FROM THE DUBLIN MIRROR.

REVIEWS.—Travels in the British North American Provinces in 1838-9. London, Bentley, 1839.

As a specimen of the Author's style, and as conveying a correct account of the state of Education in a rising Province, we give copious extracts from his Chapter on the "College Schools of New-Brunswick."

In that part of New-Brunswick which lies between Houlton and Fredericton, I saw nothing worthy of special remark connected with the subject to which I shall devote this chapter: I shall therefore proceed at once to describe the College and Schools at the seat of Government. It is seldom that we meet with a town, of the size of Fredericton, so well supplied with places for education as it is. In the first place we find a College established under a Royal Charter granted by King George the Fourth; a Grammar School, and English School both connected with the College; a National School for boys, and another for girls; a Seminary for boys and girls erected and maintained by the Baptists; together with several Schools for boys and girls usually called Parish Schools, receiving some trifling assistance from the Public funds.

THE COLLEGE.—The College is called King's College, Fredericton; and the building in which it is held, is a structure of Mortar in the language of the country, is called "rough stone" of imposing exterior. Its site is beautiful in the extreme." The town of Fredericton, as I have before observed, is built upon a *flat*, almost semicircular in shape, round which the noble St John, nearly a mile broad, winds most majestically. In rear of the town the ground rises gradually to a considerable height. Upon this high ground about a half mile from the town, nearly opposite to the place where a small river (the Tweedy) falls into the St John, stands the College. It is certainly a *very* good looking building; but for reasons which I shall hereafter point out, presenting some striking defects, and found not to be somewhat suited to the purposes for which it has been designed.

Of this College the Governor is Chancellor; the Bishop of Nova-Scotia Visiter; the Archdeacon of the Province, President; and the Council is composed of seven persons, consisting of the Professors, and other persons appointed by the Governor. The Professors are appointed by the Governor, the Lecturers by the Council, by whom all salaries are fixed. The endowment is £2 000 stg. per annum: one half derived from the Crown, and the other from the Provincial Revenues.

Having obtained an introduction, to the Vice-President, the resident head of the College, I went up and was very politely received by him, and was shewn every thing about the establishment, and with a few exceptions was well pleased with what I saw. The teachers employed at the College are few in number: the Rev. Dr. Jacob, Vice President, of the University of Oxford, who superintends the classical department, and is moreover Professor of Modern History, and deservedly, I should think, enjoys the reputation of being a first rate classical scholar, scarcely, it is said, if at all, inferior to any one on the American Continent. I also heard him spoken of as a skilful Dialectician. The Rev. Dr. Somerville, I believe, the University of Aberdeen, who is Professor of Theology, Logic, and Metaphysics; but at the time of my visit he had been lately attacked by a mental malady, which it was feared would terminate in insanity. Mr. Gray, Professor of Mathematics and Experimental Philosophy; and Dr Robb, Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural History. These two gentlemen are natives of Scotland, and graduates of one or other of the Northern Universities, and both spoken of as first rate scholars in their respective departments, and able teachers. With the exception of Dr. Somerville I saw them all, and they seem to me fully to deserve all the commendation which I heard bestowed upon them. I had the pleasure of hearing a Lecture on Geology from Dr. Robb, who was delivering a popular course on the afternoon of Saturday in each week, and have very seldom heard a more sensible lecture, or more pleasing lecturer. I understand that Mr. Gray had just returned from St. John, the merchant capital of the Province, where he had been delivering a popular course of lectures on Experimental Philosophy with great applause. The fifth is a foreigner who teaches French at the College and School.—The College Library as yet is poorly supplied with Books, but the Philosophical apparatus is exceedingly good and complete, and a respectable foundation has been laid for a well furnished museum.—Upon the whole, the College though on a small scale, and the Province calls as yet for nothing more, is one of the most complete things I met with in the course of my travels.

I found on enquiry that the expence of education at this College is very trifling, not more than thirty guineas a year, including board and lodging, or about a hundred guineas for the three years course, including the fees on the A. B. degree. I was informed that residence within the College is dispensed with whenever required; and individuals not matriculated are allowed on payment of a small fee to attend some of the classes and lectures.

With all these advantages, and with such able teaching, I was surprised to find the College attended by only few students—I think, only thirteen. Various causes were assigned to me to account for this small attendance, some of which seemed relevant, while others were quite the contrary: from what I heard, it seemed evident that the College for some reason or other, enjoys but a small measure of popular favour. I was so struck with this circumstance that I determined to investigate the matter for myself, and endeavour to discover the real causes of this extraordinary fact. The result of my investigation is, that the causes are partly *political*, partly *sectarian*, and partly the lamentable want of liberal education in the Province at large, but especially among the politicians of the country.

