BRITISH NEWS.

Appearance of the Queen when she made her Declaration of Love.—Her Majesty wore a brilliant bracelet, on Saturday, at the Privy Council, on which was the portrait of Prince Albert. The Marquis of Lansdowne addressed a very complimentary speech to her when she had concluded hers, saying, "that he was persuaded that the news of her approaching nuptials would diffuse universal joy throughout the realm, and that he begged her gracious permission to make the news public." The Queen bowed gracefully, and handed him her speech. The Queen appeared to feel the extreme awkwardness of her position, looked unusually pale, and read the declaration of her marriage with some trepidation of voice and manner, though she pronounced the words *mature consideration* emphatically. It was generally observed that Lord Melbourne looked aged, and appeared not to be in his usual spirits. All eyes were on the Duke of Wellington, and universal joy was experienced at seeing his Grace so perfectly recovered. Lord Brougham was present, and by his animation of manner, furnished ocular demonstration that he was perfectly alive.—*Post.*

Last night's Gazette contains not less than 23 bankruptcies, the greatest number which has appeared in one day for some time past.—*London Herald, Nov. 30.*

Lord Hill has reprimanded three distinguished British officers for attending political meetings.

The Rifle Brigade, at present quartered at Windsor, are, it is said, to receive the distinction of the name of the Queen's Rifle Guards.

Sir John Colborne was received with every mark of respect on his arrival in England. Sir John was waited on by a deputation of the London merchants, who congratulated him on his safe arrival, and returned him thanks for his eminent services in Canada, &c.

BRISTOL, Dec. 6.—*The Great Western.*—The Great Western was to have been brought into the floating harbor this morning, but the fog was so thick in the river, it was considered imprudent to move her from her moorings. It is intended to give her a complete overhauling, and new copper her. She will not make another voyage until February.

The "London Morning Herald" states, from a source worthy of belief, that Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter to the Ambassador of the United States in London, that her Majesty's government intends to blockade all the ports in the Chinese Empire, and that the circumstances under which this measure has been resolved upon, render it absolutely necessary for Great Britain to take this step.

The position of the Bank of England is daily becoming more firm, by the steady influx of bullion from abroad as well as from the interior of England; at the same time the great reduction in her liabilities removed all further apprehension as to her ability to meet any call which was likely to be made upon her for gold in exchange for notes. The currency, as administered by the Bank of England, was contracted below what it had been known for the last thirty years; it was said that the amount of circulation on Saturday, the 23d Nov., was sixteen millions of pounds, and of deposits not much over five millions; the nearest approach of this contraction was in December, 1822, when the circulation was only £16,038,520, and the deposits only £6,218,800. With a knowledge of these facts, it is not surprising that the mercantile classes should have been put to inconvenience for want of ready money, and that they should be compelled to make some sacrifice to obtain currency, in which medium alone they must pay their acceptances, and other engagements.

The town of Monmouth, had been in a state of great excitement for a few days. There were a great many strange, suspicious looking men there, and it was generally supposed that they were Chartists, who had come there for the purpose of obtaining information as to what precautions were being used. Colonel Considine, who arrived very unexpectedly on Sunday, had left again for Newport, and left Major Armstrong to command the troops during his absence. There was reason to believe that the Government had received from some quarter information of an intended rising, and that that was the cause of the Colonel's sudden arrival. Immediately on his arrival, he ordered the guard at the jail to be doubled, and all the troops in the town to remain under arms during the night.

The Chartist leaders had been doing all in their power to excite new revolution. Within a few weeks there had been several meetings of delegates held in the manufacturing districts, the avowed object of which is to form a new 'National Convention,' whose sittings are to be at Newcastle.

There had been an alarming distress in the town of Nottingham. It was said to be suffering severely in consequence of the monetary derangements between England and America. Upwards of two thousand individuals were destitute of employment, and it was feared the number would be increased. The streets were filled with persons out of employ. Some were begging from door to door, while others, with their wives and children, endured their miseries in silence. Though the present stagnation of trade was said to be the immediate cause of these disasters, it is thought they would not cease so long as the corn-laws were maintained.

It is a lamentable fact, that in various remote parts of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, whole fields of unripe wheat, oats and beans are yet to be seen.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

Fires in the Metropolis.—During the last three months no fewer than 200 fires have happened in London, attended with the loss of sixteen lives.

