

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, December 12.
Within the last few days several British vessels have been taken up at an advance of 15 to 25 per cent. to be engaged in the American trade should a system of non-intercourse be adopted by America towards France.

The transactions in the public securities today have been upon an extremely limited scale. Money continues pretty abundant, the accommodation afforded by the Bank of England, very liberal upon deposit of stock in approved securities, having wholly prevented any scarcity which might otherwise have been occasioned by the large amount of money which is locked up awaiting the decision of the Commissioners for the West India Claims. Consols for account have only fluctuated during the day between 91½ and 91¾, the latter being the quotation at the close. Exchange Bills are a shade lower than yesterday, closing at 17 premium.

The favourable tenor of the advices from Madrid produced but little effect upon the market for Spanish Stock to-day.

General Steam Navigation Company's Vessels.—One of the immediate effects of the anticipated rupture between France and the United States has been to greatly increase the business of ship insurance. Policies have been signed on American bottoms at 10 per cent., which includes the war and common risk. There is also a good deal of activity among the principal shipbuilders on the river, chiefly confined, however, to steam shipping. Several of this class of vessels, of a very superior description, are now on the stocks, the largest and finest being for the East India Company, the General Steam Navigation Company, and the Peninsula Trade. The General Steam Navigation Company are said to be preparing vessels also for the river trade, of a class and character calculated to excel the surprising performances of some of the present river steam-packets.

There are now built and building, in the ports of the Mersey and Clyde, 15 new large steam vessels, for the use of the Liverpool steam companies, each of from 160 to 250 horses' power. Several contracts for large ones are about to be entered into for companies connected with America, London, Lisbon, and other places.

The all absorbing topic of the week among the commercial men, says the *Manchester Chronicle*, has been the failure, under the most extraordinary circumstances, of a person extensively known here. His debts are understood to amount to upwards of £30,000, the most which the newspapers have ever published.

The Admiralty List.—The death of Rear Admiral Joshua Sydney Horton, who died at Bolognes-sur-Mer, on the 24th ult., aged 67 years, makes the twelfth Admiral of various ranks, viz.:—Six Admirals, two Vice Admirals, and four Rear Admirals, (including three from the retired list,) who have died since the 1st of January of the present year, (1835,) besides their most capacious.

Their Majesties continue in good health, at Brighton, entertaining a few select guests almost every day. The Duke of Montrose is said to be dangerously ill. His Grace is a Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Dunbarton and Stirling.

The Lucian Islands.—The Courier of Thursday after alluding to some reports as to the recall of Sir H. Douglas, says:—"We have made diligent enquiry, and are satisfied that there is no intention in any quarter to recall Sir Howard Douglas, and that there is no intention in any quarter to reappoint Lord Nugent."

No less than two hundred plans for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament have been submitted to the committee appointed to consider the subject. Lord Stanley was on Monday re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Trade of London.—The cloth trade, in this district is doing a good deal better than it was a month ago. The demand for the best fabrics is very considerable, and the price of the goods is not so low as it was some time ago. The trade in the hands here is smaller than for some time previous; but there is still a good deal of business doing, and wool maintains its price.

The Old Duke.—Lord Stowell, the Father of the House of Peers, completed his 91st year on Thursday the 29th ult.—his brother, the Earl of Eldon, travelled a long journey to visit him, being himself 86. What a vista to look back upon what has been the life of each of these sons of a Newcastle coalfield house! Each tutor of his College at Oxford—each the first lawyer in the world in his respective walk—each by merit and long service, a Peer of the Realm—and each living under William IV., to meet and talk together of what they saw and did under George III. "The feelings on their frosty brows," say we.—*London Age.*

No progress, as far as we can learn, has yet been made by Ministers towards filling up the vacant office of Lord Chancellor; while to the suitors and the profession, the inconvenience of the present temporary arrangement is felt more grievously.

Hatfield House.—The princely mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been nearly destroyed by a destructive fire, in which the life of the dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, has been unfortunately lost. The fire, it appears broke out in her room, while she was engaged, it is supposed, at the time, in writing letters, and before any alarm was given, had acquired such mastery, that all attempts to reach the apartments were fruitless. The unfortunate lady, had in pursuance of her usual custom of passing the Christmas with her son, come down to Hatfield House, and taken possession of the apartments in the west wing of the mansion, which she had occupied ever since the death of her husband the late Marquis.

