

EUROPE.

From the London Metropolitan Magazine.
Extract of an article entitled, "The Spirit of the Movement."

"The manifestations of public opinion which have been made throughout the world during these last twelve months, have naturally engrossed the minds of men and absorbed almost all other considerations; but so rapidly and in such magnitude have they been supplied, that we have scarcely had time to do more than act the part of simple recipients, whilst the process of reflection was left to calmer moments. The movement has taken place, 'the manner of it,' 'whence it comes,' and 'whither it goeth,' have scarcely as yet been inquired into. Marvelous, however, as it may at first sight appear, we believe it requires no very searching analysis to discover its origin and nature. That whilst knowledge was in progress and institutions stationary, there should in the course of time exist an incongruity between them, is merely stating the simple case of a necessary consequence. The best formula of a constitution at any time adopted is, at most commensurate with the wisdom of the age; it is in fact a fresh set of elements, from which, in connexion with those already obtained, the great political induction of good government is to be made; and thus must the science of rule keep pace, like every other, with the advance of truth. When this necessary operation is procrastinated, the disparity between the demands of the age and the scope of established systems is increased so considerably, that reform, when it does come, comes with the violence of revolution, and either the old materials are wholly rejected, or they bear a very small proportion to the new. The world, in 1830, felt that these operations had been procrastinated; they perceived that they had far outgrown the maxims of policy held a century before; the world therefore repudiated those maxims. Formerly the interests of the many were held to subvert the interests of the few; later doctrine has reserved the proposition—and hence the movement."

"The natural pace at which intelligence generally advances has been materially accelerated during the fifteen years of universal tranquillity preceding the last. This has antedated the movement. War and military transactions distract public attention from internal concerns and serve to direct national jealousy against foreign objects. Amidst the spurious emulation, the higher powers of the mind are kept in obedience, and the pamphleteer assumes the chair of the philosopher. When peace is universal, nations, instead of vying in physical exertion, co-operate in mental; intellect is clubbed, and their separate stores of knowledge amassed together in one common repository; genius and ingenuity are applied to their proper objects; trade in information becomes free—the sciences of useful products are the subjects of study, and discoveries are the consequences of study, whilst they minister to the wants of mankind, serve also to enlighten them. It is now the absurdities and defects of internal polity become apparent: they stand in full sunshine and are manifest. The public perceive the causes of former and present sufferings, and they call for tribunes of the people."

"The spirit of the movement is peculiarly a democratic one. This is which distinguishes the revolutionary world for the last fifty years from all other stages of public commotion—not that the latter were wholly destitute of the popular principle, or that the former is devoid of the aristocratic, but in each case respectively these two elements are vastly disproportioned. Heretofore the magnate was the leader, the people the followers—now the former adopts what the latter propounds, whilst the corresponding transactions are respectively coloured by the views of each as they predominated."

"The writer then takes a review of the several evolutions which have taken place in Europe, and concludes by remarking—

"The great error of the violent and unreflecting revolutionist is, that he looks at once for perfection instead of substantial improvement, whilst the timid and self-interested statesman halts on the first step of reform—we take neither extreme. We hold that amendment should be accomplished on a liberal scale, whilst at the same time we admit the necessary qualifications of compromise and expediency. We thus differ from the violent democrat in admitting these elements, and from the narrow reformer in the proportions in which he would use them. It requires more sagacity than fails to the share of the uneducated to discriminate between an object to be approximated to and that which we may immediately appropriate. That the speculations of the most enthusiastic liberal may still be verified, we take not upon ourselves to controvert. Consistently with our principle of the unremitting progress of knowledge and the corresponding advance of civilization, we look forward, though remotely, to a state of things being realized, which in the eyes of the worshippers of 'the things that be' may appear sufficiently ultra-montane and extravagant. All we contend for is, that these objects are to be obtained by approximation, and not immediately. The political space which lies between perfection and our approaches to it, must necessarily be filled up by the elements of compromise and expediency. Our business is to take care that we have not unnecessarily enlarged that space. We would withhold a popular privilege if, by granting it, it would serve as a vantage ground from which another and a much more important one might thereby in the end be demolished, but on no other condition would we exercise the conservative principle. Nay, there may be occasions where the magnitude of the right demanded is such that we would be justified rather in running the hazard of a popular convulsion, than in holding back what was ultimately bound up with the people's welfare."

"Consistently with these opinions, whilst we are aware that the governments of France and Belgium are called upon by the responsible trustees of national tranquillity to act in the spirit of conversation, we are also convinced that it is equally their duty to act in the spirit of liberality."

