[FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

(Communicated.)

As the opinions of certain members of the Church of England, who are opposed to the views of Dr. Pusey and his Oxford friends, are sometimes misunderstood, and occasionally very imperfectly represented by the favorers of the Tracts for the Times, in places where no opportunity is afforded of vindication, I request you will publish the following extracts from the writings of Divines, which some still dare to think are *orthodox*, according to the Holy Scriptures and the Articles, the Liturgy and Homilies of our Church; and I venture further to say, that the doctrine they set out, has been maintained by many of the most learned, the most talented, and most exemplary Churchmen, from the days of the Reformation to the present time.

A CHURCHMAN.

BISHOP BEVERIDGE.

"2 Cor. 5, 21. *For He hath made Him to be sin for us who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him.*"

'How was Christ made *sin* for us? Not by our 'sins *inherent* in him, that is horrid blasphemy; but 'by our sin *imputed* to him, that is true divinity.—'And as he was made sin for us, not by the inhesion 'of our sins in Him, but by the imputation of our 'sins to him; so we are made the righteousness of 'God in Him, by the imputation of His righteous-'ness to us, not by the inhesion of his righteousness 'in us. He was accounted as a sinner, and there-'fore punished for us; we are accounted as righte-'ous and therefore glorified in Him. He was ac-'counted as sinner, for us, and therefore he was 'condemned; we are accounted as righteous in him, 'and so we are justified. And this is the right no-'tion of justification, as distinguished from sanctifi-'cation. Not as if these two were ever severed or 'divided in their subjects: no, every one that is jus-'tified is also sanctified: and every one that is sanc-'tified is also justified. But yet, the acts of sanctifi-'cation and justification are two distinct things; for 'the one denotes the imputation of righteousness to 'us; the other the implantation of righteousness in 'us. And, therefore, though they be both the acts 'of God, yet the one is the act of God *towards us*; 'the other is the act of God *in us*. By our sanctifi-'cation, we are made righteous in ourselves, but not 'accounted righteous by God; by our justification 'we are accounted righteous by God, but not made 'righteous in ourselves.'

BISHOP HOPKINS.

'Justification is a gracious act of God, whereby, through the *righteousness of Christ's satisfaction imputed*, He freely remits to the believing sinner the guilt and punishment of his sins; and through the *righteousness of Christ's perfect obedience imputed*, He accounts him righteous, and accepts him into love and favour, and unto eternal life. This is justification which is the very sinew and pith of the whole Gospel, and the only end of the Covenant of Grace.'

BISHOP DANIEL WILSON.

(In a late charge to the Clergy of Bengal.)

'Preach then, Brethren, more determinately than ever, *the ruined and fallen state of man, as the Holy Scriptures reveal it.* 'Unfold the unspeakable malignity of sin, as committed against God—the deep and in a proper sense total corruption of our nature in all its powers—our inability of ourselves to do any thing spiritually good—our moral responsibility—our guilt, demerit, ruin, condemnation, helplessness—the inconceivable value of the soul—the nearness of Eternal Judgment—the everlasting duration of the miseries of a lost state. And point out the remedy for all of them, with the simplicity of the inspired Apostles, "in repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ." *Teach the atonement and satisfaction made to the Divine Justice and government by the incarnation and obedience unto death, of the consubstantial and coequal Son of God.* Clearly explain that justification is the penitent sinner's being accounted and dealt with, and treated "as righteous in God's sight by faith only in the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and not for his own works and deservings;" distinguish, as Hooker did, between justification and sanctification, and boldly preach as he did, that God "hath made Him who knew no sin, to be sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." Account this as Luther did, the *articulus stantis aut cadentis ecclesiæ.*

Teach also the personality, divinity, and inward work of God the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, in all scriptural fidelity, as infusing the righteousness of sanctification; as renewing man after the Divine Image; creating him in Christ Jesus unto good works; raising him from spiritual death, inscribing the laws of God upon his heart; transforming him in the spirit of His mind; as commencing first, and then carrying on the new birth and life of holiness, which is the preparation and qualification for serving and loving God, both on earth and in heaven; and in developing this, shew the fatal error of limiting or appearing to limit the determined commencement of all this mighty transformation to the change of state and attendant grace—important and blessed as they are—received by the infants of the faithful in the sacrament of Baptism.

