

Further Extracts from late English Papers.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

(From the London Times, October 28.)

Among the variety of schemes which now-a-days commonly combine men together for the purpose of speculating in philanthropy and trading in the misery of their fellows, a conspicuous place has lately been assumed by a society denominated itself "The British American Association for Emigration and Colonization." Most magnificent are the titles, and truly paternalistic the professions, of this most disinterested body. Its object is to renovate British America by Scotch Baronets. "That order was originally created," it seems, "to further the settlement of British North America," and by that "order," therefore, and that order alone, as this society has at length discovered, is it likely that any successful American emigration can be conducted. Thirty-four Scotch Baronets are accordingly named in the prospectus, who are to exercise, we are told, "a careful supervision over all the interests, not only of the shareholders, but more especially of the emigrants confided to their care." Besides the paternal baronets, the society numbers among its *patrii penates* the names of a long list of Scottish noblemen, of £1,000,000 in capital, and of the Duke of Argyll, its tutelary genius. And, not to be without a character for long-sighted disinterestedness, the end and aim of these emigration-mongers is, "to accomplish a vast public object, and to render the most important advantages to the community." With this overpowering stock-in-trade the association professes to commence business.

The company kindly undertakes to risk the little modicum of independence and comfort at home which its emigrant customer sacrifices, for the sake of the speculation; and, with equal good-nature, promises to participate, "for the benefit of the shareholders," in any profits which that venture may realize, and—to leave him to bear any loss. For carrying out this commercial enterprise, a rather novel mode of advertising, and that without expense, has been hit upon. The company, the body corporate, "the child of the Duke of Argyll," with all his baronets and philanthropy, has been bodily before the Lord Mayor. He went there, as he said, "to challenge inquiry;" and he hoped that his "challenge" would "operate as a good advertisement." We hope so too; most "challenges" do so operate; but the result is not generally to the advantage of the pugnacious challenger—if he happen to come off second best. In the present instance, as we shall see, "inquiry" had the best of it.

It appears that either the long string of names which were appended to the association, or the paper million of "punds Scots," or the benevolence of the baronets, aided by other more questionable proceedings, which we shall shortly explain, induced several persons, all of whom appear to have been in a state of very sufficient independence here—some earning as much as £2 per week—to listen to the seductive tales of this "association," and to sacrifice their prospects for the sake of the golden harvests of British North America. Unhappily, however, for itself, but fortunately for the intended emigrants, the association was not able even to get so far in its speculation as to ship off its victims. The contracts with the emigrants were violated in the outset; and the Association, with all its humanity and appendages, was brought up on a charge of swindling. The culprit was on Monday remanded until Wednesday, but the following very suspicious looking facts came out in evidence:—

A Mr. HALDON was employed, or took upon himself—for it was not intended that he should be fixed with agency—to contract with mechanics and other fit persons who were earning a comfortable competence here, to go out to Prince Edward Island, on the strength of being employed on their arrival by the association at much higher rates of wages than they earned here, and on the faith that they would otherwise realize great advantages. Now, in all cases, this Mr. HALDON virtually represented himself, or at least acted so that he was believed to be, the authorized agent of the association;—he carefully avoided actually committing the association; he made out the agreements (when there were any) in his own name only, and not in that of the company; and, finally, the company disowned him and his agreements, when complaints were made of their violation. JOHN BLACKMAN, an iron-moulder, who had been engaged to go to Prince Edward Island by Mr. HALDON, deposed, that he was promised £3 a week for three years by the association, and to have the liberty to reside in the Island, in which he was to have five acres of freehold land, at £1 per acre.

"The LORD MAYOR—Did you consider you were going out for Mr. HALDON or the association?"

"BLACKMAN said, he thought he was going for the association."

"The LORD MAYOR (having looked at some papers handed to him) said, that BLACKMAN'S contract certainly was with Mr. HALDON."

Now, the solicitor for the association admitted that the vessel in which these emigrants were to have sailed was the property of the company, and had been prepared by the company for that purpose; it was admitted that the association was ready and willing to carry out a large number of emigrants to Prince Edward Island, on the most improved principles, just at the very time that this Mr. HALDON was going about "engaging" people to go. The solicitor declared, "that the vessel fitted out was one of the most perfect, in the opinion of the Government, and supplied with everything for the comfort of the emigrants." And yet, notwithstanding all this care about the emigrants, we are told, in the next sentence, that "the association had nothing to do with the emigrants going out.—Mr. HALDON engaged them." We must say, that the coincidence is very remarkable. This shuffling and double dealing through Mr. HALDON—adopting his engagements so long as they were convenient, and making him the "scape-goat" if they became troublesome—is certainly most exceedingly suspicious.