POLITICAL CAUSES. 1st, The College is governed by a Council compoded of the Governor, Archdeacon, Chief Justice, Senior Puisne Judge, Senior Member of Council, Provincial Secretary, Advocate General, and Solicitor General, who is Registrar, together with the Professors. These all belong to the aristocracy of the country, and on that account are of course worked upon with considerable jealousy by the members of the Assembly, who with very few exceptions are elected from the Democracy: then it is to be remembered that all political agitation in the Province, emanates from the members of Assembly, or their dependents; we need not therefore be astonished at loud complaints being made about the management of an Institution, from which the agitators are excluded, and which is entrusted to the obnoxious aristocracy.

2nd. It is the policy of all Colonial Assemblies to make everything dependent on their annual vote of supply, by way of keeping the staff in their own hands. The endowment of the College being permanent is independent of the annual supply bill, and therefore is very obnoxious to the Assembly. These two objections would manifestly apply to this, or any other Institution, under any circumstances, or any management but that of the Assembly itself. Everything I saw and heard tended to convince me, that so long as the Assembly have not the management of the College, nor the annual voting of its funds, the Institution will be unpopular with that body;—and if so, such is their influence over the public mind, with the mass of the people also: I therefore began to think, it would be a wise measure to transfer it to them, by way of stopping their mouths, but my first visit to the House, satisfied me of their utter incapacity for any such business. So long, therefore, as Colonial politics take the course they now do, a large number of students cannot be looked for, for of course the members of Assembly cannot with any consistency send their own sons to a place which they are always abusing, or allow their friends to do so either.

Sectarian Causes. By the terms of the Royal Charter, matriculation is open to persons of any, or every, or no denomination, and persons of all classes and all sects can take degrees, in every faculty, except *Divinity*; the Professorships are also open to all without respect to a religious persuasion, except that of Divinity: the Professor of Mathematics and Lecturer on Chemistry, are in fact both Presbyterians. The only restriction is, that in order to admission of the College Council of seven members, the party must sign the thirty nine articles of the Church of England: and therefore although every advantage which can be derived from a College is open to them all, yet because 'Mordecai sits in the King's gate,' because they cannot have the management of it like Hanson and the House of Assembly, the Sectarians are all discontented and plotting its destruction. There the Dissenters though not overwhelming in point of number, and for the most part belonging to the lower classes of society, are always very busy meddlers in election matters, and by that means exercise a great influence over the members of Assembly. The consequence is, that the Members, though the great majority of them are professed Churchmen, on all such occasions, as the College question, vote and act like Dissenters. This sectarian influence, added to the ambitious views of the Assembly noticed in the Political causes, will surely go far to account for any improper vanity in the more classes of society. But to these must be added the want of a liberal education which prevails so much throughout the Province.

I am informed that till of late years, it was almost impossible to obtain a liberal education without going abroad for it. Many persons deeply regret the want of that

"Which, in the docile season of their youth,
"It was denied them to acquire, though lack
"Of culture, and the inspiring aid of books;—

but the far greater part, and those who make themselves most conspicuous, are too strongly imbued with the 'get along' 'go ahead' principles of their republican neighbours, either to appreciate, or feel the want of anything which will not make a direct return of so many pounds, shillings and pence; or produce them such & so much political importance.

Some idea may be formed of the estimation in which education is held in the Province from the fact that in the Legislative Council which consists of fifteen members, there are only three who have received an Academical degree; and in the Assembly of thirty six members, only twenty one, of these five is a graduate of the Colonial College. I went several times to hear the debates in the Assembly, and particularly one on altering the College Charter, and was certainly not at all surprised that a College found no favour with them.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JAN. 3, 1840.

The fast sailing ship *Robert Bruce*, owned by Mr. YEATES of this City, arrived here on Monday last, after an extraordinary passage of *seventeen days* only from Liverpool, bringing English papers to the 10th of December.—The unprecedented passage of this fine ship, at this season, surpasses the passages of the gigantic steamers, from England to New York.

The news from Europe is not of great importance; the long talked of marriage between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert is now said to take place positively the ensuing spring. The Imperial Parliament is to assemble for the despatch of business on Tuesday the 14th instant.

WEATHER.—On Saturday last, we experienced one of the most violent gales of wind that has been at all equalled for several years past. The gale commenced in the North East, accompanied with drifts of snow; in the afternoon, the wind drew round to the South East accompanied with rain; the gale continued, with little intermission throughout the night, and on Sunday, the wind shifted Westward, and blew violently throughout the day.—Fears are entertained, that we shall hear of disasters on our coast.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.—The President's Message has been received in this City, as usual, it is a lengthy document, but its contents to British Colonial subjects is of very small importance. The most important subject in Congress, that we notice, is the Resolutions made in the Senate on the 17th ult. by a Mr. Linn, respecting the Oregon Territory. These resolutions will be found in a preceding column, the pertinence of which, will, we think afford fresh grounds for controversy between Great Britain and the United States.