'Teach again the indispensable necessity of good works in all their ramifications, as the fruit of faith and following after justification; so that by them, a lively faith may be as evidently known as a tree is discerned by the fruit. Enter into all the details of duty, as opened by our Lord in his sermon on the Mount, and by the Apostles in the practical division of their Epistles. Enforce the perpetual obligation of the moral law upon every human being. Explain the interior life of communion with our Heavenly Father, reconciled to us in Jesus Christ; the duties of private and family prayer; diligent study of holy scripture; of separation from the follies of the world, and of growth in grace and the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to the last hour of life.

'Teach further, in connexion with all this, the *constitution of the Christian Church*, the dignity and importance of the Public Worship of Almighty God, the grace and efficacy of the sacraments, the Divine authority and perpetual obligation of the Lord's Day, and the duty of reasonable subjection to the order and discipline of the church, as ordained by Christ, its Divine head. Finally, instruct men to ascribe the whole of their salvation in its purchase, its offers, its application, to the merciful will and choice of God in Christ Jesus.'

British News.

LONDON, November 29.—The situation of the Whigs—we mean of the avowed leaders of what used to be the Whig party—is about as pitiable at this moment as it is possible to conceive. Thrown aside by the Sovereign, rejected by the People, abandoned by all, or almost all the respectable members of their own party, they look around in vain for some means of creating for themselves such an influence as may render them at least formidable in opposition, if it be incapable of lifting them again into power. Unfortunate men that they are, none such appears to be attainable. To be sure, they have O'Connell and the Repealers—at least they fancy that they have—for Dan is a shrewd knave in his way, and may not be quite so fast bound to their chariot wheels as the Right Honourable exiles from Her Majesty's dinner-table conceive. But even supposing that Dan should prove true—which is more than we will undertake to promise—his alliance, as it was one great means of breaking down their strength while in office, so it does not seem to promise much in the way of rebuilding it, now that they are out. What then is to become of them? The abominable Chartists refuse point blank to assist them; their tenacious memories keep the impress of times when Political Unions were first patronized, and then denounced by the very men who now court them; and visions of John Frost and Botany Bay arise to scare them from all thought of a renewed alliance.

Alas, alas, for the Whigs! Their Corn Law Repeal movement has ended in mere smoke; their generous proposal to lower the price of sugar—at the rate, we believe, of a quarter of a farthing in the pound—no human being has taken into his serious consideration: the only matter thought about, indeed, in connexion with that redoubtable scheme, being the effect which it might be expected to produce in enhancing the value of slave labour, and the consequent waste of the twenty millions which John Bull was persuaded a short time ago to pay for the emancipation of the negroes in his own colonies.

The principal grievance of which these unhappy men complain is, that Sir Robert Peel will not commit some blunder in his talk, and thereby give them an opportunity of pronouncing that he is at least as incapable as themselves. He will make no premature avowals touching the plan of operations which he means to adopt. He will not speak out on the subject of free-trade, emigration, the collection of the revenue, the Bank Charter, the Poor Laws, or any other matter concerning which differences of opinion prevail. Like a dogged Tory as he is, he conceives that it is best for the quiet and well-being of the country to hold his tongue till Parliament shall meet, and an opportunity is afforded him of speaking to some purpose. Now there is something atrociously insulting in this. The procedure contrasts so entirely with that of his predecessors, that if Sir Robert Peel be right, they, beyond all question must have been wrong. Theirs was, indeed, the Government of Club-house statesmen and penny-a-liner administrators of the affairs of nations. Had they any job to carry through? the whole world were prepared for it by a series of newspaper articles. Were there tempers ruffled or their vanity wounded in their intercourse with foreign Powers? there was not a partizan who frequented the Reform, nor a place-hunter that honoured the Athenæum with his presence, who was not at home concerning the grounds of the quarrel, and loud in his commendation of his patron's spirit. "The public mind must be prepared for this," was the principle on which they acted; and the public mind was prepared—by a process peculiarly their own. Now, Sir Robert Peel does nothing of the sort, and for this they hate him.

Meanwhile matters go on, both here and in Ireland, with the most provoking quietude. There are no meetings of the disaffected even in Birmingham. The law, for the first time during ten years, begins to make its power felt even in Tipperary. London positively will not move, except to welcome the Peel Cabinet—as no Cabinet, of late years, has been welcomed to the Lord Mayor's table on Lord Mayor's Day. Church-rates, too—wonderful to be told—are paid without opposition, and new Churches spring up as if by the touch of an enchanter's wand, in all directions. Oh, shocking, shocking Tories!—Oh, melancholy and much-to-be-pitied Whigs! What they are to say, or how to act, when they muster their feeble force next February on the opposition benches is more than we can divine. We seriously advise them to join the Chartist section at once; that is, supposing the Chartists willing to coalesce with them, of which we entertain very serious doubts. The poor Whigs!!!