Nor are matters much mended when we look into the way in which Mr. HALDON conducted his negotiations. In one case he refused an agreement in writing, but "announced that he would abide by what appeared in print"—the circular of the association, we presume. And afterwards he was "anxious that the witness should go without any agreement at all." But this was refused.

Mr. HALDON'S promises, too, of which the association were not backward to take advantage, were of the most magnificent description. He gave the witness BLACKMAN "a very good account of Prince Edward Island, and said that he might make his fortune there." And he added, that the land was "like that of Gloucestershire or Worcestershire" (beautifully circumstantial), "and would grow anything that was sown in it."

Now, many of these poor men had given up good situations for the sake of these offers, and were literally kept for weeks without a shilling, waiting for their fulfilment. The result is, that the company, on being brought up for swindling, but not till then, disown their agent. His negotiations had been so conveniently and widely conducted as not to implicate his principals; and his promises so ambiguously large, that neither he nor the company could be blamed on their failure. If these are not badges of fraud, we do not know what is. "Dolus latet in generalibus" is an old and a true legal maxim; but this is what the "British-American Colonization and Emigration Association" call an advertisement. We hope that emigrants will read and take warning by it.

(From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 3.)

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—A long printed report of "a special meeting of the Consulting Council" of this Association, held on Monday last, the Marquis of Downshire in the chair, has been forwarded to us, but as we only publish reports furnished by our own reporters, and as a reporter from the Herald was refused admission to the meeting, we decline giving this document insertion in our columns.

To the Editor of the London Morning Herald.

Sir,—I consider it rather unpleasant to appear in print at all—very much so as stating what is untrue.

My only reason for waiting upon the Lord Mayor was to assist his lordship with any information in my power respecting Prince Edward Island. Your report at the Mansion House makes me say one or two things that I did not. Will you oblige me by correcting the errors in any way you like.—Your obedient servant,

HENRY WRIGHT.

Edmonton, Nov. 2.

As to-morrow's mail takes out your paper to the Island, perhaps you will at once do the needful.

Mr. Wright did not say that the emigrants would have to travel over 200 miles of nearly impassable country.

He stated that they would have to proceed 200 miles to that part of New Brunswick opposite Prince Edward Island, and then drag a boat across nine miles of ice to the island.

He did not agree with what had been previously stated respecting the climate, except as it affected the question of emigrants proceeding thither at this time of year, the inhabitants of that part of the world not being accustomed to wear warmer clothing during their winter, than we do during ours, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere.

Nov. 2.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(From the London Times.)

POLITICAL CHANGES IN CANADA.—We have already observed upon the desirableness of admitting the French population of Lower Canada to a larger share in the government of that colony than has been hitherto conceded them. Many circumstances recommend such a course. Their own simple and honest character—their mere numerical importance—their indisposition to the alliance of our encroaching and untrustworthy neighbours of the United States—all these circumstances point them out as fit recipients of a share, and a substantial one, of political power and influence. This, the late Act of Union of 1840, unpopular as it at first was with them, has at once given them. That Act conferred on a body of people not, we believe, at heart, indisposed to the British protection, but still fermenting from the effects of late popular excitement, a preponderance in the popular assembly of Canada. Not only this, but the theory of a responsible government was established. The result may prove auspicious; we are willing to hope the best. But it is a somewhat ominous consequence of this new order of things that the Governor is compelled to call to his councils, on their own terms, men who have lately been proscribed, or in prison; and that the choice of individuals is justified upon the ground that the leaders of the French party, now predominant, were all in the same scrape, and that if any influential Frenchman at all is now to aid in the government of Canada, it must necessarily be one of those who were traitors or suspected a few years back. The outset is unfortunate; not, we believe, from the fault of Sir Charles Bagot, or the present government, but from the indiscretion of those who have precipitated this revolution, who have left to their successors no choice between so perilous a risk as the present, and the still more daring alternative of suspending the fresh Canadian constitution, and supporting that suspension by the bayonets of the British soldiery, and the physical energy of the fraction of the inhabitants. We are told, that by these concessions the affections of the French are for ever bound to the British government, and that our troops may be withdrawn from Canada with no longer delay than is necessary to find room for them in England. Such is usually the language of those who are gaining their point. The momentary popularity may indeed be the attendant upon a bold and well-timed policy, but it may be the equally natural result of a weak and imprudent concession. Which it is, the future must decide. Two remarks only we would venture before concluding. One is this—that the present arrangements offer little prospect of permanence. Between the English ultra Reformers and the French colonists there is no real community of interest or principle. The patriarchal habits of the latter, their unenterprising though industrious characters, their prejudices, simplicity, and native refinement of feeling, render them no natural allies of the active, pushing, independent money-making English Radical; and any continued union between two such parties, however possible in the loose warfare of opposition, can neither be hoped or feared from them when engaged in the practical details of legislation and administration. The present coalition is a mere transition state; we shall have another shuffling of the cards before we can tell what is to turn up for Canada.