Twelve tin packets of preserved French beans, in a wooden box, have been brought up from the Royal George, stamped "Conserve Artichoux de Catroul Marseilles." Neither vinegar nor pickle had been used; they had been boiled and placed in air-tight vessels, and were as fresh and fit for use as when first enclosed. They have been 57 years under water.—*Kentish Observer.*

Great excitement prevailed in France, on the supposed discovery that several thousand of the officers and soldiers of the French army of Napoleon, which invaded Russia in 1814, had been kept in bondage in the mines of Siberia. A Brigadier General of Napoleon's horse guard arrived in Paris after a confinement at hard labour of 25 years in the lead mines of Tobolsk. The French Government were investigating the matter. Meanwhile the Russian Government contended that none had been kept in confinement excepting a few persons who had been justly condemned by the tribunals for crimes.

Great rejoicings have taken place throughout Prussia, to commemorate the Reformation. The King has directed the minister of the interior to prepare a list of the political prisoners for pardon.

A Toulon letter announced that the French Government was about to build twelve post office steamers, with engines of 340 horse power each. They were to be commanded by officers of the navy, and could each carry 20 guns, throwing 80lb. shells.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A gentleman of this town informs us that he has invented a new engine, immensely superior in every respect to the old steam engine. The power is created by air and steam. It will consume only one half the quantity of fuel of the old one; and the rapidity by which a vessel can be propelled by it will enable it to perform a passage to America in six days.—*Liverpool paper.*

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Last Friday was a busy day in the different corporate towns of England; the election of Councillors, taking place in all, simultaneously. An examination of the list of returns, as far as they have been received, shows the party of the Conservatives generally in the ascendant. In some towns, indeed, we notice that the Liberals abandoned to the Conservatives, without a contest, ground which they had formerly held. That in the smaller class of boroughs, surrounded and of course much influenced by country gentlemen, the conservatives should gradually repossess themselves of the control which the Municipal Reform Act for a time transferred to the Liberals, would not be surprising; but it is remarkable that in large manufacturing and commercial towns—Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Macclesfield and Preston—a similar process is visible. The conservatives dispute the validity of the charters granted to Manchester, Birmingham and Bolton; and offered no opposition to the election of Liberal Candidates there.—[*Colonial Gazette.*

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—*Basis of the new Treaty.*—The following are given by the *Sun* as the definitive basis of the Treaty between Turkey and Egypt:—

"The hereditary Sovereignty of Egypt and Syria is to be conceded to Mehemet Ali and his descendants; Aleppo and Candia are to return under the dominion of the Porte at the death of the Pacha; the districts of Tarsus and Adana are to be immediately given up to the Porte. To these terms Mehemet Ali has acceded, stipulating only that the Captain Pacha shall be appointed Governor of Tarsus and Adana.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—The Nottingham hosiers are at length paying some attention to this manufacture, as several houses have applied to the Leicester patentees upon the subject. They are infinitely superior both in comfort and appearance, to the hosiery welted gloves, whether made of cotton or silk. The India Rubber web will wash, and keep its elasticity. It is made in pieces thirty-six yards long, and being cut into proper lengths, is given out to workmen to run upon the frame.—*London Atlas.*

Latest Parisian Fashions.—The Journal *La Mode* announces that furs have this season been taken into the highest favor, and will be more universally worn than for a great many years past. Not only will muffs, boas and pelerines, be every where seen, in the carriage and on the promenade, but the warmth-infusing material begins already to pervade every article of the toilet, forming the adornment of the shawl and the pelisse, and even the trimmings of evening dresses. *La Mode* adds—"The genius of fashion never devised anything more elegant, and it has become indispensable to all ladies who unite wealth with good taste."—*N. Y. Herald.*

COLONIAL.

From the Toronto Patriot, Dec. 24th.

On Thursday last, the question, "Union" or "No Union" was finally tested and decided. On bringing up the report of the Committee of the whole House on the Governor General's proposition, Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Murney, moved in amendment, "That all after the word 'Resolved' be expunged, and the following inserted:—

"That while this house feels truly grateful to her Majesty for causing the subject of the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada to be submitted to the representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province for their consideration, before finally adopting a measure calculated so materially to change their social and political situation, it cannot, after mature deliberation give its sanction to any proposition having for its object the re-union of these Provinces; which they humbly submit will, if carried into effect, have no other result than to render the difficulties in Lower Canada in a short time more formidable, while it would endanger the security and advantages which Upper Canada has hitherto enjoyed."