(From the John Bull.)

It gives us great satisfaction to be able to announce, upon such authority as we believe may be relied upon, that the Government have actually before them at this moment the details of a plan for the furtherance, on a large scale, of emigration. Our own opinions on that head cannot be, by this time, a secret to any of our readers. We look upon emigration as affording not only the best but the only effectual means of setting the country free from all its distresses. By this process you not only remove from an over-peopled island hands which cannot find employment, and mouths which cannot find food, but, finding for these hands and mouths both food and employment, you convert their owners at once from burthens upon the State into positive and efficient instruments wherewith the State's best interests may be promoted. We never could understand the arguments of those persons who deprecate the removal to a new country of a certain portion of the youth of Great Britain, as if you were thereby draining Great Britain of her resources. If, indeed, you put your young men and young women to death, or compelled them to remove into the territories of some people with whom you may go to war to-morrow, and between whom and you only a restricted commerce is carried on during peace, then, indeed, we might form some notion of the point at which our reasoners are driving; but to say that you are depopulating England, and therefore taking away her strength, merely because you spread that strength over a wider surface than happens to be enclosed with the four seas, does appear to us to exhibit an ingenuity in the concoction of sophisms which we are more disposed to admire than to imitate.

In all ages those countries have uniformly fared the best, and risen to the greatest eminence, which have enjoyed the most abundant facilities for sending out colonies and keeping them united to the parent from which they sprung. The process, indeed, of colonization is just as natural to men as it is natural to bees to cast off their swarms, and if rightly conducted the process will go forward pretty much after the fashion which marks the periodical removal of its swarms from the old hive. Such was manifestly the case long ago, when colonists from Tyre established themselves in Carthage, and horde after horde broke off from Phœnicia, from Egypt, from Tartary, and the regions further east, either to seek a home in lands not yet sufficiently inhabited, or to win habitations for themselves with their swords. Rome too, relieved herself continually of her increasing numbers, by settling her legionaries and their families in the districts which her armies had over-run; and as these districts were but imperfectly cleared, and as a necessary consequence very thinly peopled, the settlers not only found space enough for themselves, but diffused civilization and their own manners round them. Indeed it is one of the drawbacks attendant on a state of universal, and well nigh of equal civilization, that opportunities of copying the usages of their own ancestors are, in this respect, taken away from the generality of nations. Continental States, for example, can rarely relieve themselves of their superabundant population, because the sea—the great high-road of nations—is seldom open to them, and the homes of their neighbours are, at least in Europe, quite as densely crowded as their own. And even islands unless they be as we are, powerful both by land and water, though they may ship off their supernumeraries, are forced to do so at the cost of losing the services of such as quit them for ever. But England has no sacrifice of the kind to make. The smallest portion of her territory is that which, properly speaking, bears her name, and gives their moral and intellectual tone to all that claim kindred with her. England is, therefore, not only blind to her own interests, but morally and religiously very much to blame, if she fail to take advantage of the openings which God has afforded to her, by refusing to stock, with a race sprung from her own loins, and endowed with all the vigour, intellectual and physical, which belongs to her children, the measureless tracts of territory which are subject to her sway, and wait only for her efforts to render them powerful, and, in reference to matters more elevated than political power, highly influential portions of God's universe.

It is one thing, however, to be convinced of his truth in the abstract, and quite another to act upon its dictates in a wise and statesmanlike manner. Nothing can be easier than to contract a loan, and by means of the money thus raised, to ship off any given number of men, women, and children, and casting them ashore in Australia, Van Dieman's Land, or anywhere else, to leave them there to struggle as they best may, against the obstacles which climate, soil, and the absence of all venerated and well-known social influences, oppose to them. Our forefathers acted upon this principle in their settlement of the great continent of North America, and the results became apparent, first, in the revolution of 1769, and ultimately in the spirit of bitter and irreconcilable rivalry, which renders the Yankees at this moment the least rational of all the allies with whom England has to deal. The same thing may be said, though, of course, in modified terms, of the other great dependencies on the British Crown—such as the Canadas, upon which our hold is about as secure as that of the school-boy on his kite when the string is rotten; and, indeed, of every other country whose numerical strength justifies it, in ever so slight a degree, in the concoction of visions of injustice, deal out in the meanwhile, and of the possible occurrence of circumstances which shall enable the sufferers to guard effectually against their recurrence. Now, we beg leave, with all possible diffidence, to suggest, that the source of this evil—for an evil it surely is—that a colony, instead of clinging with pride to the mother country, which sent it forth, should seek the earliest possible opportunity of setting up for independence,—we beg leave humbly to suggest, that the source of this evil is to be sought for in the defective system on which all our plans of colonization have been conducted.