Secondly, if we did not look forward to this second breaking up of parties, our expectations would be more gloomy than they are. Already, from within the Governor's Cabinet, we hear sentiments broached of no favourable nature to British supremacy—intimations, if we rightly understand them, of doubt whether the Act of the Imperial Legislature is conclusively binding on the colonies, without the additional sanction of the colonial ratification. If this is to be the tone of the coalition, speedy belts dissolution; for such a spirit administering the affairs of the colony, on the principle now apparently conceded of "responsibility," that is, in fact, independent, local government, would be indeed a dangerous enemy to the Home authority; as the shrewd Yankee press has found out, telling us, with some admixture of contempt, that, however generous, however worthy of a new era in Government, that principle may be, it is palpably at variance with the laws of colonial empire, and must disable us from holding that empire together one year after it has ceased to be supported by the most palpable and present coincidence of interests.

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE "RENT."

(From the London Watchman.)

As we would do justice to our bitterest political opponent, we give the following passages from a reply of Mr. O'Connell to an attack upon him by Lord Shrewsbury, (also a Roman Catholic), for accepting the annual subscription from his countrymen, usually denominated the "rent."

"I will not consent that my claim to 'the rent' should be misunderstood. That claim may be rejected; but it is understood in Ireland; and it shall not be mistated anywhere without refutation.

"My claim is this. For more than twenty years before Emancipation, the burden of the cause was thrown upon me. I had to arrange the meetings—prepare the resolutions—to furnish replies to the correspondence—to examine the case of each person complaining of practical grievances—to rouse the torpid—to animate the lukewarm—to control the violent and inflammatory—to avoid the shoals and breakers of the law—to guard against multiplied treachery—and at all times to oppose, at every peril, the powerful and multitudinous enemies to the cause.

"To descend to particulars. At a period when my minutes counted by the guinea; when my emoluments were limited only by the extent of my physical and waking powers; when my meals were shortened to the narrowest space, and my sleep restricted to the earliest hours before dawn; at that period, and for more than twenty years, there was no day that I did not devote from one to two hours, often much more, to the working out of the Catholic cause. And that without receiving or allowing the offer of any remuneration, even for the personal expenditure incurred in the agitation of the cause itself. For four years I bore the entire expenses of the Catholic agitation, without receiving the contributions of others to a greater amount than £74 in the whole. Who shall repay me for the years of my buoyant youth and cheerful manhood? Who shall repay me for the lost opportunities of acquiring professional celebrity, or the wealth which such distinctions would ensure?"

"Other honours I could not then enjoy. "Emancipation came. You admit that it was I who brought it about. The year before emancipation, though wearing a stuff gown, and belonging to the outer bar, my professional emoluments exceeded £8,000—an amount never before realised in Ireland, in the same space of time, by an outer barrister.

"Had I adhered to my profession, I must soon have been called within the bar, and obtained the precedence of a silk gown. The severity of my labour would have been at once much mitigated, whilst the emoluments would have been considerably increased. I could have done a much greater variety of business with less toil, and my professional in-

come must have been necessarily augmented by probably one half.

"If I had abandoned politics, even the honours of my profession and its highest stations lay fairly before me.

"But I dreamed a day-dream—was it a dream?—that Ireland still wanted me; that although the Catholic aristocracy and gentry of Ireland had obtained most valuable advantages from emancipation, yet the benefits of good government had not reached the great mass of the Irish people, and could not reach them, unless the Union should be either made a reality, or unless that hideous measure should be abrogated.

"I did not hesitate as to my course. My former success gave me personal advantages which no other man could easily procure. I flung away the profession—I gave its emoluments to the winds—I closed the vista of its honours and dignities—I embraced the cause of my country; and—come weal or come woe—I have made a choice at which I have never repined—nor ever shall repent.

