A RETURN of VESSELS Registered at, and employed in Foreign Trade from, the Port of SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, with their Tonnage, the Year when built, in what trade employed, and by whom owned;—also, of the Steam Boats owned at, and plying from Saint John.

Rig.	Vessels' Names.	Tonnage.	Year built.	How employed.	Present Owners.
Ship	Margaret,	391	1824	Great-Britain.	Crookshank & Walker.
Barque	Woodman,	321	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons.
Brig	Thomas Hanford,	229	,,	do.	William Thomas Wynne.
,,	Gambia,	193	1825	Africa.	William & Thomas Leavitt.
Steamer	Saint George,	204	,,	River Saint John.	J. Ward & Sons, and others.
Barque	Branches,	452	1826	Great-Britain.	Scovil & Summers.
,,	Kent,	355	,,	do.	S. Wiggins.
,,	Margaret,	261	,,	Whale Fishery.	Charles Coles Stewart.
Brig	Charles,	257	,,	Great-Britain.	John Ward & Sons.
,,	La Plata,	184	,,	West-Indies.	Crookshank & Walker.
,,	General Coffin,	190	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons.
Schooner	Lavinia,	47	,,	United States, &c.	William Vaughan.
Brig	Tantivy,	312	1827	West-Indies.	Thomas Raymond.
,,	Ann,	275	,,	Great-Britain.	John Wishart.
Ship	Augusta,	417	1828	do.	John M. Wilmot.
Barque	Pacific,	249	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons.
Brig	Emerald,	314	,,	do.	John Ward & Sons.
Brigantine	Union V.	134	,,	West-Indies.	D. Vaughan & Sons.
,,	Superior,	98	,,	Africa.	Daniel & Francis Leavitt.
Schooner	Sophia,	63	,,	United States.	William Walker.
Brig	Mary-Ann,	242	1829	Great-Britain.	D. Hatfield & Son.
,,	Isabella,	214	,,	do.	Hugh Mackay.
,,	Timandra,	202	,,	do.	William Jarvis.
,,	Sea-Horse,	173	,,	do.	Simon W. Cock.
Barque	John Bentley,	484	1830	do.	N. S. Demill.
,,	Frederick,	468	,,	do.	Stephen Wiggins.
Brig	Fenwick Keating,	351	,,	do.	James Whitney.
,,	Allegro,	218	,,	West-Indies.	Crookshank & Walker.
,,	Ambassador,	196	,,	Great-Britain.	D Vaughan & Sons.
Brigantine	Eliza,	107	,,	do.	Isaac Ketchum.
Schooner	Elephant,	155	,,	United States, &c.	J. Robertson.
,,	Mary-Ann,	88	,,	do.	James Key M'Kee.
Barque	Eleanor,	517	1831	Great-Britain.	Charles W. Tisdale.
,,	Sarah,	496	,,	do.	James Whitney.
,,	William Ewing,	452	,,	do.	John Wishart.
,,	Adelaide,	452	,,	do.	Stephen Smith.
,,	Margaret Rait,	308	,,	Whale Fishery.	Charles Coles Stewart.
Brig	Charity,	299	,,	Great-Britain.	James Kirk.
,,	Niger,	209	,,	West-Indies.	William & Thomas Leavitt.
,,	William & Robert,	186	,,	Great-Britain.	D. & P. Hatfield.