SIR JOHN COLBORNE.—It gives us much pleasure, to announce, that this great and good man, has been rewarded with a peerage, by the style and title of Baron Seaton of Seaton Devon.

On Saturday night last, two men named Michael Power and William Campbell, left St. John in a keel boat, for the purpose of conveying several individuals across to Carleton, where they arrived safe, and started again on their return; since which time nothing has been heard of them, and the expectation is that they have drifted to sea, and in all probability have met a watery grave.—They were both men of families, residing in this city.—*Courier.*

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—The cause of the Conservatives is in as healthy a condition as we can possibly desire. Ipswich, Manchester, Cambridge, and Newark all tell the same tale, and everywhere the Whig-Radicals look crestfallen and chap-fallen. We can safely say that it is confidently asserted in the Carlton that Sir Robert Peel will have a majority of five in the present House of Commons, when it meets for business in the next Session; but the changes which have taken place in seats, and the vacancies which have been occasioned by the acceptance of office on the part of members, have so reduced that majority of ministers, which was becoming "small by degrees," not only to "beautifully less," but to absolute zero—or, rather, a negative quantity less than nothing. If, under these circumstances, ministers dissolve, the state of the Registration tells them that they will be hopelessly and irretrievably beaten—lest beyond the possibility of redemption: and if they do not dissolve, they will be unable any longer to command even those "half-and-half" "chain 2" "must-in-the-balance" majorities of last Session, ridiculed by Lord Brougham. If this be the case will they go out? Nobody believes in the possibility of this without a last desperate struggle, and therefore the people of England may look for a dissolution ere long. It may come at any moment, and we may be quite sure that the moment will be chosen in which there is the best chance of finding the Conservatives off their post. Of one thing we are certain, that the Melbourne Ministry will move heaven and earth to remain in office until the Queen's marriage is celebrated. This would be a trump card in their hands which they would take care to play to their own advantage. But the game goes against them: they hold too many *knaves.*—*Standard.*

At a late hour last night we received the Sydney *Commercial Journal* to the 14th of July. We have no room to make any extracts in our present publication. There is no news of political importance from the colony. There was a great scarcity of the necessities of life at Sydney. The price of bread was enormously high. The 4lb. loaf was selling at 2s. 6d., and it was fully expected to become much dearer! Several vessels had been despatched for India and the adjacent islands to import wheat and rice. The Government seem to have been greatly to blame for allowing matters to come to such an extremity.—*Ib.*

CAPTAIN STACK, OF THE 45TH REGIMENT.—This gallant officer, who, with a few more of his regiment, so bravely repulsed and defeated a multitude of chartist rebels in their late attack on the civil authorities and military at Newport, North Wales, is a Traiteroman, the son of Mr. Edward Stack, for many years a very respectable inhabitant of this town, who, having a very large family of sons and daughters—one of his younger sons, Richard (the subject of this article,) went out a volunteer to join the British army on the continent in the year 1808, 31 years ago, and has ever since been engaged in the active service of his king and country. In the first action in which he was engaged on the continent, Richard had the good fortune to save the life of his commanding officer, at the imminent risk of his own, and for his gallant and exemplary conduct on that occasion was immediately appointed to an ensigncy in the 14th Regiment, with which corps he went out to India, where he has since served with distinguished merit in all the arduous campaigns of that torrid climate, until, by length of faithful service, he won his present rank in the army. We are not aware of the exact time at which he exchanged into the 45th, but with that regiment he returned to England. The families of Stack were, centuries ago, possessed of large property in Kerry, honorable mention being made of one of them (Maurice Stack) as a brave soldier in Sir George Carew's history of the Irish wars, commencing so early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A respectable portion of the property (Ballycurry) still remains with the elder branch of the family of Kerry, who are now connected with the noble family of Massey, Lord Clanna, &c.—*Limerick Standard.*

Parliament will assemble, for the despatch of business, on Tuesday, the 14th of January.

Lieutenant Gray, who distinguished himself in supressing the disturbances at Newport, has been "promoted to a company unattached."