"An event occurred which I could not have foreseen. Once more high professional promotion was placed within my reach. The office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer became vacant. I was offered it. Or, had I preferred the office of the Master of the Rolls, the alternative was proposed to me. It was a tempting offer. Its value was enhanced by the manner in which it was made, and pre-eminently so by the person through whom it was made—the best Englishman that Ireland ever saw—the Marquis of Normandy.

"But I dreamed again a day-dream—was it a dream?—and I refused the offer. And here am I now taunted, even by you, with mean and sordid motives.

"I do not think I am guilty of the least vanity, when I assert, that no man ever made greater sacrifices to what he deemed the cause of his country than I have done. I care not how I may be ridiculed or maligned. I feel the proud consciousness that no public man has made more, greater, or more ready sacrifices."

On Thursday morning, the hills which divide the counties of York and Lancaster exhibited a covering of snow and hoar frost, not very usual on the 20th of October. The show-ers of leaves that followed, both on the hills and in the plains, are stripping the trees of their richly variegated autumnal garb, and presenting the appearance of a premature winter, after one of the finest harvest seasons in the memory of man.—Leeds Mercury.

The Durham Chronicle states that a collier, named Thomas Robson, has just had property worth £7000 left him by George Wilson, a former neighbour, to whom, when about to emigrate to America, in 1811, he lent the sum of twenty shillings.

Dr. Negrier, a French physician, announces an accidental discovery of the fact, that bleeding at the nose may be stopped by simply raising the arms above the head.

Mr. John Dufrene, formerly a respectable merchant at Leeds, was declared a Bankrupt in 1812. He disputed the petitioning creditor's debt, was committed to the King's Bench Prison, and there he still remains!

Upwards of 6,000 tradesmen have been convicted during the past four years of fraudulently using short weights and measures.

GOVERNMENT STEAM AND SAILING PACKETS.—During the last session Mr. Hume moved for a "Return of the steam and sailing packets employed under the Admiralty for the conveyance of the mails; stating the name and tonnage of each vessel, and where stationed and employed; the number of officers and men, and the expense, in the year 1841, for each of the vessels, and the aggregate charge for all the packets; stating also, as far as the same can be given, the amount received for the conveyance of passengers and parcels, and for the postage, by each of these vessels, or the amount received for the same in the year 1841, for the several packets, so as to exhibit the net charge to the public, after the amounts received for passengers and postage, &c." This return has been recently published, and by it we find, that, of the five steamers between Liverpool and Kingstown, the net charge to the public, in the year 1841, was £43,389; that of the four steamers between Holyhead and Kingstown, £9,912; that of the five between Milford and Waterford, £18,944; two at Portpatrick, £2,562; three at Weymouth, £8,068; seven at Dover, £22,191; the ship *Astræa* at Falmouth, £8,062; six Mediterranean steamers, £60,714; and seven at the West India station, £37,754. The net charge to the public for sailing vessels in the same year is:—For nine from Falmouth to Brazil, &c. £27,668; thirteen from the same port to the West Indies, North America, &c. £30,365, and five to Rio Janeiro, £9,932. In addition to these, there are various sums charged for contract of vessels; the principal items under this head being, Falmouth and Peninsula, £30,665; Liverpool, Halifax and Boston (the mail line of steamers), £46,531; Falmouth and Alexandria, £20,910; and London and Hamburg, £16,000. The total expense of all these classes of steam and sailing vessels, in the year 1841, was £450,970; the amount received for passengers and parcels (exclusive of postage), £33,225; and the net charge to the public, so far as relates to the Admiralty, £417,744.

The gross total of the sailing and steam-vessels registered in Great Britain and Ireland, on the 31st December, 1841, was 23,591 vessels, and their tonnage 3,760,315.

TO MARINERS.—Bearings of a dangerous rock, off Stoke-head, eastward of the Newstone, near Plymouth, as ascertained correctly the 11th October, 1842, by W. H. Miller, Commander, Royal Charlotte, revenue cruiser:—Maker Church, a handspike's length within Renny Point; the bluff parts of Stoke-head N. E. by N. 600 yards, or one-third of a mile; the corner of a wall, eastward of Stoke-head, on with a large rock about half way down the hill; the base of the rock covers the space of about a furlong; it has only three feet water on the shallowest part at low water spring tides, with from eleven to seven fathoms all round it, very close; deep water from the inner part to five fathoms close in with the shore. Maker Church open off Renny Point will clear you to the southward.