Captain Manly has been nominated President of the British society of the Society lately established in Paris, called "The Union of all Nations for the preservation of shipwrecked Seamen." Sir Sydney Smith has taken an active part in the formation of this institution.

DUNDEE COAL MINE ACCIDENT.—An explosion took place on Thursday afternoon in Dundee Main Colliery, at the head of North Shields, by which 11 persons lost their lives.

The *London Gazette*, of Friday, announces that the payments to the Doneraile place are about to commence. We learn that the portion of those payments which will come to Glasgow, amounts to above £1,500,000.—*Scots Times.*

Emigrants to Jamaica.—In this week's list of exports are 121 emigrants to Jamaica, per ship James Ray. These persons are from the neighbourhood of Baltimore, of the labouring class, sent out from this by James M'Dowell, Esq., of the house of M'Dowell, Craigmyle, and Watt, of Jamaica. The emigrants have a free passage, with the best victualling on board, a surgeon engaged for the voyage, and they will, on arrival, be provided, rent free, with cottages and extensive gardens for their own use, besides constant employment for themselves and children on the plantations, in healthy parts of the Island. We hail with pleasure this opening for our superabundant agricultural labourers.—*Edinburgh Register.*

O'Connell's Tribute.—The Morning Register contains a return of the amount contributed on Sunday, as far as the returns have yet been received. The collection in Dublin amounted to nearly £2000, and the subscriptions are still coming in. The amount in Dublin last year was little more than £1100. The Treasurer of the Cork District thus writes to Mr. Fitzpatrick:—"For this City and Liberties you may calculate upon £1000."—The letters received by Mr. Fitzpatrick yesterday morning, show that the contributions of the provincial towns and parishes will exceed in amount the collection of the last year, to the same extent as the metropolis exceeds. We subjoin the amount in various places:—Newry, 100; Carrickmacross, £50—last year it was £39; Clonmel, £175—last year £128; Belfast,

£195, nearly double the amount of last year; Enniscorthy, £140; Tullamore, £60; Waterford, £470 last year £244; Limerick, £275. It is said that the Tiber this year will certainly exceed £200,000, and probably reach £250,000.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

There is nothing of interest from Spain. The same old story of marchings and counter-marchings and petty skirmishing, is again repeated.

His Majesty King Louis Philippe is said to be the richest vessel individual in Europe. The Rothschilds, it is supposed could at a week's notice realise four millions, but the Citizen-King could command elevations millions.—*Daily News.*

The Theatre at Christiania, (Norway), the spectators and actors having barely time to escape.

A commercial treaty between Prussia and America is in course of arrangement. Several American Consuls are expected throughout Germany.

New Loan for Don Carlos.—It is affirmed that the King of Naples has effected a loan of 25,000,000 of francs for Don Carlos, to which most of the Italian princes have subscribed, in order that Don Carlos may not be cramped in his operations at the present moment, when he especially feels the want of funds.

A letter from Vienna states that there is the best authority for believing that the allied Sovereigns are privately sending money to Don Carlos.

The Montreux announces that serious maladies have arisen on board merchant ships, from the use of leaden vessels for serving wine to the ships' crews. The consequence of this practice is the leaden cholera, which often produces death, and generally palsy of the limbs.

The Siamese Twins have arrived in Paris.
SCOTLAND.
The Scotch provincial papers are filled with the most lamentable details of the effect of a violent storm which appears to have been general on the northern coast of Scotland, on Wednesday morning the 18th Nov. The previous night was clear and calm, and the aurora borealis more than usually brilliant.

The storm was equally fine, with a mild breeze from the southward, when about half-past ten o'clock, a violent gale set in from the north, and in a very short time blew a perfect hurricane. A great number of fishing boats, were overtaken by the storm, and notwithstanding the most experienced seamanship on the part of the crews, were unable to survive the tempest.

Colingham one boat lost and six men; Peterhead one boat and six men; St. John's two boats and nine men; leaving 27 children to deplore their loss. Gairloch one boat lost and four men; Cullen Bay one boat and eight men; Johnstone two boats and fifteen men.—Total eight boats and forty-eight men.