Up to the present hour it seems never to have entered into the head of any British statesman, that wheresoever he sent a portion of the Sovereign's subjects to inhabit, there it was his duty to provide that an epitome of the British Constitution should be established. We are not Democrats in this our native land We acknowledge the distinction of birth, rank, office, profession, and personal merit. We worship God according to set forms, and profess to be members of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, within which the governance of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, is acknowledged. As to Houses of Assembly, and Senates—these are matters of very secondary consideration. They will be, as a matter of course, built upon the model of the mother country when there are nobles enough congregated in the colony to make up the latter of these Houses, and a sufficient number of independent and educated commoners to elect from their own body individuals qualified to represent them in the former. But to begin by establishing these things, before you have taken any pains at all to perpetuate the elements of the Constitution out of which they are to spring, appears to us to be about as natural as it would be, to expect that children should construe Horace and Livy fluently, before they had made themselves masters of the rules on which Latin syntax depends.

We have not time time this week to pursue the subject further, though we feel that one more important cannot be brought under the consideration of a British public. We pledge ourselves however to resume it ere long; and the fault will not be ours if old errors be persevered in and new colonies established, which, like those that went before them, shall wait only for the first convenient opportunity that may occur of separating themselves from the present State, and taking up arms against her.

IRELAND.

The brilliancy of the first levee held by his Excellency Earl De Grey, which took place on Wednesday, is the theme of every tongue. The good folk of Dublin say that the numbers present equalled those who thronged to pay homage to their Sovereign, on the occasion of His Majesty George the Fourth's visit to Ireland; and, however this may be, it is certain that a most ardent desire to do honour to the representative of our gracious and beloved Queen, animated the nobility and gentry of the island, and that the enthusiasm extended to all classes. The Irish papers publish a long list of the distinguished personages present. Addresses of congratulation to His Excellency from Down, Fermanagh, and other influential counties, were presented at the levee.

Independently of the shake given to Mr. O'Connell's influence by the letters of Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Brien, and others, a number of the Priests are said to have seceded from his side, and, as an earnest of a consummation so devoutly to be wished, the Rev. Mr. Bermingham, the parish Priest of Borrisokane, has led the way in the path of returning loyalty by the following letter, which has been published:—

"To P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

"*Borrisokane, Nov.* 13, 1841.

"Dear Sir,—I have had the honour of your letter of the 11th inst., requesting my co-operation in forwarding the collection of the O'Connell tribute in the parish of Borrisokane. In your communication you express a hope 'that the parish will on this occasion restore itself to the position it occupied heretofore amongst the contributing districts.'

"In reply I beg leave respectfully to you to say, that the poverty of the great majority of my parishioners is now, and has been at other times, so great as to render it a matter to them of peculiar hardship to be called on to contribute to funds and collections not strictly for parochial purposes. I cannot conscientiously appeal to the parishioners at this inclement season to contribute to the O'Connell fund, or aid in its collection, when I know that want and destitution are around me, and that all the sympathies and exertions of my people will be required to assist in arresting famine and succouring the distressed.

"As to myself, I will candidly admit, that whilst I yield to none in admiring the good which Mr. O'Connell has achieved by his exertions for emancipation (the effects of which were so useful to himself and the community), yet I cannot lend my judgment to the system of agitation which he has since carried on for the repeal of the union, after its continuance for 40 years and upwards, and considering that it was from an Imperal Parliament we had emancipation, reform of tithes, and municipal reform. As a Christian minister, I deem the political partizan not my province. The spiritual care and welfare of my flock, the inculcation of peace and good conduct, have been and are still my rule of action. From this course I am resolved that neither eulogy nor censure shall make me swerve.

"I trust you will not deem it discourteous that I should reply to your letter through the medium of the press. I have done so, as your communication was on a public matter, and that the reasons on which I ground my refusal to comply with your request should not be mistaken or misconstrued now or on a future day.

"Respectfully, your obedient faithful servant,

"JAMES BERMINGHAM."

THE LATE FIRE AT THE TOWER.