A CARGO!—The ship *America*, Captain Fisher, arrived at this port on Saturday, from the Pacific Ocean, after an absence of twenty-six months, with a cargo of 4,700 barrels of oil (400 sperm) and 45,000 lbs. of whalebone. This is the largest cargo ever recorded in the annals of the whale fishery in any part of the world. Captain Fisher is a son of Edgar-town, a thorough-bred whaler.—New Bedford Mercury.

THE JEWS.—The Standard publishes a letter addressed to the Jews "scattered throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland," and signed "Joseph Wolff, Curate of High Holyland, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, late Missionary in Palestine, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Yemen, and America." Dr. Wolff rebukes the Jews on the schism among them, and then makes this exhortation:—"My dear friends, rally round the aged Rabbi Hirschel, and, under his direction, invoke the guidance and illumination of the Spirit from on high; and, under his direction, read the Old and New Testament, and request Rabbi Hirschel and his assistant Rabbies to investigate the merits of the Christian faith, in union with the Bishops of the Church of England; and I have no doubt that the Lord will bless that national attempt of the Jews to arrive at the knowledge of the truth; and then let Rabbi Hirschel, with the whole Jewish nation residing in England, receive the sacrament of baptism, the ordinance of Confirmation; and then let Rabbi Hirschel be consecrated by the Bishops of England, as the Patriarch Bishop of the Hebrew Christians in England."

CONVOCATION OF MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We insert in another column a very important requisition, signed by a number of the most venerable and respected ministers in Scotland, for a Convocation of the clergy on the 17th November. The gentlemen who call this meeting enjoy, in a very marked degree, the esteem and confidence of their brethren in the different quarters of the country. They amply deserve that confidence which they have obtained. Dr. Brewster, of Craig, whose name is first on the list, is one of the most respected and oldest ministers in the east of Scotland, and whose high literary attainments have been long and extensively known. The second name is that of Dr. Brown, of Langton, whose recent work on Puseyism has excited much attention. The third is that of another Dr. Brown, one of the most venerable ministers in

Glasgow. The fourth is that of Dr. Burns, who succeeded Dr. Thomson in the editorship of the *Christian Instructor*, and who has been ever the consistent, untiring, and talented advocate of religious and civil rights. The fifth is that of a minister whose name has been long and intimately connected with exertions for the promotion of religion in the West. The sixth is that of another clergyman, still more celebrated in the North. The seventh is Dr. Chalmers, whose name will be remembered with unalloyed respect when all the Judges of whose decisions we complain, with one probable exception, will be utterly forgotten—a man whose name will occupy pages in books written long years hence, when the legislators whose tyrannical conduct we oppose, with few exceptions, will not have their names inscribed on the page of a single work. We need not, however, particularize all the names on a list, with the object of showing its intellectual weight, which contains those of Dr. Keith, whose works on Prophecy have been sold to a greater extent than those of any other man, on almost any given subject; of Dr. Duncan, whose volumes on the Seasons have imparted delight and instruction to all who have read them, and which display the evidence of a highly acute and intellectual mind; of Dr. Gordon, the minister of the Metropolitan High Church, whom all men—even those who most bitterly oppose him—are constrained to respect; of Dr. Dewar, one of the most voluminous and efficient theological writers of the day; of Mr. McDonald, who has been not inaptly styled the Celtic Apostle, and whose name would have more weight in the Highlands to-day than of all the chiefs from the Moll of Kintyre to the most easterly rock in Caithness; and which closes with that of Dr. Walsh, whose high literary abilities are universally acknowledged.—Banner of Ulster.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The contest which for several years has been carried on between the two parties in the Church, on the subject of non-intrusion, has now come to such a height, that human wisdom can hardly see how the expulsion of the one party or the other from the Establishment can be prevented. Arising out of the same fundamental principle of the Church, a judgment has just been pronounced by the House of Lords, which, if not reversed, exposes our most conscientious ministers to pains and penalties, for the faithful discharge of every ecclesiastical duty, and in consequence of which, even in the judgment of Dr. McFarlan, of Greenock, certainly no extreme man, "our beloved Church is now on the verge of ruin." We are convinced, with Dr. McFarlan, in the letter already quoted, "that nothing can save the Church but the power of God, employing as the means of its preservation the fortitude and firmness of its ministers and elders, and the well-directed efforts of its people. If the ministers faint in the evil day, or the people remain listless and inactive, all is lost. If both be true to their Master's cause, we may yet hope for deliverance."—But then, without consistency in our procedure, we may labour as much as we please, but all our efforts will be completely neutralised. We shall pull down with one hand what we build up with the other. Our readers may be assured that the question of non-intrusion, although to some it may seem a trifling one, is intimately connected with the existence of vital Christianity in our land. The ecclesiastical horizon is every day becoming darker and darker, and Christian men in all parts of the empire are becoming aroused to the magnitude of the crisis which is at hand. Let not us, the representatives of the ancient Presbyterians of the West, be found off our guard. We cannot do better than close these remarks with the following, from the last number of the *London Record*:—"This is not a time for doubt or timidity in the things of the Kingdom of God, but for firmness, courage, and determination, and for a readiness to part with everything for the very truth of God. It is a time, and it will become more and more strikingly so, to try men's spirits. May our readers and ourselves be found true men!"—*Scottish Guardian*.

