

him up as a spiritual instructor to the people.—Not even the pressing destitution in this land would induce it to do so—lest they should be those who do evil that good may come. That destitution they felt as a reason for putting forward furnished novices for the ministerial work, but for grappling more vigorously with the difficulties which stand in the way of candidates, for the ministry being thoroughly prepared for the discharge of their duties.

There was he admitted, one way in which the necessity—not for an Academic Institution, but for one, requiring such large funds, might be done away by the establishment of a great university on sound and liberal principles, supported by the state, in which general education might be obtained by the youth of all sects—such an establishment would only have occasion for a Theological Institution to Presbyterians. He confessed he had clung to the hope of such an establishment. But the political distraction of the country were unfavourable to it. And the division in religious sentiment was still more unfavourable to it; and moreover in any such establishment Presbyterians had to fear either Episcopal domination, to which they felt no inclination to submit—or what was worse the domination of persons having no regard to religious opinions or principles at all. They were all aware of the adverse spirit towards the Presbyterians church which had ever been manifested by people in authority under all administrations.—They had never received—they had therefore no reason to expect a fair and liberal treatment from their hands. And it was more safe and prudent for them at once to make provision for the complete education of the youth belonging to them, according to the known principles and practices of the ecclesiastical body to which they belonged in Scotland.

Thus much as to the desirableness and necessity of an academic institution for educating candidates for the ministry. But the synod's plan was not confined to this. It comprehended the education of young men generally, their literary and scientific education, and so the scheme should interest them not only as churchmen, but as parents concerned for the future instruction of their children in the protestant community in which the higher branches of education were attended to, had often been lamented and justly. The education of the rich and poor was here very much on a level. The rich did not receive from education any higher tastes, and ruinously for themselves, they had time, means and temptations immeasurably greater, to gratify the tastes they did feel; and so it happened that the fruits of successful industry were so often squandered in sensuality and folly by the second generation. Were a liberal education given to young men in good circumstances, were these tastes refined and their minds enlarged by study, it was impossible they should be satisfied with the pitiful amusements in which the long idle winter of Canada was so often spent. They would be free from many temptations to which they were now exposed; they would be better fit to take a part in public affairs—and a really useful and available aristocracy of learning and talent would be raised up, to bear up against the levelling democracy which they were so much inclined to dread.—An able and accomplished person who had very forcibly suggested these views to him, had remarked to him how wisely the puritans of the States had acted in this matter, and how careful they had been to erect colleges, and to provide every where the means of a high education to such as desired it. It was for Presbyterians holding these puritans in respectful remembrance and adhering to their religious principles, to imitate their wise and noble example.

That such a seminary as that proposed would be numerously attended there was no reason to doubt—the presbyterian population was itself numerous, and other bodies when they ascertained, as they would soon do, that there would be no meddling with sectarian distinctions, on the part of their literary and scientific instructors, would take advantage of the institution—if the system of education were good, and professors able. The situation fixed on by the synod was on the whole he considered the most central and convenient for the united provinces, at all events for the mass of the presbyterian population.

For the means of carrying its scheme into execution, the synod looked partly to the church in Scotland, but most of all to the liberality of the people here. A large and self-denying liberality it would require. A large sum was needed, and to raise it every one must give largely; the object was great and noble. It required sacrifices, but it deserved them; and he would be wanting in patriotic and in christian principle who refused to do what he could.

For this object notwithstanding many former demands, he must solicit their most liberal consideration, he might never have such an object to plead for again, and it was his duty to plead it earnestly and perseveringly. He had had occasion before to commend their liberality, and to boast of it perhaps too much. Now he would address them in St. Paul's words, "shew ye before the churches, the proof of your love, and of our boasting on your behalf." One thing he might say, they were not to be judged harshly, who gave less than their apparent circumstances might seem to warrant. There was often a mean principle in giving, and a most honourable principle in withholding. They might be putting justice before generosity, and God forbid he should say a word in behalf of any cause secular or sacred to deprive it of its rightful precedence.