,,	Sultan,	155	,,	West-Indies.	E. DeW. Ratchford.
,,	Emperor,	146	,,	do.	Peter Hatfield.
,,	William,	139	,,	Great-Britain.	Peter Robertson.
Schooner	William the Fourth,	121	,,	United States, &c.	Scovil & Summers.
,,	Henry Robert,	99	,,	do.	Daniel J. M'Laughlin.
,,	Congress,	81	,,	West-Indies.	J. T. Hanford and S. Robbins.
,,	Elizabeth,	81	,,	United States, &c.	William Vaughan.
,,	Tripoli,	63	,,	do.	H. P. Whitney. [lin, & others.
,,	Carolina,	61	,,	West-Indies.	J. W. M. Irish, D. J. M'Laugh
Steamer	John Ward,	144	,,	River Saint John.	John Ward & Sons, and others.
,,	Henrietta,	99	,,	Bay of Fundy.	James Whitney.
Ship	Wakefield,	608	1832	Great-Britain.	John Hammond.
Barque	Beverley,	590	,,	do.	George D. Robinson.
,,	John,	535	,,	do.	John M. Wilmot.
,,	Tay,	512	,,	do.	John Robertson.
,,	New-Brunswick,	414	,,	do.	John M. Wilmot.
Brig	Comet,	223	,,	do.	James Kirk.
,,	Edwin,	206	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons.
,,	James Hay,	153	,,	Africa.	Daniel & Francis Leavitt.
,,	Clarinda,	135	,,	West-Indies.	B. Tilton.
,,	P. I. Nevins,	134	,,	United States, &c.	D. & P. Hatfield.
,,	Rob Roy,	125	,,	Great Britain.	John Robertson.
Brigantine	Lerwick,	157	,,	West Indies.	James Moran, and others.
,,	Britannia,	148	,,	do.	J. & J. G. Woodward. [son.
,,	Mary-Ann,	122	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons & H. E. Tay-
,,	Eliza,	111	,,	do.	Thos. Wallace and E. Larkin.
Schooner	Little Mary,	127	,,	do.	Scovil & Summers. [lin.
,,	Charles King,	124	,,	United States.	W. Vaughan and D. J. M'Laugh-
,,	Victory,	105	,,	United States, &c.	
Steamer	Woodstock,	74	,,	River Saint John.	I. Morritt and J. J. Akerley.
Ship	Sir Robert H. Dick,	616	1833	Great-Britain.	John Robertson.
,,	Amy,	459	,,	do.	Scovil & Summers.
,,	Edmond,	400	,,	do.	John Wishart.
,,	Mozambique,	399	,,	Whale Fishery.	W. & T. Leavitt and Jas. Kirk.
,,	James Stewart,	386	,,	do.	Charles Coles Stewart.
,,	Isabella,	555	,,	Great-Britain.	James Gregg and J. W. Hall.
Barque	Liverpool,	514	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons.
,,	Granville,	358	,,	do.	William Flaherty.
,,	Peggy,	268	,,	do.	George Ball.
Brig	Hannah,	2[illegible]	,,	do.	Augus M'Kenzie.
,,	Matilda,	239	,,	do.	William & Joseph Rodgers.
,,	Gulnare,	193	,,	West Indies.	Jerry Drake Hughson.
,,	Mary-Ann,	150	,,	do.	Hulse & Coffin. (*Honduras.*)
,,	Eleanor Gordon,	149	,,	Great-Britain.	George D. Robinson & Co.
,,	Nonpariel,	144	,,	do.	James Key M'Kee.
Brigantine	Mansfield,	156	,,	do.	George D. Robinson & Co.
