SUMMARY.

Revenue of Great Britain.—The London Journal of Commerce, of Nov. 2, gives the following discouraging account of the revenue of Great Britain:

"Whatever may be the general belief as to the resources of the United Kingdom—and our own is, that if proper means be taken for their developement, they are, "not to speak it profanely," boundless—the present state and future prospects of the revenue are subjects, if not of alarm, of serious consideration. "The actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," it was lately announced from the National Debt Office, "exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ending the 5th day of July, 1840, by the sum of £1,204,121 6s. 5½d." Such is the actual state of the revenue; nor is there any prospect, at present, of its increase, or of a diminution in the national expenditure. On the contrary, the next year's revenue may be expected to be less than that of the past year, and the expenditure of 1841 much greater. The principal articles of revenue in the Customs department are tea and sugar, the duty on which, for 1839, exceeded eight millions and a half; and the importation of these articles will doubtless be seriously diminished by the Chinese war, and the failure of the crops in the West Indies. Hence a defalcation in the revenue of 1841. We are at war with China, we are at war with Syria; hence an increase in the expenditure of 1841 over that of ordinary years."

Irish Manufactures.—A meeting was held on Wednesday by the Society for the Promotion of Irish Manufacture, in the Royal Exchange. Mr. Williams and several other manufacturers addressed the meeting, and resolutions were entered into to carry their purpose into effect. The following remarks were made by Mr. Wm. Andrews, proprietor of the Irish Woollen Warehouse. He said—I never attended a political meeting, and probably never shall—had I considered that in this assemblage politics would be introduced, I should not have visited it. I conceive that the great political questions which now agitate the kingdom must be here forgotten. We are assembled for a specific purpose, namely, the encouragement of Irish manufacture, and as it is necessary to secure the complete success of this, there must be no difference of opinion. I am quite persuaded that, on this subject at least, my countrymen will be of one mind. Here Mr. Andrews proceeded to say he was largely engaged in the woollen trade, and he hoped to be able to offer them a few suggestions. He would not detain them with a history of the decline of trade; but he hoped he would not be considered presumptuous if he spoke a little of himself. (Hear.) He wished to show them what might be done by the nation at large, when an humble individual like himself was able to effect much practical good. Without any puff or display he was enabled to sell Irish goods to the amount of £100,000 in a few years—(cheers) and Mr. Willans could bear him out in the fact that in June last he (Mr. Andrews) gave him an order for one thousand pounds worth to him. (Hear.) He wished that the project would be practically carried out. On several occasions a spirit to encourage native manufacture had been excited but it soon subsided. (Hear.) On one occasion a prize was offered for the best piece of cloth, which was afterwards sold for five guineas a yard. But this was a hot-bed plant, it was not a wholesome one, and they could not depend upon any system of encouragement to Irish manufacture which was not practical and continuous, (Hear.) He would say that better manufacture than that procured in Ireland could not be obtained. (Cheers.) The only contract which he had received in Ireland was one from the North Dublin Union. He believed it was the only workhouse that was supplied with Irish blankets, and he felt no hesitation in saying that it was the best supplied poor house in the country. (Hear.) He would advise the operatives to co-operate with their masters, and he felt convinced they would succeed. (Cheers.) He had heard it said, whenever an impetus was given to the Liberty to Irish manufacture, that the system failed, because most men demanded too high wages, and the masters looked for too high prices (Cheers.)—[Dublin paper.

Commerce of Bombay.—At the present moment the commerce of Bombay is placed in a peculiar and unprecedented condition. The real nature of our rupture with the Chinese seems never to have been sufficiently understood by the native community, and the consequence has been, as would naturally be expected by all who know the native character, that they have gone on in the operations in cotton and opium as heretofore, relying on some sudden turn which would put all things to right, and which has often been experienced in the country trade betwixt India and China. Now, however, matters progress to a crisis, and with our two great products, cotton and opium, in the trade with China, it requires little penetration to foresee the disastrous consequences of a cessation of all demand, the utter impossibility of getting rid of large stocks without making an immense sacrifice. With this view we would urge on the governor-general of India the pressing necessity of promptitude in our petty expedition against China. Large commercial interests are at stake, and not only will our mother country suffer by delay, but the agricultural industry of this side of India will receive a severe check. This season the crop of cotton from all quarters is abundant, and from this there is no vent but to Europe; and it is utterly impossible to take off the large production to that quarter. The crop from America happens also at the same time to be unusually large, and all things combine to depress our cotton prospects for the present season. The late sales of opium on the coast of China may lead to false impressions. We are satisfied that the cultivation of the poppy must be reduced, and we have all along urged this. We cannot see how our large stocks, both of old here and of new in Malwa, can be disposed of for a long time; and if the cultivation for a season was at once put a stop to, it would be beneficial in the results.—*Bombay Times, April 25.*

