

JAPAN.

The Japanese have not lost their ancient reputation for courtesy. By the advice relative to Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, we learn that he was most civilly and politely received, after a little show of determination on his part to the primary obstacles they offered; results similar to the early intercourse of the Dutch with the same people two centuries back. "The natives," we are assured, "with whom our countrymen came in contact, were friendly in their demeanour, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding." When the Jesuits wished to introduce their religion into Japan, some opposition was made. The Emperor asked of his Council, "how many different sects are there in Japan?" "Thirty-six," was the reply. "Then one more will do no harm. Admit the Jesuits." The civilization which dictated such a reply, seems indefinitely beyond that of Christendom at the same period. The Christian sect was tenderly treated. It found among the Japanese many loving converts; some forty thousand professed Christianity. But one day some of them showed the cloven foot—insulted a political grandee on the highway—exhibited the boat of power, and then the enraged Emperor kicked the whole concern out of his dominions. If the Christians behave properly, they may again get a foothold in Japan. And from our experience thus far, we judge that Commodore Perry is the man to accomplish this undertaking.—*New York Tribune.*

GRINNELL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The New York Tribune states that letters have been received from England, announcing the arrival of the American Arctic Expedition, under command of Dr. E. V. Kane, U. S. N., at Upernivik, in Greenland, and their departure from thence for the head waters of Smith's Sound. Captain Ingfield, with the screw steamer Phoenix, with stores for Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, reached Upernivik three days after Dr. Kane's departure, and reports that he (Dr. K.) had secured the services of Peterson, the Esquimaux interpreter, who was with Perry on a former voyage. Captain Ingfield states that all were well and prosperous as possible.—*St. John Times.*

AN INTERESTING FACT.

Some of the New York Papers publish a statement that Emperor Faustin, of Hayti, is anxious for the introduction of religious books and papers into the Island, and that he has given orders that henceforward no duty shall be charged upon Bibles, Testaments, or Protestant religious tracts or books, or other publications.—*St. John Times.*

LIBERIA.

We understand that the African Colonization Society of the United States, are preparing to despatch an emigrant vessel to the Republic early this winter. This Society has signally failed in disseminating the blessings of liberty to the extent anticipated at its formation; it was then confidently believed by many that Slavery had received its death blow. The field was extensive; the operations of the society comparatively confined; the people, especially those of abundant means, more interested in the growth of cotton than the welfare of the poor negro, while the darling institution of the model Republic still moves onward in its work of degradation and woe, despite the endeavours of the philanthropic few who still labour with this society, and the united voices of suffering and witnessing humanity, crying shame.—*St. John Times.*

CALIFORNIA.

Since the discovery of gold in California, six hundred ships have gone round Cape Horn into the Pacific, which have not returned. Some were broken up at San Francisco, and some found employment in the Pacific. The abstraction of this large fleet from the Atlantic Ocean is one of the causes of the activity which has prevailed in our ship-yards during the last few years. And besides this, it makes room for the wonderful clippers.—*American Paper.*

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the Hampshire Telegraph.
LETTERS FROM AN EMIGRANT.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SIR,—Although the magnificent steamships which constitute the Cunard line of the Royal Mail Steamers, have opened a rapid and regular communication between Liverpool and Halifax, yet the latter is known to very few persons in England, beyond the merchants connected with its trade, or the military who have formed part of its garrison. Should any of your readers led by a spirit of enterprise or emigration, be induced to take a summer passage in one of these noble ships, they will after a luxurious voyage to ten days find themselves entering one of the finest harbours in the world; a harbor in which all her Majesty's navy, the whole five hundred vessels bearing the British flag, might ride in safety. In entering the harbor bearing northward, after passing Sambro Island and lighthouse, they would see the proud citadel, crowning the hill and overtopping the white neat looking houses of the city, which bears a striking resemblance, though on a large scale,

to the town of Bideford, in Devonshire, at high water; the resemblance, however, ceases when the tide is out in the harbor of the latter. The ebb and flow at Halifax is so small as to make no perceptible difference on the extensive sheet of water, which the steamer will be then entering. On George's Island is a powerful battery, commanding the passage, on the opposite side of the harbor is the pretty town of Dartmouth; and further up, but not visible from the steamer, is another land locked harbor, called Bedford Basin, within which are ten square miles of safe anchorage. The citadel is said to be one of the strongest fortifications possessed by Great Britain ranking with Gibraltar, Malta, and Quebec.