Schooner	Jane,	134	,,	United States, &c.	D. & P. Hatfield.
,,	Abigail,	97	,,	do.	William Hughson.
,,	Boxer,	95	,,	do.	Isaac Ketchum and R. Fields.
,,	Spring,	91	,,	do.	W. Drake.
,,	Mary Dickson,	86	,,	Great-Britain.	A. M'Kenzie & Co.
Steamer	Maid of the Mist,	100	,,	Bay of Fundy.	James Whitney.
Ship	Phebe,	812	1834	Great-Britain.	George Thomson.
,,	Albion,	687	,,	do.	John Hammond.
,,	Harriet,	618	,,	do.	J. Robertson and J. W. Smith—
,,	Samuel,	559	,,	do.	Stephen Wiggins. [(*sold.*)
,,	Anna Maria,	547	,,	do.	William Jarvis.
,,	Victoria,	546	,,	do.	James Whitney.
,,	Elizabeth Bentley,	512	,,	do.	Nathan S. Demill.
,,	Formosa,	535	,,	do.	Robert Ellis.
,,	John & Robert,	502	,,	do.	A. M'Kenzie & Jno. Robertson.
,,	Aid-de-Camp,	470	,,	do.	John Kerr. [Demill.
,,	Thomas Millidge,	414	,,	Whale Fishery.	G. D. Robinson & Co. and N. S.
,,	Ellen,	410	,,	Great-Britain.	I. & J. G. Woodward.
,,	Rival,	404	,,	do.	S. Wiggins & Son.
,,	Peruvian,	389	,,	Whale Fishery.	W. & T. Leavitt, Jas Kirk, J
,,	Henry,	376	,,	Great-Britain.	J. M. Wilmot. [Wishart and J.
,,	Industry,	347	,,	do.	Alexander Yeats. [Robertson.
Barque	Emigrant,	603	,,	do.	James Kirk.
,,	Scotia,	595	,,	do.	John Robertson.
,,	Sherbrooke,	505	,,	do.	J. Gregg and J. W. Hall.
,,	James,	491	,,	do.	Blakslee & Estey and J. Holman.
,,	Jane,	481	,,	do.	J. & M. Kinnear. (*Sold.*)
,,	Ann,	475	,,	do.	D. & P. Hatfield.
,,	Elizabeth,	456	,,	do.	Jedediah Slason.
,,	Barlow,	437	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons.
,,	Athol,	367	,,	do.	John Robertson.
,,	Louisa,	324	,,	do.	George Ball.
,,	Albion,	313	,,	do.	James Kirk and James Holman.
,,	James Lemon,	300	,,	do.	James & William Delap.
Brig	Westmorland,	290	,,	do.	C. Robinson, and others.
,,	Charlotte,	214	,,	do.	John Wishart.
,,	Lancaster,	198	,,	do.	E. L. Jarvis & Co.
,,	Eliza,	191	,,	do.	William Dougan.
,,	St. Mungo,	188	,,	do.	William Mackay.
,,	Kentville,	176	,,	United States.	Daniel Mackay Moore.
,,	Georgiana,	169	,,	West-Indies.	James Whitney.
,,	Jane,	168	,,	Great-Britain.	John Wishart.
,,	George,	167	,,	do.	Blakslee & Estey and J. Holman.
,,	Brunswick,	142	,,	do.	do.
,,	Clara,	126	,,	do.	John M. Wilmot.
Brigantine	Susan Crane,	151	,,	do.	William M'Cannon.
,,	Aid,	126	,,	do.	William M'Cannon.
,,	Ann,	116	,,	do.	E. Barlow & Sons.
,,	Cherub,	109	,,	do.	John Carey.
,,	Sarah E.	103	,,	United States.	Nelson Brown, and others.
Schooner	Blanch,	114	,,	Great-Britain.	T. Martin, and others.
	137 Vessels.	38,742 Tons.			