"Louis Philippe and his cabinet must immediately do so. Leopold and his cabinet must in the end do so—and William the Fourth and his honest administration are determined to do so. The spirit of the movement has already exhibited striking indications of free tendencies. The year 1832 will, we confidently trust, give them complete development."

Mr. COBBETT.—The Earl of Radnor has written a letter to the Editor of the Manchester Advertiser, in reference to the nomination of Mr. Cobbett to represent that town. The noble earl gives his opinion, that as Mr. Cobbett has long foreseen the increasing embarrassment of affairs, he would be more likely than any other person to devise a remedy for them,

and, therefore that his presence in the House of Commons would be very useful. Earl Radnor also states his conviction, that measures must be adopted to the full extent of any that have ever been proposed by Mr. Cobbett, and not only expresses his wish to subscribe £50 towards the expenses of Mr. Cobbett's election, but says, he shall be willing, if necessary, to add a second subscription.

PORTUGAL.

There is nothing to prevent France and England from concluding an alliance with Donna Maria, the legitimate Queen of Portugal, or with her father and guardian Don Pedro. His (Miguel's) monks may kindle the fire of the inquisition, but they will not form battalions in his service. Already his partisans are divided, and many of them prepared to desert his cause. Assistance he has none to expect from Ferdinand, who has a Don Miguel of his own continually threatening and endangering his throne. Why, indeed, should not Pedro, with consent of his daughter, resume his own rights to Portugal? The Portuguese can make no valid objection to his claim, since he has renounced his empire of Brazil. His abdication was conditional; and, as the conditions have not been complied with in Portugal, what hinders him, with consent of his daughter, from resuming his rights and claiming the succession of his father, as the heir and legitimate representative of the house of Braganza? If such a revolution could be effected with a due consideration of the inclinations of the Portuguese, it would efface a foul blot in the map of Europe. Great Britain and France could certainly effect it, and of the willingness of the latter there can be no doubt. We have heard, indeed, that she has made overtures to that effect, and some striking proofs of reform on the part of Miguel should at least be afforded, before all notions of an effective interference be conclusively rejected. It will be seen that all the honours due to acknowledged royalty continue to be punctually paid to Donna Maria.—Globe.

POLAND.

CAPITULATION OF WARSAW.

London, Sunday Morning, Sept. 18.—Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th instant, of the capitulation of Warsaw on the 7th, at 6 P. M. after two days bloody fighting in the neighbourhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city. The Polish army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian army entered, maintaining perfect order; persons and property were respected, but the other terms of the capitulation were not known. The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves.

This intelligence is said to have been received late on Friday evening by Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador, in a despatch from Berlin. By him it was immediately communicated to the Government, and made public in the Times of Saturday morning. No further information had been received up to a late hour on Saturday night.

In Bavaria, and several other parts of Germany, the people have made renewed applications to their government in behalf of the Poles. The Address of the Bavarians is in the spirit of the most generous sympathy and noble freedom; and it is to be seen what influence the sentiments of the people of Europe, and the intervention of the French and English governments will have in arresting the sanguinary vengeance of the Russians.

MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST PRUSSIA.

"There are extreme circumstances which will not permit men to observe the conduct which they would otherwise willingly pursue. Can it be a reproach to the weak, when on the point of perishing they expose the false pretences of those who, under the cloak of legal conduct would effectually ensure their destruction, by aiding their adversary."

"The Poles have a right to say that the faith of nations is but an empty name, and that treaties and conventions had been invented only to cover the crimes of the powerful with the mask of justice. The principle of non-intervention, for what does it serve, but as a pretext in the policy adopted by the Cabinets of the present day? How Austria has applied it in the disarming of Durnick's corps is known to Europe, and Europe remains silent. Prussia has violated, in a manner still more striking, a principle which, once adopted, ought to be adopted by all, or applied impartially."

"Often have we addressed to the Cabinets, the guarantees of our rights, the most pressing representations; and all have been deaf to our voice. We cannot, indeed, remonstrate by judicial process, the wrongs which we have suffered on the Prussian territory. They are, however, sufficiently proved by the most circumstantial details; of all proofs the most convincing is that furnished by the present position of the Russian army."

"Prussia, confident in our weakness, has done well to give evasive answers to all the Governments who would seek to maintain, *bona fide*, the principle of non-intervention, she could not better disguise her conduct from incredulous Cabinets, than they might be required to see the French at Warsaw, before they would believe in the concert subsisting between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin."