In addition to the above awful catalogue, several fishing boats are still missing, and there is much reason to fear that their crews have met a watery grave. Several coasting vessels were totally wrecked, but provisionally all the crews were saved. The hurricane is said to have exceeded anything of the kind ever remembered, annihilating houses and driving cattle, &c., before it like chaff. In the country many stacks of grain were blown away.

The torrens were a rain fell at the end of last night, and the beginning of the present week have swollen the waters of the Clyde, that they have overtopped their banks and caused much destruction among the cattle and sheep of the farmers, the families, and the mill-districts. Much misery has been caused among the poor at Bridgeton and Broxmouth by their habitations being flooded.

GREENOCK.—Forty-eight persons drowned by the loss of the steamer *Don Carlos*, a small vessel owned by Greenock, Nov. 21, in consequence of the bursting of the dam on the Catfirth rivulet. The torrent, in its progress towards the sea, overflowed almost the whole of the town, and carried away a great quantity of property to the value of £30,000, and forty-eight lives.

About £400 has been subscribed at Greenock for the sufferers by the dreadful inundation there.

THE STORM.—Ireland.—The provincial papers contain distressing accounts of wrecks and loss of lives. From Dundrum they write:—"Never did we witness such a tremendous storm as during the last few days; it was incessantly a perfect hurricane. Great damage to the shipping, heavy and numerous wrecks on the coast, has been the consequence."

DUBLIN, November 30.—Effects of the late storm. The papers received in town this morning, are filled with distressing accounts of shipwrecks and losses of life, caused by the late frightful storm on the eastern and southern coasts of Ireland. The greater number of casualties took place between Wexford and Cork, and the home-bound vessels in the American timber trade are the principal sufferers. Much property has also been sustained on the shores of the Atlantic and the Irish sea. The agents for Lloyd's were busily engaged in all the sea-port towns in rendering assistance to the vessels in distress, and saving the crews was in many instances owing to their exertions. The inhabitants on the coast acted in every instance with creditable humanity.

SHIPWRECK OF THE TRANSPORT VESSEL NEVA.—Launceston (Van Diemen's Land) papers to the 3rd July, and Hobart Town papers to the 4th July, were yesterday received at the North and South American Coffee House; they bring a melancholy account of the shipwreck, almost contiguous to Van Diemen's Land, of the transport ship NEVA, Captain Peck, which left Cork on the 8th of January last, bound to Sydney, having on board 150 male prisoners, with 33 of their children, 9 free women with 22 children, and a crew of 250 persons under the charge of Dr. Stevenson. They had proceeded prosperously on their voyage until the 13th of May last, and being (by Malta reckoning) about ninety miles from King's Island at two o'clock in the morning, the vessel was discovered in distress, and about four, a reef of rocks suddenly appeared right ahead. Orders were instantly given to tack about, but while yet in tacks, the vessel struck, unshipped the rudder, and was instantly driven upon her larboard bow with violence on the rocks; she immediately bilged; the boats were speedily lowered, but they had no sooner reached the water than they were upset, and within a few minutes more the vessel parted, and fell asunder in four pieces; when, dreadful to relate, with the exception of twenty-two persons, who clung to the fragments, the whole on board perished. After enduring great hardships, the survivors reached King's Island, but seven of the number were so exhausted that they died soon after, leaving only fifteen saved out of the entire complement of 241, namely, six of the convicts and nine of the crew.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.
LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the United States; but we still hope they will not be required. Really it is to make steamship the laughing stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the prosperity of the two nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligible quarrel.—*Courier.*

The Morning Herald of Nov. 30, says:—"The domestic matter published in the French papers comprises some matters of importance. We regret to collect from it and our private letters that a rupture between France and the United States is deemed possible. A key of seven has been ordered throughout the maritime towns of the Kingdom. The quota of the *Pa de Chais* is fixed at 800 men. The *Courier Francais* in reply to an article in a Toulon paper, deems it necessary to contend that the French navy is more than competent to crush that of the Americans. Let us hope however, that the question will not be brought to issue."

The *Courier Francais* has an article to prove that the French navy is vastly superior to that of the American, and will undoubtedly be able to annihilate the whole American navy in case of hostilities between the two countries. It gives a list of 50 French vessels of various tonnage, and of various kinds of armament, and states that no fewer than fifteen ships of the line and fifteen frigates have been ordered to be armed and equipped for active service.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The *Eclair* of Toulon, of the 25th instant, announces that the Maritime Prefect had received orders by telegraph for equipping and arming the *Algeiras*, of 84 guns, the *Scapion*, of 62, and the *Artemise* frigate of 22 guns, for the purpose of forming part of the squadron of observation. The *Eclair*, upon this, observes, that according to all appearance this squadron will assemble in the ocean, and hold itself in readiness to act against the Americans.