Attack upon three Englishmen by Italian Brigands, near Rovigo.—The following is an extract of a letter just received from Florence, written to a friend by Albert Smith, Esq., lecturer on chemistry, &c., residing near Chertsey:—"At Padua a violent thunder-storm came on, which lasted the whole way to Mount Celice; but, on arriving at the latter place, it cleared up, and a brilliant moonlight succeeded. The clock struck ten as we left Mount Celice, and my fellow travellers soon composed themselves to sleep in the corner of the carriage, leaving me awake. We had gone on for about half an hour, when I felt the horses stop suddenly, so as to throw me forward with the check, and the next instant I saw, through the front glasses, six or seven figures ranged across the road in a semicircle, pointing their guns at the postillion, and closing round the carriage. I awoke my companions directly, and then recollecting I had eight sovereigns loose in my waistcoat pocket, I contrived to put seven into my mouth, between my cheeks and teeth, and to slip the other into my shoe. I had barely finished this operation when we had the muzzles of half a dozen guns thrust into the carriage at once, against our heads, breasts, &c., accompanied by the most horrid oaths and orders to descend. My friends immediately got down on the near side of the voiture, but I was less fortunate; for the Italian public carriages are not very well appointed, and the door on my side was nailed up altogether, having been formerly broken. In consequence of this, I could not get out when commanded; but that appeared of little moment, as the chief of the party, a six-foot ruffian, seized me by the collar, and, dragging me over the door, threw me down violently on the ground, as if I had been a doll, not without some trifling pain to myself. A general pillage now began. Our knapsacks and their contents, together with all our German friend's trunks and portmanteaus, were soon pulled out of the carriage, and then they commenced rifling our persons. I had the side-pockets of my blouse filled with zwangigers (Austrian coins, worth about eightpence) to pay the post, which was directly emptied. Hallett's gold watch and appendages followed; then our knives, pencil-cases, in fact every thing down to our braces, with which they appeared highly delighted. They tore our trousers in all directions, to make sure no money was concealed in them, and finally discovered the leathern belt which I always wore, and in which I had placed the circular notes we had obtained from Harries. To shew their rapacity, I may here mention that I had a couple of pins and a gold chain in my scarf, which was tied in a sailor's knot, and these I secured with some thread, to prevent their working out in traveling. The brigand who was rifling me, finding he could not remove the pins, very deliberately took his knife and cut the scarf from my neck, taking it away altogether. I was extremely anxious respecting a small gold ring I had on my finger, since it could not be removed, and I knew it was their common practice to hack off finger and all, when this was the case. By good luck they never perceived it, as I contrived to turn the clasped hand which formed the signet towards the inside of my palm. When they had finished they made us re-enter our carriage, still keeping their guns pointed to our heads, and the postillion, who had descended, resuming his seat, we proceeded on our route, heartily glad to escape with our lives, which for the last ten minutes had been worth but little. Our first care, on arriving at Rovigo, was to call out the gend'armerie, and some ten or twelve carbineers departed in search of the robbers, but with little success, as we subsequently found."