"The National Government has received a report from the General in Chief, announcing that the army of Paskewitch is concentrated on the Lower Vistula, and extended in echelon, on the right side of the river, and resting upon the Prussian frontier. [Here follows a minute description of the then position of the army, since changed.] It results from the plan of operation adopted by General Paskewitch, that in case of a check, more or less severe, he could with difficulty regain the right bank, and by consequence, must have the certainty of a sure retreat in Prussia, into which the quarantine will not hinder him from penetrating, and where no Russian corps will experience the fate of General Dwernicki. This conduct of Prussia destroys all the advantages which we have acquired by so much blood spilled all over the soil of Poland. It renders useless, we are bold to say, all the miracles of our courage."

"Our struggle has been an appeal to God; why attempt to influence his decrees, and lend to the strong more terrible arms for the purpose of crushing the weak? Let it be known that it is not with Russia alone we are engaged in combat. There was a time when the spectators of a conflict would have thought themselves guilty of a crime if they did not assist the weaker party—the world calls that time barbarous. At present two Powers are seen conspiring against an unhappy nation, and the contest is looked upon with *sans froid*. The attacked nation has not even arms to defend itself, for Prussia, not content with having surrounded our frontiers for a long time with factitious quarantine, checks the transport of everything necessary for our defence. Such are the means resorted to in order to reduce us,

this is the fair battle offered us by Russia, assisted by the Prussians."

"The Princes invoke the name of God in their proclamations—God is justice and equity, and invoking him to testify falsehood is committing perjury. Who can foresee the future? The Princes, who wish for our destruction may, perhaps, hereafter be pursued by misfortune, and placed in situations of difficulty. Let them then recollect their conduct to Poland. How can we be silent while we experience such injustice? Our complaints must be published, that they may be a solemn manifesto against the conduct of Prussia. The world must know what we have complained of—what are the demands we have to conquer; but perhaps when the Governments, which are deaf to the voice of justice and humanity, will be forced to admit that a people which has had the courage to support itself single-handed against such powerful enemies combined to annihilate it, is worthy a free and independent existence."

"WARSAW, Aug. 18."

"ORDER OF THE DAY."

"Head-Quarters of Bolinow. 'Soldiers!—Called by the choice of the nation and your confidence, to exercise the command-in-chief over you in the sacred cause of our country, I share at your head in all the glorious privations and dangers to which you have been exposed. Far from all feeling of self-love, I never sought the power which was confided to me; I accepted it, and have hitherto exercised it. Though I was sensible that it was accompanied with many and great difficulties, it was not my intention to yield to those difficulties, but I was resolved to be the first to give the example of that perseverance of which we have so much need in our present situation."

"A Deputation, named by the Diet, found it advantageous for the good of the country, to confide the chief command of the army to other hands. While I submit with resignation to this interference, I will address you for the last time, to testify to you the entire esteem with which I am filled for your bravery, your devotedness and zeal. Your country judges by what you have hitherto done, of what it may expect from you in future. The commander, whom the representatives of the nation have placed over you, is already known to you by his bravery and his resolution, since by overcoming the greatest difficulties he saved your country from destruction, which, for a less valiant man would have been inevitable. Let us surround him with the confidence and affection his merits deserve. Implicit confidence, obedience, the first virtue of a soldier of every rank, will be a powerful support on our side to the new commander; and I, who had the honor to be another, that of fighting in your ranks, and giving you an example of the discipline which I will with you willingly submit. Soldiers, let us always unite magnanimity and obedience with courage and zeal, and with God's help Poland will still rise from its ruin—Poland forever!"

"The Commander in Chief of the armed National Force."

"SKRYZNECKI."

"ORDER OF THE DAY."

"Head-Quarters, Bolinow, Aug. 12. 'Soldiers! Called by the will of the Diet and your ranks to your head, I take on me the chief command of confidence and hope. The exercise of the chief command is not difficult, and we are animated by one feeling—that of saving ourselves for the deliverance of the country. Yes, it will certainly find it in your courage, and in the perseverance which is able to conquer every thing. Citizens and Soldiers, I have served among you during this national war; I therefore know the spirit that animates you, and will not exert you to obedience and order; so much only I will say, that extraordinary efforts are required—only one thought shall direct all our movements, that of renouncing every thing that men prize most highly in order to secure our independence. Whatever these movements may be, the zeal which inspires you in battle must be cool during the preparations for it.—If my military life hitherto, and bringing back to their families some thousand of your brethren whom you perhaps already gave up as lost, can give me any title to your confidence, I claim it in the name of God and our country. I know that I can only be strong through your own strength; I know also the demands of the nation and the army, and I will not disappoint your expectation. You shall see every where partake in your hardships and dangers; but I must also be allowed to hope, that when we go altogether to the combat, you will depend on me as I do on the country and you. Its deliverance alone guides your steps as well as mine. Let us keep away every thing that might weaken the moral strength of the army, and weaken ourselves, and we shall leave to our posterity a free country."

