

Sir R. Peel, shrewd politician that he is, clearly sees the tendency of the age, and the necessity of bending himself in the same direction.

(From the Kingston Chronicle.)

When Sir Charles Bagot came to this Province, he found that his Executive, as then formed, did not command a working majority in the Legislative Assembly;

A Ministry has now been formed which commands an overwhelming majority in the Assembly—they ask time to concoct measures calculated to promote the peace, prosperity and happiness of this Province;

Let those opposed to the present state of things offer a fair, not a factious opposition to the present ministry; let them bring forward those measures which they believe for the good of the country, and test them by public opinion;

(Correspondence of the New York Com. Advertiser.)

NIAGARA FALLS, October 7th, 1842.

"Since I wrote you from Kingston, I have travelled some hundred miles in Canada, and it affords me pleasure to say, that the country is rapidly improving.

"I was certainly surprised at the election of some of the gentlemen who were called to office, and at the letter of Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine, but it is not my province, or my inclination, to impugn the motives of his Excellency.

"I perceive that you have noticed the proposed duty on wheat imported into Canada from the United States. The duty will be about ten cents per bushel.

(From the Fredericton Sentinel.)

We published a few weeks since, a Letter from Mr. Edward G. Wakefield, giving an account of the parties in Canada, and describing the line of policy which it was probable the Governor General would pursue;

Mr. W., some years since, in England, abducted Miss Turner, a rich heiress, and conveyed her to the Continent, the marriage ceremony having been celebrated, but which was afterwards dissolved, we believe, by Act of Parliament.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

(From the Novascotian.)

*** But this "secret cabal," of which the Times speaks, is going to give the Government a "completely radical character." What, we would ask, is its present character? The members of Lord Falkland's Government think with the Representatives of the People—a large majority of whom are what the Times calls Radicals.

measures, caring little who the men are, or what their political principles may have been in times past, now support these men, and will continue to support them, so long as they honestly and faithfully do their duty to the Country, and administer the Government according to the "well understood wishes of the People."

Lord Falkland can do nothing to conciliate the clique; they are determined to oppose his Government, right or wrong. No matter what are his measures, good or bad, it is the same thing with them.

Provincial Improvements.—"Necessity is the parent of invention." When a colony is deprived of one of its chief sources of wealth, by an event over which it has no controul—as Nova Scotia now is by a change in the timber duties—the surest way to overcome the consequences is to seek out, and put in operation, other sources of wealth, prosperity, and independence.

If we were to give ourselves the trouble to make a calculation of all those things that are now brought into the colony from foreign ports, we would find that many of them might be manufactured among ourselves; our money would thus be retained at home, and paid out to the operatives employed in the various branches of manufactures, and would tend to the rapid improvement of the Province.

Any person taking a view of the unaccountable inactivity that prevails with respect to every kind of manufacturing improvement, must confess that we are asleep to our own interests. How many things might be named which, with a small investment of capital, might be produced in our own borders, but which we are now purchasing in a foreign market, and draining the country of every dollar it ever owned to pay for the purchase.

What an incredible sum is every year sent to Britain, for fine and common cloths alone! and with more enterprise, and less pride and preference for a foreign article, how much of this sum might be saved at home, and distributed among wool-growers and cloth manufacturers!

Another article upon which a very heavy sum is annually expended, is PAPER. How much is expended on writing paper—printing paper—wrapping paper—room paper, &c.—nearly all of which might and ought to be manufactured at home. For many years there has been

a paper mill in existence at Halifax, at which sheathing, wrapping, and coarse printing paper, may be manufactured; but from the high price charged for the article, and other causes which might be obviated, the quantity manufactured and sold is comparatively trifling.

Agricultural Implements are also imported in considerable quantities—all of which might and ought to be made by our own mechanics—as they are capable of making them equally as good, and, we think, as cheap as those imported.

These are but a small portion of the articles which might be produced among ourselves; but they are sufficient to impress every considerate reader with the conviction, that we are blindly sending our wealth out of the Province; whereas, were it properly applied at home, we might produce a very large portion of those necessities now imported; and at the same time, add materially to the prosperity and independence of the Province.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From the Fredericton Sentinel.)