Indian Soldiers.—Commanded entirely by British officers, the Indian army, in efficiency, was scarcely second to any. In the field, the Sepoy soldier emulated his European associates in gallantry and discipline; and in the camp, he far exceeded them in sobriety and general good conduct. In danger, the Hindu exhibited a calm resolution, which no reverses could overturn—his fidelity was unbounded—his loyalty not to be shaken—want and suffering could never induce him to desert his officers—and death alone detached him from those colours, which whether in victory or defeat, he regarded with a devotion that bordered on idolatry. His character united opposites; for, with a deposition imbued with the mildness of woman, he combined the indomitable courage of a hero. Many instances could be adduced to show that in some of the best requisites, "the Indian auxiliary might serve as a model to every service in Europe;" and that when circumstances required it, he was willing to seal his loyalty with his life, and abandon every thing but his faith. In the record of an Indian seige, it is stated, that "on one occasion, when the provisions of a garrison were very low, and a surrender in consequence appeared unavoidable, the Hindu soldiers entreated their commander to allow them to boil their rice, the only food left for the whole garrison. "Your English soldiers," said they, "can eat from our hands, though we cannot eat from theirs; we will allow them, as their share, every grain of rice, and subsist ourselves by drinking the water in which it has been boiled." A still more striking trait of the deep affection a Hindu soldier feels for his European comrade is recorded. When the remnant of Baily's army were delivered up by that truculent monster, Tippo Sultaun, they were marched across the country to Madras, a distance of 400 miles. "During the march the utmost pains were taken by Tippo's guards to keep the Hindu privates separate from their European officers, in the hope that their fidelity might yet sink under the hardships to which they were exposed; but in vain; and not only did they all remain true to their colors, but swam the tanks and rivers, by which they were separated from their officers, during the night, bringing them all they could save from their little pittance; 'for we' they said, 'can live on any thing, but you require beef and mutton.' The fidelity of the Hindu soldier was never to be shaken, and the strongest human tie, kindred, or affinity, could never swerve the sepoy from his duty. On the occasion of a native revolt, 'a battalion of the 27th native infantry, with four hundred Rohilla horse, recently embodied, were all that could be brought against the insurgents, who were above twelve thousand strong. They continued to resist till two thousand were slain; and although many of them were their relations and neighbours, and their priests advanced and invoked them to join their natural friends, only one man was found wanting to his duty, and he was immediately put to death by his comrades, who throughout maintained the most unshaken fidelity and courage.

Narrow Escape of the Queen of Greece.—A Trieste letter mentions that the Queen of Greece had a narrow escape during her late excursion with the King in the Archipelago. The Royal party had entered an ancient marble quarry, when one of the attendants having climbed to the top of the wall, the whole gave way, and fell close to the Queen. The King and one of his gentlemen was slightly injured.

Temperance in Sweden.—Rev. Mr. Baird, a Missionary from America, gives some gratifying intelligence respecting the progress of the Temperance cause in Sweden, as will be seen by the following extracts from a letter addressed to the American Foreign Evangelical Society:—

"As I have stated, the King appointed an hour for receiving me. His reception was most courteous and kind. I presented to him two requests which the friends of temperance here deemed of the first consequence, and which he cordially acceded to. The first was, that he would issue a circular addressed to the parishes, demanding of them an account of what they had done in relation to the History of Temperance which I presented to him four years ago, and which he caused to be translated, published, and a copy of which he sent to each parish in the kingdom. The second request was, that he cause the giving of grog to the soldiers to cease, and give money in its place, and allow Temperance Societies to be formed in the regiments. Thanks be to God who turneth the hearts of kings, these requests were granted. His Majesty feels the deepest solicitude to deliver his people from a vice which is doing so much injury to the entire nation. He urged me to remain a few weeks and attend a great Temperance Convention to be held at Hudikwall, on the Gulf of Bothnia, about 200 miles north of Stockholm. The same request had been made by Mr. Scott, and other friends.

"My next effort was to get up a great temperance meeting on the Exchange, at which 2000 persons were present, and which I addressed for an hour, (Rev. Mr. Scott acting as interpreter,) and which the Rev. Mr. Wieselgren, who is a pastor in the south of Sweden, and one of its most remarkable men, also addressed for an hour and a half with great effect. This Mr. W. is the apostle of temperance in Sweeden, whom God has raised up for this work, and whose interest was awakened by the History of our Temperance Societies. The most of the members of the four houses of the Diet, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants were there, with hundreds of the most important men in the city. It was a meeting of great importance. The effect on the great assembly was powerful; and it was the largest meeting ever held in this kingdom on this subject. I also called on the Crown Prince, who is the patron of the Temperance Society. He at once acceded to my request, which was that he should set the example of banishing the *brandy table*. This is a small table of refreshments with various stimulants, of which the guests partake before dinner; and the chief article of which is brandy. You have no connection of the difficulty and importance of banishing this custom which stood so much in the way of the Temperance reformation in this country. The Prince not only agreed to give up his, but said that we might publish it in the meetings we were about to hold. The consequence has been, that not less than one hundred distinguished men in the kingdom have within the last few weeks, given in their adhesion to a written pledge to do the same thing. This is a great point gained. The brandy-table in Sweden, perhaps the greatest obstacle to temperance which fashion ever erected in any country, must now cease. Thanks be to God for this great victory!"

Family of Louis Philippe.—The family of this monarch is said to be the finest among the royal families of Europe. His eldest son, the Duke of Orleans, about thirty years of age, of handsome person, and polished manners, acts as a sort of Viceroy, and never opposes the will of his father. He is married to a protestant lady, of accomplished mind, a princess of Mechlenburg-Schwerin. The four younger sons are the Dukes of Nemours, de Joinville, Aumale, and Montpellier, all spirited, intelligent and dutious. The first has seen service on land at Algiers, the second at sea at Vera Cruz: both acquitted themselves as brave soldiers and men of judgment.