"Commander in Chief, ad interim, of the armed National Force."

"HENRY DEMBINSKI."

"GREECE."

Destruction of the Greek Fleet.—By news from Malta, we have been informed that in consequence of a dispute between Admiral Miaulis and the President of Greece, Capo d'Istria, the former had taken possession of the whole of the Greek fleet, and conveyed it to Poros. The President employed some Russian men of war to go in pursuit of the Greek fleet, and on their entering Poros the fort opened a fire, but Miaulis finding the Russians likely to prove victorious, set fire to all the ships, and completely destroyed the whole fleet. The crews made their escape in boats.—Fat-mouth Packet.

Disturbances in Greece.—Corfu, Aug. 17.—The discontent with the Government, and especially with the President, Capo d'Istria, which has long prevailed in the Greek Islands, has now broken out into open revolt. The Hydriots, (according to private letters) under the immediate direction of Miaulis, have seized the frigate Hellas, and other Greek ships at Poros. It is said that on this occasion an action took place between the Greek ships and a Russian man of war, in which the Greek ships were victorious, and it is also said that the insurgents had obliged the troops sent by Count Capo d'Istria to Poros, to retreat with the loss of 50 men.

"BELGIUM."

King Leopold has commenced his official intercourse with the Belgic legislature. His Majesty opened the Session on Thursday with a Speech from the Throne which was favourably received by his audience. The features of the discourse are not a mere repetition of the requirements in our political relations, but, though altogether it is by no means deficient in becoming frankness or originality. A strong sentiment is naturally evinced towards France for the promptitude and efficacy of her interference against

Holland. Measures are to be proposed for restoring the authority of the government over the army, with a view to its better organization, and the general measures of reparation and reform are stated to be proceeding with activity.

France and Belgium.—The affairs of Belgium, at least so far as other nations are concerned, begin now to doff their French aspect. King Leopold has written to the French Government, requesting that all its troops may be withdrawn forthwith, and has received for answer that his wishes will be immediately complied with. His Majesty appears to have acted prudently; and the king of Holland being now, from experience, but too well aware of the consequences of aggression, we may almost venture to indulge the hope that both the Sovereigns will turn their attention to the improvement of the internal condition of their respective countries.

"HOLLAND."

MARCH OF THE DUTCH.—The King of Holland, it appears by Tuesday's debate, has been charged with something not far short of perfidy, for attacking Belgium, without notice of any such design. But the Duke of Wellington affirmed that the Dutch Majesty had apprised the conference, time enough for such an interposition as might have stopped the march of the French troops, that he did intend to support his negotiations by arms. This was denied in the House, and on high authority; it being alleged that none of those who had access to the Dutch King's letter could agree in giving it such an interpretation. We have the terms of the despatch before us, and those of our readers who can ferret out mysteries where we for our own part do not see any, are now at liberty to judge for themselves.—And besides, the King is determined to support his negotiations by military means. In fact his Majesty, after nine months of fruitless negotiations, which have been without the slightest advantage to Holland, and during which he has never ceased to give proofs of his sincere desire to terminate amicably his dispute with Belgium, has judged that unless he were to sacrifice the most vital interests of Holland, without the maintenance of which indeed she would be unable to exist, he must renounce all hope of obtaining from the Belgians reasonable terms of separation, except through coercive measures, to which it was likewise the more indispensable for his Majesty to have recourse, because the existing crisis could not be prolonged without at once endangering our public spirit, finances, army, and political existence. His Majesty, on the other hand, has reason to believe that the appearance of his troops in Belgium will have a tendency to restore the balance of the negotiations overturned by those means which the insurrection has successfully employed, whilst Holland remained in a purely defensive attitude. Thence, unquestionably, the King's resolution to throw his army into the scale simultaneously with the negotiations carrying on in London, for the sake of obtaining equitable terms of separation—an object too precisely pointed out, and too frankly avowed, to give pretence to the slightest doubt—ought not to inspire uneasiness. Now, from the above and other passages of this remarkable letter, we are compelled to say, that the King of Holland cannot with any fairness be accused of an intention to disguise from the powers in conference the nature of this hostile policy towards Belgium. He said that he had resolved on employing arms simultaneously with negotiations, at the very time when he was sending M. de Nyevelt to this country, who, in fact, was the bearer of this very letter. On the point, therefore, of alleged bad faith, he appears to us to be altogether blameless. Whether France is so entirely blameless for the amount of force which she has put in motion for the frontier, and for the 'wedding' haste with which she has despatched it, we have already hinted the possibility of some difference of opinion among the conferring powers. It is one thing for five cabinets to agree after general consultation as to certain arrangements between the Dutch and Belgic states, to be submitted to each for its acceptance, and having the peace of Europe for their object, and, undoubtedly, a far different thing for one of the said cabinets, without any consultation at all, to march on its own authority, an army of 50,000 men by way of enforcing at the point of the sword its own constructions of the obligations imposed upon the King of Holland. It is plain that France, it is manifest that Russia, have, in their respective cases of Belgium and Poland, experienced more respect from contemporary powers than has been exhibited towards the Poles, the King of Holland, or the Belgians themselves. The King of Holland has, beyond dispute, been rash and obstinate. It can only be said for him that he did not seek the crown of Belgium. It was forced upon him in 1813 by those who now punish his resentment at the loss of that unnatural dominion. But rash, obstinate, or impracticable though he be, he does not, morally speaking, deserve less deference than a Russian despot or war faction at Paris.—Times.