EXCESSIVE DEPRESSION OF TRADES.—We regret to state, that trade in all its branches is exceedingly depressed in this town. Complaints of slackness in demand, and scarcity of money are everywhere rife, and very painful apprehensions are entertained as to the prospect of the approaching winter. We have heard it stated, during the week, that unless there is a speedy and favourable change in the commercial aspect, it will be difficult for a large and respectable class of tradesmen, including a portion of the cotton trade, to weather the storm until next spring. We earnestly hope, that at the turn of the year, things may assume a more cheering countenance, and that of the gloom which has so long and so severely pervaded the cotton districts may give way to corresponding activity and cheerfulness.—*Preston Pilot.*

CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S SIGNALS.—The following is a copy of a letter received in Glasgow, from Mr. Court, Secretary to the Underwriter's Association, Liverpool:—

"Marryat's code of signals being now used by our Holyhead and Liverpool telegraphs, I would suggest that you instruct all vessels to or from the Clyde, passing Holyhead, to make their signals to that station, (not their numbers only, but the parts *whence they are from and whither bound.*) and the same will be sent you in my letter. This—belonging to your port, is the only vessel that as yet has made good use of her flags, having hoisted the port she was from as well as her number. I wish shipmasters to make it an invariable rule to hoist the ports they are from, number of days passage, and all well, when such is the case. The captains of this port, having been long accustomed to our late paltry local flags, are not used to Marryat's; and I hope your masters of ships, who are, no doubt, well acquainted with them, will, in a spirit of friendly emulation, set a good example, and not spare their hunting either in the channel or at sea. I have taken great pains to obtain the introduction of Marryat's code into this port, and I am happy to say that most of our shipmasters are very favourable to it."

We recommend our contemporaries to give the above every publicity, as we are well aware that it only requires to be known by shipmasters to be acted on. One great advantage is, that it incurs no expense, as there is scarcely one vessel in a hundred in the foreign trade but has get Marryat's code of signals on board. Mr Court deserves much praise for the interest he takes in all matters connected with the reporting of ships.—*Glasgow Courier.*

BRIGHTON.—The Pavilion is to be deserted this season, for it is now said at head-quarters, that as Parliament is to assemble in January, public business will demand her Majesty's presence in town. It was thought, and in well-informed circles, that the Queen would pass at least three weeks at the Pavilion from the last week in December until the second week in January, but I am now enabled to say not the slightest doubt remains as to the uncertainty of her Majesty and court residing here this season. The fact is, it cannot be disguised, the Queen is not partial to Brighton or its Pavilion.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

The deer-park at Taymouth Castle contains seven hundred fallow-deer, nearly a hundred red-deer, some fine specimens of the black deer, and you can move in no direction without starting the light-footed roe; and in a small paddock to the east of the deer-park are to be seen some fine specimens of the moose deer, which are so tame that they will come up and fawn upon you. There are also some wild Indian buffaloes, sent to this country a few months ago, by Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., of Murthly Castle and Grandully, from the rocky mountains of the New World.

The Pique frigate, with Sir John Colborne and suite on board, arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th, in 21 days from Quebec.

Two large steamers, the Cleopatra and Sesostris, had arrived at Spithead, on their way to India.

From the Agra Hurkan, Sept. 21.

Sir John Keane has tendered his resignation of the command of the "army of the Indus"—and it is his excellency's attention to accompany the Bengal troops as far as Lahore, and thence to proceed by dawk to Simlah, for the purpose of having an interview with our worthy governor general. At which interview Scinde and Hyderabad matters will be duly discussed—and should it be resolved upon to humble the pride of the Ameers our Bombay troops may yet be employed against Hyderabad in which fort some 20 crores of rupees are said to be hoarded.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The death of the Count d'Espagne is confirmed. It appears that he was assassinated by his escort, who, after strangling the unfortunate old man, threw him from the top of one of the highest mountains of the Pyrenees. The body was found by some peasants, who recognized it to be that of the Count d'Espagne; and the Governor of Seu d'Urgel sent immediately to identify it. The Count d'Espagne was, perhaps, the most cruel of the Carlist partisans, and he rubed Catalonia more by fear than affection. He was hated, and in the same time dreaded. Still his influence was considerable, and Don Carlos was compelled to apply to him, because all other chieftains had failed in governing the people of Catalonia.—[*London Morning Herald.*

UNSEAWORTHINESS OF A GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT.

(*From the London Morning Post.*)

We have repeatedly called attention to the condition of the shipping employed in the conveyance of emigrants and troops to our distant settlements. Hardly a vessel goes out that is not of the most rotten and unseaworthy description and we are only surprised that so many of them reach their destinations. Government pretend to have them properly surveyed: but how few of them get clear of the British coast without a mishap, and putting into some port or other to repair, to the great injury of poor emigrants who have been induced to embark on board of them? The following letter has been sent to us, duly authenticated, from which it will be seen that the *Magistrate* for Bombay, with troops, was obliged to put into Plymouth some days since, and that she is found to be in so perfectly unseaworthy a condition that several of her crew have deserted her, as has been the case with many other ships of the same description. The owners of these worn-out transports ought, in our judgement, to be made to smart for the detention of them at an outport under the abominable circumstances ordinarily reported:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