London with a population of two millions, has fifteen theatres open. New York with a population of three hundred and twelve thousand, has seven.

Texas.—The President's Message is long and well written. It gives a flattering account of the growth of this young Republic, its resources and population. The government and people have experienced great embarrassments from the derangement of the currency. The loan commissioners had not been able to effect a sale of bonds.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico, and states his reasons in full.

The Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas, had been compelled to suspend their operations for want of money.

The President recommends an increase on the duties on importations, the currency being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than 3 per cent.

Upon the whole, we gather that the young republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, though she is crippled, for the time, in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and mercantile relations.

The present population is estimated at near 200,000, including some 3 or 4000 Mexicans. There are a large number of English, Irish, and German settlers, and some French; but the United States is the parent of almost the whole population of Texas. Slaves are few in number, not sufficiently numerous to perform even a small fraction of the labour of the country, which is chiefly done by the farmers themselves. The land produces abundantly without much labour, and the cattle graze the year round without care or cost. Much complaint is made of the prevalent practice of rum drinking and profane swearing, but it is said there is less stealing than in the United States.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches, well supplied with preaching, have been formed in various points, and Sabbath and elementary schools exist in all the towns. Two literary institutions have been incorporated by Congress at Rutersville, and a College at De Kalb. Upwards of thirty towns have been founded and are progressing with promise.

The Navy of Texas consists of 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, and 1 steamship.

The number of vessels arriving at the port of Galveston the last year was about 1000. The quantity of cotton grown last year is supposed to be about 100,000 bales.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir: You will oblige me by publishing the following letter, and also the reply.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A. GESNER.

For the Boston Courier.

FOSSIL REMAINS, &c.

We notice that the St. John, N. B. papers are engaged in controversy, whether the bones of an animal found in that vicinity, some months since, belonged to an existing race, or were those of an individual whose living analogue has long ceased to exist. We presume it is a question, which those well versed in comparative anatomy, as applied to fossil osteology, could readily decide. One believes them to be the remains of a spermaceti whale, another those of the *megalosaurus*—certainly very different creatures. The accuracy of the gentleman who holds the latter opinion, has not hitherto been such as to give the greatest credibility to his assertions, and, though the opposite opinion may not be correct, we incline to think that, if the remains prove to be fossil, at all, they will ally themselves with a very different animal from the *megalosaurus* of Buckland (an enormous reptile of the crocodile class, found only in the oolite and lias formations of Europe) and, most probably, with either the *magnetherium* of Cuvier, or the mastodon giganteum (mammoth) of the same author, both of which have been found in North America. At any rate, we would advise our provincial geologists to send all the fragments to our learned friend, Dr. Harland of Philadelphia, for examination.

While our pen is in hand, we have a few words to say in reference to the gentleman above referred to, Dr. Gesner of St. John. We have not forgotten that it was his enviable lot to make known the discovery of native iron in Nova Scotia, a few years since, which he announced with a good deal of parade, and which excited much interest at the time, until some one, with as much incredulity as love of truth, happended to discover it to be a bar of cast-iron, with several letters upon it not altogether effaced by rust! not the work of the most ancient Vulcan. And more recently, in a work on the mineralogy of Nova Scotia, he has shown his knowledge of the science, by confounding the species known as Prechnite with another, quite unlike it, and belonging to a different class. He has done this, or something far less excusable, viz., assigned a new locality to this mineral, merely to add so important a one to his catalogue, and because he supposed it *must* eventually be found there, reasoning from its well known habitudes and associations, but without any regard to the consequences of so rash a measure. It is well known that the gentleman who first made a careful examination of Nova Scotia, as well as others since, failed to discover even the trace of this mineral, and they were therefore led to doubt its existence there. Dr. Gesner, now, in a sort of triumph, comes out, and declares he has found it. But when we ask for a specimen, it proves to be quite a different thing, and *shows that the writer has copied the characters of the mineral from some treatise on the science, without examining it for himself, to see if they applied to it!* We do not speak unauthorizedly—we have a specimen of the mineral, with his own label, in our hands, which we esteem a great curiosity. Setting aside its color, we doubt whether the merest tyro in the science would ever have mistaken it for prechnite. We hope, if these lines meet the eyes of any of our provincial neighbours, they will call on Dr. Gesner for an explanation. We in these parts, at least, must have some explanation, before we can satisfy ourselves that their geologist is all that he should be; and nothing short of a public acknowledgement, on his part—as public as were the pretended discoveries first made known—ever can satisfy us.

