GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

A VISIT TO THE HUMBOLT.

The following graphic description of the Steamer Humbolt as she now lies stranded at Portugese Cove, at the enterance of Halifax Harbour we clip from the *British North American.*

The wreck of this fine steamer has attracted numbers of visitors during the last week to the unfrequented village of Portuguese Cove. All classes seem to take an interest in this vessel. His Excellency, and the Admiral's family rode down to the shore, to inspect the scene of the disaster, while at the same time, we noticed a gentleman taking a sketch of it.

On nearing the ship we found the little Dartmouth steamer engaged in transhipping the cargo, and looking smaller than ever beside her Leviathan sister.

We were much astonished in the midst of so much activity and bustle, and on an emergency where so much energy was required, to see crowds of strong, sturdy looking men, evidently fishermen belonging to the place, leaning indolently over the side of the quarter deck, and gazing listlessly at those at work, while some village Hampden was descanting on their wrongs. This amphibious patriot was quite as modest in his expectations as most grievance mongers elsewhere are. The first item in his "catalogue of woes" was that the Captain was unreasonable enough to expect them to work for twenty shillings per diem! On enquiring, we found that the men had demanded ten shillings on the first day, fifteen on the second, and struck for more until they reached twenty shillings. Nothing can be more discreditable than such conduct.

Fortunately a sufficient gang was at hand to perform all the necessary labor; and the malcontents, looking very sulky, and not a little sheepish, were "left alone to their glory."

The tide was then low, and we were enabled to get into the saloon. The water on the leeward side had risen over the floor. Pieces of ornamental wood work were floating about; and the traces, where furniture, &c., had been wrenched off and removed, presented a sad aspect of destruction.

But there was still much that had not been displaced, and which, if a severe easterly gale came on, must inevitably be destroyed with the ship, and a large portion of the cargo.

The clusters of Grapes tastefully cast in bronze, with which the panellings were adorned. and the pipes, by which the Saloon was heated by hot air, and which were evidently for ornament as well as use, and many other valuable fixtures, were still there.

While rambling about through the Cabins, the groaning and creaking of the Steamer, as she strained heavily, on the rocks, with every swell, induced us, as we have nothing nautical about us and have a pious horror of salt water, to think "discretion the better part of valour," so we scrambled up on deck, and amused ourselves, by watching the sailors raising the cargo from the forecastle.

Every box and bale, that came up was dripping with water—some of them we noticed marked "this side up with care," "to be kept dry," the owners, evidently, never having dreamed of such a mishap.

On enquiring from one of the Officers the cause of the disaster, he informed us, that at seven o'clock, a. m., they were near Sambro, where they took on board a fisherman, who represented himself as a Pilot, but pretended that he had left his Branch at home.

It was then quite clear. They soon, however, entered into a dense bank of fog, and half an hour afterwards, the Ship struck heavily on a rock. By reversing the engines, she was got off; but, as it was soon apparent that she was in a sinking state, the Captain determined to strand her. He accordingly ran her in the direction of the land, and she soon struck on a shelving ledge nearly opposite the village of Portuguese cove. Although not more than forty feet from the shore, the mist was so dense, that they were unable to see the land. Their gun, however, had alarmed the whole nest of fishermen, who soon swarmed on board and informed them of their position.

The conduct of the Captain and crew has been most praiseworthy. Every effort having been made to save all that can be preserved. The ship has been put in charge of the Hon. S. Cunard & Co; and we understand a powerful steamer is on her way from New York, with every description of motive powers for the purpose of removing the cargo, and, if possible of floating off the ship.

We fear the latter object can scarcely be attained. Every exertion, however, we are sure, will be made, to lighten this calamity, which it is said, is entirely attributable to the pretended pilot, who was "half seas over" at the time.—He may thank his stars, and the forbearance of the sufferers that he did not meet at their hands with the punishment he deserved.

