters, whom they have settled in the world in comfort and plenty, and who are at this day living witnesses of the dignity of labor, and its legitimate reward. How proud should every true-hearted Canadian be, when he reflects that he lives in a land in which labor is respected and richly and liberally rewarded. Notwithstanding, much has been already accomplished in improving the country, still there is much yet remains to be done, and the work will have to be performed principally by the youth of our land, who should, in every instance, be taught to honour and respect labor, for by it has our country been brought to its present state of improvement.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Nova Scotia, January 12.
 Another death in a well.—On Thursday morning a female named Kenny, was found drowned in a well, in the kitchen of a house in which she resided, in Barrack Street. When the deceased was found, her head was at the foot of the well, and her feet upwards. The facts adduced upon the Coroner's Inquest gave little clue as to the original cause of the fatal casualty. The Editor of the Sun, however, observes, "There is reason to believe that King Alcohol was an accessory before the fact to the death." And eloquently adds, "Oh! when will men and women take warning, and profit by the sad lessons which are now almost daily being taught them by the results of intemperance!"

New Paper.—The first No. of a new paper, called the Presbyterian Witness, made its appearance on Saturday last. The Witness is published in a neat quarto form, and will advocate the principles and interests of the Free Church—and will, we have no doubt, be suitably patronized by that body of Christians in the Lower Colonies.

An American Steamer.—The American Steamer Washington, on her way from Southampton, England, to New York, put into this port yesterday morning, being short of coal and provisions. This Steamer left Southampton on the 19th of December, and had experienced a very boisterous passage, having lost during the succession of heavy gales and seas which she had experienced, her larboard wheelhouse and guards, and had been compelled to lay to for five days. She had tacked against head winds the whole voyage, with the exception of one day's run.

The Washington is a noble looking vessel, of one thousand eight hundred tons burden. Her saloon and cabins are very splendidly fitted up, and many of the passengers assert that the officers and crew were most attentive to the convenience and comfort of the passengers. Many of the same gentlemen also say, that during the most violent storms, they had not suffered any extra inconvenience the vessel being so firmly constructed.

New Brunswick.

St. John Newbrunswick, January 11.
 The Weather last week was very cold, but on Saturday the wind changed to the south-east, and during the night and the morning of Sunday the rain fell in torrents, the wind shifting to the south-west and blowing with great violence during the day. It is now clear but cold, and the streets are nearly bare of their wintry covering.

Canada.

Quebec Gazette, January 3.

Canada General Election.—Twenty-three, rather more than one fourth of the whole number of members were elected at the latest dates; of the twenty three, according to the classification of the Montreal Pilot, fourteen were "Tories" and nine "Liberals." This the Pilot ascribes to the elections for the "Tory" counties being appointed to be held first. "Bribery and corruption" are also given as the sources of "Tory" success.

All the Executive Councillors, who were members of the Assembly, have been re-elected. It is manifest that what, in England, is sometimes called an appeal to the sense of the people, is not likely here to give the Government, no matter of whom composed, a good working majority, in the representative Branch.

The "Journal des Trois-Rivieres" of the 31st December, says that the Hon. L. J. Papineau, was unanimously elect-

ed, on the preceding day, Member for the County of St. Maurice.

The season in the northern portion of this Continent has been extraordinary. Frost and light snow in November succeeded by heavy rains, extending from the Mississippi to the shores of Nova Scotia, early in December, flooding the Rivers and causing great damage; followed by severe frosts and light snows, the Thermometer down to 8° or 10° below zero, and these succeeded by heavy rains since the 28th ultimo to the 2nd instant. In this neighbourhood the ground is again bare of snow, and the frozen state of the earth, trees, and vegetable productions by freezing the rain as it fell, has coated the whole with ice about an inch in thickness. The meadows and pastures must have suffered, and the ground in the forests is strewn with branches broken off by the weight of ice. The country has been before bare of snow about Christmas, and even about the 6th of January; but such quantities of rain formed into ice, at this season has seldom or never occurred. What may be the effect on next year's crop is uncertain. One good may result, the destruction of the eggs of insects, &c. which for the last sixteen years have been so destructive to the crops.

To-day the weather is beautiful, thermometer in the shade 30 degrees.

MEXICO.

The Arco Iris publishes the following reply of the Mexican Congress to the inaugural address of President Anaya.

If in the middle of the disasters now destroying the very existence of our unfortunate country, and when in it, the groans of profound tribulation are incessant, it is permitted us, unhappy Mexicans, to enjoy any sensations consolatory or flattering, it is at the present moment in which the supreme executive power of the federation appears reorganised in conformity with the rules and regulations of our fundamental code. Without this important event, the most shameful anarchy was about to complete the humiliating work of our destruction, already so far advanced by the government of the United States, which is converting it to its own exclusive profit. The result was unavoidable, because the administration have been suddenly abandoned, ominous symptoms of dissolution presented themselves in the most vital parts of the Mexican confederation. The recent reunion of the national representation has been, therefore, an important event in our critical situation, because without this reorganization already accomplished, it would have been impossible to elect, as we have done, our executive.