To the Editors of the Boston Courier.

Gentlemen: I was much surprised to see the above anonymous communication in your paper. I would by no means reply to remarks made by any person, who withholds his name from the public, did they not contain statements altogether unfounded and untrue; and which might deceive those who have had no opportunity of being made acquainted with the facts. If the writer in your paper had ever read Professor Hitchcock's able Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, he would have seen that the remains of *saurian* animals had been found in the tertiary deposits of that State, and other parts of America, as well as in the tertiary plaster clay near Paris, and other parts of Europe. In regard to the bone in question, I have never expressed myself positively on the subject.

The object of the writer of the above article was evidently an unfair attack upon my reputation. He charges me with having "made known the discovery of native iron in Nova Scotia' a few years since;" which he says I "announced with a good deal of parade," but which at last proved to be "a bar of cast iron."

I have never discovered native iron in my life, nor "announced" that I have done so; nor can your correspondent exhibit, in any of my writings, or shew in any way whatever the least foundation for his assertion.

About a year and a half ago, while I was on a visit at Parrsboro', my friend the Rev. N. A. Coster informed me that he had found a singular piece of iron, which by some had been supposed to be native. That gentleman kindly gave me the specimen; a part of which I have preserved on account of its peculiar state of oxidization. Mr. Coster afterwards visited my house with Dr. Robb, to whom I shewed the iron and the letters upon it; but I never thought nor said it was "native," as every person will know who has visited my collection since it was placed there.

In regard to the Phrenite of which your correspondent writes, I did indeed find three small specimens of that mineral in the County where I lived, and explored the rocks for upwards of twenty years. Those specimens still remain in my cabinet. Your correspondent cannot shew a specimen of Phrenite, with a label upon it in my hand writing.

I do regret that this person has meddled with an unprofitable discussion in which he ought to have taken no part. I have the honor of being acquainted with a number of Professors of Colleges and other scientific individuals, in the United States, and I think I can freely appeal to them in the present instance, knowing that they would justly condemn the manner in which your correspondent has maliciously lent himself to the secret malice of others, and whose recent communications have exhibited his claims to originality and confidence.—The inhabitants of these Provinces well know the sources of these attacks, and the unwillingness I feel even to defend myself against them. Hoping that you will give this defence the same circulation you have afforded the attack that gave rise to it, I am, Sirs, your obdt. servant,

A. GESNER.

St. John, 14th Dec. 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor,—In my last communication in your Observer, I stated that Dr. Gesner had endeavored to correct Professor Robb's remarks on the Falls, &c. of the River Saint John, by making inaccurate statements, and at variance with his former published description, in his Report on the Geological Survey, and also inconsistent in themselves. My plainness of expression seems to have given some uneasiness; at least, if it has not aroused the *lion*, it has excited the ire of the *provider*, who has accused me in no measured terms of having attempted by "garbled and incorrect quotations, to impose a meaning upon the words of" Dr. Gesner "which they were never intended to convey." Now Sir, as I conceive that the accusations are unfair, and untrue, and "tend to mislead readers," allow me in explanation to say, that no such construction can be put on my remarks, as that Dr. Gesner should state his double fall of the river "to be under all circumstances and ordinarily, thirty-five feet." Although I omitted the words *high tides*, I inserted the words *high water*, and every person knows that high tides "under all circumstances and ordinarily" occur, after every New and Full Moon, and consequently, "under all circumstances and ordinarily," we may witness this *double fall* of the Doctor's discovery, twice in every month.

The conflicting statements which Doctor Gesner had made I endeavoured to point out plainly. I quoted his much lauded Report, to show that he had stated that there was such a thing as a double fall of the river, amounting to thirty-five feet, the fall inwards being *fifteen feet*; but in his reply to the Professor, in the Courier of the 14th November, he charges him with making a gross mis-statement, *ridiculous* and *absurd*, and for the information of the British Association, *he briefly states*, that there is only a fall of *six feet inwards*. Here it is evident to all "bipeds of the mammalia kind," who possess a common share of "cerebral matter," that the Geological Report contains a statement, which the Provincial Geologist asserts to be erroneous on the 14th November.