We have received Newfoundland papers during the week to the 22d October; from which it appears the preparations for the Elections are proceeding with great activity; and if the statements in the popular Journals are correct, with every prospect of success, on the part of the liberal party.

The present constitution of Newfoundland is a perfect anomaly; and may be considered as an experiment in legislation. The only hope that can reasonably be entertained of its succeeding, must be founded on the introduction by the government and the people of men of moderate views, and purely patriotic feeling.

This was the only part of Sir JOHN HARVEY'S administration in this Province which we ever heard the people generally condemn—appointments made from among a body of men who were opposed to those liberal principles by which His Excellency was himself actuated—some of whom might be considered as his personal enemies.

From the selections that have been made, and the determination evinced by the people, it is probable that men of extreme political feelings will meet on the Legislative arena; and the old principle, so long pursued in the Colonies, of governing by conflicting and opposing agencies, will be continued in New Brunswick and Newfoundland, in juxtaposition with the more British and rational method, adopted in Canada and Nova Scotia, of having the government conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, and by means of advisers possessing public confidence and support.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, October 27th.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Sir John Caldwell, late Treasurer General of Lower Canada. He died yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, at the Tremont House, of Angina Pectoris. He passed the previous evening abroad, in visiting his friends, in apparent health, and was attacked by the disease in the night.

Munroe Edwards, the celebrated American financier and forger, has been sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

The proprietor of the New York Herald offers his establishment for sale, the object announced being to retire from New York to London, and to establish a like establishment there, "for the purpose of defending, explaining and exhibiting to Europe the institutions, laws, morals, &c. of the United States.

A most remarkable case of longevity, in cold, rigid New England, is that of John Gilley, of Augusta, Maine, who died a few days since, at the venerable age of 124. He married at the age of 80, a girl 18 years old, by whom he had ten children, the youngest of whom, at his death, was more than 100 years younger than his father.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—To the continued loss of property upon our Western waters, we have now to add a fearful loss of life. The steamer Eliza, Captain Littleton, of St. Louis, struck a snag in the Mississippi, 4 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and sunk in three minutes, leaving but two feet of the hurricane deck above water. The consequence was, that nearly all on the lower deck and in the cabin perished.

TREATY WITH THE SACS AND FOXES.—The St. Louis Republican says:—

"We learn from a gentleman, who left the treaty ground and came post haste to this city, that a treaty had been concluded between Gov. Chambers, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Sac and Fox nation of Indians.

"The Sacs and Foxes have sold all their country between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, (about twelve millions of Acres.) They are to remain in possession of the western portion of their country for three years. The eastern portion, including the country between the present boundary and the White Breast river, on the De-

moines, will be given up by the first of May next. The country is rich and beautiful. The United States are to provide a home for the Sacs and Foxes on the west side of the Missouri. The price paid is about \$1,050,000, of which \$800,000 is to be invested for the Indians—the United States guaranteeing an annual interest of 5 per cent.

"The treaty is regarded as very favourable to the Government, and no less so to the Indians. The lands will cost about 9 cents per acre."

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Fight with the Mexicans near San Antonio.

The schr. Henry, Grimes, arrived at New Orleans from Labacca Bay, Texas, brings important intelligence. Capt. Grimes reports, verbally, that Gen. Burleson, with 1100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Gen. Wall, from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina; Burleson but awaited a reinforcement to attack them there.

Capt. Caldwell, of the Santa Fe Expedition, had a brush with Wall and his troops within twenty miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sevilla. The Mexicans surrounded Caldwell and his party, which numbered about 100. The brave fellow knew too much about Mexican treachery to surrender to them. He and his party fought their way through them; they killed 100 Mexicans, wounded 100 more, and lost not a man themselves.

A company of 50 men, from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Capt. Caldwell's company, were cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them killed, 7 made prisoners, and 3 escaped.

It was currently reported that Austin had been burnt by the Mexicans, though it is very doubtful whether such be the fact.

