

pointed one among breakers, a mile from the land. We now discovered that we were between two heads, the wind blowing a hurricane, and directly upon the land; and we, of course, every tack, coming nearer to it, and were a third time going smack among the breakers, when, as the last resource, it was fixed to try the anchors, as it was impossible to weather either of the heads. One anchor was let go, which snapt immediately; out went another, and, thank God, it held, otherwise not a soul on board would ever have seen the light of another day. The gale continued; half the deck was generally under water, every wave broke over us, and half a mile astern we heard the roar of the sea on the shore; nothing between us and death but a single anchor and chain cable. It was now two in the morning, pitch dark, and the arrival of the morning light only showed us more and more our awful situation, as we discovered that we were very near an iron-bound coast, ascending about 150 feet perpendicularly from the sea, so that if we went ashore we must perish. A council was held at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and they resolved to try to boat out, or in the event of being unable to do so, to endeavour to cut away the foremast and run the vessel on shore, at a place a mile off, where we might have been saved, as the coast ran in a sloping direction into the sea. Providence, however, again befriended us; the vessel stayed well on her first tack, and on the second we weathered the lead, and stood up the Moray Frith for Cromarty. This tremendous place is about four miles from Kinaird's head, and the two heads whose names I shall never forget, are called Black and Troup heads. It is now three o'clock on Wednesday, a dead calm, we are six miles from Cromarty, but expect to get there to night, where we will rest, and proceed on our voyage the first fair wind. Captain Thomas has been thirty-three years at sea, and of course has made many escapades, but says he never was in such a condition, and none of the men on board ever saw any thing like the situation in which we were placed. Every body gave up hope, and when the rock appeared so near, the men were so paralyzed that they could not work, and had not the captain himself taken the helm, and called out, "My dear brave fellows, work for your lives, as death stares us in the face," which called forth every energy, we must have gone down. The vessel is a capital one, or she never could have stood it out. Her main-mast is carried away, and also nearly all her bulwarks; all the provisions which were on deck, and several casks, were washed overboard; and the live stock was drowned, except two or three fowls. To add to our misery, the fresh water was in the hold, and it could not be opened, the sea was so high; so, for about 38 hours, we had neither meat, nor even a drop of water to quench our burning thirst. Every man is worn out—two are on the sick list; but I hope by to-morrow things will be all right again.

*Cromarty Bay, Thursday Aug. 6.*—I wrote so far while we were coming in here last night. The Cromarty people tell us there are nine vessels ashore in the Frith, and nearly all the hands drowned, and it seems that a large schooner went down very near the horrid place where we were.

**PEACE BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND PERU.**—We think we are justified in adopting this heading, once more information substantially to this effect having been received through various channels.

*From the Boston Gazette of Monday.*

Capt. Gray, at this port yesterday from Porto Cabello, whence he sailed 6th inst. informs the keeper of Merchants Hall that the Colombian frigate Colombia, and a schooner of war Urica, sailed on the 24th August for the coast of Peru; and that a few hours after their departure news of peace with the Peruvians was received, and a grand salute fired in honor of the event.

*From the National Gazette.*

We have received the supplement to the Bogota Gazette of Colombia, of the 13th ult., which contains an important document,—a general armistice, or rather preliminary convention of Peace between Colombia and Peru. It was signed on the 16th July at Bolivar's head quarters in Barin, on his part and on that of Don Augustin Gamarra, commander-in-chief of the army of the Peruvian republic, with whom he negotiated. The duration of the armistice was fixed at seventy days; and all hostilities by sea or land

were to be suspended; the department of Guayaquil and its fortress were to be put at the disposal of the government of Colombia;—the blockade of the southern coast of Colombia was to be raised, and a negotiation for a definitive treaty immediately instituted.

### MONTREAL INFANT SCHOOL.

At a meeting held at the Infant School St. Dominique street, Montreal, 5th Aug. 1820, after an examination of the children Horatio Gates, Esq. was called to the Chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Moved by the Rev. J. Hick, and seconded by Mr. Carmichael.

1. That this meeting impressed with a deep sense of the great importance of Infant Schools, to the advancement of Education and of their pre-eminent efficacy to form the heart to virtue, at an age when it is most susceptible of good impressions, do unanimously resolve to promote and encourage the formation of Infant Schools; and for the purpose constitute themselves into a Society to be called "The Montreal Infant School Society."

Moved by Wm. Budden, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. H. Esson.

2. That a Committee be formed for the purpose of superintending and conducting the Institution which is now in operation and to promote the establishment of similar Institutions in this City and throughout these Provinces.

Moved by the Rev. H. Esson, and seconded by the Rev. J. Hick:

3. As the Montreal Infant School has been commenced under the direction of some benevolent Ladies, who have with great zeal and ability presided over it since its establishment, that it be continued under the sole direction of a Female Committee.

Moved by Mr. Winchester, and seconded by W. Budden, Esq.