In addition to the aforegoing list, there are several new vessels now in port, fitting out and not yet registered, which will add about 2000 to the total amount of tonnage, being an increase of upwards of *ten thousand tons* upon a similar return for last year.

THE above Return, it must be borne in mind, is for the Port of SAINT JOHN *alone*, and does not include the Vessels employed in the Coasting and interior-navigation trade of the Province. We have been promised a Return of these, and expect to publish it in a week or two.—The vessels, it will also be recollected, may not *at all times* have been employed in the particular trade above stated; but the statement will be found as nearly correct as circumstances would allow, and sufficiently so to enable mercantile men to make a calculation of the trade carried on by our own vessels, from the Port of Saint John.—*Courier.*

[From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, November 19.]

MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM.—This structure, suggested originally by one of the Governors-in-Chief, the Earl of Dalhousie, the plan of which is by Major Young, of the 79th Highlanders, now in this garrison, is at length, after a good deal of delay, completed, by the execution of the Latin inscription by Dr. Fisher, and the words Wolfe and Montcalm on the opposite sides of the sarcophagus. It is a plain quadrangular column of cut grey limestone, terminated by an apex of four sides, rising to 65 feet. The base is also without ornament but at the corners, with white marble slabs for the inscriptions. The mason work is excellent, and it will no doubt be very durable. Its position is in the upper Chateau garden, where a square space adjoining Mont-Carmel Street, and open with it, have been set apart; it forms, therefore, an object visible from the harbour. Upon the whole, we think that a more ornamental object in itself, and a more distinct one in the view of Quebec, might have been raised. The event which it commemorates was one of great eclat in the history of Great Britain; it gave to the British Empire the whole continent of North America, except Louisiana; the victory of Quebec, altho' due in some measure to fortuitous circumstances, was marked by the distinguished bravery of both commanders and the fall of both, Wolfe being in the flower of his age, with the most promising military reputation before him. No place that we have ever visited is so miserably deficient as Quebec in public buildings; every structure in it, except the Marine Hospital, Palace Gate, the Gate of the Citadel and Wolfe's Monument, is a gross violation of all the styles of architecture; and as if to make matters worse, £25,000 have just been laid out upon a Parliament House, which would dishonour the labours of a tyro in the profession. We have some hope that the new Chateau, which (unless indeed the 92 Resolutionists should frighten British power from the Continent,) we hope soon to see rebuilt, will reflect more credit upon Quebec. Its position is one of the most beautiful in the world, and it deserves not to be neglected.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—It is rumoured in the military circles that Lieut.-General Sir Hussey Vyvian, whose period of service as commander-in-chief in Ireland is about to expire, will shortly succeed Lieut.-General Lord Aylmer, as governor-general of the Canadas. Lord A. has been filling this lucrative command since 1830, having received it from the then secretary for the colonies, Sir George Murray.—The successor of Sir Hussey in Ireland will be probably Sir Peregrine Maitland, who is now in Dublin.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

(From the New-York Emigrant.)

[The following article on the "Colonies of Great Britain," is from a new, able, and cheap publication, to appear monthly, entitled "The Agricultural and Industrial Magazine;" a publication in which the doctrine is ably advocated that the interests of the farmer, the manufacturer, and all commercial classes, are identical. The Committee of Management includes upwards of twenty members of Parliament, differing in general politics, but who agree in these great measures—that agricultural produce and manufactures ought to fetch higher prices, that the masters should obtain better profits, and the workmen better wages.]

"Britannia needs no bulwarks, no towers along the steep,
Her march is on the mountain wave, her home is on the deep."

The *small* domestic and *vast* transmarine Empire of Britain may be thus seen:—

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	British Subjects.
U. Kingd. { England,	50,520	13,086,675
Wales,	7,409	803,000
Scotland,	29,605	2,365,930
Ireland,	26,798	7,839,469
Bengal,	366,012	72,000,000
Madras,	141,323	14,700,000
Bombay,	64,938	7,000,000
Ceylon,	27,000	1,250,000
Penang, &c.	1,317	136,000
New Holland,	1,000,000	100,000
Van Diemen's Land,	24,000	48,720
Mauritius,	1,000	104,479
Cape of Good Hope,	120,000	136,375
Western Africa,	1,040	34,024
Lower Canada,	205,863	562,930
Upper Canada,	95,125	250,000
New Brunswick,	26,704	94,392
Nova Scotia,	14,031	139,000
Cape Breton,	3,125	30,000
Prince Edward's Isle,	2,159	32,000
Newfoundland,	35,923	80,000
Hudson Bay Settlement,	525,000	2,000
Jamaica,	6,400	359,000
Trinidad,	2,400	44,163
Barbadoes,	166	102,277
Grenada,	100	28,742
Antigua,	94	35,678
Montserrat,	47	7,406
Dominica,	275	26,038
St. Vincent's,	131	27,734
Nevis,	20	12,155
St. Kitt's,	68	23,922
St. Lucia,	225	18,351
Tobago,	44	13,952
Tortola, &c.	120	10,642
Bahamas,	312	16,836
Bermudas,	36	8,620
Demerara, &c.	70,000	80,124
Berbice,	25,000	22,965
Honduras,	10,000	4,839
Malta, &c.	122	128,960
Gibraltar,	3	17,024
Jersey, &c.	—	65,836
Man,	220	36,000
Total,	2,824,040	121,829,501

What, then, has raised England, a small island in the Atlantic, to the lofty station she now holds? The industry, skill, and moral integrity of her sons scattered over the earth, forming Colonies in every clime and on every shore from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, from the Equator to the Poles, embracing an area of upwards of two millions and a half of square miles, (or 1,620,000,000 acres,) with a population of more than one hundred million souls, yielding an annual revenue of nearly £30,000,000 sterling!