But to sacrifice useless self indulgence for so noble and christian an object might surely be required.

The Rev. Dr. concluded by entreating them to give liberally, cheerfully, and as to the Lord, remembering that it had been said, "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth; there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND SIR JOHN HARVEY.

Lord John Russell's despatch of the 16th October last, which was published for general information two days after the opening of the Legislature of Upper Canada, seems to have been a circular addressed to all Governors in the British North American possessions. It is officially published in the New Brunswick *Royal Gazette* of the 25th December, and a copy has been transmitted "to the heads of the Civil Departments and Members of the Executive Council," of that province, with Sir John Harvey's Circular Memorandum published in this *Gazette*, of the 3rd January instant.

Sir John Harvey states its principal object to be "to ensure for the Governor, as far as may be possible, the most cordial and sincere support, assistance and co-operation, in carrying out his views and policy, and those of her Majesty's Government, of every individual member of the Provincial Government, whose tenure of office is now made dependent upon Him, by identifying their interests as far as that tenure is concerned with that line of conduct."

We believe that this has generally been the practice in all the North American Colonies. In so far, at least, as the Canadas are concerned. Lord John's researches into the records of the Colonial Office, must have been very superficial, to enable him to say in the Despatch of the 16th October:—"I cannot learn that during the present, or the two last reigns, a single instance has occurred in the change of subordinate Colonial

Officers by the Governor, except in cases of death or resignation, incapacity or misconduct."

We think the case of the Attorney General and Solicitor General of Upper Canada in 1832 or 1833, for opposing the policy of Lord Goderich's despatch of that year, is in point; and we believe that the case of the Solicitor General of Lower Canada in 1809, or ten, makes for the existence of the general practice. We believe that several other instances could be pointed out in both Provinces of Canada and in the other North American Provinces. The officers before mentioned were, at the time, members of the Provincial Assemblies, we believe all of the majority of the House. Probably the result of these dismissals for a free expression of their opinions and acting upon them in their Legislative capacity, was such as to render dismissals for a difference of opinion with the minister of the day, less frequent than they otherwise would have been. It is certain there is no want of persons in the Colonies willing to take office on any conditions. The general election after the dismissal of the Lower Canada Solicitor General, gave a majority against the Governor which has been the case ever since! The Upper Canada Solicitor General was subsequently appointed Attorney General and Government leader in the Assembly. The other had a Chief Justiceship given to him, in Newfoundland, which he lost afterwards, in the last reign, on charges of which he was acquitted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; whether he could be classed as having been guilty of "misconduct," we cannot say. It was certainly a removal "at pleasure." The Lower Canada Solicitor General has been since Attorney General, subsequently dismissed, and is now Chief Justice.—But independently of these instances of the existence of the during pleasure system in the Colonies, and the strange manner in which it has been acted upon, we venture to assert that such is the independent character of the constituency in the North American Colonies, that they never will give their confidence to any set of officers who may be suspected of sacrificing their opinions to their interests, and certainly they will elect none of them, to represent them in the House of Assembly.

Lord John's new notification of the practice of an established theory, will, therefore, not produce the results which it is supposed are intended. It will only further degrade official stations in the eyes of the people, or cause such a use to be made of the elective franchise and the privileges of the representative Assemblies, as will force public officers on the Governors, independently of them and the Imperial Government, and finally establish a republican government of the worst sort in the Colonies; one in which the representatives of the people and their nominees will be the Government, without check for the term of their election, supporting themselves by deception and corruption, and the use of the public revenue for these purposes, as long as they can.

Lord John Russell ought to have made himself better acquainted with Colonial affairs before he edited his despatch, and ordered it to be published. Sir John Harvey's circular can only be accounted for by the habits of that honorable profession to which he belongs, and in which, during the last war, he first turned the tide of American invasion, for which none feel more grateful than the inhabitants of Canada.

TORONTO, U. C. DEC. 31.