Behold, already arrived an epoch consoling in its perspective, that reanimating the drooping spirits of the people may make them superior to their unfortunate and humiliating position. They only await the bold direction of their compatriots whom they have invested with power to act, and if they receive it, active, active decided and loyal, it may be foretold that the vital spirit of the nation will yet remain sufficiently to resist new attacks from our triumphant adversaries; become stronger in themselves, and appear, perhaps, at a future period victorious, recovering their tarnished glory, their now sullied name, and their proud title of freemen. But if, on the contrary, a false policy prevails, not having for its basis the noble intent of repairing the injuries caused the nation by egotism and immorality, annihilating virtue, the foundation of a liberal system—if such an erroneous policy we repeat, is going on yet to direct us during this terrible conflict, there can be no salvation, but on the contrary, certain ruin and shame to the unfortunate Mexicans, whose nationality will be forever lost.

The solemn oath your Excellency has just taken, in the bosom of the national representation, binds you in honour to follow invariably the path you have laid down; for the ideas you have just promulgated, the programme of your administration, give us the satisfactory hope of a brighter future.

Your Excellency comes into power invested with ample facilities to bring forward all kinds of patriotic efforts in behalf of your fellow citizens, and if there is anything depending on the legislative power, your Excellency need not doubt its loyal and decided co-operation, because among its members, the conviction predominates that unanimity, constancy, honour, and virtue, alone are able to save the country. Undertake, then your Excellency, the grand work of regeneration; be firm in establishing and carrying into effect a policy that, instead of bringing upon you the dislike and enmity of your countrymen, will cause them to surround your person with their sympathies and blessings.

Your administration will require an imperishable renown, the people will heap upon you the rewards of glory you will have obtained as the illustrious champion of the independence and liberty of your nation.

Communications.

MUSINGS ON A NEW YEAR, TIME, &c.

"Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones, And tottering empires rush as by their own weight!"

This huge rotundity we tread grows old. And all those worlds that roll around the sun, The sun himself shall die, and ancient night Again involve the desolate abyss."

ARMSTRONG.

Another year has shook hands with its approaching brother—it has hastened to take its place with that of its predecessors, and has left in our mortal atmosphere, sombre clouds of a forbidden aspect. It has faithfully performed its revolution, and obeyed the fiat of its divine administrator, is hurrying off to await the period of the last tribunal. Our fruitless earth unwearied again, commences his yearly journey through the deep blue space of the eternal Heavens: it has launched forward in its wonted course with unerring precision. When we contemplate the thousands of eyes that have fled since he was "flung into existence," to commence his aerial career, and navigate the fathomless continuation of innumerable space, we involuntarily start in amazement, and think with fearful intensity at its astonishing motive energy; but our alarms are dissipated when we are satisfied it is guided by Omnipotence, and we can rely in security to His Almighty government. What numbers of beings have sprung from non-existence since the departed year began his reign—have opened their eyes to view the transactions of a changeable world—they plod on till their short term of existence has expired and they again drop into the gaping grave; and if we could read the feelings that have been experienced by many a solitary member of suffering humanity, our minds would dwell with too much pain on our fellow being, and our days would be enveloped in continual melancholy. We would see the inward sobs of silent anguish, feeding in solitude upon the vitals of its victim, until the welcome hour of dissolution arrived, that severed the slackened cord of lonely misery. Thou hast gone old year! and many a tear has been hidden beneath thy evening mantle, and many a burst of merriment that played upon the face of a thoughtless youth, has been written upon thy records.

Thou hast gone old year! and with thy disappearance have carried the dying groans of millions of our race. Amongst the millions, let us mark those that shone in the galaxy of intellect: mind sat enthroned upon their brow while genius was theirs; while one courted the active pursuits of the political world, in which he has gained a name, as a friend of Liberty: the second exercised his talent in the medical world, in which he shone with peculiar brilliancy. The obscurity of old systems grew darker as they disappeared before the glance of his original genius. But let us view the third a humble servant in the vineyard of his master—the eccentric flash of whose genius played around the pillars of the Church, that increased in stability at the thunder of his eloquence and erratic flight of his powerful declamation. He wandered o'er the path of Theology, having no object but Philanthropy, and no ambition but a worker in the harvest of his Lord. Thousands have had their flickering lamp extinguished with the fire-drops of pestilence, others have sunk through the snares and trap doors of dissipation, while more have breathed their last gasp on the battle field, while the hot blast of a torrid zone bore the last sigh from their mutilated tabernacle, with no kind voice to soothe their dying moments or moisten their parched lips; they sink in silent misery unwept for and unknown. Some have been ushered into being in the midst of plenty, surrounded with opulence: they may be intoxicated with pleasure for a while—they may act for a time in some wild tragedy of human life, and then disappear behind the scene, while thou O Time obliterate their memory from the terrestrial stage.