4. That his Excellency Sir James Kempt be most respectfully requested to become the patron of this Society.

Moved by Dr. Holmes, and seconded by the Rev. H. Esson.

5. That every subscriber of ten shillings per annum be considered a member of this Society and entitled to vote at all general meetings.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Hedge, and seconded by the Rev. J. Hick.

6. That the Society shall hold an anniversary meeting on the first Wednesday of August to receive the Annual Report and appoint a new Committee for the ensuing year.

Moved by W. Plenderleath, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. Hick.

7. That the thanks of this meeting are justly due to those benevolent Ladies who have exerted themselves so honourably and successfully for the introduction of Infant Schools into Canada.

8. H. Gates, Esq. having left the chair, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved by the Rev. H. Esson, seconded by Dr. Holmes and unanimously passed.

### Constitution of the Montreal Infant School Society.

1st. The Society shall consist of a patron, first directress, second directress, Treasurer, Secretaries and life and annual members.

2nd. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing ten shillings annually to its funds, or a life member, by the payment of Ten pounds currency at one time or fifteen pounds within four years from the time of subscribing. Donations and annual subscriptions less than Ten shillings will be received.

3rd. The objects of this Society, shall be to superintend the Infant School now under its direction and to promote the establishment of similar Institutions in this City, and throughout these Provinces.

4th. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of 20 members consisting of the first Directress; second Directress; Treasurer, Secretaries and sixteen other ladies; eight of whom shall be members of the Roman Catholic Church. This Committee of management to have power to fill up vacancies and to add to their number.

5th. The system of instruction to be adopted in all schools under the superintendance or patronage of this Society, shall strictly regard the rights of

conscience, and not interfere with the religious tenets of any sect of Christians.

6th. The Committee shall choose Annually, from the subscribers to the Society five gentlemen, who shall be requested to aid them with their advice and promote the objects of the Institution, by mutual consultation.

7th. Members shall have the privilege of voting at all general meetings of the Society, of visiting the School and of offering such suggestions to the managing Committee, as they may think would tend to promote the prosperity of the Society.

8th. The Society shall hold a general meeting on the first Wednesday in August, in each year, to which meeting the Committee, shall present a report of their proceedings for the year past.

9th. A special meeting of the Society may be summoned on the requisition of the managing Committee, or any nine members by letter addressed to one of the Secretaries.

10th. Alterations of this constitution shall not be made unless recommended by the Committee, or proposed by some members, at a general meeting and finally adopted by at least three fourths of the members, present at the subsequent general meeting.

MIRIMICHIE, October 13.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of the Great Fire, all the shops were closed, and Divine Service performed in the respective churches, agreeably to a uniform custom since that event, which this suspension of business and attendance at public worship are intended to commemorate.

Of all the means which the Almighty makes use of to inspire us with a salutary dread of his justice, and a lively gratitude for his mercy;—of all the means which, in the ordinary course of his providence, he exercises to detach our affections from this world, and fix them on that which is eternal, there is not one so frequently adopted—there is not one so forcibly inculcated—that occupies so many of the inspired pages—or draws such pathetic appeals from the mouths of his prophets—as a perpetual recurrence to "the days of old,"—a constant and regular commemoration of those dispensations, by which the justice, power, mercy, and other attributes of the Deity have been manifested to man.

Four years have now elapsed since this river was the scene of a frightful, a terrible visitation, frightful in its progress—and terrible in its effects. In a word, Wednesday last was the fourth anniversary of that conflagration, which spread such wild and awful havoc on this river, which inscribed the marks of its fury on the country, and raised the name of Mirimichie to unenviable notoriety. And happy are we to record that it was observed in the spirit of that injunction, to which we have alluded.

This calamity has formed an era in the history of this Province, and will afford its future historians a melancholy date for the chronology of both contemporary and subsequent events. Long, long will the traces of that fire be visible, for, altho' Newcastle has risen like a phoenix from its ashes, and another Douglastown has emerged from the ruins of the old one, and time by its mellowing influence, has softened its effects, the once beautiful scenery that ornamented the river and blended its sylvian charms with the bustle of commerce, has not recovered its lost attractions; the trees are still leafless—the forest is yet charred, and the nudity of the one and lividness of the other, preserve the harrowing recollections of that night, to which we advert with mingled feeling of gratitude and awe.

Painful, however, as it is, even at the distance of four years, to conjure up the recollections of the 7th Oct. we notwithstanding, derive no small degree of pleasure from the remembrance of that active benevolence, and public sympathy, so amiably connected with them. To assuage our grief, to hunt the poignancy of our sufferings, and to minister to our wants, became the *cliquette* of the day throughout the colonies; in the United States; and the Mother Country; compassion never acted with greater promptitude—pity, never responded to the applications, of distress, in a more generous accents; the liberal donations of wealth, the offerings, of meekness, and the mite of poverty, were cheerfully given to mitigate our sufferings; and all distinctions of country, and of creed were absorbed in the broad principle of universal charity.

Let us now relieve our memory from dwelling on past desolation and turn our attention to pious