We are pained to learn that the noble-hearted young Van Ness, who, with our associate, Mr. Kendall, had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother, and was, with another man whose name we did not hear, taken out by order of Gen. Wall, and shot down!—N. O. Pic.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

By the "Natchitoches Herald," we learn that the mediation of the United States has been offered by this Government, in the hope of bringing about a reconciliation between Texas and Mexico. It appears that Mr. Webster, by instruction of the President, has addressed a letter to the American Minister at Austin, enclosing a copy of instructions which had already been forwarded to Mr. Thompson, at Mexico, directing him to express, in the name of the American Government, "the hope that it may be deemed to comport with the interest of the Texian Government to suspend any offensive military operations which may be in contemplation against the Mexican Republic, until it should learn the result of the negotiation which Mr. Thompson had been directed to undertake."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is gratifying to observe, that since the occurrence of a general depression in the trade of the Province, the attention of the inhabitants has been more than ever directed to Agriculture, and the produce of the soil, we are assured, has been nearly doubled in New Brunswick in a single year. Another result of the decline of the Timber business, has been the settlement of wild and ungranted lands. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with commendable foresight, has given every encouragement to new settlers, and villages are beginning to spring up in the deepest forests.—St. John Courier.

STEAMER METEOR SUNK.—As the Meteor was leaving Fredericton, on Thursday evening, she was met by the steamer New Brunswick, then arriving from St. John, and coming into collision with much force, immediately sunk in 100 feet of water, her deck remaining uncovered. She had a number of passengers on board, who all got safely on shore, but we regret to learn that one of the firemen was severely scalded by the bursting of the steam pipe, caused by the concussion, that he died yesterday morning. The Meteor was owned by Mr. James Whitney, of this city, who we are sorry to say, has thus met with two heavy losses within a few days, by disasters to his steamers.—lb.

The Hon. Thos. Baillie has been reinstated in his office of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands. His appointment has given much satisfaction to Mr. B's friends.

MIRAMICHI.—ARREST OF SAILORS.—Last week we noticed the riotous conduct of seamen, who had deserted from their ships. On the morning of Friday last, the Magistrate appointed a number of Special Constables, who succeeded in apprehending about thirty of the run-aways. Some of these were placed on board their vessels, and the remainder were lodged in the jail at Newcastle. Much credit is due to the Magistrates, for thus acting with vigour and decision, which we have no doubt will have a very salutary effect.—Glasgow.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The Hon. James B. Uniacke, we understand, will be a Candidate for the Speakership. He has Huntingdon, Esq., and the Hon William Young, as his Candidates.—Novascotian.

DON'T BE ALARMED.—Our neighbour of the Post, who is a very capital fellow to get up "a rumour," says "some who think it likely that the Hon. Mr. Howe will be continued in the office of Speaker, by the vote of the Assembly." Now, a bit of it. The Representatives of the People of Nova Scotia will no longer sanction the anomaly—even were Mr. Howe disposed to continue (and he is not) in that honourable position.—lb.

LIBEL SUIT.—A letter appeared in the Novascotian, some months since, over the signature of "James Fenwick," the Captain of an En. lish merchantman, reflecting on the character of Judge Sawyers. Mr. Sawyers, fancying himself to have been libelled, has instituted a suit against us, on a charge of trespass, claiming damages in the sum of one thousand pounds. As the case will not be tried this court, we have no comment on it at this time; suffice it, that our friends throughout the Province may rest assured, we shall take care the character of our Press shall be as firmly maintained as our person and our principles have heretofore been defended.—lb.

FIRE.—About two o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst. fire was discovered issuing from the second story of Messrs. LeCain's Hardware Store in Upper Water Street. At the time, the fire raged with great violence. A canister of powder in one of the windows exploded, carrying with it a portion of the wall. The house of Mr. Divine, adjoining, was also nearly destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. The Post gives the following statement of the loss sustained. Messrs. LeCain's New Buildings, worth about £500, insured for £300.

All their stock in trade, comprising valuable Hardware and Cutlery—nothing of consequence was saved.—value, £5000. Insurance £2400.

A two story house of Mr. Wm. Divine, partly burnt and partly pulled down. Value about £400. Insurance £200. THANKSGIVING.—Sunday, the 20th of November, has been throughout Nova Scotia as a day of Thanksgiving, for the late bountiful harvest.