RAILWAY TO SCOTLAND.—It appears, from a report prepared by Mr. Locke, the civil engineer, that the total capital required for the formation of a grand line of railway between England and Scotland, will be 3,469,405*l.* which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—For section No. 1, from Lancaster to Carlisle, 1,107,566*l.*; No. 2, from Carlisle to Glasgow, 1,561,430*l.*; No. 3, from Glasgow to Edinburgh, 500,000*l.* stock and stations, 300,000*l.* In addition to this capital, it is proposed to have 60,000*l.* for contingencies on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line.

Ireland is now enjoying a tranquillity to which it has long been a stranger. Even Tipperary is peaceable. The magistrates of the North Riding have presented an address to the Earl of Donoughmore, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, congratulating him on the restoration of peace and good order in that region, of late the seat of disturbance and crime, by the simple application of the means which the ordinary law of the land has provided; and to impute the result which has crowned all their efforts with success to the promptitude, vigour, and discretion, of Earl De Grey's administration. They request that his lordship will convey to his Excellency their grateful thanks for the decisive measures adopted by him to ensure the peace and tranquillity of the district. This address bears the signature of thirty-eight of the wealthiest and most influential gentlemen of the county, all in the commission of the peace. The Earl of Donoughmore, in his reply, states the pleasure he has received from this document; and encloses Lord De Grey's answer, expressive of the satisfaction he has experienced in the result of his policy.

Lord French, a Roman Catholic Peer, has avowed himself a Repealer. He is, we believe, the only member of the peerage who has done so.

THE WRECK OF THE RUSSIAN SHIP-OF-WAR.—Lieut. Siebolt, who commands the North Cape steamer, has reported to the Finance Department of the Russian government, that according to the returns of Captain Treflin, there were on board the *Ingermannland*, 32 officers, besides the captain, 800 foremastmen, 24 women, and 9 children—in all 806 persons. Such of them as were saved and reached Norway were embarked on the 3rd of October, in Christianian, on board of a Russian corvette and a Finnish sloop. Among these were the Captain, 13 officers, 472 men, 6 women, and 1 child. Altogether 493 persons. It is, besides, understood, that some have been saved by English cruisers. However, about 400 men have been drowned.

OPENING OF THE WALHALLA.—The Walhalla, or temple built by the King of Bavaria in commemoration of distinguished Germans, was solemnly inaugurated at Ratisbon, on the 18th inst. The whole court arrived from Munich, and the town was crowded with persons of rank. When the procession arrived at the foot of the elevation on which the monument is erected, the King alighted from his carriage, and ascended the steps, accompanied by Princess Wilhelmina of Prussia; next came Prince William of Prussia, with Queen Theresa; the Prince Royal with his consort followed next; then came Prince Leopold with his sister, the Duchess of Wurtemberg. A band of musicians in the moment the company entered within the gates. The slow movement of the procession, in ascending the numerous steps which lead to the portico of the temple, formed a highly interesting spectacle. When the king reached the entrance, the President of the Government addressed his Majesty in a speech, in which he dwelt on the importance to Germany, in a national respect, of this work, which had been conceived, and was now executed. He said—"The Walhalla will be the podium of modern Germany, and the name of its royal founder will, until the most remote ages, fill a large place in the recollection of every one who has a German heart, and who wishes for the welfare of his country." His Majesty replied—"May the Walhalla contribute to extend and consolidate the feelings of German nationality! May all Germans of every race henceforth feel they have a common country—a country of which they may be proud, and let each individual labour according to his faculties to promote its glory!"

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

(From the Pictou Observer.)

To keep up an incessant attack upon the government of the colony is neither agreeable to our feelings, as a subject of the Queen, nor to our disposition as a friend to harmony and peace; but when we find, on the part of our representatives, a total disregard of the first principles of the Consti-