What human eye can predict the transactions that may take place before the evening twilight of this passing year? Who can peer into the deep obscurity of future generations? What hand can lift the veil and peer through the mist that hangs over futurity? None! 'Tis the prerogative of the Deity to penetrate eternity—to anticipate the wants of a mighty population, till the consummation of Time arrives, when the reverberated thunders of the final day will read the earth from circumference to centre. Time, thou annihilator of countries; when thou meaneest the poor speck of perishable earth, and shakest the last sand from his exhausting glass, thou also heapest the wound his departure occasions. But enough, we have entered upon the first month of the new year, 'tis hastening away, while it passes let us be studious in avoiding any thing that we cannot look again upon with pleasure; let us disperse o'er the barren deserts of our passing transactions, fertile oases on which we can rest our eye on some future time, that will cheer the sad waste of our parched journey, and give a fertilizing prospect to onward progression. Let us endeavour to wander in the path of virtue, and avoid the various snares that lie awaiting:—hat even

our utmost penetration cannot avoid, and without the assistance of Divine Providence would ultimately ensnare us. We ought to be contented with our lot, let that lot be ever so prejudicial to our feelings, believing it is, the only situation we can be placed in at present. Contentment is the only pioneer in the great journey of human life—it will clear the way where other natural means seems to fail. Time is precious—let us measure it out judiciously as circumstances will admit, and employ to render it beneficial to ourselves and those around us; bearing in mind, that we are preparing for an eternity, that each day goes to form part of our being, and the thoughts and feelings of one hour to form part of those of the preceding one. Let us make virtuous thoughts actuate our every action through life: those theories that will not admit of being tested by practice require to be forgotten. Hearing Institute Lectures, and acting up to principles they are intended to inculcate, are two different things; how few ever think of taking a book to render the lecture a nucleus from which their own literary exertions will serve as a radiation; how few endeavour to acquaint themselves with even the simple principles of mechanics forgetting that the more they are capacitated to receive the recompense that necessarily flows from a perfected occupation, putting off such a momentous undertaking with such paltry expressions as I have not the head, or I have not time. Oh Time! how art thou destroyed by those modern Scythians.

"Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones, would that it would shake a little ignorance from our community. Hear what Young says: 'Youth is not rich in time: it may be poor, Part with it as with money, sparing; pay No memento, but in purchase of its worth: And what its worth, ask death-beds, they can tell.'

PHRENOGASTO.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

We obtained papers by the mail due yesterday, this morning. Below we copy a few items of news. We were disappointed in not receiving the British mail, which was to leave Liverpool on the 1st of the month. It had not arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon.

HALIFAX.—This port has the luck of affording shelter to Steamers that have suffered from the tempests of the Atlantic. It will be seen by the following paragraph copied from the Guardian of Friday, that two ocean steamers put into that port to refit during the week.

Yesterday morning, many of our Citizens were not a little surprised, on hearing that another foreign steamer was entering the harbour. In a few minutes afterwards, she came to anchor off Cunards wharf, and proved to be the French Steamer Missouri, from Havre bound to New York, having 29 cabin and 35 steerage passengers on board. During her passage to this port, which was accomplished in 21 days she experienced moderate weather, but was obliged to put into our harbour in consequence of her coal being nearly exhausted. This as well as the arrival of the Steamship Washington, a few days ago, go far to show that Halifax is without exception, the most convenient and advantageous port in these Colonies to touch at, for all steamers, whether British or Foreign when crossing the mighty Atlantic from Europe to America.

MEXICO.—The Halifax Sun of Friday furnishes us with the following additional news from Mexico.

The Revolution in Pujaca, Mexico has been successful, and the State Government been crushed.

Another Emute has taken place in Guanaquato—two priests, favourable to peace, were arrested, and any man speaking of terms with the invaders had been denounced as a traitor.

Something like a Revolt had taken place in Choapas, for the purpose of annexing the State to Central America.

Letters from Tampico, dated Dec. 7th, state that Mazatlan and Guaymas were in possession of the American troops.

It is said the British Legation in Mexico had received a protest from Lord Palmerston against forcibly taxing British residents in that country for the purpose of carrying on the war with the United States. Some levies, it is said, were made six months since at which time the English residents protested against them.

From Mexico.—Later intelligence has been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz.

It was reported that Gen. Scott was about to invade Queretaro, the city in which the Mexican Government was located.

Gen. Scott is said to have been recalled from Mexico. The name of his successor has not transpired. Generals Worth and Pillow and Col. Duncan have been ordered to Vera Cruz, where a court Martial has been convened to try them upon the charges which caused their arrest by Gen. Scott.

UNITED STATES.—To the same paper we are indebted for the annexed news from the United States.

A Resolution 95 to 81, was passed in the