WAR.—For a period of nearly forty years the delightful blessings of international peace and prosperity have been diffused throughout the continent of Europe; and in this brief respite from the shocks of nations, a wonderful progress has been achieved in everything which tends to enlighten and promote the prosperity of the human race. Agriculture has flourished—the soil, enriched by the blood of former generations, and tilled by a people who had learned to know and fear the horrors of war, yielding rich stores to the husbandman. Instead of the deep booming of the cannon and the heavy tramp of armies, were heard the clang of the hammer on the anvil, the clash of the loom and buisy whirl of the spindle. The long neglected arts revived again; science flourished, and poor, down-trodden commerce welcomed the fancied millennium with joy, and stretched forth her broad arms to weave a golden network around the world. Peace reigned in Europe. Peace? No! It was but the selfish complacency of exhausted resources—tired energies; the sullen repose of the wounded tiger. It was not the result of mutual good will and honest forbearance among men—Some of the European nations have waited but to gather strength for a fiercer conflict—to harden their muscles for a deadlier struggle for supremacy.

Twilight darkens; dark, jagged clouds are gathering in the horizon, and the troubled elements are ominous of an approaching storm.—The god of battles has donned his blood red-plumes, and is ready to spread his wings to the blast. The plowshares and pruning hooks of honest industry are to be again moulded into implements of slaughter, and that fertile country so lately rich with the gatherings of harvest, whose every plain and hillside tells a tale of sanguinary warfare in days gone by, whose every valley was once a cemetry for the stricken victims, is again to be drenched in the drippings of war. The latest advices from the east tell us that the torch applied which may soon set all Europe in a blaze; and

> "Christian kings, influenced by black desire
> With honourable ruffians in their hire,
> Cause war to rage, and blood around to pour."

Darker gathers the shadowy twilight, and it is greatly to be feared that an awful night is at hand. Borne on the rushing gale may still come the heavy thunder of the cannon, the groans of the dying, and the heart rending cries of widows and despairing orphans; while ever and anon the lurid flash of burning homesteads, and villages and towns, dissipates the darkness of midnight. Who can foretell the result? It is hidden in the inscrutable mysteries of futurity. We can but prayGod speed the right. We can only trust that if this is but the prelude to a general European war the coronals of tyrants will be levelled in the dust; their sceptres broken, and their thrones destroyed; and that the bright star of human kindness, encircled by a halo of Liberty, will rise in the east, and bless regenerated nations evermore: —*Boston Journal.*

Louis Napoleon is reported to have 100,000 men ready to march for Constantinople at five days warning;—also that he has informed Austria that he will consider it a cause for war if she harbors armed Russians.

SHANGHAE,—A letter from an American missionary at Shanghae, dated September 20, describes the state of things in that place thus—

With regard to the rebellion here, it still remains in about the same state. It is reported that the leaders sent to Naukin and the insurgents there said they could not help them unless they left off smoking opium, and believed in the doctrines of Jesus. The first they will certainly demur at, for they are most inveterate opium smokers. The city remains quiet so far as all acts of violence are concerned. In fact it ought to be quiet, for business has ceased and shops are all shut except a few eating establishments. In some streets it looks like a city deserted.

THE COSSACKS.

The organization of Cossack regiments is conducted in nearly a similar way as the regular service. All the Cossacks are soldiers born, their term of service being twenty years abroad or twenty five at home; they pay no taxes, but are obliged to equip themselves at their own expense. Out of a population of little more than half a million there are 50 regiments of 850 men each, and nine companies of artillery, having each eight pieces of cannon. When troops are wanted for the Caucasus, each district receives notice of the number of soldiers and officers it is to supply, and the first names in the military books are selected without distinction. They are marched to the frontier, and when assembled, classed in squadrons, and officers appointed to command them. Recent attempts to subject them to European discipline, have it is said, destroyed their valuable aptitude for acting as skirmishers. The rearing of cattle, particularly horses, is the chief source of gain to the Cossacks, and Count Platoff's studs are in the highest repute. The vast herds are allowed to wander about the steppes without care or superintendence. They never enter a stable; summer and winter they are in the open air, and must procure their own food, and hence become extremely vigorous, supporting the most trying campaigns with remarkable hardihood. Nothing can be more simple and expeditious than the mode in which they are broken in. The horse is caught with a noose, he is saddled and bridled, the rider mounts him, and he is allowed to gallop over the steppe until he falls exhausted. From that moment he is perfectly tamed, and may be ridden without danger.—*N. Y. Illustrated Journal.*