Few places, indeed, present so pleasing an aspect as Halifax, when viewed from the water; its streets are laid out with regularity; its numerous spires have a picturesque and even magnificent effect; and the trees, which are scattered through it, give it an appearance both softened and refreshing. It has been greatly improved of late years, and is now lighted with gas. The markets are good and well supplied, especially the fish market. The dockyard is spacious and well adapted for the repair of vessels, but since the removal of the principal naval station to Bermuda, its capabilities have not been brought into use.

The City contains three Episcopal Churches, with many others belonging to almost every denomination; a handsome Province Building for the accommodation of the Colonial Legislature, and the courts of Justice, and all the other public buildings usually met with in Colonial capitals. The little town of Dartmouth communicating with Halifax by a steam ferry, is prettily situated; it answers in position to the village of Appledore, near Bideford, and contains in full proportion of places of worship, as well as some very neat country houses, and a few good shops or stores as they are called here.

The country round Halifax is rocky, and presents few temptations to the agriculturist; still, wherever the industry of man has brought it into cultivation, its products have been far better than could have been expected from its unpromising appearance. The whole shore, however, though apparently iron bound, offers many excellent harbors; amongst which the North-west Arm and St. Margaret's Bay are the most extensive. There are innumerable coves, bays, and islands which afford safe anchorage for ships of the largest burthen, and convenient shelter for fishermen.

As Halifax is situated on an arm of the sea, and has no communication with the interior parts of the Province, its commerce has not increased so much, as from the other advantages it possesses, might reasonably have been expected. Its trade has been principally in fish, and West India produce, with which it has in a great measure not only supplied Nova Scotia but its sister Provinces. The same reason has prevented its becoming the resort of emigrant from Europe, who are attracted by the superior facilities for reaching the interior of Quebec, Montreal, St. John's, New Brunswick, and the ports of the United States. If, however, the long talked of Colonial Railroad from Halifax to Quebec should be completed, and be connected with the magnificent railways now commencing to the westward, forming a direct line of fourteen hundred miles, as well with the iron network pervading the United States, Halifax being the nearest harbor in Europe, commanding an unlimited supply of coal, and lying so directly in the track that many of the steamships, bound even for New York, are compelled to put in there must become the seat of a very extensive traffic.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From Godey's Lady's Book for November.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

It is not probable that many of our contemporaries of the present day have had the same opportunities of judging of the progress of the American press that have fallen to our lot. The Lady's Book has just entered upon its twenty-fourth year. In all that time we have never refused to exchange with any newspaper of respectable character, no matter how remote or obscure its place of publication, no matter what might be its size or the complexion of its politics. Hence, we have had the pleasure of observing the advances which a number of them have made, step by step, from apparently insignificant village Gazettes, Heralds, Couriers, &c., to large and well-filled daily journals, representing the intelligence and the business of prosperous commercial and manufacturing cities, no longer obscure, and, thanks to our extended system of railroads, no longer remote.

Of the early struggles and difficulties of many newspapers which are at present in the full tide of prosperity and popularity, we have, however, as correct a knowledge as we have of the fact that many are still laboring hard to sustain a respectable standing, until, after the lapse of a few years, they too shall find themselves happily surrounded by intelligent and industrious communities, and in the midst of wealthy and magnificent cities. Such will no doubt be the good fortune of all of them, whose conductors adhere to the philosophy of perseverance, for assuredly they are connected with the "manifest destiny" of our country, and have faith in the philosophy of progress.