The *Brest American* of the 24th inst. contains the following details of the movements in the port of Brest:—"The frigates *Didon* and *Terpsichore* have been put upon the war establishment by the completion of their repairs. The frigates *Didon* and *Terpsichore* company embarked on board the ship of the line *Jaquier*, whose crew will be increased to 800. The 90 gun ship *Isis*, and the *Saint Petri* are being rapidly refitted on the stocks, and will be ready to sail on the 1st of December, on the first favorable wind. Great numbers of seamen daily arrive at Brest."

Dec. 2.—The Constitutional remarks that, as for the American difference, it is generally thought that the departure of Admiral de Mackau with an imposing force is rather a guarantee of peace than of war. In presence of the French squadron, President Jackson will be more desirous of America would not have an equal force to oppose France, and peace would prevail the more easily, from the circumstance that the explanations demanded require nothing but the putting of the matter to rest.

A letter of the 27th ult. from Montreuil, says:—"Our coast is in a state of agitation. A considerable levy of men for the navy is being made in all the maritime arrondissements. We do not yet know the number, but the Administration detains every able-bodied man, from 18 to 36 years of age, who has not yet served."

Dec. 1.—The *Renouvateur* says:—"M. Boile Comte, the most supple of diplomatists, is immediately to set out for the United States, on a mission to President Jackson. It is to be hoped that M. Boile Comte will be more successful than he was in his mission to Mehemet Ali, in 1833."

The Chamber of Peers convened on the 8th Nov. for the trial of the Lunelville prisoners, comprising 21st the second division of Portuguese troops entered concerned in the April conspiracy. The old ministry, headed by Saladina, were of a different opinion, and tendered their resignations. Nov. 11th, which were promptly accepted. A new ministry thereupon formed, with the Marquis de Loule at its head. This change of ministry derives its principal importance from the bearing it may have upon the Portuguese auxiliary force destined for Spain, and from the fact that it was in part effected by the influence of the military.

WARSAW, Nov. 10.—The population of the kingdom of Poland, according to the census taken this year amounts to—Males, 2,012,951; females, 2,046,358; Total, 4,059,317. With respect to their religious opinions, the Catholics are 2,011,357; Jews, 410,562; United Greeks, 210,988; Greek Russian Church, 537; Lutherans, 212,968; Reformed 2201; Moravians, 199; Mennonites, 915; Philipines, 3567; Gypsies, 238; Mahometans, 343.

THE ARMY.
A committee has recently been appointed under the authority of the Secretary at War, for the purpose of investigating the sickness and mortality of British troops in our various colonies, during the last twenty years, and ascertaining how far the climate of each station is favourable or prejudicial to the health of its garrisons.

The Breuck.—We have at last the satisfaction of announcing that the long expected brevet came out on the 1st of January, 1836, and includes all colonels of 1825, ending with Colonel Keate, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The promotion will give upwards of twenty steps in the Artillery and Engineers alone, besides long and short commands and staff appointments.—*First paper.* (As yet the Government have not finally decided on this subject).
Naval and Mil. Gaz., Dec. 5.

The command of the army in Ireland has been for several months kept open for Lord Aylmer. His Lordship has however, returned to his Canadian government, and we believe declines the command. At all events, for the present, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Blyden will continue to hold the chief command of the troops in Ireland.

The duties of the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General at the Horse Guards are to be performed by one officer; the Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quartermaster General to remain as at present.

The duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster General at the following colonies to be performed by one officer, viz:—At Barbadoes, Jamaica, Quebec and Halifax, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius.

There will no doubt be a considerable saving, and two officers will be equally well done by one instead of two officers at present. (As yet the Government Field Officers at Halifax to be abolished; also the Assistant Adjutant General in Canada.)

The appointment of Principal Inspector General of the Army Medical Department, which recently became vacant by the demise of Sir William Franklin, M.D., K.C.H., is understood to be abolished.

