

themselves have been sacrificed to the insatiable craving for an easy and quick way of making money which this trade seemed to offer.

[To be continued.]

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Nova Scotia, Nov. 7.

The Cunard Line.—R. M. S. Hibernia came in on Friday evening, and left in an hour or two for New York. Niagara, with one engine only at work, came in on Saturday morning—having accomplished the passage thus far in 63 hours. The next steamer from England, will be the Cambria; she will probably be here on Thursday next. Europa is the next for England; and will leave Boston on Wednesday next at noon—the mails to go by her closing at the Post Office, in this city, on Thursday evening at 9 o'clock. The Asia and Africa will not, it is said, be ready for service until early in the ensuing spring. These ships have been highly spoken of by those who have seen them; they are upwards of 2000 tons each, and will be propelled by engines of 800 horse power. When those splendid vessels shall have been added to the Fleet, it will far, very far excel any line of Ocean steamships in the world.—There is, we learn, a vessel building on the Clyde, to replace the Kestrel, lost last summer on the coast of Newfoundland. We observe by the St. John's papers that a public meeting will be held in that city relative to Captain Meagher—who, it will be remembered, commanded that vessel at the time of her being cast away—not being again employed, in the Mail service, between that port and Halifax. A very strong feeling exists in both communities, as to the supposed injustice with which Capt. Meagher has been treated at the hands of the company.

The Coal Mines.—A late number of the Edinburgh Review has the following reference to the improvident and unconstitutional grant of the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia to the late Duke of York, which is truly described as a "gigantic monopoly," leading to "impoverish the people," and "destroy all energy" in developing the "abundant natural resources of a fine country."

"An association generally known under the name of the Cape Breton and Nova Scotia Mining Company, as tenants of the crown and of his late royal highness the Duke of York, are lessees of all the mines and minerals in the Province of Nova Scotia Proper and the island and county of Cape Breton. The lease is for sixty years from 1827, at a fixed rent of £3,000 per annum, with the condition that a maximum quantity, (since increased to 6,500 tons) shall be raised annually, and a royalty of 2s. per chaldron be paid for all beyond that quantity. The company which also possess 14,000 acres of land, had in 1845 only four collieries open and at work—two in Nova Scotia and as many in Cape Breton. In reciting these details, we, as well as our readers, cannot omit to remark the injurious magnitude of such gigantic monopolies as the one before us. In this case it covers an extent of more than 12,000,000 of acres, or three times the size of Wales. It is scarcely necessary to say, that its tendency is to impoverish the people, and to destroy all energy in cultivating the abundant natural resources of a fine country. On the continuance of such a deplorable system, the rival coal proprietors of the United States may well found their calculations of a remunerative internal trade in coal, with even greater certainty than on the influence of tariffs and the restrictions of international regulations. A singular statement of fact is connected with this subject—that the steamers which run into Chincotee Bay are impelled by coals imported from Great Britain, actually passing over the coal strata, which the inhabitants of Nova Scotia are not permitted to open; and up to the present hour they are compelled to pay the price fixed by a single company for all the coals they consume."

Free Church College.—The Free Church College was opened on Thursday last, with an admirable address from the Rev. Mr King, in Chalmers' Church.—The question of Education forms an important feature in the progress of the adherents of the Free Church in this City. We learn that the School attached to St. John's Church in the north end, is in a flourishing condition; and it cannot fail to be gratifying to those who take an interest in such matters, that the College in question goes into operation with 18 students on the books of the Institution. Anything having for its object the moral

and intellectual elevation of our fellow countrymen, necessarily enlists our sympathy and good will, and we hope the present movement may prove abundantly useful to the great cause of Education.

Light at Last!—The City of Halifax was, for the first time in its hundred years' history, lighted on the evening of Thursday last—the 1st of November.—The night in question was auspicious for the display of Gas Light; and by the aid of the 80 Lamps distributed over the six wards of the City, a murky wet night was rendered quite tolerable to passengers in the streets.

May we not be permitted to hope that improvements fostered and encouraged by a judicious system of self government will for the time to come, follow each other in succession, until Halifax with its central position, magnificent harbor, and manifold advantages will take its legitimate position among the cities of this Continent. So mote it be.

A Lucky Trade.—It has been stated as a fact, that during the great plague in London, in 1666, the shoemakers of the metropolis, were exempt from the pestilence. And in confirmation of the fact, it has been asserted that not one of the members of the Shoemakers' Trades Union died of Cholera, when the disease visited London in 1832. Who can deny that Crispin is not an efficient patron!

West Indies.

Halifax Nova Scotian, Nov. 7.