YEAS.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Elliott, Gamble, Jarvis, McCrae, Murney, Robinson.—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikman, Armstrong, Bockus, Burritt, Burwell, Chisholm, of Halton, Chisholm, of Glengarry, Cook, Detlor, Duncombe, Dunlop Ferrie, Gowan, Hotham, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell, of Glengarry, McDonell, of Northumberland, McDonell, of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, McLean McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Richardson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Small, Thomson, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff—45. Lost, majority 35.

Upon this occasion the Attorney General, who had frequently before declared his opposition to the whole measure, in a speech of more than usual force, which was silently and attentively listened to by the House, and which appeared to produce a powerful effect on the minds of his hearers, pointed out the dangers that, in his opinion, would follow its adoption. It will be seen however from the division that it failed to produce the desired conviction—ten only rising in support of the amendment, Mr. Cartwright being the only member who had previously given a qualified assent to the Union, who voted in favour of it.

We must be permitted to express our surprise at this, as all the conditions proposed by different members, independently of those submitted by the Solicitor General on the part of the Government, had been previously put and lost in Committee, and there was evidently no chance of their being carried in the House. A division afterwards took place on the question for communicating the resolutions to the Governor General, a proceeding which one would suppose would be adopted as a matter of course; and against this address, several members, who had been disappointed in carrying their conditions, voted; it was carried however by a large majority.

We have heard it said that *The Attorney General*, if he had joined with the conditional Unionists, would have defeated the measure. We feel satisfied from the votes that have been taken that this would not have been the case, and here we take leave to say that we cannot exactly see the drift of those who so argue.

Mr. Hagerman, at the very commencement of the debate, distinctly stated, that he would not resort to any factious or dishonest course of proceeding—that his opposition would be to the Union *on any terms.* Being asked whether, if the union were resolved upon, he would object to equal representation, a permanent civil list, and the charging the debt of this Province upon the Revenues of the two Provinces, he answered he would not, and voted accordingly—retaining the determination however to vote against the measure altogether, which, it will be seen, he has done.

Far sighted men are peculiar to no country. New York can boast of its prophets, as the following editorial of the New York Gazette will be found sufficiently to attest, which we quote, as corroborative of our own opinions so frequently expressed:—

"The Governor General of the Canadas appears to be acting under specific instructions from his Government, and can hardly, therefore, be considered accountable for this or any other act of his administration. These are certainly affairs with which we on this side the border have no right to meddle. The British ministry must manage these matters as best suits themselves, but there is nothing unneighbourly, we suppose, in prophesying, as we do, that the British Government will have very little further trouble in defending their north American possessions, after a union of the two Canadas, as is proposed; for the Lower Canadians will probably take the matter into their own hands. Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers have for a year or two past, proved themselves the most adroit Gentlemen whose acts we ever heard or read of—if their object really be to lose their Colonies altogether. This, we have already said is none of our business, and it is not—except so far as it involves us in the risk of being importuned to take those Colonies into our own copartnership. Against such a calamity may heaven defend us."

From the Kingston Chronicle, Dec. 28.

THE UNION.—This question was finally disposed of in the House of Assembly, on Saturday last the 21st inst., by passing an address to the Governor General, agreeing to the Resolutions on the subject of the Union, as stated in our last number, when the yeas were 29, and the nays 17, leaving a majority of 12 in favor of the measure.

The votes stood thus:

Yeas.—Attorney General, Chisholm of Halton Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowan, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, MacDonell of Glengarry, McDonell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, McCargar, Parke, Powell, Ruttan, Shaver, Solicitor General, Small, Thorburn, Woodruff—29.

Nays.—Armstrong, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Detlor, Elliott, Gamble, McCrae, McLean, Murney, Richardson, Robinson, Rykert, Shade, Thomson—17.

Address to Sir G. Arthur.—It is with much pleasure that we find an Address has passed the House of Assembly, thanking His Excellency Sir George Arthur for his ability, uprightness, and impartiality in the discharge of his duties as Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. In passing this address the Yeas were 37, the Nays 8, giving a majority of 29 in its favor. This Radical minority consisted of Chisholm of Glengarry, Gowan, McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, McMicking, Small, Thorburn and Woodruff.

The following is the answer returned by His Excellency the Governor General to the Address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, on the subject of the Union:—

GENTLEMEN.—It affords me the most sincere satisfaction to find that, after a careful deliberation on the propositions suggested by me for the Re-union of this Province with Lower Canada, those propositions have received your assent. I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting your resolutions to Her Majesty's Government, with a view to their being laid before the Imperial Parliament.