Major General Sir John Colborne, the late Governor in Upper Canada, is to have command of the troops in Canada, to be stationed at London.

Pensions to Officers' Widows.—It may not be generally known that the widows of several lately deceased officers have been refused the usual pensions by the War Office, on the ground that they already possess enough of private property for their support.

Whitcomb, Dec. 9.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Viscount Howick, the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Stratford, G. C. B., the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, and the Right Hon. Sir John Campbell, Baronet, the Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the practicality and expediency of consolidating the different departments connected with the civil administration of the army.

Death of "James Hogg." "The Ettrick Shepherd."
The following intelligence will be read with that general regret which the death of a great and good man must necessarily inspire. British literature has sustained some severe losses of late, and to the names of Hemans, Lamb, and Coleridge, we are now compelled, reluctantly, to add one which Scotland has long since ranked with those of her most distinguished sons—a name, not more widely known than honored—that of James Hogg, of Ettrick. The *Dunfermline Courier* of the 25th Nov. thus notices the event:—"It is with the deepest regret we announce, on the authority of a private letter, dated from Altrive Lake, the death of by far the most remarkable man that ever wore professionally a shepherd's plaid. This sad event, in which every son of genius and tender of taste, in broad Scotland, and far beyond its bounds, must feel a melancholy interest, occurred at his beautiful residence, on the banks of the Yarrow, on Saturday last, the 21st current, and was the result of a severe attack of bilious fever, which lately assumed the form of jaundice—in all probability originating in exposure to cold, or some latent disease of the liver. During the fever he suffered great prostration of strength, and for a week or more his friends and medical attendants had begun to fear the worst, particularly after the accession of jaundice. And their fears, we regret to say, have been realized; for it is but too true that one of the sweetest poets that ever

framed a lay, and by far the first man of his class, with the single exception of Robert Burns, will, on Friday first, follow to the grave his illustrious friend Sir Walter Scott, at the distance of little more than three years. We believe they were born in the same year, and that Mr. Hogg, had he survived till the 25th January next, would have reached the age of 59 or 60.—From the humble occupation of a Mountain Shepherd, with very little aid from the hand of education, he raised himself by the force of his natural poetic genius, to high literary fame, and independence in circumstances.

Hundreds of pens will, of course, be employed in sketching the character of the Bard of Altrive Lake; and though few, perhaps, knew him better than our selves, we dare not intrude further until the last solemn duties have been paid to his memory. The funeral has been fixed for Friday the 22nd current, and his remains will be attended to a cemetery (Ettrick church-yard) closely adjoining the cottage in which he was born, by a crowd of mourners such as has rarely been witnessed in the pastoral valleys of the Ettrick and the Yarrow—for the death of one who did so much to illustrate the district in which he resided, has excited feelings of so vivid a nature, that the entire population may be described as one extended family of mourners.

Thousands who have not had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him but through his genius, will join with us in the wish expressed for a kindred spirit:—"Softly lie on his bosom the turf."

Rest his ashes unmingled and pure;
May the tomb of his urn
Caledonia adorn,
And his much-loved remains so secure,
Well, a well a day,
And his much-loved remains so secure."

UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK, JANUARY 9.
AMOUNT OF LOSS BY THE LATE FIRE.—The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of losses by the great fire, have made their report, from which it appears that the whole number of buildings burned was 527, exclusive of the Merchants' Exchange and the South Dutch Church, and that the whole loss, in buildings and goods, is estimated at \$17,115,692. This sum destroyed in merchandise and goods, and the owners of real estate. After giving a tabular view of the value of buildings and stock destroyed in each street, and of the amount of insurance, as far as reported to them, the Committee conclude as follows:—"The value of 129 of the buildings destroyed, according to the above statement, is \$1,779,700. An amount of \$6,557,846. Making the total loss reported to the Committee, \$7,337,546. Upon this amount of losses, the committee have effected to the sum of \$7,369,150.

These statements were made by 276 firms and owners of real estate, which latter class however, form but a small part. From a vast majority of owners of buildings, no accounts have been presented.

The Committee have thus stated in the foregoing particulars, all the facts which have come to their knowledge, during the investigation committed to their charge. As it regards the total destruction of property by the terrible conflagration that visited our city, we are compelled to make our calculations from the data now before us, and such other aid, as the committee can place reliance upon.