Jamaica.—Accounts from Jamaica to the 20th ult. state the Import Duties Bill, which had been in abeyance for three weeks, had at length passed into a law. The Bill contained a clause of a retrospective character, and taxes all goods landed in the Island subsequent to the 5th October. The duty on Pork, per barrel, has been increased from 16s. to 20s. On dry goods the ad valorem duty has been increased to 4 per cent—drawbacks free. On other articles reductions have been made. The act for re-establishing the police force of the Island has been re-enacted. Jamaica had been visited with fine rains which it is hoped will be vastly advantageous to the planters. It is said that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists towards the Home Government.—And in contemplating the prosperity of Cuba the British W. Indies may well be excused in repining at their own almost utter prostration. The merchants of Kingston have requested the American Consul to use his influence for the purpose of establishing a regular line of Steam Ships between the great sea ports of the Union and Kingston.

Jamaica Dispatch, Oct. 20.

Trinidad.—It is our painful duty to record to-day, an event wholly unparalleled in our peaceful annals. Law and order have been, for the last two days, in abeyance. Government House has been pelted by a mob; its windows broken, and stones and brickbats hurled at the Council whilst assembled in the discharge of its legislative duty. The police, in exerting themselves to maintain order, have been stoned, cruelty beaten and overpowered, so as to necessitate the calling out of the military. The military have also been stoned and forced to fire in self defence. Two deaths and one or two gunshot wounds have been the consequence. The government Buildings have been converted into a temporary barrack, and are at this moment occupied by the 88th, by the company of the 2d West India regiment stationed here, by the artillery detachment, and by the men of her majesty's sloop Scorpion, now in harbor. Upward of 300 special constables have been sworn in, and a volunteer horse patrol formed, at least seventy strong. On the other hand, the mob finding the force in town too strong for them have sent off a portion of their numbers to the eastward, to burp and lay waste the sugar estates, in that direction. The moss-houses of Dinsley, Macoya, and El Dorado estates, have been already fired and burnt to the ground. Such is the state of things at the moment we write. The immediate and ostensible object originally brought forward as the cause of the outbreak, was the regulations recently passed for the Government of the Royal jail of Port of Spain, which regulations amongst other things provided that debtors committed under the petty civil courts ordinance should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and be liable to be called upon by the jailer to assist in any work going on in the jail.

New Brunswick:

St. John Morning News, Nov. 5.

The California Trade.—Our mer-

chants are entering into this business with much spirit, and a number of our mechanics are kept busy by them, in the manufacture of frames, sashes, &c. &c., for exportation to San Francisco. Mr J. E. Turnbull, whose factory is in Lower Cove, is now steadily engaged with his machinery, (which has almost been idle ever since its erection,) in making window sashes and door frames. Mr T. says he can produce these articles a great deal cheaper, and better, than they can be imported. We hope he will be encouraged.

Three new objects have been started in New York. One is to light Broadway with the Drummond light. Another, is to tunnel Broadway, in order to lay a rail road under ground the entire length. And the third is to annex New York to Brookline, by means of a bridge.

Catholic Cathedral.—We learn that the Roman Catholic Denomination, worshipping under the Rev. Mr Dunphy, in this City, has purchased several lots of land on the hill in the vicinity of the residence of the Hon. R. L. Hazen, for the sum of £1100, whereon they purpose erecting (of brick or stone,) a Cathedral, which is to cost about £8,000.

St. John Observer, Nov. 6.

An official letter from the Provincial Secretary, addressed to the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, dated 29th ult. and published in the Courier of last Saturday, states that the charges preferred against Dr. G. P. Peters, Physician to the Asylum, by Mr. G. Cooper, the late Keeper, as heard before J. W. Chandler, Esq., (the Commissioner appointed by the Government for conducting the examination,) have not been sustained "by the evidence," or the Executive.

Newfoundland.

Halifax Nova Scotian, Nov. 7.

The R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, 4 days from St. John's N. F. came in on Sunday evening. Advice received state, that notwithstanding the heavy storms which have swept our coast last week, the weather has once more put on the appearance of summer.

Our hardy and intrepid fishermen are daily dropping in from Labrador, tolerably well fished. On the whole, we have every reason to believe, that poverty and want will be less prevalent during the coming than what it was last winter.

Canada.

Quebec Gazette, Oct. 30.

We learn from the Montreal Gazette that the Bytown Assizes closed on Wednesday last, after a most arduous session to the Grand Jury of the District. The parties against whom true bills have been returned have not been tried, in consequence of the Assizes at Perth opening on Friday, and the Judges having to be there. Parties to the number of thirty-five have been bound over until next term. Six have been committed for the murder of Borthwick during the late Elgin riots. Mr Scott, the member of Parliament, is indicted along with others.

Quebec Gazette, Nov. 1.

It is currently rumoured in town that G. Vanfelson, Esq., has been appointed to the Judgeship vacant by the death of the late Mr Bedard. Another rumour is, that Messrs Caron and Baquet will likewise be shortly elevated to the Bench.