The generous confidence which you have reposed in Her Majesty's Government and Parliament respecting the civil list and the details of the measure of Re-union, will be duly appreciated; and it will be the anxious endeavour of Her Majesty's advisers, in all their proceedings upon this important subject, to justify that confidence, and promote the permanent well being of the people of Upper Canada.

For myself, personally, I beg you to accept my thanks for the diligence and attention which you have devoted to the communications which it has been my duty to make to you. If, as I feel confident the Union should be productive of the advantages to this Province which I anticipate from it, it will hereafter be my greatest pride to have co-operated with you in that measure.

His Excellency the Governor General has sent the following Message to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, respecting the Clergy Reserves:

C. POULETT THOMSON.

The Governor General has to inform the Legislative Council, with reference to the Bill passed during the last Session of the Legislature, but reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "An Act to dispose of the lands commonly called Clergy reserves, and for other purposes therein mentioned," that an accidental delay in the transmission of the Address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, required by the 42d clause of the Act 31 Geo. III, c. 31, it became impossible during the last session of the Imperial Legislature to comply with that provision of the Statute, which requires that a Bill of this description should be laid before Parliament for thirty days before the decision of the Crown upon it is pronounced.

But had this difficulty not arisen, there were other considerations which would, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, have prevented the acceptance of the measure by Her Majesty.

Parliament delegated to the Local Legislature the right of appropriating the Clergy Reserves, and the effect of the Bill was to re-transfer that duty from the Local Legislature to Parliament with a particular restriction.

Her Majesty's Government were advised by the Law Officers of the Crown, that such a proceeding is unconstitutional, and it appeared to them to be evidently liable to inconvenience.

Her Majesty could not assume that Parliament would accept this delegated office, and if it should not be so accepted, the confirmation of the Bill would have been productive of serious prejudice, and of no substantial advantage.

It would have postponed indefinitely the settlement of a question, which it much concerns the welfare of this Province to bring to a close.

The objection of form, therefore, was insuperable.

Nor could it be assumed by Her Majesty's Government, that there exist in England greater facilities than in Upper Canada, for the adjustment of this controversy. On the contrary, in their opinion, the Provincial Legislature bring to the decision of it an extent of accurate information as to the wants and general opinions of society in which the Imperial Parliament is unavoidably deficient.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Ministers are themselves compelled to advise Her Majesty not to give her assent to the Bill. They adopted that course with regret; but they trust that the failure of the attempt thus made to effect the settlement of so important a matter will be but temporary, and that the opportunity will at no distant period be found for arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of it.

The Governor General will probably feel it to be his duty, shortly, to call the attention of the Legislative Council specially to this subject.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1839.

KINGSTON, Dec. 24.—*Latest from the seat of Government.*—We learn that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed immediately to Lower Canada, that his Excellency Sir George Arthur will resume the administration of the Province, and that the Legislature will go on with the business of the Country. It is even whispered that Mr. Thomson will take an early opportunity of proceeding to England, and that he will probably return next season and open the Legislature of the United Province in person.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—On Thursday evening last the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Draper were adopted with some alteration in the third Resolution respecting the Civil List. It was voted in the Assembly by a large majority, that the Civil List would be granted in the same way it is now in New Brunswick, namely, that the salaries of the Governor and Judges shall be permanent, and those of other officers during the life of the Sovereign, or for ten years.

Now that the question is settled, we trust that the effects of the measure will have a beneficial influence upon the Canadas. Gentlemen of information and experience entertain the opinion that the Union will have a wonderful effect in promoting emigration from Great Britain—that the public at home will feel satisfied, that after two years of strife and confusion, there is yet moral strength in Canada sufficient to sway the destinies of these Provinces.—*Chronicle.*

The Synod of the Scotch Church in Canada have determined on erecting a College for the education of youth, especially of young men for the Ministry in connexion with the Church of Scotland. The College will be built in or near Kingston, and last Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church, for the purpose of aiding the measure by subscriptions, &c. The persons present subscribed £1,100, which is expected to be increased to £2,000 in the Town. It had reached £1,600 on Saturday. A similar meeting was held a short time ago at Toronto, and £600 were subscribed for the same purpose.—*Kingston Whig.*

HALIFAX, January 3.

At two o'clock, to-day, the House of Assembly, with the Speaker at their head, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address in answer to his Speech at the opening of the session.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal people of Nova-Scotia, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session, and regret that any impediment to the due administration of justice should have been the cause of convening the Legislature at an earlier period than usual.