"SIR—At a time when our government are sending recruits to the East Indies almost as fast as they enlist, and without even the knowledge of the use of the firelock, it is not but reasonable that ships should be provided both sound and well-manned to carry them across the ocean? And yet there is much doubt among the relatives and friends as to the safety of one of the last vessels that left Gravesend—I mean the *Magistrate*, Allen, for Bombay. She left on the 27th ult., and after beating about the Irish channel for about a couple of days, was forced to return to Plymouth on the 6th instant, where she yet remains, to repair, &c. The announcement in *Lloyd's List* looked ominous:—'Plymouth, Oct. 6.—Arrived at, the *Magistrate*, for Bombay, pumps choked, and ballast shifted, and it is supposed must discharge.'

"Allow me to ask, Sir, whether it is true that several of the seamen have refused to embark in her again, and some of them been imprisoned in consequence?

"Is it true that there is not a regular complement of seamen on board?

"Is it true that there are not a dozen hands to manage the vessel. And is it to this small number the lives of upwards of 200 soldiers are to be committed?

"These questions, Sir, must be answered, in order to relieve the minds of relatives and friends. Let the Admiralty look to the matter *instanter*, so that the country may be assured that no unnecessary risk is encountered by our brave soldiers on their voyage to the East?" "October 14."

HALIFAX, Dec. 25.

A Fire occurred at an early hour here yesterday morning in Albermarle street. The bells rang, and the inhabitants and Military soon assembled. Two houses belonging to a Mrs. Murphy were in flames and the fire communicated to a House adjoining northerly, which was much injured. By great exertions and a good supply of water from the Public Tanks and Wells in the neighbourhood, the fire was happily extinguished.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was present, stimulating the exertions of all classes—the assistance afforded by the Military was, as usual, highly conspicuous.

The Town Engines and those of the Artillery, and the Ordnance and Naval Departments were all in excellent order, and reflected credit upon those who had the care and management of them. The Members of the Axe Company are also entitled to much credit—their services were of much importance, and their exertions were very great.

Mr. George R. Young's "Letters upon Responsible Government, and a union of the Provinces," are now in our possession. We have delayed their publication until next week, in order that they may appear in the first numbers of the New Series of the Novascotian.—*Novascotian.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Dec 24.

On Friday last Mr. William Bowyer fell into a draw well, on the premises of Mr. James Robertson, Brackley Point Road—the well was 32 feet deep, and had been covered over with a door. Bowyer not seeing the purpose for which the door was so placed, proceeded to walk across it from the ground, and before he was aware of a well being there, he found himself at the bottom of it. Fortunately there was water to the depth of 5½ feet in the well, which broke his fall. It further appears that when he made the false step and fell into the well, the door which he had partly raised from the ground, again fell flat upon the mouth of the well, and covered it over, leaving Bowyer for a time completely entombed. Half an hour had nearly elapsed before his cries attracted attention, when he was at length rescued from his unpleasant situation, without receiving any injury from the fall.

On Sunday last, as Mr. James Macdonald, son of the late Mr. Allan Macdonald, of Maplehall, was returning from visiting a friend at some distance, his horse ran off about two miles from home, and threw him. He was taken up speechless, and removed to the nearest house, where he died twenty-four hours after the accident.—*Herald.*

A person residing in the Monaghan Settlement went into the woods on Sunday last, accompanied by one of his children, a boy about nine years of age, to pick beech nuts. The boy having complained of cold, his father directed him to go home, the house being at no great distance from where they then stood. The man himself did not return until after dark when he was horror-struck to find that the boy had not reached home. Search was instantly made, but no trace of the little fellow could be found until Tuesday, when he was discovered dead, no doubt of cold and exhaustion.—*Ib.*

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, a message was received from the President of the United States; when, on motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were again opened, when

Mr. Linn introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate that the title of the United States to the Territory of Oregon is indisputable, and never will be abandoned

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to give notice to the British Government that the conventions of 1818 and 1827, which give the right to use and occupy the Oregon Territory, its bays, rivers, harbours, &c. to both parties indiscriminately, shall cease in twelve months after such notification.

Resolved, That it is both expedient and proper to extend such portions of the laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon as may be necessary to secure the lives, liberty, and property of our citizens who may reside in said Territory.

Resolved, That it is expedient to raise an additional regiment of infantry (rifle) for the purpose of overawing and keeping in check various Indian tribes, or any foreign forces who may be in said Territory, or in its borders; and at the same time to give ample protection to our citizens engaged in legitimate occupations.

Resolved, That 640 acres of land should be granted to every white male inhabitant of said Territory of the age of eighteen years, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, and to his heirs at law in the event of his death.