PAINTING.—A London paper states that a new method of painting has been discovered and employed by Horace Vernet. It consists in "mixing the colors with olive oil. When the picture is painted the back of the canvass is covered with a coating of fuller's earth, which draws the oil through and absorbs it entirely, The painting is thus reduced to the nature of paste. The fuller's earth is then removed from the canvas, and a coat of linseed oil is applied—always at the back. The colors, in their turn, imbibe this oil, and all the mellowed tones of the old masters are obtained."

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.—Next to the berth of Ambassador at Paris, the post of the correspondent of the *Times* is, perhaps most to be desired. His salary is upwards of £1,200 a-year; he has a handsome suite of rooms furnished and paid for by the paper; he has two clerks constantly in his employ, who read the French journals, translate, collate, cut out items from *Galignani*, add their eyes, invention, experience, and observation to his. These gentlemen are paid by the *Times*, of cousre. The correspondent buys and charges to the paper any books of which he may stand in need; and the library is a very choice and complete collection of standard authors, cyclopædias, dictionaries, and other works of reference. He is empowered to pay for any important intelligence just what it may cost. When the Post-office closes early—to the infinite annoyance of the correspondents of lower degree—he writes on merrily to sunset, and then hires a man to jump into the seven o'clock train and takes his letter to London! The *Times* pays the bill!

UNITED STATES.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Thursday, 36 hours from Boston, and left for liverpool at 2 A M. next morning.

Legislative gathering at Washington had commenced, but the President's Message had not been promulgated. This important State paper will be looked for with much anxiety. Notices of several Bills in the Senate are indicative of an exciting Session, Among these are—propositions to grant land for railway purposes; whether the King of the Sandwich Islands is desirous of ceding them to the United States, and on what terms; also to devise some means for alleviating the present awful mortality on board emigrant ships.

It is estimated that the additional appropriations to meet deficiencies for the present and previous fiscal years will be more than a million and a half of dollars. The total appropriations asked to cover expenses for the fiscal year ending June 14, 1855, will foot up nearly forty millions.

Out of thirty two thousand seven hundred and sixty two passengers arrived at New York during the last month, one thousand one hundred and forty one persons died of Cholera.

No sooner has the cool weather fairly relieved the people of New Orleans from the yellow fever than the cholera makes its appearance, and threatens to prove almost as great a scourge as the former pernicious disease. One hundred and twenty nine persons, mostly emigrants, died last week, and now we learn that one of the most distinguished physicians of that city expired Thursday morning. Another account states that two hundred and fourteen persons died in New Orlerns during the past week.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW YORK.—On Saturday afternoon last, a fire broke out in the extensive publishing establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, which spread with great rapidity, destroying property to a large amount. Several adjoining buildings also took fire, and it was with difficulty the flames were extinguished. The establishment of the Messrs. Harper comprised about seven buildings between Pearl and Clifford streets, and their loss will be much regretted by the public generally.

A schooner—the *Lilly*—is reported to have made a "run" of two hundred miles—viz., from Cape Vincent to Toronto—in the short space of *fourteen hours*, or at the rate of 14 2-7 miles per hour.

The free people of colour of Liberia have presented Mrs. Beecher Stowe with a massive Ring of African Gold. An appropriate present.

Arrival of the "Arctic."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Arctic arrived at New York on Sunday, with Liverpool dates to the 30th Nov.

A fair business was doing in Breadstuffs, at a reduction of 1d. on Wheat, 6d. and in some instances 1s. on Flour, and 1s. on Indian Corn.

Nothing had occurred along the Danube. Heavy rain and snow had set in.

The British and French fleets were at Bricos.

The Turkish fleet had gone to the Black Sea, to keep open the coast of Circassia.

The English Admiral, Sir John Lyon, was on his way to take command of the British fleet.