The Despatches of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, when submitted by your Excellency, shall receive the immediate attention and mature deliberation which their importance requires; and we are gratified that the loyalty which characterised this Province at an eventful crisis has obtained for its people the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

There is every prospect that the frequent intercourse by Steam Navigation with the Parent State, will cause the resources of this country to be more developed and productive, and induce a wholesome tide of emigration; and it affords us satisfaction that the liberal and generous disposition of Her Majesty's Government has been aided by the enterprising spirit of one of our own Merchants, and we fervently hope that it may be the means of uniting more closely Colonial and British interests.

When the Despatches which induced your Excellency to authorise an advance from the Treasury for the improvement of Main Roads, with the accounts of that expenditure, are laid before us, we shall give the subject an attentive consideration.

We thank your Excellency for directing the Public Accounts to be laid before us, and will vote cheerfully the necessary supplies.

That the continuance of peace should have enabled your Excellency to abstain from any large expenditure in the Militia service, is a matter of congratulation, and we assure your Excellency that the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign evinced on that occasion, still pervades this Province.

We assure your Excellency of our disposition cordially and promptly to dispatch the public business—and by an improved system of education, suitable encouragement to all branches of industry—and judicious expenditure in the various services, to advance the true interests of this prosperous Colony; and we shall cheerfully co-operate in any measures to repress the flagrant encroachments on our Fishing Grounds by Citizens of Foreign States.

The establishment of a suitable Provincial Penitentiary has already commanded the attention of this House, and we shall concur with the other branches of the Legislature in every way to ameliorate the condition of the helpless and industrious poor, and in promoting all objects by which we may insure the happiness and prosperity which by the blessing of Divine Providence this Colony enjoys.

To which His Excellency returned the following answer:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—I receive with infinite satisfaction this Address; it breathes sentiments of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent State, for both of which Nova Scotians have so long been conspicuous, and I consider it a presage of co-operation for the advancement and prosperity of the Province and the promotion of its best interests.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1840.

An arrival at New York has brought London dates to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th Dec.—not as late as the Robert Bruce at this port.

Last evening there was a heavy blow from the South West, with snow, which lulled about midnight. Sufficient snow fell to make passable sleighing in the City, and to-day our ears are greeted, almost the first time this winter, with the merry gingling of the sleigh bells. Some of the roads leading to the city, however, we learn are but partially covered, and require another fall of snow to render them easy for sleighs to travel over. To-day the weather is mild.

In the United States the winter is very severe—the thermometer in various parts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, &c. ranging from *zero* to 10° *below* on the 1st and 2d of January. Snow has fallen to the depth of three and four feet in the interior of those States, which almost suspended travelling for some days.

On the 1st instant, the thermometer was at 16° below zero at the Cape, Quebec; in the Lower Town, 4° below, and in the country 8°.

We were much pleased to observe lengthy communications in the *Courier* of last Saturday, regarding a daily Mail between this City and Halifax.—Without going fully into the subject, we cannot refrain from noticing, that if this is effected, letters from England, by Mr. Cunard's Steamers, may probably reach Fredericton on the 12th or 13th day from England.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Saturday 4th instant, an Inquest was held before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of *Eliza Burns*, found dead in the cellar of a new building belonging to Mr. William Brundage, in Morris street. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

An Inquest was held yesterday before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of HENRY MORGAN, Mate of the Ship *George*, who fell over the side of the ship when in a state of intoxication.—Verdict, "accidental death by drowning."

COLLECTIONS FOR THE POOR.—The collection in the Baptist Chapel on New Year's Evening, for the benefit of the Poor, amounted to £18. This sum added to £75 2s. collected in the Episcopal Churches in this city and Portland, £49 13s. 2d. in the Catholic Church in the City, £19 1s. 8d. in the Wesleyan Chapels in the City and Portland, and £13 13s. 6d. in St. Andrew's Church, make a total of £175 15s. 4d. contributed in those places of Worship to relieve the sufferings of the poor.

The Wesleyan Chapel in Fredericton, (lately enlarged so as to furnish additional accommodation for about 600 persons,) was re-opened on Sunday the 5th instant. The new pews, which were sold on the following day, produced the sum of £475.—The chapel is stated to be completely free from debt.

The Halifax *Times* has been enlarged and partly printed on new type. The *Times* and *Novascotian* are about of equal size. The second number of the new series of the Novascotian, due on Saturday, is not yet received.

The arrivals at New-York in 1839, from foreign ports, were 2159, of which 337 were British vessels.

MILITIA BALL.—On Wednesday evening the Officers of the Saint John Militia gave a splendid Ball and Supper at the St. John Hotel, and were honoured with a gay and brilliant assemblage of Beauty and Fashion, numbering, we should think, nearly three hundred persons.