When we contemplate this wondrous Empire on which the solar orb never sets, truly may it be said that the transmarine dominions of this *insular* Kingdom offer to the agriculturist measureless fields for pasture and tillage;—to the manufacturer an incalculable extension of the home market for the disposal of his wares; to the merchant and mariner, vast marts for profitable traffic in every product with which nature has bountiously enriched the earth;—to the capitalist an almost interminable site for the profitable investment of his funds;—and to the industrious, skilful, and intelligent emigrant, an area of upwards of two million square miles, where every species of mental ingenuity and manual labour may be developed and nurtured into action, with advantage to the whole family of man. England has no need to manufacture beet-root sugar (as France)—her West and East India possessions yield an inexhaustible profusion of the cane;—grain (whether wheat, barley, oats, maize, or rice,) every where abounds;—her Asiatic, American, Australasian, and African possessions contain boundless supplies of timber, corn, coal, iron, copper, gold, hemp, wax, tar, tallow, &c.;—the finest wools are grown in her South Asian regions; cotton, opium, silk, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, saltpetre, spices, spirits, wines, and fruits, are procurable of every variety and to any extent in the East and in the West, in the North and in the South of the Empire;—on the icy coast of Labrador as well as at the opposite pole, her adventurous hunters and fishers pursue their gigantic game almost within sight of their protecting flag;—and on every soil and under every habitable clime, Britons desirous of change, or who cannot find occupation at home, may be found implanting or extending the language, laws, and liberties of their Father land.

To the most remote as well as to the nearest sections of the vast Empire, thus depicted, it is our intention to direct public attention, being convinced that the Colonies of England were raised up for her by Providence, for the purpose of promoting and extending civilization and Christianity to the remotest ends of the earth.

Navy and Commercial Marine of France.

The Commercial Marine of France embraces about 8000 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 774,000 tons, and manned by 57,000 men. Of this number, 820 vessels of the average burden of 250 tons are engaged in foreign trade out of Europe.—1800 vessels, averaging the like number of 250 tons, trade to different countries in Europe; and 5380 vessels of 50 tons each are employed in the coasting trade. The vessels trading out of Europe are chiefly distributed as follows:

To India,	35	merchantmen.
Island of Bourbon, &c.	70	do.
South Seas,	25	do.
Brazil,	65	do.
River Plate,	20	do.
Mexico,	40	do.
Cuba,	60	do.
Hayti,	60	do.
United States of America,	35	do.
W. Indies, not belonging to France,	20	do.
Cayenne,	25	do.
Senegal and Goree,	40	do.
Martinique and Guadaloupe,	300	do.
Whale Fisheries,	6	do.
Circumnavigation by way of China,	6	do.

The French Navy, with which we are likely to become better acquainted, is undoubtedly, next to that of England, the most formidable in the world. It was regulated and permanently organized, in its several branches, by the ordonnance of 1823, since which time it has rapidly improved in every particular. The number of vessels afloat, that is, fit for sea, whether in ordinary or commission, in 1832, is stated as follows: Ships of the Line 58, Frigates 68, Corvettes 33, Brigs 67, Galliots, Cutters, &c. 121, Steam-ships, bombs, &c. 27,—total 374. To this force considerable additions were made during the last two years.—*N. York Journal of Commerce.*

Illegal Exportation of Machinery.—On Thursday a large seizure of bobinet and lace machinery, intended for exportation to France, was made at Wright's wharf, near Irongate Stairs, Tower. Two coast-waiters, having received information, proceeded to the wharf, and found 20 casks filled with machinery similar to that found on board a foreign steamer a few weeks ago, and removed to the King's warehouse. The value of the machinery is estimated at £5000.