Yesterday considerable interest was manifested in consequence of the workmen and soldiery employed in clearing the ruins having arrived at that portion of the Armoury where the "train of artillery" was placed, which, in addition to many huge pieces of ordnance, the trophies of glorious victories of bygone days, contained other very curious and interesting relics of great antiquity.

Since the fire, hopes have been generally entertained that at least all the large pieces of ordnance alluded to would have sustained, from their massive construction, little or no injury from the heat or immense piles of rubbish under which they have for now nearly a month been buried, but in this even the Ordnance authorities themselves have been wofully mistaken. The first pieces of ordnance of any note got out of the ruins yesterday were two 25-pounder brass cannon, taken from the walls of Vigo by Lord Cobham, in the year 1704. They were found to be much bent, in some parts fused, and the breech, on which were carved the skins of lions, and the effigy of Santa Barbara, to whom they were dedicated, is in one of them entirely destroyed. The next arrived at, and cleared of the rubbish by the workmen, was a 68 pounder brass gun, weighing upwards of five tons, which is said to have been used on the lower deck of the ship-of-war *Great Harry*, and which bore date 1542. This splendid gun is completely destroyed, the metal having run in some parts into a solid mass, and in others it is broken. In the course of the day others were also got out of the ruins by the workmen, under the superintendence of Mr. Stacey, the keeper of the Ordnance stores, who has kindly favoured our reporter with the designation of the relics, and the amount of injury they have respectively sustained, which will in some measure convey an adequate idea of the magnitude of the fire, and the intense heat they have been subject to:—A 36-pounder brass cannon, 13 feet in length, of the time of Henry VII., and of the date 1456, was found to be broken in pieces, and the metal here and there much fused; a 12-pounder brass cannon, 13 ft. 4 inches long, belonging to the Emperor Charles V., and bearing date 1509, fused considerably; a flat gun of brass, of three bores, of the time of Henry VIII., possessing receptacle chambers from which the charge was fired, has the breech broken, and the rest completely fused. An octagon-shaped brass cannon of the same date, is similarly injured; and a brass cannon, which possessed seven bores, of the time of Henry VIII., has only remaining about one foot of the metal, the remainder having entirely run amongst the fire and disappeared. A 20-pounder brass cannon, of the time of Edward VI., 1548, the breech broken off, and much fused. A highly ornamented English cannon, made for Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I., bearing date 1608, is completely broken in half, and much run; and its fellow, a similar piece of ordnance, of 22lb. calibre, made for Charles Prince of Wales, 1621, is wholly destroyed, the metal of which it was composed having run all over the place. The cannon made of iron hooping, and used at the battle of Cressy by Edward the Black Prince, and which was also for 200 years under water near Spithead, is broken all to pieces, and this latter circumstance may be accounted for by the circumstance that they were only supported at either end, and the weight of the roof and walls falling in snapped them asunder.

The opening of the Tower to the public has again been postponed from Monday to Wednesday next; but no one will be admitted to the Tower-green or the parade unless they take tickets at the Jewel ticket-office, and also have passes from the Ordnance department, which will be taken by sentries stationed at the gateway under the "Bloody Tower," and other avenues. The visitors will have an opportunity of walking through the ruins and up the grand staircase on to the bomb-proof flooring of the Bowyer Tower, where the fire first broke out, thence over the lines looking towards Tower-hill, and returning by the gateway adjoining St. Peter's Church. The Crown jewels and regalia will shortly be conveyed from Messrs. Rundell & Bridge's where they are still deposited, back to the new Jewel Tower for exhibition, the greatest activity prevailing in the latter building for their reception.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale at the lowest market prices, the following very recently imported Goods.

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON;

200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL.
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE,—viz. Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 fierces Paris Whiting,
4 hogsheads Lampblack,
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1841.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM NEEDHAM AKERLY, of Fredericton, Merchant, having assigned to the Subscribers all his Real Estate, Goods, Chattels, Debts and Effects, upon and for certain trusts and purposes in the Deeds of Assignment mentioned, require all persons indebted by Book Account or otherwise to the said W. N. Ackerly, to make instant payment to them at the Office of WILLIAM WATTS, Esquire, in Fredericton.

JOHN F. TAYLOR,
WM. A. McLEAN,
W. WATTS.

Nov. 12, 1841.

CANDLES.—80 Boxes London Mould Candles, 6's. wax wicks, in 60 and 30 lb. Boxes; 30 Boxes Dipt Candles, and a small quantity very superior STARCH. For sale by

Oct. 1. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JAN. 7, 1842.