The Ball Room was fitted up in martial style, decorated with the Colors of the Battalions, Ensigns, and other National Flags, interspersed with glittering Stars of Swords, Bayonets, &c.; the whole displaying great good taste, and producing a very happy effect.

The presence of so large a portion of the beautiful and gay must have proved highly flattering. His Worship the MAYOR, Major BROOKES, Commandant, and the Officers of the Garrison; the Hon. Colonel WYER, of St. Andrews; a few of the gallant 36th, and some Officers of Militia from Fredericton, with many other guests, also honored the party with their presence.

The Supper Table, which was tastefully set out and abounded with all the delicacies of the season, reflected equal credit upon the committee of Management and upon the Proprietor of the Hotel.—The fine Band of the gallant 69th was in attendance, and by their excellent and spirited performance, added much to the pleasures of the evening. Dancing in all its variety of Waltz, Quadrille, and good old fashioned Contra-dance, was kept up with the greatest animation to an hour which plainly shewed how well the party was disposed to profit by the "rosy moments lent them thus," and we congratulate the Officers of the Saint John Militia, who provided this handsome entertainment, upon the general satisfaction thus afforded.—*Chronicle.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening Mr. R. K. ADDISON delivered an able and highly interesting Lecture in support of Phrenology as a Science, in which he advocated with much zeal, and in a very lucid manner, the advantages that would result to mankind if the doctrines of his favourite study were generally received and adopted, and stated his belief that the time would arrive when such would be the case. The Lecture was well received by a most respectable audience: it contained many strong arguments and was happily illustrated by numerous references to known instances in which undoubted evidence, in Mr. Addison's opinion, was furnished of the soundness of the doctrines maintained by Phrenologists. The Lecturer's manner was bold and energetic, and gave evidence of an intimate acquaintance with rhetoric and the principles of elocution. We should be glad to hear from Mr. A. again on the same or some other subject.—*Courier.*

STATE OF MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine met at Augusta on the 1st instant. On the 3d, the Houses being organised, Governor Fairfield transmitted his Message to both houses. He refers to the following documents in the Message:—

Executive Department, Augusta, Dec. 28, 1839.

His Excellency M. VANBUREN,
President of the United States.

Sir,—It having been reported to me that a large number of British troops had been stationed at Temiscouata Lake, in the disputed territory, and seeing extracts from the Provincial papers confirmatory of these reports, I deemed it proper to apply directly to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which I did by letter of the 12th instant, to ascertain whether these reports were well founded or not. His answer, under date of Dec. 19, I received yesterday while on my way to this place. My letter and the reply are both herewith enclosed. It will be perceived that two companies of British troops have actually been marched into the disputed territory, and stationed at the Temiscouata Lake, where it is well known extensive barracks had been previously erected.—This is clearly a violation of the spirit of the arrangement entered into between the Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick and myself, in March last, though the orders have been issued by the Governor of Lower Canada. I submit also, whether the contingency, contemplated by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1839, has not occurred—whether the facts do not clearly show an invasion of the State of Maine, which the Executive Government of the United States, under the directions of the Act aforesaid, as well as under the obligations of the Constitution, is bound to repel.

I may add, that I am well informed that the British government is also erecting barracks upon both sides of the St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska river, and that troops are concentrating at Grand Falls.—Under all these circumstances, I deem it to be my duty to call upon the Government of the United States for that protection of this State from invasion, guaranteed to her in the Constitution.

With the highest respect, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN FAIRFIELD, Governor of Maine.

[COPY.]

Executive Department, Saco, Dec. 12, 1839.

His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lieut. Governor, Province New-Brunswick.

Sir,—Having seen in the public prints extracts from some of the Provincial papers, stating that two Regiments of British troops had been stationed at Temiscouata Lake, in the disputed territory, I have been induced to inquire of your Excellency whether there be any foundation for these reports. A movement so clearly in violation of the agreement entered into through the mediation of Gen. Scott, I shall not permit myself to believe your Excellency would make, without stronger evidence than a newspaper paragraph.

The extreme sensitiveness of the public mind upon this subject, I trust your Excellency will perceive, affords additional reasons for an early explanation.

I have the honour to be, with high respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN FAIRFIELD, Governor of Maine.

[COPY.]

Government House, Fredericton, N. B. 19th December, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your Excellency's letter of the 12th instant.