It is reported, contrary to former advices, that Dost Mahomet is hostile to the Russians, as are all the Mahomedan tribes of India.

There is no interesting news from Great Britain, except a reported treaty between England and France, to guarantee the rights of Turkey.

Admiral Dundas, with the British ships Tiger and Niger, was to proceed to the Black Sea, on the 15th, to examine the coast between the Bosphorus and Varna. This accomplished, he would return to the Dardanelles. The mission of this squadron is connected with the keeping open the mouth of the Danube to commerce.

Rain and snow had been heavy in part of Wallachaia, so that operations were to a great extent impracticable.

Constantinople is tranquil; the fighting since last advices had been unimportant. On or about the 20th, the Russians attacked the fort of Tultscha, but were beaten off. Tultscha is the last Turkish fortress on the Danube.

From Vienna, 26th, rumors come of a Turkish detachment having been attacked by the Servians at Ushitzal on the Servo Bosnian frontiers, and repulsed with a loss on both sides of 500 men.

To shew how contradictory are the sources of information, another despatch says that the difficulties between the Porte and Servians are settled.

The Turks are to garrison the town on the border, and the Servian contingent of 12,000 men will be permitted to join the army on the Danube.

Latest accounts confirm the account that the Turks had captured and hold the important fortress of San Nicholas near Batorn. Five times have the Russians by sea and land attempted to take it, and five times have they been repulsed.

A captain of a merchant ship arrived at Constantinople on the 10th, having met a Russian fleet about three days before, not very far from the entrance to the Bosphrous, and was sailing to the eastward. Soon after the captain met the Turkish fleet sailing in the same direction, and was of the opinion that they would not continue their course long without coming in contact.

From Odessa it was stated that a portion of the Russian fleet, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates, and several steamers, had sailed from Sebastapol.

Maltes letters state that the contract, just concluded with houses in Malta, for the supply of provisions to the English ships specify that they shall be deliverable where required.

The Turkish Admiralty has provided a special order for the refitting of the French and English steamers.

On the 15th, 400 vessels were loading corn at Odessa.

It is confirmed that a Russian ship of war ran ashore and went to pieces—of the crew and troops, of whom it had 1600 men on board, 1400 perished, and the remaining 200 were rescued by the Turks and sent as prisoners to Constantinople. Another ship is reported to have been lost near Le Vastupol.

Some Polish officers of distinction have already taken service with the Turks, and others have signified their intention to do so.-

GREAT BRITAIN.—Rather an interesting incident happened in the London Money Market the past week, which is thus commented on in the monentary article of the Times:—"It appears that the £600,000 sterling of gold despatched this week on account of the Emperor of Russia, is the produce of Exchequer bills held lately by him in English funds. Instead of being forwarded to St. Petersburgh, the greater part of his gold is believed to have been sent to Amsterdam, but whether it will be invested there or otherwise disposed of is uncertain. The measure is a remarkable one, and may be interpreted as an early precaution at the onset of a career of aggression in which a war with England is believed to be inevitable, or as a ridiculous attempt to show anger and produce an inconvenience in the money market

London, Nov 30. Parliament has been further prorogued until January 3rd.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Something important is evidently about to transpire in Hungary. A correspondent of the Times, under date of the 22d Nov., mentions that men and artillery were being hurried off from Vienna to the Hungarian Provinces. During the previous three days, 98 guns had left, and the directors of the railroads had been ordered to stop sending goods for eight days, as their freight trains will be required in sending military stores to Hungary.

The 9th army corps has received orders to hold itself ready to march.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHP *Humboldt*.—This ill fated ship lies in the same position at last reported, filling at high water, and partially dry at ebb tide. The Ferry steamer continues her trips to the scene of disaster, bringing up goods as fast they are saved from the wreck. Capt Lines and his officers and ship's company are indefatigable in their exertions to rescue property. We learn that the steamer "*Marion*" one of the New York and Charleston line of packets, left the former port for Halifax on Thursday last, having on board steam pumps and all the means and appliances, which the ingenuity of our enterprising neighbours call into requisition in similar cases, for the purpose of getting the *Humboldt* once more afloat. The weather fortunately keeps moderate, with the wind off shore. *Marion* may be expected here to day, when operations will be immediately commenced.