The whole number of buildings destroyed, is ascertained to be 527, exclusive of the Exchange and the South Dutch Church, and may be fairly valued at \$1,000,000, which is a fraction over \$7,000 each, and is generally considered a correct estimate. As far as the Committee can ascertain, less than one half only of the mercantile houses have reported their loss of goods by the late fire. By duplicating this amount, (6,557,846) we have \$13,115,692, as the probable total sum destroyed in merchandise and goods. Added to this, the estimated value in buildings, \$4,000,000, and the whole loss may be calculated at \$17,115,692.

Justly, therefore, the property destroyed in stores upon the different streets, and the business of those who occupied them, there has been consumed as reported in Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Produce, \$1,250,000. In the destruction of Dry Goods, including an inconsiderable item of Hardware and Crockery, \$4,961,625. And in Real Estate, \$1,779,700.

The Committee are of opinion that the above calculations are in no respect exaggerated. And great as the loss has been, they cannot conclude their report, without expressing their hope, that our city, from the plans of relief, now proposed, will ere long, be able to arise from the ashes of her late misfortune, to her usual commanding, uninterrupted and prosperous business.

GABRIEL P. DISOWAY, Chairman.
The number of arrivals at New York from foreign ports in 1835, was 2043. In 1834, the number was 2043. The number of passengers in 1835, was 33,303; in 1834, 48,111—decrease 12,808. Of the number of arrivals in 1835, 1,568 were American vessels, 287 British, 46 Swedish, 32 French, 26 Bremen, 19 Dutch, 15 Spanish, 14 Danish, 10 German, 4 Prussian, 4 Sicilian, 1 Hamburg, 2 Portuguese, 2 Lubec, 2 Colombian, 1 Belgian, 1 Norwegian, 1 Mexican, 1 Haytian, 1 Sardinian, 1 Tuscan, 1 Brazilian, 1 Venezuelan.—520 were ships, 123 bark, 998 brigs, 446 schrs. 6 sloops, 10 galleots.

Several of the Marine Insurance Companies of New York have just declared their semi-annual dividends, in consideration of the property of the United States in the place of the late Chief Justice Marshall.—It is expected that the Senate will confirm the appointment, although that body last year rejected his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury.

The last Miramichi Gleaser contains a notice of the High Sheriff of the County calling a public meeting to be held there this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to pass a law for the better providing for and securing Lunatics within this Province, in accordance with the Circular issued some time since by the Committee of the General Court of Sessions for this City and County.

The snow which fell yesterday has again made the sleighing good; and will be of much service to both town and country.

Roger B. Taney, Esquire, of Baltimore, has been nominated by the President to be Chief Justice of the United States in the place of the late Chief Justice Marshall.—It is expected that the Senate will confirm the appointment, although that body last year rejected his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. John Cunningham, of this City, Architect, has been appointed a Deputy Land Surveyor, and has received a commission to act as such within the Province.

The New Brunswick Baptist Seminary was opened at Fredericton, agreeably to notice, on Monday the 4th instant, which upwards of fifty pupils have been admitted, seventeen of whom board in the building.—Pupils may be admitted at any time during the term, at the end of which they will be charged only from the time of their admittance.—We sincerely congratulate the public on this auspicious opening of an institution which promises such important and lasting benefits to the rising generation; and we trust the course which the Directors intend to pursue will be such as to secure a continuance of the liberal patronage under which they have been enabled to open the Seminary.—*Courier.*

RETURN OF MR. BARTON.
Mr. Barton, late U.S. Charge d'Affaires at Paris, came passenger in the *Albany*. He left Paris on the 29th Nov. and Havre on the 3d of Dec. It is now known that the French Government have refused to pay the sum due to Mr. Barton and the French Government will, no doubt, be immediately laid before Congress and the people. We trust there will be no war. The feeling at Washington, we understand, is pacific and unfavorable to any measures which would be likely to lead to hostilities.—*New York paper.*

Mr. Pageot, the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, gave notice to the Secretary of State on Saturday, of his recall, which has created considerable sensation at the seat of Government.—Mr. Pageot designedly absent himself from the President's levee on New Year's day. He paraded round the mansion of the Chief Magistrate to show publicly that he had refrained from joining in the festivities within, and altogether evinced a littleness of character unworthy the representative of the French nation.—*Id.*