Whatever movements of troops may have taken place on the side of Lower Canada, have been made by authority superior to mine.—but I apprehend they have consisted, not of *two Regiments*, but of one or two *Companies*, (as small a detachment as can well be made to so great a distance, consistently with a maintenance of a due degree of discipline) for the protection of certain buildings which have been constructed for the better accommodation of Her Majesty's troops, on their march between the Lower and Upper Provinces, and of the provisions, stores, and other public property therein deposited.

A copy of your Excellency's letter shall be transmitted, by me, to the authorities in Canada, who, I can assure your Excellency are as anxious as I am, that the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement entered into between your Excellency and myself, under the mediation of General Scott, in March last, should be scrupulously observed on our part.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

J. HARVEY,
Maj. Gen. Lt. Gov. of New Brunswick.

His Excellency, Gov. Fairfield, Saco, State of Maine.

CHINA.—Accounts have been received by the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, from China, via Mazatlan, and from thence overland. These accounts are of dates to 6th August from Canton, and 10th August from Macao, and they appear to intimate some apprehension on the part of the Chinese authorities, as to the consequence of the measures recently enforced by them. The Mazatlan correspondent of the above Journal says, "There had nothing new occurred for two months previous to the sailing of the Indus. The English residents had all left Canton and were residing at Macao. The English ships are prohibited, in effect, by the Superintendent, Captain Elliot, from going up the river, and the general opinion among the English residents seemed to be, that their government would attempt to chastise the Chinese for their late act in attempting the stoppage of the Opium trade. Admiral Maitland was at Trincomalee, waiting orders from his government, with a force of one or two sail of the line and several frigates.

It would appear that the consignees of British Goods, in some cases, dispose of them to American Agents and others, and that the latter in disposing of them again, occasionally cover themselves by using British names in transitu of the goods, so as to avoid consequences in case of seizure; Capt. Elliot has therefore written a remonstrance to Howqua against such irregularity of commerce.

The Chief Superintendent has called a meeting with a view to establish a British Chamber of Commerce; he has also moved both the British and the British Indian Governments to forbid the entrance of Tea from China, imported by British vessels, in violation of his lawful injunctions, and to the injury of his measures for the security of the Trade. He has likewise moved those governments to forbid the entrance of cargoes from China unless the manifesto be signed in his presence, until he shall declare under his hand and seal that the Port of Canton is safe for British Trade.

The latest dates from Macao state that business is beginning to take place again in Canton, but none of the houses of foreigners shall abut against those of the Chinese;—this is to prevent smuggling through the walls.—*New York Albion.*

Affray and Loss of Life.—There was an unfortunate occurrence, attended with loss of life, in the upper part of the city on New Year's Eve. Some Germans were assembled at a public house, in Elizabeth street, a few doors from Grand street. They were disturbed by a number of rioters in the early part of the evening, who were repulsed, and left the premises, but subsequently returned in increased numbers, and commenced another attack. One of the number, John Armstrong, a stone cutter, aged 21 years 7 months, began to break in the front door. While thus engaged, some of the Germans opened the centre window of the second story, and fired at him. Two rifle balls took effect upon his body. One entered his breast, and carried away the breast bone; and the other entered the right side of the abdomen, producing instant death. Several other guns were dicharged, and it was rumored yesterday that a number of other persons were wounded, but we have only been able to learn, with certainty, of one other being hurt, a young man, who received a charge of shot in his back. The deceased was a single man, and has left a widowed mother, who has four other children residing at 393, Cherry street.—*N. York Com.*

HARD TIMES.—We learn from the New York papers that a large number of journeymen have been turned out of employment in N. Y. from the inability of manufacturers to pay wages. We see it also stated that all the stone-cutters, masons, and laborers, engaged at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va. were discharged on Saturday last. This circumstance operates severely upon many individuals, who were dependant on that work, to carry them through the winter.

Many laborers in this vicinity are also out of employment, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments which have prevailed for some time past.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

THE MAINE QUESTION AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury recommends that Georgia and Virginia should proceed to confiscate the property and shipping of the citizens of Maine and New York, and that they should enforce a strict non-intercourse with all the slave-stealing states. The same paper closes by observing that "nothing but a base spirit of submisson, or a treacherous hatred of State Rights, would induce any man to talk of delay or moderation on a question like this."

The General Shipwreck Society of Paris has received from Marseilles, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Havre, and many other sea-ports of France, and from a great number in England, testimonials of approbation of its plan for converting the ordinary ships' boats into life boats.