No later British dates have been received since our last publication, there being only one Mail from England in the month of December. The January Mail leaves on the 4th, and may be expected here about the 20th.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of Canada, arrived at New-York, on the 30th ult., in Her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*. It was understood he would leave New-York for Canada about the 3d instant.

It will be seen by our extracts that in the United States Congress, the usual vaporings against Great Britain have already commenced, which we presume will terminate as usual at the end of the Session.—It is of no use, Jonathan, the laws of England are positive in favour of the Slaves; no matter by what chance they are brought on British soil, their release must follow, and as to indemnity the United States Government have been already informed that the money they received a short time since for cast away slaves, would be the *last* demand Great Britain would entertain.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to record that on Friday evening last, a young man, Mr. J. W Ring, of Carleton, belonging to the pilot boat *Shamrock*, was lost overboard from her when off the harbour: he was in the act of stowing the jib, and the weather was very severe at the time.—Soon after this accident, a pilot on board the Shamrock went on board of a vessel bound in, leaving but one small boy in the boat, and sent assistance to the lad on reaching the vessel, but the persons sent were unable to discover the boat and returned to the vessel. It subsequently appears, that in consequence of the severity of the weather, the lad was unable to manage the boat, and she was driven on shore at Mispeck, and soon went to pieces. The boy was picked up shortly afterwards, having his hands and feet much frost-bitten.

A new Railroad line has lately been opened from Boston to Albany, and is now in full operation for the passage of cars the entire distance, which is performed in twelve hours, the length of road being nearly 200 miles.

In addition to the collections made for the benefit of the poor on Christmas Day, the sum of £6 : 17 10 was collected at the Baptist Chapel, Germain st. on New Year's Evening, £14 : 10 at St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday, and £7 : 12 : 1 at St. Stephen's Church on the same day.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that our much respected citizen, Mr. John Duncan, of the Firm of Owens & Duncan, met with a severe accident on Friday evening last. While returning homewards in his sleigh, and descending Jeffrey's Hill, the sleigh was accidentally upset, and Mr. Duncan violently thrown out, by which one of his legs was badly broken, a little above the ankle. The Rev. Mr. Wishart and Mrs. Wishart were also in the sleigh, but received no injury.

DR. ROSS.—On Wednesday evening, for the first time, we heard this gentleman lecture: and we must conscientiously say we were highly pleased with his *matter*, and *experiments*, which proved quite successful and highly satisfactory to his audience. Dr. R's voice was rather feeble, and his manner reminds us of one who is not in the habit of going before mixed company; notwithstanding he bore himself out ably—and one chief thing we admire him for, and that is his modesty. He appears to be a young man full of scientific knowledge; and yet, withal, he assumes nothing pedantic, in supporting the new arguments he introduces upon the theories of the science he lectures upon. The better his audiences become acquainted with him, the better they like him.—*News.*

The American Government have given orders to construct a war steamer on Lake Erie.

The Kingston, (U. C.) Chronicle of the 25th ult. exhibits a lengthy account of the rejoicings in that town in honor of the birth of a Prince of Wales.—About 3000 persons are mentioned as having joined the procession, and the whole affair,—illumination, dinner and speeches, is said to have passed off with a deree of spirit highly creditable to the inhabitants of the town.

THE LAST CENSUS OF BRITAIN.

The total population of England, according to the census just completed, is 7,321,875 males; 7,673,633 females—total, 14,995,508; that of Wales, 447,533 males; 463,788 females—total, 911,321; that of Scotland, 1,246,427 males; 1,382,530 females—total, 2,628,957; and that of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Man, 57,598 males; 66,481 females—total, 124,079. These numbers, including 4,003 males and 893 females ascertained to have been travelling by railways and canals on the 9th of June 6, make the grand totals 9,077,436 males, and 9,587,325 females. The population, therefore, of Great Britain amounts to 16,664,761 persons.

The returns include only such parts of the army, navy, and merchant seamen as were at the time of the census within the kingdom on shore.

The increase of the population, as compared with the return of 1831, is at the rate of 14.5 per cent. for England; 13 per cent. for Wales; for Scotland, 11.1; for the Islands in the British Seas, 19.6; making the increase for the whole of Great Britain 14 per cent, being less than that of the 10 years ending 1831, which was 15 per cent.