We are informed that the French Consul in this city, has received from his government an official intimation, that according to an agreement between the French and British Governments, the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, during the impending interruption of the diplomatic relations between the United States and France, will protect the French citizens whose interests should in actual reality apply to the Federal authorities at Washington. Consular business going on as heretofore.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST, on Tuesday evening the 22d December, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing about £4 10s. in Bank Notes,—a Due Bill on Messrs. Owens & DUNNAN, and sundry other Papers of no value to any person but the owner.—The finder, by returning the same to the *Observer* office, in St. John, shall be entitled to one half the Cash (£2 5s.) contained in the Pocket Book.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Belle, 4th January, 1836.—1*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1836.

By the English December mail, which arrived in this city on Wednesday last via Digby, and the Western mail on Saturday, English dates to the 5th of that month were received.

The brig *Renwick Keating* arrived at this port from Liverpool on Sunday, and brought Liverpool papers to the 15th December, with which we have been favoured.—In the preceding columns will be found a great variety of extracts from the several sources.

Parliament is appointed to meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th of February.

Several gales were experienced on the English, Irish, and Scotch coasts during the month of November, which proved very destructive to vessels on the coast, and property on shore. The papers also contain melancholy accounts of the loss of life.

Mr. James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," died at his residence on the banks of the Yarrow, 21st Nov. Mr. Macan, of the Irish bar, has been appointed Justice of Prince Edward Island.

Vice Admiral Sir Peter Halket, G. C. B., had been appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn in the command of the West India and North American stations. He was expected to hoist his flag on board H. M. ship *Melville*.

The total imports of Cotton of all descriptions into Liverpool from the 1st of January, 1835, to the 15th December, 1835, amounted to 915,215 bales.—And the Sales during the same period, was 940,150 bales. Of the imports, 746,086 bales were from the United States; from Denmark and Berlin, 1830; from Barbadoes, 680; common West India, 30,000; East India, 55,600 bales; Egypt, 13,000, &c. An increased demand for cotton prevailed on the 14th Dec. and about 7000 bales were sold on that day, at good prices.

Our Provincial Legislature is to meet for the dispatch of business to-morrow (Wednesday), and the Members from this section of the Province, including the Speaker, have all we believe proceeded to the Seat of Government to be present at the opening of the Session.—We trust that the Session will prove a harmonious one between the several branches; and as there is a probability of an unusual share of business coming before them at the present sitting, may they all, (as the Governor's proclamation expresses it) proceed in good earnest to the "dispatch of business," with but one single view in view.—The *PUBLIC* hopes; and thus perhaps shorten the length of the session a week or two.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.—Letters were received in town on Saturday from Mr. FIERCE, of Miramichi, which state, that having obtained sufficient patronage to cover the actual expenses of publishing the Debates of the Assembly, as proposed in his prospectus, he intended to proceed forthwith to Head Quarters and enter upon their publication as soon as the Session commences.—Mr. P. BENNETT, we learn, is engaged as Reporter.—We hope Mr. Piere may receive still further patronage, and that his experiment may prove a successful and profitable one.

It is with extreme regret we have in this day's impression to record the death of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Esquire, one of the Agents for this Province.—A Gentleman whose unwearied exertions have been so long devoted to matters connected with the advancement and prosperity of this Colony, as to have rendered his death a cause of general regret. His memory, we are certain, will long be cherished and revered by many sincere friends in this Province.

THE NOVEMBER PACKET.—The *Packet Star*, a new and superior vessel of about 300 tons burthen, from Pictou, for Halifax, with the *November* Mail, was fallen in with on the 6th December, in lat. 29, long. 30, by the Dutch Galliot *Concordia*, from Rotterdam, arrived at Boston. The *Star* had lost all her masts, decks swept, &c. and we regret to state Capt. Binney and 12 men were lost on board; the *Concordia* supplied her with a boat, the remainder of the crew refusing to leave her, having plenty of provisions, and the hull stanch.—Capt. Binney was son of the Hon. H. N. Binney, of Halifax, and bore the character of being an active and excellent officer.

The last Miramichi Gleaser contains a notice of the High Sheriff of the County calling a public meeting to be held there this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to pass a law for the better providing for and securing Lunatics within this Province, in accordance with the Circular issued some time since by the Committee of the General Court of Sessions for this City and County.