In a recent number, we gave a synopsis of the bill introduced into the assembly by Mr. Thomson, the representative of one of the ridings of York, for changing the mode of holding elections, and we at the same time took occasion to express our approval of the principle of the bill. We are satisfied, that were it adopted by the legislature, it would prove of immense benefit, and the opposition that has been shewn to it by some of the compact members in the assembly, tends to confirm our opinion in its favour. The attorney general desired that it might be postponed for the consideration of the legislature of the united province, and a motion by Mr. Sherwood, to refer the bill to a select committee to report upon it, was carried. The object we understood, in moving for a select committee, was if possible to defeat the measure. There were only 32 members in the house, when the question was put, and the votes were equal—16 for and 16 against; and the speaker having voted with the yeas, the committee was appointed.

The practice of having separate polling places at elections, has been acted upon in England, since the passing of the reform bill, and it has been found to answer a good purpose. In this country it would operate equally well, as it would afford the electors an opportunity of voting at the polling place nearest to their residence, without subjecting them to the expense and loss of time consequent on their having to travel a great distance, over bad roads, to the polling place, as is required by the present system. The attorney general was averse to the appointment of different polling places, because it would not afford the electors an opportunity of seeing the candidates during the election, but the substantial advantages which the separate polling places, would confer on the great body of the electors, are of far greater consequence, than the mere gratification which might be derived from their meeting with the candidates personally at the poll.—There is, besides, nothing to prevent such voters as may feel so disposed, from travelling to the chief polling place, where the candidates will most probably be for the time; and while they have this in their power, the other voters at a distance from the chief polling place, who may not find it convenient to travel far from home, will be enabled to go the shorter distance, to the polling place nearest to them, and record their votes.—Under the present system these voters are virtually disfranchised, purely from their being unable to leave their homes, for any length of time, and not unfrequently, from the fear of riots occurring, as is too often the case, where so great a body of the people is assembled together.

It has been suggested by the Attorney General, and some others, to introduce a clause into the bill for the registry of voters, as is now practised in England; but it must be obvious to every one, that such a clause could not be made to apply to the first election, as there is not sufficient time for electors to record their names before that period. The practice of registering voters too, might be found inconvenient, and in many cases would be neglected, from the delay and expense that would necessarily attend it; but on the other hand, it would have its advantages; and as not the least of these, we might point out the facility which would be offered by the names of all parties entitled to vote at an election being recorded and open for inspection, some time before the election would come on. The Attorney General desired moreover, that all voters should be required to take the oath of allegiance before voting. This, indeed, would be a tedious process at an election, and in populous counties, unless the electors were sworn by dozens or hun-

dreds, there would be no getting through with it. Probably, in these days of steam invention, Mr. Hagerman may have constructed a machine by which the process might be accelerated. It occurs to us, however, that such a clause would be better adapted to Mr. Boulton's "Hunter's Bill."

The vanquished party in the Assembly will endeavour, as much as possible, to preserve a remnant of power in their own hands, and, if they can defeat Mr. Thompson's bill, they will do so; failing which, they will use their efforts to encumber it with "conditions," so as to render it of as little general public benefit as possible. The friends of the bill, and of the country, are alive to these manoeuvres, and we entertain a confident hope that the measure will carry.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that some members favorable to the bill brought in by Mr. Thompson, waited on the Governor General on the subject, and represented to his Excellency the impossibility of their supporting His Excellency's administration, under the expectation that it will be conducted in harmony with the wishes of the people, when they find the officers of the government in the Assembly opposing, with all their might, a measure so necessary and so popular as the election bill.

His Excellency acquainted the gentlemen who thus waited on him, that the matter would command his attention; and the Solicitor General has since been instructed to prepare a bill, and introduce it to the House as a government measure, as nearly as it can possibly be made to accord with the provisions of the election laws now in force in England. The officers of Government are quite pliable, since the appearance of Lord John Russell's despatch; and the election bill will carry.