In 1811 the increase during the previous 10 years in England, was 14½ per cent.; in Wales, 13 per cent.; and in Scotland, 14 per cent. In 1821, the increase for England was 17½ per cent.: for Wales, 17 per cent., and for Scotland, 16 per cent. In 1831 the increase was for England, 16 per cent.: for Wales, 12 per cent.; for Scotland, 13 per cent. and for the Islands in the British Seas, 15.8 pr cent.

The number of houses in England is, inhabited, 2,758,295; uninhabited, 162 756; building, 25,889. The number in Wales, inhabited, 188,196; uninhabited, 10,133; building, 1,769. In Scotland, inhabited, 503,357; uninhabited, 24,307; building, 2,760. In the islands of the British Seas, 19,159 inhabited; 865 uninhabited; and 220 building.—Grand totals for the whole of Great Britain, 3,464,007 inhabited, 198 061 uninhabited, 30,631 building—altogther 3,682,699 houses.

In 1831 the number of inhabited houses was 2,866 595; uninhabited, 133,331; building, 27,533; total, 3,027,479 houses.

The population of the English counties is respectively as follows:—Bedford, 95,483; Berkshire, 145,389; Buckinghamshire, 146,529; Cambridgeshire, 143,955; Cheshire, 334,891; Cornwall, 300,938; Cumberland, 169,681; Derby, 237,170; Devonshire, 494,478; Dorsetshire, 159,252; Durham, 253,910; Essex, 317,507; Gloucester, 387,019; Hereford, 111,211 Hertfort, 143,341; Huntingdonshire, 53,192; Kent, 479,155; Lancaster, 1,336 854; Leicester, 197,003; Lincoln, 317,465; Middlesex, 1,358,330; Monmouth, 98,130; Norfolk, 390,054; Northampton, 179,336; Northumberland, 222,912; Nottinghamshire, 225,327; Oxfordshire, 152,156; Rutlandshire, 19,385; Salop, 222,938; Somersetshire, 404,206; Southampton, (Hampshire), 314,280; Staffordshire, 410,512; Suffolk, 296 317; Surrey, 486,334; Sussex, 272,340; Warwickshire, 336,610; Westmoreland, 55,041; Wiltshire, 240,156; Yorkshire, 1,591,584.

THE INSURGENT SLAVES OF THE CREOLE.—The leading Southern journals are out in full chorus for a *War with Great Britain*, in case she does not disclaim the conduct of the authorities at Nassau, N. P. and deliver up the slaves who mastered the brig Creole and took her into that port, where they obtained a recognition of their freedom. Now it may be that Britain will surrender the actual mutineer to our Government, and it may be that she will not, but not on the principle laid down by Gov. Marcy in refusing to surrender Wm. L. Mackenzie to the Canada authorities on a charge of mail-robbery; Gov. M. took the ground that the civil or criminal offence charged was blended with or grew out of the political attitude of insurrection, and that he could not give up the fugitive. Such, we believe, has been the uniform rule of our Federal and State authorities. Shall we be able to bring Great Britain to acquiesce in similar demands from us to those we have refused when preferred by her?—Perhaps we may; but in regard to the slaves who were not personally concerned in the revolt, there is not perhaps in the case; England will assuredly never give them up, even though her resistance should involve her in twenty years war with half the world. In the eyes of her Government, her People, and her institutions, their race is precisely the same as though an Algerine or Moorish vessel, with a crew of twenty Turks or Arabs conveying one hundred and fifty Christian slaves, had been captured by her cargo and carried into a British port. "Slaves cannot breathe in England: the chains of bondage fall from the limbs which have once pressed her soil.—The claims of the two slave-dealers who had freighted the Creole are preposterous in her eyes; she will neither give up their human chattels nor pay a farthing for them. If our Government should seriously demand either, it will be told, as by Lord Palmerston in regard to the Right of Search on the Slave Coast, that "Her Majesty's Government *have decided*" the point, and, as by Lord Aberdeen in regard to the same matter, "*it is for the American Government alone to determine what may be due to a just regard for its National dignity.*"—Such is the actual posture of this matter: we have aimed to state it plainly, not to argue it.