At present there are upon a rough calculation, about 18 millions of bank notes in circulation, in England.

Two French generals of the name of Rosseau have just died in France, on the same day, and of the same age. They were the only two of the same rank and name in the army.

The celebrated Archibald Hamilton Rowan, whose connection with the Irish Executive prior to 1798, and whose singular escape from prison, by which he preserved his life, as well as many subsequent incidents of historical interest, have associated his name in a remarkable manner with the modern history of Ireland, died on Saturday morning at his house in Holles-street, Dublin. He had reached his 84th year.—Mr. Rowan was a man of large fortune.

Refusal of the High Sheriff of Armagh to convene a Protestant Meeting.—A requisition, signed by fifty Protestant gentlemen of the county of Armagh, many of them magistrates, was presented on the 31st ult. to the High Sheriff, requesting him to call a meeting "to take into consideration the dangers which threaten the Protestant religion, and those institutions by which it is upheld, and the best mode of averting the same." The High Sheriff refused to comply, and the requisitionists intend to hold the meeting without his sanction.

Mr. R. C. Fergusson, Member for Kirkcudbright, was convicted with Lord Thanet and some others, for an attempt to rescue Arthur O'Connor during his trial for high treason at the Maidstone assizes in 1799, and had suffered a very severe penalty for the chivalrous attempt. I saw him on the morning of this day in conversation with the venerable subject of his youthful solicitude, who, after an absence of thirty-five years, was now permitted to return to his native country for two months! The generous young barrister of 1799 is now a distinguished Member of the British Parliament, and has lately been appointed to the Ministry.—*Irish Monthly Magazine.*

The large American packet ship *Samson*, a regular New York "liner," was hauled out of the St. Catherines' Dock, with upwards of 250 steerage passengers on board, consisting of mechanics, tradesmen of small capital, agriculturists from various countries, and others, many with their families who intend settling in the United States, and British North America.

East Indies.—The *Madras Gazette* of the 24th of May announces that the Coorg territory, recently conquered, is to be taken under the British protection at the request of the inhabitants. The Governor-General had assured them of the most kind and favourable views towards them; that no unnecessary interference shall take place with reference to the usages and customs of the country; and that natives shall be employed, as far as possible, in the administration of the Government.

UNITED STATES.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Treasury Report announces the important fact that the National Debt of the United States, which at one time amounted to more than $127,000,000, will be totally extinguished on the first of next month. The progress and decline of the National Debt may be seen by the following statement of its amount at different periods.

Year.		Amount.	
First of Jan. 1791	it was	$75,463,476	52
,, 1795		80,747,587	39
,, 1800		82,976,294	35
,, 1805		82,812,150	50
,, 1812		45,209,737	90
,, 1813		55,962,827	57
,, 1814		81,487,846	24
,, 1815		99,833,660	15
,, 1816		127,334,933	74
,, 1820		91,025,500	15
,, 1825		83,788,432	71
,, 1830		48,580,534	22
,, 1831		39,082,461	88
,, 1832		24,282,879	24
,, 1833		7,001,698	83
,, 1834		4,722,260	29
,, 1835		0,000,000	00

American Navy.—Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of $1,527,640 will be required; of five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost $1,3[illegible]2,000, in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners in commission—in all twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which the frames of ships procured, or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

Our naval force, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to the number of 1,288; making a total of 7,355.—*Secretary of Navy's Report.*

Post Offices.—The number of Post-Offices in the United States on the 1st of July last, was 10,693; being an increase of 586 over the number reported last year. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,900,000 miles a year, and on horseback and in sulkies, 8,600,000; making a total of about 25,500,000 miles a year. On the 1st of July 1833, the number of miles was stated at 26,854,485; showing a diminution of 1,354,485 miles.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Assassination—Effects of Intemperance.—The ship Boston, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at this port yesterday, from New-York. Capt. M. reports that on the 21st inst. (Nov.) one of his seamen, named James M. Hardy, who had been complaining much of the effects of intemperance during the two days they had been at sea, went into the forecastle, armed with a long sheath knife, which he had sharpened in the afternoon, and stabbed two men who were sleeping in their berths—one named John Lewis, (on whose chest was painted "John Lewin Douglas,") said to be from Liverpool, and Charles Pendleton, said to be from Stonington, (Con.) Both were stabbed near the navel—a single blow only being given to each. The intestines protruded from the wounds, and were observed to be much cut—and both expired in the course of twenty minutes.