United States News.

Halifax Sun, Nov. 5.

An awful tragedy occurred at St. Louis on the evening of the 28th, the particulars of which are as follows:

"Some few days since two young French gentlemen, calling themselves Gonzalez de Montesqui and Count Raymond de Montesqui, arrived in this city from Chicago, and took lodgings at Barnum's Hotel, stating that they were on a hunting excursion through the West.—Nothing particular was observed in their manner until last evening, when about 11 o'clock, as Mr Barnum, a nephew of the proprietor, and T. J. Macomber, steward of the house, were retiring to bed, one of the French gentlemen came to the window on the gallery and tipped lightly on the same. Mr Barnum pushed the curtain aside, when the man outside fired a gun, the ball from which passed through Barnum, and two buckshot lodged in the arm of Macomber. At the report of the gun, Mr Albert Jones, a coach-maker, residing in Third street, but who had a room adjoining, rushed to the door to see what was the difficulty. He had scarcely passed the same, when

he received a shot which felled him to the floor, and he died in a few moments after. A couple of gentlemen who had also entered the gallery were struck with buckshot. Their names were H. M. Henderson, wounded in the forehead, and W. H. Hubble, of Liberty, wounded in the arm. The assassin was immediately pursued to his room, where, after a desperate struggle, he was secured. He is the younger of the two brothers. Both of them were arrested and affected to be insane. Mr Barnum is still living, but is very weak. A few days since the same fellows made a similar attempt on the landlord of a public house at Alton, Ill.

SECOND DESPATCH, Oct. 30.—Mr Barnum is still alive, but it is certain that he cannot recover. The trunks of the French brothers were broken open this morning, and letters found, showing them to be Parisians of wealth and family.—They also contained some splendid accoutrements, and \$1,500 in German gold coin. They are evidently insane. Both of them fired fatal shots. They refuse counsel and state that they will plead their own cause. Albert Jones who was shot, was buried this afternoon. He was shot by an ounce ball, and 66 large shots. The Mayor has ordered a strong police force to protect the jail. The other persons who were wounded are doing well, and will in all probability recover.

Detention of Mails.—We understand that the mails from Halifax and Newfoundland were not delivered from the steamship Europa until afternoon, yesterday, and there were persons to be met with who were stongly inclined to believe that the circumstance had some connection with an indisputable fact that persons from Halifax were engaged all the morning in speculating in Halifax mackerel in bond. We are not disposed to believe that any agency of theirs could have interfered with the proper delivery of the mails; but it must be obvious to every one that the effect of any negligence in their speedy delivery is injurious to the interests of the mercantile community.—Boston Advertiser.

CUBA.

On the 10th of October, the anniversary of the birthday of the Spanish Queen, was to have been held at the ball established by the Spanish Government, in the Saloon of the Philharmonic Society of Matanzas. However, the last proof of the barbarous despotism of the Colonial authorities in this island, the general discontent, and the disheartened state of the people, who find no pleasure in dancing to the clank of their chains, least of all for the purpose of celebrating the natal day of their tyrant, were evident in the fact, that at the hour appointed for the opening of the ball, the only persons present in the saloon were one lady and the President of the Society! The orchestra in vain filled the hall with the sounds of the enlivening Cuban dance. The music had no effect on the empty walls. At length, after the lapse of about an hour, the authorities began to perceive that the inhabitants had made up their minds not to make any display on the occasion, and the Governor, Talguera, was informed of the fact. Talguera, who was then in a neighboring quinta, (the Pardo de Matanzas) irritated by such an outrageous instance of disrespect, ordered an alcalde Mayor of the town, to proceed to the certificate of the fact, and to make out a list of those whom he considered as the principal movers in this proceeding. Immediately, during the same evening, before 11 o'clock, a tribune was constituted, and those guilty of this great crime of high treason, i. e., of non-appearance at a ball in honor of the Queen, were examined.

In consequence of the results of this inquisition, five individuals, all young Cubans, were imprisoned, four of them being cast into the loathsome dungeons in the fort of San Severino, deprived of communication from without, and treated with the utmost rigor.

Their names are Sr Don Calisto Sorondo, Sr Don Francisco Sorondo, Sr Don Joaquin Delgado Lopez, Sr Don Ignacio Alvarez. The two first are owners of haciendas; the two last are employees in the Government offices at Matanzas. A few days after they were transferred to the Morro castle at Havana, and the 20th of this month were placed on board a Spanish packet, and banished to Spain. They were not allowed to take leave of their families, nor even permitted to take with them a change of wearing apparel.

P.S.—This report is entirely correct, and obtained by a verbal statement by a gentleman just arrived from Matanzas.

During the last days of September, considerable damage was done by a whist-