

ders' we behold the profusion of skill in the great Creator. The glittering wing-cases of some of the beetles emulate the lustre of burnished metals and polished gems; while many of the butterflies in their gorgeous dress appear like gaily attired sylphs or animated flowers sporting in the air. Some are remarkable for their untiring industry—others for their skill and cunning—and more for the celerity of their movements. Conformed to one general plan of construction, they nevertheless exhibit endless modifications of shape.

What profusion of being is displayed in the wide expanse of the ocean, through which are scattered such various and such unknown multitudes of animals! Of Fishes alone, the varieties, as to conformation and endowments are endless. Still more curious and anomalous, both in their external form and their internal economy, are the numerous orders of living beings that occupy the lower divisions of the animal scale; some swimming in countless myriads near the surface; some dwelling in the inaccessible depths of the ocean; some attached to shells or other solid structures, the productions of their own bodies, and which in process of time, form, by their accumulation, enormous submarine mountains, rising often from unfathomable depths to the surface. Of the comparatively large animals which live on land, how splendid is the field of observation that lies open to the naturalist? What variety is conspicuous in the tribes of Quadrupeds and of Reptiles; and what endless diversity exists in their habits, pursuits, and characters!"

Were we to take a survey of *inanimate nature* a scene of infinite variety would be presented to our notice. The mineral kingdom would offer its classes of earthy, saline, inflammable, and metallic substances for our consideration. These exhibit every variety of colour, and differ from one another as to figure, lustre, texture, ductility and a number of other properties. Looking abroad upon the earth we see mountains, valleys, plains, forests, rivers, cataracts, lakes, seas, oceans, islands, continents, etc. etc. forming a spectacle of varied sublimity and grandeur. Rising above the earth we observe the clouds assuming all forms, and tinged with a diversity of hues. The beautiful arch of the rainbow sometimes invites our attention; at other times we admire the ever-changing, coruscations of the Aurora Borealis. And the innumerable hosts of stars which gem the skies—the moon walking in her brightness—and the proud regent of the day, fill us with amazement and awe. In short, whether we direct our view to the vegetable or the animal tribes, the atmosphere, the ocean, the mountains, the plains or the subterranean recesses of the globe, we behold a scene of beauty, order, and variety, which astonishes and enraptures the contemplative mind. On such a theatre of wonders God has located man, and all these are the works of the Almighty Architect. If any have beauty his pencil has painted them—if any have brilliancy of attire his hand has adorned them—if any have fragrance he has breathed into them their perfume—if any have strength he has endowed them with power—or if any manifest skill in their mechanism, he has constructed them. All are the products of his wisdom, love, and power.

NEW YORK, January 31.

We have the Montreal papers of the 25th inst. The members of the Executive Council were expected at Montreal from Quebec, to attend upon Sir John Colborne and organise the Government anew under his administration.

The following extracts are from the Transcript—

The rumors which had been for some days current, and which, from obvious reasons we refrained from noticing, have not only continued to circulate, but have produced their effect; and the French Canadian population have been leaving the city and island of Montreal, for several days past. We are far from wishing unnecessarily to denounce them, or wantonly to wound their feelings; but certainly there is in this something very remarkable, something which seems to demand explanation. While the British population are, one and all, in a state of the utmost tranquillity and confidence, this sudden bustle and confusion of French departure bespeaks on their part a remarkable timidity, or it indicates a knowledge and expectation of some intended outbreak, which induces them to separate themselves from their British fellow colonists, and to retire from what they suppose to be the approaching scene of contest. Some satisfactory explanation is due to their own character—and we look for it accordingly.

We have the Montreal papers of the 23th. They contain nothing of importance. The water continued very high, and there was much distress, which the benevolent had done all in their power to alleviate, providing a temporary house of refuge, and serving out provisions, clothing and fuel.

The advices from Toronto are of the 26th, and from Kingston of the 23rd. From neither do we hear of the new risings in the London District, reported by the Rochester Democrat.

The following are the names of the principal sufferers by the rising of the River;—Messrs. Tobin and Murison, Mittleburgen, Mackintosh & Co. Carter and Cowan, Cringal & Co., C. & S. Macdonald, and W. S. Phillips.

Mr. Speaker Papineau, it is said, is at Washington.

Letters of a late date from Sorel, mention the arrival there of the 85th Regiment on Friday last, in good order and high spirits. It is expected that they will have to move again very soon; two companies of the 66th, were ordered to St. Hyacinthe and St. Cesaire, to observe the movements of Jean Baptiste, and his allies, who are said to be mustering on the other side of the line 45 degrees.