BRITISH AMERICA.

WEST-INDIES.

SEPTEMBER, 27th.—Arr. on Wednesday H. M. S. Falcon, from Jamaica and St. Jago de Cuba. She brings intelligence of the Yellow Fever having made its appearance on board H. M. Sloop Sparrowhawk, which carried off Mr. Mathew George Buchan, mate Mr. Huddleston, master's assistant, and five or six seamen; not an officer or man on board escaped more or less from its virulence. The Sparrowhawk, after recruiting the healths of her crew, sailed from Port Royal for Barbados with Government specie to the amount of £50,000.

A special session of the Colonial Parliament was held on Thursday last; convened in consequence of a Memorial from the inhabitants to his Excellency Sir Hilgrove Turner, to consider the best means to aid our suffering fellow colonists of Barbados. The sum of one Thousand Pounds has been given for this humane purpose; an act which reflects great credit on the charitable disposition of our Legislature, in the present state of the finances of our little colony.—The Governor of Martinique, with a feeling highly creditable, dispatched a corvette to Barbados with an offer of assistance.—At Grenada, the Legislature had voted £1000, and the private subscription on the 20th Aug. amounted to £746.—At Trinidad, the Council had given £1000, and the Cabildo 1000 dollars, and private subscriptions on the 27th Aug. amounted to £1819; at the head of this list stands the name of Lady Smith for £100. With the money raised at Trinidad two vessels had been despatched with supplies to the scene of devastation and misery.—We feel confident that the other Islands in the West Indies, which have escaped a participation in this overwhelming calamity, will be prompt and liberal in their aid.—Bermuda Royal Gazette.

October 11.—Barbados.—Previous to the

2d Sept. six vessels had arrived at this island, laden with provisions for the relief of the suffering inhabitants. Brig Beaver, from Trinidad, with flour, bread, rice, meal and peas; brigantines Eight Sons, Berbee, plantains, flour, beef, &c.; Mary Ann, berbee, 3676 bunches plantains; sch'r Agnes, Trinidad, provisions; sch'r John Demara, plantains; and sloop Antelope, Dominica, coffee and yams. It is proposed by the Editor of the St. Vincent Gazette that the money raised at Trinidad, for the relief of the sufferers by the hurricane at Barbados and St. Vincent, should be respectfully declined in favour of the distressed in Barbados.—Id.

BERMUDA, Oct. 4.—The Rev Mr. Gibbons, A. M., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed President of the Devonshire College, and may be expected here in a fortnight.

The usual grant £4,000 for the Civil Establishment of these Islands, has been made by the Imperial Parliament; as well as the sum of £105,000 for the convict Establishments at home and in the Bermudas.