At the time this bloody deed was committed, two of the crew were reading on the opposite side of the forecastle, and on hearing exclamations from the wounded men, they looked up and discovered the assassin making towards them with the knife in his hand—one of them drew his sheath knife, and brandishing it at the assassin, caused him to run up the ladder to the deck, the two men following in pursuit, and hallooing to those on deck, for the purpose of warning them of their danger. The chief officer, hearing the disturbance, was in the act of going forward, when he observed Hardy running aft, and attempted to stop him, when the wretch stabbed him in the side, but fortunately the knife did not penetrate the body, as it struck upon one of the ribs. The mate then seized a hand-spike, and running aft, met Hardy, who had chased the man from the wheel and a passenger from off the quarter deck, and in attempting to secure him received another very bad wound in the side of the face.

At this time, all on board were alarmed—the second officer came out of his room on deck, secured the murderer, and took the knife from him, after which he was ironed and put into the lower hold.

The next morning, before the two bodies were committed to the deep, the wretch that took their lives was placed near them, and told to look and see the effects of intemperance. He manifested very little feeling or emotion. When asked his reasons for thus killing two innocent men who had never offended him, he answered that he did not know—he never knew them before he came on board the ship.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, Dec. 17.

We have great pleasure in stating, that, after a long and interesting debate, the House of Assembly adopted the following Resolutions on Saturday last:

"Whereas the collection of His Majesty's Quit Rents in this Province will produce litigation and discontent, and bear heavily on many Proprietors of Land, His Majesty has proposed to surrender or to transfer them to the Legislature of the Province, for a permanent grant of the annual sum of £2,000.

"Resolved therefore, That it be recommended to the House, that, for the purpose of settling a claim so long pending, they do, by Bill, to be for that purpose prepared, grant unto His Majesty the said annual Sum for the surrender or transfer of His Majesty's Quit Rents.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the House, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to carry the above Resolution into effect, and that the said Committee insert a clause therein, by which the said sum shall be specifically applicable towards the payment of the Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the House that the said Committee enquire and report for the information of the House, a plan, whereby the Lands of Absentees and large tracts permitted to remain in a wilderness state, may be made an available source of Revenue to the Province."

We feel convinced that this decision will be hailed with much satisfaction by the People of the Province generally.—The claim was a just one, and, had it not been acceded to by the Assembly, the enforcement of it would have occasioned much distress and expensive litigation in every County and District in Nova-Scotia.—*Royal Gazette.*

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.

The Lower Canada Election Triumphs.—The newspapers in the pay and interest of the predominant party in this Province, are triumphing at the result of the late elections. As a question of numbers in the Colony, that party has been completely successful. The men who prostrated the character of a legislative body, to calumniate and insult, in a style of the most vulgar abuse, the two other co-ordinate branches of the legislature—who proclaimed their hostility to the Constitution as established by law, which only a few years before they petitioned Parliament to preserve 'without any alteration whatsoever'—who have, by their votes, recorded their acting upon distinctions of national origin among British subjects—who have, in the same manner, told the people of 'French origin' that things had arrived at that state which would justify their casting off their allegiance to the Sovereign—and who finally threatened the British Government and Parliament, that unless their demands were supported, they would 'be forced to seek ELSEWHERE a remedy for their afflictions;' these men! and their supporters, have been elected and those who opposed them rejected.