MEETING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—The Gazette contained a proclamation, proroguing the General Assembly from 29th December to the 26th day of January, *then to meet for the despatch of business.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 21, 1853.

MR. WHELAN AND THE MAGISTRACY.

Some few weeks since Mr. Whelan threw down the gauntlet to the retired Magistrates challenging them to bring forward the "other circumstances" alluded to in their answer to his Excellency's first note. We have waited in order to give time for the reply, more as a matter of courtesy than in the expectation that those gentlemen who felt themselves compelled to resign rather than have their names associated with that of Edward Whelan in the Commission of the Peace would condescend to enter into a correspondence with him. We, however, who are differently situated, were unwilling that the challenge should remain any longer unanswered, and place ourselves in the lists, not as the champion of the retired magistrates, but as a vindicator of the insulted justice of the country. One of the greatest benefits conferred by the Press on any community is the holding up to public scorn and detestation vice in every shape, and suffering no circumstances to prevent its dragging forth if necessary, the criminal into open day and boldly charging him with his offences. We feel satisfied that it will be seen, in the prosecution of the course we have marked out for ourselves, that this office, disagreeable and unpleasant as it must necessarily be, is to us one of duty, and that to shrink from the execution of it would be to incur the reproach of moral cowardice and unfitness for our office. It is possible—though we do not think it—that Mr. Whelan may be so obtuse of intellect and dull of perception as not at once to recognize in the use of the general and indefinite words of those who protested against his appointment to a seat on the same bench with themselves an unwillingness to become the personal accusers of Mr. Whelan, a disinclination to mix themselves up with a personal controversy with him, which while it could be productive of no honor to themselves, would inevitably be attended with much inconvenience and individual discomfort. It is also possible that Mr. Whelan may have forgotten that he has been repeatedly accused, as we shall hereafter shew, of a crime which more than any other has in all ages and in all countries been held to render the person guilty of it infamous and unfit for society. It is likewise possible that Mr. Whelan may consider himself as having been acquitted and assoilzied from the charge by the decision of the late House of Assembly.

The charge made by Mr. Palmer, Mr. Whelan's denial of the charge, Mr. Palmer's undertaking to prove it, the investigation, the evidence produced on both sides, as well as the decision, are matters o public record and part of the political history of Prince Edward Island. Neither Mr. Whelan nor any one else can, we presume, deny to us the right of reviewing these proceedings and of promulgating our opinion of the correctness or incorrectness of the judgment of the House of Assembly founded thereon, provided we take the record as we find it, neither adding, altering or subtracting anything. It must be remembered that we are not Mr. Whelan's accusers. Mr. Palmer, in a moment of excitement, while the House was in Committee, charged Mr. Whelan with having taken his seat in the House without a qualification; and as Mr. Whelan had previously, on the 29th of January, 1850, taken a solemn oath to the effect that he was *by Law* qualified to be elected a Member for the Second electoral District of King's County; that the property in respect of which he claimed to be elected, was the seizin and possession of a freehold estate of the value of Fifty Pounds clear over and above all incumbrances that affected the same, and that the same was not fraudulently conveyed or granted to him in order to qualify him to be elected for the said District; it followed that Mr. Palmer's charge of having taken his seat without a qualification necessarily implied that Mr. Whelan had given in at the hustings in January, 1850, a schedule of a qualification to which he had no title, and had been guilty of perjury in taking the seat above alluded to. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, and came to the resolution "That Mr. Palmer retract the implied accusation against Mr. Whelan unless he is prepared to substantiate the same." Mr. Palmer undertook to substantiate his accusation, and Mr. Whelan was ordered to lay his qualification before the House; and we find it recorded on the Journals of 3d March, 1852, that "The Hon. Mr. Whelan laid upon the table of the House a Deed of Conveyance of seventy acres of land, in fee simple, on township 37, as his qualification as a member of the House, pursuant to the order of yesterday." The only question then was, whether that deed of conveyance gave to Mr. Whelan a legal qualification to a seat in the Assembly. As we do not intend to fatigue our readers, we shall omit all such parts of the evidence as may be superfluous to the question,—and for this purpose we shall not enter upon the consideration of the required value, £50,—nor the fruitless attempt to prove it worth this sum. The question of its being unencumbered, or the reverse, is, however, an essential part of the case. But before we close this article we take leave to say, that we shall take no heed to any observations that may appear either in the *Royal Gazette* or *Weekly Advertiser*, until we shall have completed our review of the whole case; for it is not our intention to enter into a controversy with Mr. Whelan, but simply to lay the whole case before the public,—and then let those who read it judge for themselves whether the charges were substantiated or not, notwithstanding the decision of the House of Assembly; and whether the retired magistrates were, or were not justified in refusing to associate themselves with Mr. Whelan as a brother magistrate.