Curling.—The Toronto curlers played a match on the bay on Christmas day. The arrangement was, that the playing should stop at three o'clock, when the losers should pay for a dinner of beef and greens, with beer to match, for the inmates of the house of industry, on New Year's Day. The match was played on two rinks, on one of which, directed by Messrs. J. M. Murchiesou and J. Bicket, the game at three o'clock was equal; and instead of having the contest decided by playing another head, both parties agreed to pay the same amount as if they had been both losers. On the other rink, directed by Captain Dick and Mr. Struthers, the game stood 41 to 49. The material for the dinner has accordingly been furnished to the institution.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6.
The packet ships United States, Capt. Fisher, and England, Captain Waite, arrived on Saturday. We have received by these vessels, London and Liverpool papers to the 7th ultimo, and our London correspondence to the same day.—We have had recourse to these, chiefly for the purpose of placing before the public, whatever we could glean from them, on the subject of the intentions of England towards China, considering this point, in a commercial light, of considerable importance to the United States.

It will be seen that the applications to the British Secretary of State for foreign affairs, by those immediately interested in the Canton trade, have met an extremely guarded reply from him, as to the views of his government.—It will also be seen that the navigating interests in England have taken the alarm at the prospect of the British flag being excluded from this hitherto profitable source of employment, and at its being transferred to the flag of the United States.

Guarded as is the language of Lord Palmerston, we can arrive from it at no other conclusion, than that the British government contemplate hostile measures against China, for if they did not, we can conceive no possible reason why she should not say so. The precise nature of these measures we of course have no means of knowing, but a blockade of Canton, and perhaps other ports, seems the most probable. And thus for a grievance, assumed or real, exclusively British, the American people will be interdicted from an advantageous commerce to them.

The prominent feature in the news from Paris is, that of the Arabs having attacked and gained some slight advantages over the French forces in Africa. An immense expedition is fitting out to strengthen the French troops in that quarter, which the Duke of Orleans is to accompany. Arrests for political causes and infernal machines are still the order of the day in the French metropolis.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer, London, Nov. 30.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts grow daily more gloomy, and at Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Nottingham, there are great numbers of the population unemployed, and without the slightest prospect of employment or relief during the whole of the ensuing winter months. The bankruptcies are becoming very numerous; the Gazette of last night having contained the unusual number of thirty; but no banking establishments have yet given way under the long continued monetary pressure and distress.

The corn markets continue to be oppressed with large quantities of unsound and almost useless grain—and consequently the averages, though arriving slowly, have not yet allowed of the duty being reduced below 20s. 8d. per quarter on foreign wheat.

Of miscellaneous news there is nothing of importance; and it is truly a bad specimen of our monarchical institutions, that amidst the wide spread misery of the population, and at the time of our entrance on a winter the horrors of which must inevitably be so great, the journals are yet filled with little beyond the subject of the marriage of the Queen—and the attempts of the two factions to set up or to slander down the Dowager Adelaide—with other unworthy subjects of such a kind. Parliament is to be summoned at an earlier time than usual—and this for the special announcement of the intended marriage between Prince Albert and the Queen.

The weather has been very bad in England throughout the whole month of November—and sickness begins to prevail to a great extent.

London, Monday, Dec. 2.
In consequence of the arrival of the Great Western steam ship, I send a second communication for the Liverpool packet ship of the 1st, which has been detained until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

The manufacturing districts continue to be very distressed—and there are also numerous failures amongst the larger shop keepers at the west end of London; but there have yet been no bankruptcies amongst the higher order of merchants, and no stoppages. There are certainly increasing suspicions of several of the provincial joint stock banks. Before Christmas, important parties may probably be found to be in difficulties, if the currency be not extended by the Bank of England—and the probabilities of this extension are not so slender as is before described.

All the other markets remain inanimate—and all are dependent on the operations of the Bank of England, which again is dependent on the stocks of bullion in the vaults.

The population is much distressed, whilst in Ireland the distress arising from the dearth of potatoes and fuel, is described as becoming of the most dreadful kind.

There is happily a strong temperance movement going forward in Ireland, where a Dominican friar, called Father Matthew, has succeeded in procuring the adhesion of immense numbers of the people to the temperance pledge.