Extract of a letter dated Trinidad Sep. 11.—Vessels are daily leaving us, disappointed in procuring either molasses or freights at any rates. Sugars are nearly all shipped, and the few remaining on hand have been disposed of, at an advance of 1½ cts. per lb. on brown and 1 ct. on white. The Governor of Guadeloupe has decreed that 'three thousand barrels of Indian corn meal from America, may be received into the Colony, which shall be divided as follows:—800 to Point a-Petre, 700 to Basse Terre, 500 to Marie Galante, 500 to Moutle, 500 to St. Martin. This flour shall be subject to a duty of two francs a barrel; a similar duty by the hectolitre being laid on all foreign Indian corn, unground.'—Am. pap.

LOWER-CANADA.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.—The 71st Highland Light Infantry, which has been stationed in this country for six or eight years, embark on Tuesday next in the Transports *Manlius* and *Layton*, for Bermuda. The departure of this fine corps, which bears so many marks of its distinguished services, is a subject of regret. Its exemplary conduct while in this garrison, will make us look with regard to its future lot.

OCTOBER 17.—The 71st Regt. embark tomorrow, and sail Wednesday morning. It is understood that their destination has been changed from Bermuda to Halifax, the transports having orders to keep company and put in there. This has been done in consequence of despatches from Nova Scotia, received here some time ago.—Gazette.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—Among the various plants which nature in her Canadian wilderness produces in profusion, few have perhaps been considered of less value than that which by the Canadians is called *cottonnet*. Cart loads, nay ship loads of its seed are blown away by the wind yearly, and yet that seed has now been ascertained to be convertible to a most useful and even important purpose. For this discovery the public are indebted to the observation and perseverance of the lady of Dr. Stewart Chisholm, of Glengary, in Upper Canada, who resolved upon making the attempt to spin some of the wild cotton, heretofore lost to any good purpose. This attempt has so entirely succeeded, that not only has Mrs. Chisholm spun a very large quantity of the material, but has caused it to be woven into a sort of stuff most valuable, in this rude climate, for many purposes, in the habitation and cottager's establishment. We have been favored with a piece of the manufactured stuff, cut from this web.—Herald.

The recent shipwreck of the Acadia at Green Island, in the St. Lawrence, with a large number of Passengers, was attended with many very distressing circumstances.—His Excellency Lord Almyer, was solicited by the Inhabitants of Quebec to send a Vessel for the suffering Passengers and Mariners—but no funds having been placed at the disposal of the Executive by the Legislature, for such an object, His Excellency had it not in his power to comply with the request. The Royal William, Steamer, however, was generously offered for the purpose, and she conveyed 108 Individuals from the scene of their shipwreck to Quebec. To this circumstance, no doubt, must be attributed the preservation of the lives of many human beings. We will hope the Legislature of Lower Canada will in future take care to provide the means necessary to meet such distressing occurrences.

QUEBEC, October 5.

The project of Colonial representation in the British Parliament has been disposed of for the present, with little prospect of future success. It is one of those theories which appear very fine, but cannot be reduced to practice. It was probably supported by some members merely as a means of defeating the Reform Bill; by others, on the supposition that it is practicable, and would be beneficial to the colonies, and it is desired by them.

In so far as this colony is concerned, and it contains a majority of the whole population of the British North American possessions, we do not think the project is desired. Lower Canada has never condescended to buy a seat in the House of Commons. It can have no apprehensions from a reformed Parliament in which it is to be presumed seats will never be bought nor sold. It has no interest as a potent part of the Empire, which are likely to suffer in a Parliament where the interests will be considered and determined upon, by enlightened and patriotic representatives fairly chosen by the people.

As to its own particular or local interests, it prefers taking care of them itself. If its inhabitants are truly represented in its own Legislative Assembly, and it must be their own fault if they are not, there is very little danger of those interests being sacrificed here, and almost a complete certainty that they will be respected elsewhere.—Gazette.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.

STEAM BOATS.—TRAVELLING, &c.—We last week witnessed with much pleasure the launch of a small but beautiful schooner, from the yard of Mr. Lytle, at Dartmouth, intended, we understand, to run as a steam packet along the Western shore. She is a smaller vessel than the ex-steam boat Sir Charles Ogle, measuring only about sixty tons; but her length is proportionally greater, and her accommodations will be neat and comfortable. The state of the roads along our western coast, has justly been the cause of much complaint; few have travelled that from Lunenburg to Liverpool, will feel desirous of going over it again, and the one from the latter place to Shelburne is at some seasons of the year, literally impassable, and thus the stranger who wishes to see the beauties of Nova Scotia, loses many of them, by being unable, with ease or comfort, to visit some of her most pleasant spots. And until larger sums than hitherto be granted, or those which have been received more judiciously ap-