How true it is, then, that when the history of the American press shall be fully written out, it will comprise a complete history of the advancement in prosperity

and intelligence, in commerce and the arts, of the whole American nation, may be readily inferred from the facts we have stated. And hence how important and manifest is the duty of those, whose communities have not yet attained to any higher dignity than that of towns or villages, to give a generous and cordial support to the patient and adventurous printer, who has consented to cast his lot and to "hide his time" amongst them! It is from his talents, industry, and discrimination that their embryo cities are to derive a great portion of the spirit of enterprise which is eventually to establish their reputations abroad and their prosperity at home. It is from him that their children are to receive much of that moral and general instructions which will have a lasting influence on their conduct through life. It is upon his ability, honor, integrity, and patriotism, in the management of his paper, that the peace, harmony, and final success of the little community almost entirely depend.—Therefore, as we may say without disparagement to anyone, an able and an upright editor is as important an acquisition to a rising village as an able teacher, an upright judge, or an exemplary and pious clergyman.

We are also happy to observe that the general indications of better times, presented by nearly eighteen hundred exchange papers now on our list, are more apparent than at any former period within our recollection. There are certain evidences of neatness and correctness in their outward appearance, and a spirit of cheerfulness, candor, and manly independence in their tone, which give assurance not only of success in their own affairs, but of the prosperity and good sense, which pervade the communities with whose interests they are identified.

We have besides almost daily proposals from new papers springing up in various parts of the country for the benefits to be reciprocally derived from an exchange with the "Lady's Book." Most of these are handsome and ably conducted papers, and although many of them bear the names of places which were but recently in the occupancy of savages in the midst of some dense wilderness, yet it cannot be doubted that civilization and industry have already caused them to "blossom like the rose." So may it continue to be with our country! In all she undertakes to do, may she still look to an honest, free, and independent press as her surest guide to prosperity, and as the most reliable defender of her rights, liberties and national honor.

One of our contemporaries recently suggested that there is more real talent connected with the press of one of our principal cities than can be found in the United States Congress. But we will go further and say, that we do believe there is more talent and general information displayed by the press of the United States, taken collectively, than can be found in Congress and all the State Legislatures taken collectively.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Fredericton Head Quarters. THE LONDON TIMES AND THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

It appears that some four or five weeks ago the London Times for some unexplained reason, took a very extraordinary stand with reference to the aspect of Eastern affairs, and in order to discourage active interference in favor of Turkey by the British Government, the thunderer attempted to alarm the English people by foreshadowing the dire destruction which might be done to English commerce by American citizens procuring Letters of Marque from the Czar, and under their authority preying upon British property afloat in every quarter of the world. This strange idea was combated and its fallacies demonstrated by the New York Courier and Enquirer in an elaborate article, in which it was clearly shown that by the laws of the United States, no American citizen could take any part in such a crusade without subjecting himself to condign punishment by the United States authorities. The laws of the Union were clearly explained by the Courier, and authority adduced to show that not only is the fitting out of privateers in Ports of the United States to act against the commerce of nations at peace with that country prohibited, but the intention to do so, when proven, is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

In support of this doctrine, passages apparently unanswerable were quoted from the most eminent American jurists, but still the Times was not satisfied. It again sounded its ominous warning, coupled with remarks which are held to be insulting to the press and people of the United States, and the senior editor of the Courier and Enquirer, General J. W. Web, now in England, has taken up the cudgels in behalf of his country and belabored the Times with all his might. We confess our belief that this is a subject which had better be left for discussion until some more convenient season. Any attempt to stir up feelings of animosity between the people of England and those of the United States must at all times be a very heartless as well as hazardous experiment, but at the present juncture it appears to be peculiarly ill timed, and we are satisfied that not even the immense power wielded by the London Times would shake for more than a day or two the kindly feelings which mutual advantageous commerce has implanted and nourished in the hands of the intelligent inhabitants of their country. There is, however, a still stronger guarantee than mere sympathy of feeling than the