Let me again direct your attention to page 9th of the Report, it is there stated that "the ordinary tide in the harbour rises twenty-six feet," let us suppose this correct.—We will find it generally admitted by persons employed in navigating the falls, that (when the river is not swollen by floods beyond its ordinary height) with a twenty-six feet tide in the harbour, the river and the sea will assume the same level, at *three and a half hours on the flood tide*, (as stated in our Almanacks,) provided it is a regular tide, and but little influenced by fluctuating airial currents. Now under the circumstances mentioned, the average rise of the tide perpendicularly, will be about four feet four inches per hour, from the commencement of flood tide until the period of high water. It will therefore be evident, that if the level is established between the sea and the river, in three and a half hours on the flood, by a rise of four feet four inches per hour, the outward fall will be fifteen feet two inches, and not twenty feet as the Doctor estimates it in the report. And again, as the tide has still to rise ten feet ten inches, until the period of high water, that measure must consequently be the height of the descending current of water, from the harbour into the river, which has erroneously been called an inward fall of six feet, &c.

It must be understood by every person acquainted with the periodical floods of our river, that their occurrence produces a great alteration in the Falls; then for a considerable period, there is no *inward* fall, and the Doctor's *double fall* of thirty-five feet, is converted into *single* outward falls of still greater height at low water; and the whole circumstances being now changed, the Geologist's poetical description of the "Ocean's mantle stilling the noisy rapid," will not apply, and the *inhabitants* (unless they are fishes) cannot so easily "pass up its troubled bosom" even at *high tides*.

Having trespassed so long on your valuable time, I will reserve for the present further remarks connected with this subject.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT FOULIS.

Dec. 14, 1840.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, December 15, 1840.

News from England and the East may be expected in the course of the present week. The Royal Mail Steam Ship to leave Liverpool on the 4th inst. has now been at sea eleven days, and will probably arrive at Halifax to-day or to-morrow. This mail will, it is hoped, bring later intelligence from China. Further accounts from Syria and Egypt will of course be received by it.

The Mail for England by the steam ship *Caledonia* is to be closed at Halifax on Monday the 4th of January.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Agreeably to announcement, Mr. Blatch, on Friday evening at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, lectured on Self-Instruction to a numerous audience, we should say about five hundred. The Lecture was an exceedingly good one, well digested and carefully written, while the instances of celebrated men who have risen from obscurity by means of self-instruction, were well selected and happily introduced. We trust this Lecture will have a good effect among our young men, and induce them to persevere in their efforts to obtain knowledge, and omit no opportunity of improving their minds, for it was proved to demonstration by Mr. Blatch that such a course was sure to lead to worldly comfort and highest honours. The subject was exceedingly appropriate, especially at the present stage of the Institute, and we conceive that the members are much indebted to Mr. Blatch for his useful, talented and interesting Lecture.—*Courier.*

Last evening, J. H. Gray, Esq. delivered a very pleasing Lecture on the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott, a Lecture of great interest, which was treated in a manner highly creditable to the Lecturer. The biography of Sir Walter was given in a very neat and concise manner, interspersed throughout with notices of the various writings of "the Wizard of the North," and the extraordinary, and in some instances, painful circumstances, under which several of those wonderful productions of genius were composed.—The subject will be concluded next Monday evening.

At the close it was announced that Dr. Gesner would, on Friday evening next, lecture upon *Mineralogy*, and illustrate his observations by exhibiting specimens of native and foreign minerals.—It was also announced, that a Lecture, in addition to those mentioned in the printed list, would be delivered on Wednesday the 30th instant, by Lieut. Webber Smith, of the Royal Artillery, who had kindly consented to favour the Institute with the aid of his well-known talents and scientific acquirements, by delivering a Lecture on "*Suspension Bridges.*" We congratulate the Institute and the public on this announcement, as affording evidence that the resources of the Institute are yet, by no means, fully developed, and that a lively and increasing interest in its proceedings is felt by all ranks and classes in this community.

The last Royal Gazette contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, summoning the Legislature of this Province to meet at Fredericton on Wednesday the twentieth day of January, for the dispatch of business.

The weather for some days past has been quite mild, and the sleighing is again broken up. The roads are in a bad state either for wheel carriages or sleighs. We learn that the mail coach from St. Andrews broke down near Musquash yesterday, on its way to this city, by which the mail was detained to a late hour in the evening. The passengers received no injury, but the driver, we learn, was slightly hurt.

The tide rose to a greater height in this harbour, on Thursday last, than has been known for a long time past, the water covering the outer ends of the wharves—no material damage was done.

The United States Congress was to open at Washington on Monday, last week. The Message of President Van Buren has not yet reached this city.