THE ADDRESS TO PETER MACGOWAN AND EMANUEL M'EACHEN, ESQUIRES.

There are few relations between different parties so imperfectly defined and so little understood as that between the representative of a people and those whom he represents. The utter impossibility of correctly ascertaining the sentiments of a people when at all numerous and occupying any considerable portion of territory, necessarily gave rise to the substitution of a limited number of individuals chosen and deputed by sections of the community, who, when assembled together, should represent the whole State, and give utterance to its united will. Men have for this purpose conceded a portion of their natural individual freedom for the better preservation of the freedom of the whole, by agreeing that in the choice of substitutes and in expression of public will the determination of a majority should decide. Hence when the substitutes of a portion of a state have been elected by the voices of a majority of that portion, it may be well minutely to consider the relation between the substitutes and the constituents,—or, in more popular parlance, between the electors and the representatives. And in the first place, whatever differences of opinion may have existed between the individuals previous to the election, it is, we think, self-evident that the instant the candidate is declared duly elected a member, he becomes, not the representative of those only who gave their suffrages in his favor, but of the inhabitants of the whole county, district or town for which he has been chosen; and not only of those who have voted or were entitled to vote, but of those also who voted against him, or who have not exercised their privilege, or who by reason of age, sex, or want of the prescribed property are incapable of voting. And then arises the question as to whether and how far the member elect is subject to any future control, either of his immediate constituents,—that is, of those who voted for him,—or of the general body of the electors whom he represents. To suppose him the mere organ or echo of the opinions of those who voted for his election, would be to leave a certain portion of the community unrepresented, and it may, and often has happened, that the numerical difference between the majority and minority is but one,—and thus one half, with the exception of this pivot man, may be in antagonistic position with the other half. Again, it may be that the superiority of the sense, knowledge, independence and wealth of the community represented may be on the side of the numerically inferior: and the more widely the franchise is extended, the more likely is this to happen. We think, therefore, we shall not be contradicted when we assert, that those who have voted for a member of Parliament have no exclusive right to dictate what shall be the tenor of his future parliamentary career. It is evident, to the meanest capacity, that if such were the case, the member of Parliament, instead of being invested with the dignity of a substitute, or the representative of a whole section, has become the mere tool or mouth-piece of the most influential among a portion only of those whose representative he is supposed to be, and to further, to the neglect or exclusion of the rest, the particular interests of a few. But then, it may be said, admitting the proposition that the member when elected is the representative of the whole body of the electors to be correct, does it not follow that he ought to be amenable to their expressed will, or that of a majority of them? Let us see. The intention of holding a Parliament is, that the whole body of the nation or state represented by it should be bound by the laws enacted by the votes of the majority of the members of such Parliament. Hence it follows, that a member elected to represent a particular district or town, the instant he takes his seat in Parliament, merges his individuality of representation—if we may use the expression—in that of the general representation; or in other words, he then becomes a representative of the state, whose duty it is to consult for the general good of the whole. And as in private life, so in public, individual interests must sometimes be sacrificed in order to promote the public welfare. It may be that a man leaves his