GREAT SNOW STORM.—In the annals of New England, the storm of last Sabbath will be characterized as the great Snow Storm. It began on Saturday night, after a season of unprecedented mildness and beauty, and continued with little intermission until Monday, ushering in as it were, suddenly from the temperate, into the frigid zone. During Sabbath day and evening, the snow fell in immense quantities and the wind blew in fitful and terrific gusts. So furious was the gale and the drifting snow, that it is almost impossible to move out the streets, and the depth of the snow rendered locomotion almost impossible.

The deep embankments extended even to the second story of houses, and the limbs of trees thrown night every where exhibit the power of the tempest. In the hill towns west of us, we hardly dare indulge the hope of hearing from them again before "thawing time," for the roads are now absolutely impassable and all intercourse of towns, one with another is cut off.—*Northampton Courier.*

The New York Star says, we have it from what we deem good authority, that the U. States frigate United States, lately fitted at Boston, at an expense of $80,000, for the Brazil station, has undergone a survey at Brooklyn, and been pronounced unseaworthy.

SHIPWRECK.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser publishes the following:—

"GRANDVILLE, Dec. 3, 1839.

"The brig Neptune went ashore near Point Sauble on Monday of last week, and nineteen of the twenty souls on board were either drowned or frozen to death. The captain, the only survivor, got as far as Muskego on Thursday. He says that the vessel was very little injured when he left her. Two others reached the shore with the captain, but soon froze to death. The captain has both feet badly frozen. It is from the newspaper who came to Grand Haven for a physician, that we learn this much. Not knowing the owner, or where the vessel belongs, I drop this to you that the owner may be advised of his loss."

We find in the Journal des Debats a letter from Capt. Hyppolyte Vanhoutte, of the brig Dorade, of Dunkirk, in which he relates having picked up at sea, and brought into Havre, sixteen persons, consisting of Capt. David Howe, his wife and the crew of ship St. James, of Castine, which was sunk near the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Capt. Vanhoute, on the 21st of October, at a distance of about 12 leagues S. E. from Cape Vincent, first observed, at a distance, a boat making signals, which he naturally inferred were from persons in distress, who had escaped from some wreck. He steered towards them, and they proved to be six persons in a small boat. He took them on board, and was informed by them that their long boat was at some distance, with nine men and the Captain's wife; and that as soon as they had seen the brig, the small boat had endeavored to approach it, the long boat being disabled by the loss of her rudder. Capt. V. took the small boat in tow, and proceeding in the direction indicated, in half an hour came in sight of the other boat, and succeeded in taking the whole 16 persons on boards. They had been struggling with the elements in their frail boats for two days and a half. The St. James had sailed from Cadiz for Castine Oct. 15, loaded with salt, and on the morning of the 19th she sank, in consequence of a leak which with all their efforts they could not stop. Capt. V. soon found himself short of provisions for so greatly enlarged a crew, and was obliged to put them on short rations, being 60 leagues from land, and baffled with calms and head winds. He was particularly in want of water. On the 26th he fell in with an English ship bound to Rio Janeiro, which supplied him with some bread and meat, but no water. On the 28th he fell in with the French brig of war *Tactique*, Lieut. Comt. Pongis, who supplied him with an abundance of provisions and water, good biscuit, and some little delicacies for the Captain's lady. On the 30th the wind became more favorable, and on the 8th of November he arrived at the port of Havre, and delivered his 16 passengers to the care of the Commissary of Marine, and the American consul, after they had been on board his vessel 19 days. The Havre Journal very justly commends Capt. Vanhoutte for his humane conduct.—*Boston Messenger.*

Montreal Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.

"There has been a report current to-day, on the authority, it is said, of persons connected with the Government, that the discussion in the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, on the subject of the Union of the Provinces, had terminated by the rejection of the measure, there being 23 for it, and 25 against it—the Attorney General voting with the majority. This intelligence, it is said, was brought by express.

"The weather has been fine to-day, although somewhat cloudy. The thermometer is now at 20."

Dec. 18—"There is not anything to-day to confirm the report which was in circulation yesterday, of the Upper Canada House of Assembly's rejection of the union measure, but I have seen a letter which was written a few minutes before the closing of the Toronto Mail which arrived here this morning, which states that it is the general opinion of those capable of judging, that it will not pass the Assembly, in which case there will be a dissolution and a new election."

QUEBEC, Dec. 20.—We are sorry to say that the reports which were in circulation some time past of mad dogs, is but too truly confirmed. Mr. William Clancy, an old and faithful servant of Mr. Price's, died last night, after about thirty-six hours illness, of a confirmed case of Hydrophobia. He was bitten about six weeks ago, by one of Mr. Price's dogs, which died some days after. Several persons have also been recently bitten in town, under suspicious circumstances. The Magistrates at a Meeting held to-day, ordered the enforcement of the Regulation of the 18th July, 1836, for the *immediate destruction of all dogs ranging or at large within the limits of the city.*

Any person obviating the execution of the order, incurs a fine *not exceeding five pounds.*

A deputation of the magistrates waited on Major General Sir James MacDonnel, to-day at half-past one o'clock, respecting the order for closing the City Gates, published in the last Gazette.