authorities of the United States would not only not countenance but would put down by force any attempt to embroil the two countries in a war on account of the autocrat of all the Russias. England alone of all the great powers of Europe has for centuries continuously, and will, we hope, still continue to maintain constitutional representative Government, and it is not very likely that the wound anticipated to be given to national freedom would be inflicted by the hands of those who are so much indebted to that freedom for their present power and prosperity. It appears to us that there is just as much chance of British adventurers trying to fit out expeditions against American commerce under Letters of Marque from the Porte as there is of American outlaws preying on British commerce under similar "sailing orders" from the Czar. The sails of the American commercial marine, like that of Great Britain, now whiten ever sea, and were the warnings of the Times justified by some predatory expeditions that have found their way from ports in the United States, there would be a warning come from the millions in the Union itself, now enjoying the blessings of peace and prosperity, which would be much more effective to prevent a rupture with England than any precaution that could be taken in Europe to prevent such a catastrophe arising from such a cause.

The following are extracts from General Webb's letter to the Times:—

"It matters little," writes the General "how the Governments of England and the United States may be represented at their respective Courts, or how ardently they who conduct the two Governments may desire peace, or how incalculably great the interests which demand it, as long as the press of the two countries are at war. Such a war, most unfortunately for the great interests of both countries now exists; and permit me to say, in all seriousness, that not only the great commercial and pecuniary interests of both England and America demand that it shall cease, but it is equally demanded by the great cause of constitutional freedom of which England is the only example and exponent in the Old World.—King, Lords, and Commons govern England; but the Free Press of England, through the medium of public opinion, controls those who govern her. And the free and untrammelled Press of England and America has it in their power to cement a union between the two countries, which will grow in strength until Canning's sentiments of 'the mother and the daughter, a match in arms against the world,' shall become a practical reality: and in like manner the press may foster among the people of both nations a feeling of hostility and enmity which cannot fail to bring upon both, and upon constitutional freedom in this hemisphere the most disastrous consequences."

"If a brute of a slaveholder outrages humanity by beating his slave, our whole people are held up to censure and condemnation, by the English press, as participators in the act; if an ignorant, half educated backwoodsman, on the confines of civilization (whose life from the cradle has been spent with arms in his hands on an Indian frontier, thousand of miles in extent) seeks redress from an enemy as savage as himself, by the use of the bow-knife, the same press points to him with exultation as a type of American civilization; if from a coast extending thousand of miles along the Atlantic and Pacific shores of our continent, a band of adventurers evade our officers, and piratically invade the territory of a neutral, the same English press assures its readers that both our government and our people are regardless of treaty obligations, and of the laws of neutrality; and even if a clever scoundrel in the civilized portion of our country commits forgery and swindles those who confide in him, the free press of England does not hesitate to present the case to the English public as one of 'American honesty!'"

"As well might the American press argue that because the Times newspaper is daily filled with the details of brutal Englishmen beating their wives, therefore it is evident the whole English people are a set of brutes, who habitually indulge in this English sport; or because Bell's Life in London gives graphic accounts of the favourite English sport of 'the ring,' that therefore all Englishmen delight in that offspring of a higher civilization; or because the late investigation into the administration of prison discipline at Birmingham exhibits a state of things which would revolt the feelings of the most brutal of the slave dealers of our extreme south, that, therefore, there is no such thing as humanity or philanthropy in all England."

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

WEST INDIES.

FEVER IN BERMUDA.—The following extract of a letter from Bermuda has been handed to us by a friend for publication.—It gives a graphic picture of the destruction by Yellow Fever—and should be read with interest by all who enjoy the blessings of our healthful climate.

I am happy to inform you that our fearful visitation of Yellow Fever is gradually disappearing before the approach of cold weather, and that we begin to feel ourselves almost out of danger. The Town of Saint George has been the chief seat of the disease, and has suffered to a frightful extent, upwards of 430 deaths having occurred there within the space of six or seven weeks. The misery and suffering which