While we cannot but regard with concern this multiplication of serious issues with Great Britain—presuming that an issue shall be made by us on this case—there is one aspect in which we view it with complacency. The South has long been endeavouring to fancy Great Britain *her* natural ally against the rapacity, monopoly, and especially the *fanaticism* of the North, and the forty-bale theorists whose nucleus is Mr. Calhoun have been assiduously fostering the impression, with a view to more intimate sympathies and associations. Whether we have war or peace with Great Britain, this Creole affair will exert a most salutary influence on all the region below Mason & Dixon's line.—Let it have its free course; for, while we shall deplore the day when this country is involved in a foreign war in support or vindication in any way of Slavery, we shall rejoice to see the South awakened to a nearer and clearer perception of the advantages of a Home Market, of Home sympathies, and, where the necessity obviously is forced on us, of a HOME LEAGUE.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CONGRESS,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Barrow, of Louisiana, presented a memorial from an Insurance company in New-Orleans, praying indemnity for loss by insurance on certain slaves thirty-eight in number, being transported from Richmond, Virginia, and destined for Louisiana.—The vessel on board of which they were, the Formosa, was shipwrecked, and was boarded by an officer with a British uniform on, and the slaves were taken therefrom, and carried to Nassau, in New-Providence, and liberated, against the protestations of the captain. The owner was compelled to abandon them, and obtained from one of the insurance offices about half the value of the slaves, the amount to which they were insured in that office. The other office in which insurance was partly effected refused to pay. Mr. Barrow at first doubted to what committee the memorial should be referred, but on reflection it being a matter of such grave importance, and might involve a question of peace or war with England, he thought it should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was a question which should be settled promptly and definitely whether the British Government should exercise a power over this species of property which the whole South denied even to the States of this Union. He doubted whether the people of the Southern States would any longer submit to their property being seized, and slaves set free, against the law of nations. It was a grave question, and demanded the solemn consideration of that Committee and Congress.—He concluded by moving its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Calhoun regretted that so much had been said of peace and war; but as other gentlemen had expressed their opinions, he would express his. He did not believe, then, that there was any immediate danger of war. There would be none, if the proper grounds were taken by this Government. There were strong peace parties in both countries, and the interests of both were for peace. If the questions at issue were properly met, there would be no danger. He had heard it stated, that the country was not in so good a condition for war now as it was in 1812. He believed nothing of this; but, if it was true, what a picture of facts did it present to this nation? We must begin by administering the Government properly at home. The property of the country must be better taken care of than it was.—For twenty years past the Government had been badly administered, and mainly growing out of extravagance, which extravagance grew out of the tariff of 1828, which made money as plenty as dirt. He was sorry to see, too, that the present Secretary of the Treasury had presented us a tariff report—a protective report, filled with all the slang which had been written upon this subject for many years past, and which showed the Secretary of the Treasury to be very far behind the times. In conclusion, Mr. Calhoun expressed himself strongly in regard to the Creole case. He considered the outrages as one without a parallel. He believed, when fairly presented to the British Government, the case would be one which would show so great an outrage that it would be redressed. If it was not, there was not a man who had an American heart in his bosom, whose hand would not be raised against it.

Mr. King also spoke of the grasping ambition and haughty arrogance of England, and said it was high time to resort to some other appeal than to her sense of justice.

Mr. Preston, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said the Committee would give the subject their attention. It was now, and long had been, the subject of negociation with England. He thought the position of England wholly untenable, and could not but believe that she would relinquish it. He could not believe that any collision could grow out of it, and he trusted that the enlightened ministry of England would, after the discussion of the question, review their course in relation to it.

Mr. Rives said there was no necessity for a report on this subject, and no propriety in the present discussion,—the subject was one of a pending negociation. It was true that England might yield to our demands and reverse her rule; but he thought it became us to put the country in a state of defence, instead of leaving its honour and interests to the mercies of any foreign power. He felt, in the face of all these questions now pending between us and Great Britain, deeply impressed with the importance of *preparation* to assert and defend our national rights. He alluded to the case of the Creole as likely to produce much excitement and exasperation in this country.

Mr. Calhoun said there would be no danger of any war, if the government would take energetic steps to settle these questions.

Mr. Barrow insisted upon the necessity of a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations upon this case. If the Government would not protect the rights of the South, the South would take her rights in her own hands and send out from her ports cruisers which would destroy Nassau and all those places where these obnoxious expeditions were fitted out!—Referred.

The following resolution was adopted in the U. S. Senate 22d ult. on motion of Mr. Woodbridge.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the expediency of entering into some arrangement with the Government of Great Britain, reciprocal in its provisions, for the arrest of fugitives escaping over the Northern or Western boundary of the United States, charged with the commission of any crime or crimes, and for the surrender of such fugitives upon reasonable requisition to the authorities of the State or Province from which such fugitives may have fled; *Provided*, such arrangements do not comprehend cases of political offences merely, but be restricted to those which are in themselves criminal.