We understand that Sir James will give every facility to gentlemen living beyond the walls, by granting permanent passes, and that similar passes will be given to Medical men and Clergymen in town, and that the wicket gates will be opened to all individuals coming from the Suburbs for medical or clerical assistance, and every aid and facility given in cases of fire. In other respects the gates will be shut as ordered, at eleven o'clock, and the wickets at twelve.—*Gazette.*

It has been currently reported through the city, that His Excellency the Governor General has intimated to some members of the Assembly, that the measures were not carried by the Legislature, we should be left to pay our own debts, and that the Government of England would withdraw the Troops, and leave us to protect ourselves.—We understand that the Hon. John Elmsley alluded to this report in the Legislative Council, and that the same was explained by the Hon. R. L. Sullivan to have originated in a mistake of the parties to whom it is said the threat of the Governor General was addressed. In our unprepared state to form, or to utter, a strong opinion on the truth or falsehood of the report, we incline to the common sense interpretation of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, for the reason, that the fact cannot be unknown to His Excellency, that from the moment that Canada is "LOST OR GIVEN AWAY" the downfall of England will immediately follow, in which would be involved, the extinction of civil and religious liberty all over the world.—*Toronto Patriot.*

CORNWALL, December 12th.—We understand, that a despatch reached town this morning from authority stating that 3,000 Brigands were assembled on the American side, for the invasion of this Province. Judging from the last two winters, we have very little reason to doubt the accuracy of the report.

"Resolutions, submitted by a Committee of the whole House, on the subject of a Reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.—10th December, 1839.—Printed by order of the Honourable the Legislative Council":—

"Resolved, 1—That the events which have lately marked the history of Lower Canada—the consequent necessity for a suspension of her Constitution, and the inadequacy of the powers of Government existing there, for the enactment of permanent laws, such as are required for the benefit of the people, present a state of public affairs in the Sister Province, deeply to be deplored by this House, as well from a disinterested anxiety for the welfare of a people so nearly connected with Upper Canada, as in consideration of the injurious consequences resulting to this community, from a continuance of the unsettled political condition of the Lower Province.

"Resolved, 2—That the present derangement of the Finances of Upper Canada—the total suspension of her public improvements—the paralyzed condition of private enterprise—the cessation of immigration, and the apparent impossibility of the removal of these evils, without the united efforts of both the Canadian Provinces—make the adoption of some great measure necessary, which will restore prosperity to the Canadas, and renew confidence at home and abroad in the stability of their political institutions.

"Resolved, 3—That considering the hopelessness arising from past experience, and from a view of the political condition of Lower Canada, of ever, while acting in separate Legislatures, the unity of feeling or action in measures affecting equally the interests of both Provinces, on which the prosperity or safety of either may essentially depend, a Re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada has, in the opinion of this House, become indispensable for the restoration of good Government within these Colonies, and for the preservation of their institutions in connection with the Parent State.

"Resolved, 4—That for these urgent reasons, the assent of this House be expressed to the enactment of the important measure of Re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, recommended by Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, and to the Houses of the Provincial Legislature by His Excellency the Governor General; and that such assent, on the part of this House, be given on the following terms.

"First—That there be an equal representation of each Province in the United Legislature.

"Secondly—That a sufficient permanent Civil List be granted to Her Majesty, to enable Her Majesty to render the Judicial Bench independent alike of Executive power and popular influence, and to carry on the indispensable services of Government.

"Thirdly—That the public debt of this province, contracted for public works of a general nature, shall, after the union, be charged on the joint revenue of the United Province.

"Resolved 5—That in yielding this ready concurrence to the measure of Reunion of the Provinces, strongly recommended by Her Majesty, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada rely upon the wisdom and justice of their most gracious Sovereign, and of Her Majesty's Parliament, for devising the details of the plan of Re-union, and for the establishment of such a system of Government in the United Province, as will tend to the development of its natural resources, and enable it, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to pursue steadily, and free from the distractions by which the Country has lately been divided, the course of prosperity and happiness, which the best interest of the people of Canada, and of the empire, alike, require not to be longer impeded."

[The events which have lately marked the History of Lower Canada since April last must have had a very powerful influence in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, it having then decided against the Union; or here is a case so nearly described in the song:—

"Turn about, wheel about, and do just so,
And every time you turn about, you'p Jim Crow."