reigned throughout for a time in that devoted town, cannot be exaggerated—Streets deserted—Shops closed—the Military Hospital crowded with the sick—Medical men doing duty night and day—the clergy incessantly employed praying with the sick,—administering the last rites of religion—or in burying the dead, sometimes wholesale, by tens and twelves, and not unfrequently without coffins. It was a fearful time, and the havoc caused by the malignant nature of the disease, is unusually severe. The 56th Regt. alone, has lost, including women and children, 230 souls, besides six officers, two officers' wives, and the Bandmaster. The Artillery and Engineers have also suffered severely, the former losing their officers, and the latter two, besides Mr Haughton, Clerk of the works. The casualties among the men of those two corps I have not been able to learn. In the convict department the fever has also done its work of destruction, 64 deaths having occurred among them at St. George's and 60 at Ireland, or rather Bay Ireland.—The Commissariat department have lost Mr Oriol, at St. George's—and the Ordnance, Messrs. Nash and Tupp.

Hamilton has been a city of refuge to all who could fly from the horrors of St. George, and yet, by some miracle, have we been preserved from any serious spread of the disease—some few cases, perhaps a dozen, have occurred here, and one half of these have ended fatally. In almost every instance the Hamilton cases could be traced to persons who had come up from Saint George.

The troops at Ireland Island are said to be in a healthy state—those of St. George, (including the sick, have been sent to different stations.—There is a camp at Ferry Point—another at Prospect Hill—and a convalescent Detachment at Port Ireland—Major Oakley, 55th Regt. is now administering the Civil Government. He resides at Government House, and the Head Quarters of that Regiment has recently been removed to Hamilton, St. George may therefore be considered as deserted for a term—nothing can exceed the detestation in which that unhappy town is held by its former Military occupants.—*British North American.*

CANADA.

"This Canada" is rapidly drawing to it the anxious and admiring gaze of the British people, and they are at length beginning to feel and to know that there is within a few days' sail of the mother country a Colony that may yet prove the granary of England, and must ere long assume a position, though as a Colony, yet with the strength, the self-reliance, and the energy of a nation. The rapid strides to prosperity and wealth which hardy sons are making, the vast provincial works on which they have entered, and the indomitable energy with which they are being followed up, are leading them to the truth—that we are even a more progressive people than our Yankee neighbors. The proceedings of the dinner lately given in Toronto by the Civil Engineers of Canada to Mr Stephenson through the elegant and practical address delivered by that gentleman on the occasion, has been the means of fixing attention still more upon us, and the London Standard of the 20th ult., after alluding to Mr Stephenson's address in eulogistic terms, observes:

"That Canada is destined to become a great country is manifest. Since it has overcome the infantile diseases of all communities, every year adds to its population, its wealth and its intelligence, and already it has become a question whether annexation to the adjacent republic would even if desired, be impossible, it is, however no longer desired on either side. The Canadians already have visions of a glorious destiny, independent of any political connection with their neighbours; and the citizens of the United States, more especially of the southern states, are aware that the accession of any of the British Colonies to their union would be almost instantly followed by a disruption of their present commonwealth."

When such are the opinions entertained of us in the mother country, it should be our special care, to foster those opinions, and be doubly careful that we keep men in power whose acts, whether as public men or private individuals, will be in harmony with them.—*British Canadian.*

The Gavazzi Trials at Montreal has been terminated in the acquittal of Messrs. Heward and Morrison. After the examination of a number of witnesses for the prosecution had been closed, the Judge then stated that he intended to adjourn the Court; but the Jury having suggested that they heard enough to satisfy them. His Honor called upon the High Constable and Sheriff to be very vigilant, and if there were any demonstration of feeling, to bring the party offending before the Court, and if any one were brought up he should suffer for the many, if many there were. He then directed that all present should set down, and having done so, inquired of the French Jurors if they understood that they had formed unanimous judgment. Upon their replying in the affirmative, the verdict was taken. This verdict acquitted the prisoner; and the Attorney General having entered a *nolle prosequi* against Mr. Morrison, both prisoners were discharged, and the Court adjourned.

It is stated that two of the witnesses for the prosecution have been committed for perjury.

NOTICE.

A HEIFER about two years old has been feeding on the Subscribers property for the last two weeks, the owner can have her by paying expenses and proving property. JAMES M'KNIGHT. Napas, November 16, 1853.