PASSENGERS.—In the Ship *Ritchie* for Liverpool—The Rev. Mr. Archibald, Presbyterian Minister, Lady and child, and Messrs. M. Samuel and W. Johnston, of Miramichi; P. Duff, Esq. and Messrs. W. Davidson and James Buchanan, of this city.

G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., and Col. Mudge, the British Commissioners, and Henry Tancred, Esq. M. P., together with the family of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, sailed from New York for England in the packet ship Siddons, on Saturday, 28th December.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

D. JORDAN, Esquire, Cashier.

Deposited in December, - - - £1163 9 0
Withdrawn in Ditto, - - - - - 587 10 4

Acting Trustee for January, *John Ward, jr. Esq.*

WESLEYAN CENTENARY FUND,

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

IT being desirable that correct lists should be immediately forwarded to the General Treasurers and Secretaries of the above Fund, the Wesleyan Missionaries and other Officers of the Branch Societies throughout New-Brunswick District are requested to forward their lists without delay, to be addressed to the Mission-House, Germain-street, Saint John, N. B.

The subscribers are respectfully requested to pay into the hands of the several Circuit Treasurers, (according to previous announcement in the meetings,) Fifty per Cent. of their respective donations, by the 1st of May, 1840.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, R. WHITESIDE, } *Treasurers.*
ENOCH WOOD, JOHN W. M'LEOD, W. WHITESIDE, THOS. HUTCHINGS, } *Secretaries.*

St. John, January 11, 1840.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Peter Bogan, of Portland, to Miss Ellen Sullivan, of this City.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thos. Connerty, to Miss Margaret Huttson, both of Kingston.—Mr. John Carroll, to Miss Eliza Doherty, both of this City.—Mr. Henry White, to Miss Grace Stone, also of this City.

At St. Andrews, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. A. M'Lean, Mr. William Gibb, to Miss Elizabeth Law, both late of St. John.

At Wilmot, N. S. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. George Johnson, Mr. Jeremiah Vroom, to Miss Henrietta Fitz Randolph, (youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Fitz Randolph,) both of that place.

On Wednesday last, at St. James's, Pictou, by the Rev. C. Elliott, Henry, second son of the late Samuel Davenport, Esq. of the Priory Wigston Magna, Leicestershire and Lime-House, Middlesex, to Anne Popham, second daughter of Richard Tresillian, Esq. Bandon, in the County of Cork.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning last, Nathaniel Clarke, aged two years and three months, youngest child of Mr. L. H. DeVeber, of this City.

On Wednesday evening, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Dutton, in the 64th year of her age. She has been upwards of thirty-seven years a member of the Baptist Society—ever remembering the counsel of her dear Redeemer, returning good for evil, and thereby endearing herself to all who had any knowledge of her. She has left a large circle of relations to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Thursday evening last, Jane, only daughter of Mr. William Hill, aged two years and three months.

On Friday morning last, in the 64th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Sarah, wife of Captain Felix Thomas.

On Friday evening, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Green, aged three years.

On Wednesday morning last, James Brunswick, infant son of Mr. Samuel Holsted, aged one year and 8 days.

This morning, after a short illness, in the 4th year of her age, Julia, daughter of Mr. Edwin Ketchum.

In Portland, on Saturday, after a lingering illness which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mr. John Carr, aged 57 years.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, near the Church, Portland.

Suddenly, on Wednesday last, at Greenwich, King's County, Jane, wife of Mr. Thos. Flewelling, in the 48th year of her age, deeply regretted by her family and friends

At Sheffield, on the 1st instant, Susan, wife of Mr. John Taylor, in the 34th year of her age. She endured for many months with the most invincible patience the ravages of a virulent Cancer—glorifying God in her affliction.

At Fredericton, on Sunday evening the 5th inst. after a long and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, deeply regretted by his amiable wife and children, Mr. Edward Pick, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery,—aged 41 years. He was a kind and loving husband, an affectionate, and an honest man.

At Portsville, (New Orleans,) recently, of yellow fever, Mr. Edward P. C. Pitfield, youngest son of the late George Pitfield, Esq. of Sussex Vale, New-Brunswick.

At Newport, (Nova-Scotia) on the 21st December, aged 54 years, Sophia, wife of the Rev. William Bennett, and daughter of the late John Sargent, Esq. of Barrington.

At St. John's, (Newfoundland,) on the 7th ult. Simon Solomon, Esq., Postmaster of that Island, aged 72 years.

At Rochester, N. Y., On Sunday, December 22d, in the 90th year of her age, Elizabeth Mackenzie, widow