—*Quebec Gazette.*

Sailed on Wednesday morning 23d ult. from Halifax, H. M. Packet Hope, for Falmouth.—Passengers, Hon. Samuel Cunard, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. and Master Campbell.

The Fredericton Royal Gazette, which should arrive in this city on Thursday evenings, is now generally detained until the following Saturday.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Capt. Albert Betts, to Jane E. youngest daughter of the late Mr. Obadiah Purdy, all of this City.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. R. Williams, Mr. Edward James Berteaux, to Miss Margaret Ann Tupper both of this City.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. David Hubbard, to Miss Polly Barnhee, both of the Parish of Portland.—On the 7th, by the same, Mr. John Law, to Miss Mary Boyd, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Sackville, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. John Black, Joseph F. Allison, Esq. to Margaret Arabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Oliver Cogswell, of Cornwallis, N. S.

At Halifax, on the 17th ult. by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Edward Creagen, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Gossip, son of H. M. Royal Engineer Department.—On Saturday evening by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr. James Gossip, to Miss Sarah Ann Jost.

At Fredericton, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. F. W. Miles, Mr. George W. Turner, Merchant, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. S. Estey, both of the above place.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, after a most distressing illness, in the 43d year of her age, Margaret Alice, relict of the late Mr. J. Charles Hanford.—Mrs H. was formerly of Liverpool, G. B.—Funeral To-Morrow, at 2 o'clock, from the house of Mr. J Daly, Union street.

On the 17th ult. after a short but painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. John Smith, a native of the County of Clitness, Scotland, leaving a wife and 3 children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

On the 29th ult. at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Roberts, an old inhabitant of this city.

On Saturday night last, after an illness of about two months, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Thomas Wallace, Merchant, aged 25 years, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wallace, of Fenwick, near Kilmarnock, Scotland.

On Monday last, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Corry, in the 47th year of his age.

At Carleton, on Friday evening last after a short but severe illness, Isaac Gage, second son of Mr. Leonard Woodworth, aged 4 years and 10 months.

On the 11th inst. at Gary, Sunbury County after a protracted affliction, Mr. James Tell, leaving a wife and family to lament their bereavement.

At Digby, N. S. on Thursday the 26th November, George Augustus, youngest son of the late Rev. Roger Viets, in the 19th year of his age.—He had nearly completed his education for the Church, and bore his long suffering with that patient meekness which indicated a sure hope of eternal happiness in another world, where he may again meet those who now lament their severe bereavement.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, arrived, Dec. 28, brigs Planet, Lugrin, Baltimore; J. E. Chipman, master, &c.

29th, ship Constellation, Davys, Liverpool, 45; J Wishart, merchandize.—Spoke 13th ult, lat. 41 55, long. 41 30, ship Mozambique, Stephens, hence, for Liverpool, 11 days out, all well.—17th ult. lat. 41 10, long. 52 51, blowing strong from S. S. E. while rolling fore-topsail saw the wreck of a vessel bearing N. N. W. about 6 miles, bore up for it, which proved to be a schooner of about 80 tons, on her beam ends, mast not standing, foremast gone by the deck, and showing the chief part of starboard side, which was painted black; could not have been long deserted, as there was only one streak of bulwark gone—had the appearance of being a handsome vessel.

Brig Eliza, Wilson, Halifax, 13; ballast.

Helen & Elizabeth, Allen, Philadelphia; Ratchford & Brothers, flour and wheat.

Schr. Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, 11; C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

30th, ship Robert Bruce, Tilley, Liverpool, *seventeen* days; A. Yeats, salt & coals.

Brig Kentville, Daley, St. Kitts, 22; S. Gould, ballast.

Elizabeth, Brown, Jamaica, 27; Barlows & Ketchum, ballast.

Napoleon, Califf, Philadelphia, 10; D. C. Perkins flour.

31st, schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, via Portland, 36 hours; assorted cargo.

Matilda, Simpson, Philadelphia, 15; B. Tilton, flour and corn.

Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 22; sugar, &c.

1st Jan. schr. Edward Prebell, Shaw, Philadelphia, 20; C. M'Lauchlan, flour, &c.—Experienced very heavy weather on her passage to this port, and lost her deck load of flour.

Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia, 12; flour.

Brig Harper, Murphy, Wexford, 98; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

2d, Lincoln, Ricker, Philadelphia, 16; J. & R. Reed, flour and meal.

CLEARED.

Ship Duncan, Robertson, Liverpool, timber.
Barlow, Spence, London, timber.
Brig Alexandrina, Boston, Dublin, timber.
Solon, Graves, Whitehaven, timber.
Daniel Kilby, Cooper, New York, plaster.
Maria, Hughson, Cork, deals.
Blomdon, Scribner,