FROM DETROIT.

The Cleveland Herald of the 22nd says:—"Our latest intelligence from the seat of war, is brought by Captain Kline of the schooner White Pigeon, which sailed from Detroit on Tuesday night. He informs us that the patriots were assembled at Gibraltar about 500 strong, and were drilling under the command of General Hanby. Bois Blanc and Sugar Island had been abandoned by the patriots. Sutherland was under a second arrest at Detroit. The Royalists had a force of about 600 at Malden. Two persons only were killed on board the Anne. One was the Captain of the schooner, the other a man by the name of Davis from this place. A deputation has been sent from Monroe to Malden, to ask a restoration of the citizens from the former place, taken prisoners in the capture of the Anne. The arms belonging to the state in the hands of the patriots had been recovered by Gov. Mason. Every thing was quiet in Detroit; reinforcements were gathering silently.

FROM THE WEST—The Canada war appears to be at an end. There are no insurgents in arms in Canada, nor Patriots in this country. The remnant of Brigadier General Sutherland's force on Bois Blanc, retreated to an American island where they were visited by Gov. Mason, of Michigan, who came in a steamboat from Detroit with a hundred volunteers, and prevailed on them to pass over in his boat to the main land, and there to disperse. Sutherland was arrested at Detroit, and carried before the District Judge, for examination, and was by him discharged.—There will probably be no further attempt to invade Canada in that quarter. The Navy Islanders are probably scattered along the American shore of the Lake, without any definite plan of future operations.

We learn from the Seat of Government that a bill has passed both Houses to try all foreigners found in arms within the Province, and to sentence them to suffer death. That, with the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which is also passed, waits only the signature of His Excellency, who was expected in Toronto this day, to become law.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

The whole of the 24th and 32nd Regiments, with the exception of the light company of the latter, are on the Niagara frontier. Col. Foster has assumed the command of the troops, in Upper Canada. Captain Markham, wounded at St. Dennis, had almost entirely recovered.

From the Hamilton (U. C.) Herald.

Lieut. Wright arrived by express, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of the capture of a rebel schooner, without the loss of a man, on our side, with three pieces of cannon and twenty prisoners; among the number, a Dr. Theller, of notorious memory.

The number of rebels killed not ascertained. At three o'clock this morning, precisely, our little church bell sounded an alarm. Every man was at his post in five minutes.

The old, the young, the strong, the weak, every man who could raise a gun or pistol, joined the ranks along the shore, and coolly awaited the attack of a steamboat, which lay on the opposite side of the river, filled with armed men.

But it seemed such was not their intention, for after giving three vociferous cheers, the steamer's bow was turned down stream, and was soon out of sight.

From the peculiar run of the boat, we are almost certain it was the Erie, which has thus far proved herself an ally of the rebels.

Dr. Theller, the great agitator; Robert Davis; D. Anderson; W. Chase; Wm. H. Dodge; S. Thayer; N. Smith; S. B. Brothy.

Killed, 1; wounded, 8; prisoners, 12.

Yours, & JAMES HAMILTON.

To J. B. Aekiu, Esq.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—We have received Detroit papers to the 12th, inclusive.

They confirm the intelligence that the schooner Anne was captured, as stated in our private despatches. The patriots had stolen arms to a large amount, and also a steamboat, (the Erie.) They were upon Whitewood or Bois Blanc Island. Great consternation prevailed among the loyalists. The patriots were rapidly augmenting in number. Those who fled to the United States on the breaking out of the insurrection in Canada, are now returning, fierce for battle, and joining the forces on the island.

There had been a slight engagement, in which two patriots and several loyalists were killed.

Capture.—Col. L. H. Ensworth, with a detachment of the 8th brigade, accompanied by one of the deputy Marshals, succeeded in regaining two pieces of cannon and several stands of arms, with powder, balls, &c. belonging to the State. They were found at Godrich's, some fifteen miles up the lake.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned that the cannon were part of those which were obtained from Col. Ransom by means of a forged order.

We learn verbally from Buffalo, as late as Saturday evening, that the steamboat United States was about to leave that port for Detroit, with more or less of the Navy Island force, (and probably their arms, &c. also;) but that Gen. Scott had given the parties notice that he should fire upon the boat if the enterprise was started.