Mr. Russell, the vocalist, is now giving Concerts in Halifax. His musical powers are highly spoken of in the *Morning Post* of that town.

NEW VESSELS.

A noble ship named the *Wallace*, of about 800 tons, was launched a few days ago from the building yard of Mr. George Thomson, in Portland; built in Mr. T.'s best style throughout. She carries at her prow a splendid full length figure of the illustrious Scottish Chieftain whose honoured name she bears. She is owned by a house in Liverpool.

On Thursday last a first class Ship, of large size, named the "*Lotus*," owned by the builder, Mr. John W. Smith, was launched from his yard in Portland. Like all vessels built by Mr. Smith, the Lotus is well proportioned, constructed in a very strong manner, and built of the best materials.

On Saturday morning was launched from the shipyard of Mr. James Briggs, Portland, a splendid new Ship, of about 1000 tons, called the *Edinburgh*, built for James Kirk, Esq. of this city.

Launched on Saturday, from the Shipyard of Mr. John Hawes, Portland, a fine copper fastened Ship of 700 Tons, called the *La Bonne Mere*, built for John Hammond, Esq., of this city. She is inferior (for strength, workmanship, and model) to none of the fine vessels built in this Province, and reflects great credit on the builder. She is to be commanded by Captain Robert G. Moran.

Brock's Monument.—We insert with much pleasure the following Resolutions, &c. passed at a meeting of the General Committee for re-constructing Brock's Monument, held at Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 18th of November.

The Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers of the First Battalion St. John City, and First Battalion Saint John County Militia, in October last, having been read,—

Moved by Colonel Fitzgibbon, seconded by Chief Justice Robinson, and carried unanimously,—

Resolved, That this Committee receives with the most lively gratification, a Report of the proceedings of Meetings assembled at St. John, New-Brunswick, in the month of October last, for the furtherance of the reconstruction of the Monument to the memory of Major General Sir Isaac Brock: That the spirit displayed upon those occasions is as gratifying to the Members of this Committee, as it must be to every loyal British subject in this Province, thus affording to the World an assurance that between the Britons of New-Brunswick and Upper Canada, (Provinces which may be considered the outworks of the British dominions in North America,) there will ever be found a generous emulation, and an unconquerable zeal and devotion, in the cause of their country, and in defence of the unity of the Empire.

The President submitted the following communication from the House of De Lisle, Janverin, and DeLisle, of London.

London, 19th Oct. 1840.

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you, that we have received instructions from John Savery Brock, Esq., of Guernsey, to place at the disposal of the Treasurer the sum of £50, as his subscription towards the restoration of the Monument of his illustrious brother, the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock; and we have according to request that you will be good enough to inscribe his name for the same, and we will pay due honour to the Treasurer's Draft on us for it, upon your advice.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble Servants,
De Lisle, Janverin & De Lisle.

Sir Allan Macnab, Toronto.

The Chief Justice communicated to the Committee that, he had received a letter from Lt. Colonel Bowles, of the Coldstream Guards, conveying Lord Aylmer's wish to subscribe £20 sterling towards the re-construction of Brock's Monument.

The Secretary read a letter from Francis Baynes, Esq., Barrack-Master of Kingston, announcing that the Barrack Department of that place, and its dependencies, had subscribed a day's pay each towards the general fund for rebuilding Brock's Monument.

Moved by Mr. Justice McLean, seconded by Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Thompson, and carried unanimously.

Resolved.—That the Officers in command of Regiments and Corps, who have not yet sent in their Returns, be requested to transmit them with as little delay as circumstances will admit of, and that those Officers whose regimental subscriptions may not have been completed, but who have transmitted their returns, be requested to continue their exertions and to send in supplementary Returns when their collections have been brought to a close. And it is recommended, that the Secretary, in transmitting this Resolution, shall explain that of course nothing further is contemplated than that the Captains of Companies shall use their discretion in satisfying themselves by the necessary enquiries, that such individuals in their companies as may be willing to contribute, have had a convenient opportunity for doing so.

A Prince of Wales.—The Halifax Morning Post says "Anticipations are entertained here of great public joy and festivity on the arrival from England of news of the birth of the expectant *Prince of Wales.*"—[But the little stranger may prove to be a *Princess* Royal of England.]

The *British Queen*, on her return to England, is to lay up for repairs till the 10th of March.—The 10th of each month is to be her regular sailing days next season, going and coming.

The *Great Western* left New-York for Bristol on Tuesday last. She also, it is stated, is to be laid up till Spring, and undergo repairs.