The elections have proved beyond a doubt, that the majority of the electors of 'French origin' can be brought, by long and incessant intrigues and appeals to their prejudices, to support a majority of the Assembly of that origin, without much consideration of right or wrong, just or unjust; nay to support in public, by their votes, what inwardly and in their consciences they disapprove; for many voted at the last election (or abstained from voting) in favor of the supporters of the 92 Resolutions, merely on the ground of supporting or not opposing a majority of 'French origin' in the late Assembly, and their noisy adherents.

The ensuing House of Assembly is already almost entirely composed of members PLEDGED to support the Resolutions of the late Assembly. They did not, perhaps, join the cries which were so frequently heard in Quebec during the elections—'*A bas les Anglais,*' [Down with the English.] '*A bas les Irlandais,*' [Down with the Irish.] '*A bas le Conseil,*' [Down with the Council.] '*A bas la Presse,*' [Down with the Press]—(meaning it is presumed that portion of the Press which they cannot controul;) neither did they join in the hissings and insults constantly offered at the polls and elsewhere, during the elections, to those who freely exercised their right of thinking and voting in opposition to the views of the party; but the members elected, at least in the towns, countenanced these cries and this outrageous conduct, and some of them were instrumental in exciting them: all of them, at least, stand pledged against the Constitution as established by Law—to the false and seditious declaration that the inhabitants of this Province, under the British Government, have 'been subjected to a long series of injustice and oppression,' and to seek a remedy elsewhere to their afflictions, unless they should be supported by the British Government and Parliament in their demands, against Law and against British Constitutional Principles.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by whom the Resolutions of the late Provincial Assembly are referred to a Committee of the House of Commons, with a declaration that the British Government had done every thing in its power to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee of 1828 on the Petitions of the Colony, will now know what description of persons he has to deal with; not upon the accusations of their political opponents, but on their own recorded acts and declarations. Let him read the 92 Resolutions—let him recollect that they are regularly approved of by the majority of the Electors qualified by law, throughout the Province. His declarations, however true, that the Resolutions 'have not done justice to the Colonial Government,'—his appeals to the allegiance of the people—are no longer in season. He must act. Let him at once, give up the Government of the Colony and all authority in it, all British interest in North America (for Lower Canada is the key to all the other Provinces) to the majority of 'French origin,' or let him at once assert and support, by effectual means, the awful supremacy and power of Great Britain and Ireland over these her rightful possessions. There is no longer any pretext for delay and half measures. It is cruelty to one fifth of the population who are not of French origin, (surely by no fault of theirs,) the possessors of at least one half of the property and capital in the country, to keep them in the state of suffering, loss and insecurity to which they are reduced, by the interruptions of all legislative busines and efficient Government for now nearly three years.

QUEBEC, December 8.

THE SEASON.—There is scarcely an example of a winter in which so much snow has fallen so early in the year. Although this is only the 8th December, the average depth on the ground is not short of two feet and a half, the quantity usually seen on the ground about the middle of February. We experienced to-day another of those violent North East snow storms almost peculiar to this district and the narrow canal of the valley of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Quebec. Travelling against the wind and snow is then next to impossible, and soon after it has fallen in any quantity, the roads become so deep at intervals from drift as to interrupt all intercourse with carriages. The light thick snow which fell this forenoon obscured at times the horizon for a few yards distant from the spectator, and offered a frightful reality of this description of storm.—*Gazette.*

JAMAICA. *Refusal of the apprentices to labor at extra hours.*—The Kingston (Jamaica) Chronicle of Nov. 4, says: "We regret to announce that the accounts which were received yesterday in Spanish-Town from Westmorland, are alarming. Three attempts had been made to set fire to the town of Savannah-le-Mar, and the negroes generally were manifesting a determination to resist labor. On Shrewsbury estate, to which there are attached upwards of four hundred apprentices, and where they formerly used to make thirty hogsheads of sugar per week, the only quantity now manufactured is one hogshead. This has principally arisen from the resolution taken on the part of the apprentices not to work beyond the hour of 6 o'clock. They will neither work after hours for wages, nor will they make an exchange of time, until strong measures are resorted to, to compel them to labor with more alacrity than they have done since they emerged into a state of conditional freedom.