YARMOUTH.—The Committee for collecting subscriptions for the relief of the wives and children of the soldiers who have gone to Canada, have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the handsome sum of £78 16s 6d from R. Clements, Esq. M. P. P.—being amount of contributions raised at Yarmouth, for the above mentioned purpose.

Editors of Newspapers throughout the Province will please publish the above.

A resolution has passed the New Brunswick Assembly, for a survey for the Bay of Fundy, and providing correct charts of the rocks and shoals, and dangerous obstructions therein.—*Yar Her.*

A dreadful battle took place on the 25th December, between the United States troops and a party of Indians. The troops were in pursuit of the Indians, and arriving at the spot where the Indians were concealed in ambush, were received by a volley from the savages, each shot killing or wounding its man. The Indians fought desperately, but were at length forced to retreat. Of the troops, 8 officers, and 140 rank and file, were killed and wounded. The Indian loss was not known—only eight dead bodies having been found on the field.—*Id.*

A tremendous fire was raging at New York yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It commenced in D street between Fifth and Sixth—fifteen or twenty houses were on fire, and the wind N. W. a tempest. It was near Corlear's hook, where there are many wooden buildings.

On the 20th December, London was visited by a gale of wind, much more severe than any that had taken place during the season; in many of the streets almost all the gas lamps were extinguished.

By subsequent papers we learn that this storm was productive of disastrous results in many of the provincial towns. The Mersey and several other streams overflowed their banks, houses were blown down, bridges were carried away, and several lives lost. In Bradford the water was six feet deep in the streets.

Letters from Hanover state that the discontents are increasing, and hint at the probability of a revolution. Blood had already been shed. On the 11th of December, the King issued a decree dismissing the seven protesting professors of Göttingen, and banishing three of them from the kingdom. This led to meetings and commotions among the students, who were charged by a troop of dragoons; three students were killed, and eight severely wounded.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE SHUBENACADIE CANAL.—A very interesting public meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House on Tuesday, with reference to this great Provincial undertaking. The Chair was taken about half past eleven by the Hon. Joseph Allison Charles R. Fairbanks, Esq. having been called on by the Chairman, gave an elaborate and frank exposition of the various steps which had been taken towards completing the work in which so large an amount of private and Provincial funds had been embarked; after which a series of Resolutions were passed, expressive of the undiminished feeling of the community in favor of the practicability and importance of the Canal, concluding with a strong recommendation of the enterprise to the favorable consideration of her Majesty's Government. The proceedings closed with a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks, for the zeal and perseverance displayed in promoting this great work, which was feelingly and suitably acknowledged.—*N. S.*

An abstract of the proceedings of the House of Assembly will be given in our next.

To our Correspondents.—Communications have been received from 'Comus' 'Delta' 'Aleph,' and 'S. E.' Bridgetown. They will receive due attention.

MARRIED.

At Old Barns, Truro, on the 30th January, by the Rev. Daniel McCurdy, Mr. William P. Archibald, to Miss Mary Jane Gunley, both of Truro.

At Truro, on the 1st February, by the same, Mr. James Newell, of Wallace, to Miss Mary Jane Nicoles, of Truro.

On the 28th of January, at Little River, by the Rev. Thomas C. Leaver, Mr. Michael Myers, to Miss Margaret Talbot, eldest daughter of Mr. John Talbot.

DIED.

On Tuesday night, in the 78th year of his age, Rev. John Burton. At Brookfield, on the 20th January, Mr. William Hamilton, aged 80 years, the last of the first settlers of that place, leaving a widow and a numerous family to lament his loss. In the Pools' Asylum, David Heffy, aged 10 years, a native of Ireland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, schr. Breeze, Palmeter, St. John's N. F. 6 days, ballast to D. & E. Starr, & Co. Passengers, Capt. Clark late of the brig. Ann, Capt. King, late of the schr. Emerald, sold at Fortuna Bay, and 17 in the steerage: Eliza Downey, St. John's, N. F. via, Arichat, 10 days; fish, bread, wine &c. to H. Bazalgette and Creighton & Grassie.

Monday, Brig Pearl, West, Kingston, Jamaica.

Tuesday, brig Acadian, Lane, Boston, 3 days, flour, &c. to John Clark; brig. Pictou, Williams, do. 5 days, rice, tar, &c. to W. Donaldson.

Wednesday, Schr. Mary Power, Fortune Bay, N. F. 6 days, bringing to G. Handley.