The United States frigate Constellation, Capt. Storer, has sailed for the China seas, to watch over American commerce in that quarter.

Population of the City and County of Saint John in 1840—by the census recently taken:

	1840.	1834.
City—North of Princess street,	9 516	6.827
" South " "	9 765	5.246
" West side, (Carleton,)	1.435	812
	20 716	12 885
Parish of Portland (adjoin'g City,)	6 207	5.077
" Simonds,	2 459	
" Saint Martins,	1.973	1.391
" Lancaster,	2 121	1.215
	33.476	20,568

It is to be recollected that by the late division of Portland Parish, its present locality is virtually part of the City; and, therefore, Saint John proper contains a population, within two miles of the Market Square, of nearly 27,000. The increase in the City and County of Saint John, in six years, has been 12,908.—*Courier.*

Bank of British North America.—The recent arrangement between this establishment and the Provincial Bank of Ireland, by which the Branches of the Bank of British North America in this Province, are empowered to draw on the different Branches of the latter, in Ireland, for any sum not less than Five Pounds sterling, must prove of great benefit to a large class of persons in this Colony. Many who emigrate from Ireland to this Province, in a short time, by care and industry, acquire small sums of money which they are desirous to remit to their parents or friends at home, either to cheer their declining years, or to assist them in following their relatives to this continent; but great trouble has heretofore been experienced in making such remittances with expedition and safety, to many remote places in Ireland. The arrangement to which we have reference, and of which notice appears in the Provincial Journals, combined with the frequent and rapid transmission of the mails, must, in a great measure, obviate all difficulties, as no less than thirty-seven Towns in Ireland are named, on which drafts for £5 sterling or upwards can be obtained by parties desirous of procuring them.—*Ib.*

We have much pleasure in announcing the appointment of Henry Wright, Esquire, late Judge of the District Court of South Kandy, in the Island of Ceylon, to the high office of Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps for that Colony, with a seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. W. is the eldest son of the late Henry Wright, Esquire, of this city.

Civil Appointment.—The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, to be added to the Board of Education, for the City and County of Saint John.

Civic Appointment.—James William Boyd, Esq. to be one of the Firewardens of the City of Saint John for the current year.

Census of the Parish of Chatham, (Miramichi.)—Inhabited Houses—441; by how many families inhabited—582; Houses building, 19, Houses uninhabited—52.

Population.—White persons—males above 16 years of age, 1118; males under 16 years of age, 768; females above 16 years of age, 862; females under 16 years of age, 749. People of colour—males 5; females, 1; total 6. Total of Inhabitants—3503.

Places of Worship.—Church of England, 2; Presbyterian, 2; Methodist, 1; Roman Catholic, 1.

Mills.—Grist Mills, 8; Saw Mills, 8.

Cleared Land.—Estimated quantity, 3660 acres.

Stock.—Horses, 232; Neat Cattle, 649; Sheep, 466; Swine, 924.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The following vessels are frozen in at Miramichi. The bark Dahlia, timber laden, outward bound for England. The schooner Perseverance, Currie, on her passage out, bound for Halifax. The schooner Pearl, from Halifax, at Gilmour, Rankin & Co's mill wharf; the schooner Dartford from the same place, at the Horse Shoe, and the brig Catherine bound to Britain, at Bay du Vin.—*Ib.*

Great Work.—We are informed that Mr. Daniel Brockway sawed in Messrs. P. Williston & Brothers new double saw mill, on Bay du Vin River, erected by them on the site of the mill destroyed by fire in January last, 27,312 superficial feet Deals and Boards, in fourteen hours and fifty-three minutes. There is attached to the mill two circular saws. Who can beat this?—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
5th December, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, and the expression of a due contrition on the part of Mr. William M'Kenzie, to consent to his restoration to his Commission in the 1st Battalion Carleton County Militia.

Captain William M'Kenzie, is accordingly restored to his former rank and position in that Corps.

Promotions, &c.—*2d Battalion Saint John County Militia.*—Daniel Gallagher, Gent., to be Lieutenant. William Ball, Gent., to be Ensign.

The Artillery Company attached to the 2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, will form a part of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and the Officers belonging thereto will take rank in the Regiment according to the date of their respective Commissions. *By Command.*

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 4th Victoria, 1840.

It is ordered. That Tuesday the fifth day of January next, be appointed for the examination of students applying to be admitted as Attornies at the ensuing Hilary Term—to be holden at the residence of Mr. Justice Parker, in St. John.

W BOTSFORD,
J. CARTER,
R. PARKER.