Parliament is announced to meet in January—about three weeks before the usual time. The marriage of the Queen is also to take place at an earlier time than was at first announced.

The President, steam ship, was launched this morning. The tonnage of this ship is 160 tons more than the British Queen, and the horse power is greater by £20.

Some sensation was created in the trade connected with China by the announcement of the fact, that bills of the amount of £26,000 further drawn by her Majesty's superintendent, Capt. Elliot, for opium purchased to make up the quantity delivered to the Chinese Commissioner Lin, and which were presented the other day for acceptance, have failed to be duly honored. The answer given to the holders we understand to have been, "No instructions from my Lords—cannot accept." Captain Elliot had drawn these bills, not at the regular usance of six months' date, but at twelve months, to give the Government as long a day as possible, under the impression that to draw upon their Lordships at the shorter period for so large an amount as it might become necessary to do, in order to cover the whole of the 20,000 chests surrendered, might not be altogether convenient to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present circumstances of the country. Protests were made out for the non acceptance of the several drafts in time for the packet just leaving England.

The natural conclusion to be drawn from this demur on the part of her Majesty's Government, to say nothing of the general merits of the question, would appear to be, that the Superintendent is not contented by the home authorities in the hostile steps he has taken against the Chinese.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 11.

The most important continental intelligence is from France, where the public mind was agitated in consequence of the disastrous news from Algiers. The Arabs under Abd-el-Kader had suddenly attacked all the French outposts and small detachments, which were overthrown and cut to pieces. The Arab cavalry came down like a whirlwind and carried all before them, and the loss has consequently been very severe. The intelligence, however, only tended to excite the military spirit of the nation, and the journals forthwith announced that reinforcements were to be instantly despatched to the amount of 25,000 men. Marshal Valée, the French commander-in-chief, asked but for 10,000. But the expensive nature of these possessions must before long, be seen by the French people. As a colony Algiers has been productive of no material advantage whatever, the Arabs will receive no civilization nor accept of any trace, but keep up a perpetual war against their invaders. Fanaticism is now added to patriotism, Abd-el-Kader has declared the war to be a holy one, and proclaimed himself a prophet. The infidels, he says, must be destroyed, and as fatalism is a part of the religion of his people, it is easy to imagine how fierce and bloody the war is. Doubtless the possession of the north coast of Africa, and particularly the port and fortifications of Algiers, would be of paramount advantage to France in the event of a war with any European maritime power, but the cost of the position is excessive, not only in the expenditure of money, but in waste of human life, for the spears, matchlocks, and scymeters of the Arabs are not more destructive than the fevers and other diseases incident to the climate. A single but astounding fact will suffice to give the reader some idea of the value of the conquest.—The colony consists of 10,000 emigrant settlers; the army amounts to 40,000 men, thus requiring four soldiers to protect one settler!—How long will France play with such a costly bauble.

The Hibernia arrived from Liverpool yesterday with London papers to the 10th ult. The money market was improving, but cotton had not advanced. Funds closed on the 9th at 91 7/8.

India.—The advices from India were as late as from Calcutta the 13th and Bombay the 28th October. They state that the fall of Ghuznee, which decided the Afghan question, had produced the most important impression upon the people. In Burnah and Nepal the effect was instantaneous. Upon Persia it would be equally influential.

A vast conspiracy for the overthrow of the English power in India is said to have been discovered at Karnaul, an independent Mohammedan principality, the fort of which is 270 miles from Madras. A strong force was despatched thither by the Governor General, and the fort was invested and taken, without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore. The following account is given of the discoveries made at Karnaul:

"The discoveries have been almost exclusively confined to the Nuwaub's Zenana, which proves to be a perfect arsenal upon a most extended scale and you will stare to hear that there have been found concealed in various ways—underground and in godowns, whose doors and entrances had been built up—between 400 and 500 pieces of artillery, of which fully 100 are in such a state of equipment as to be ready for active service in the field at a few days' warning.

A great many exceedingly well constructed furnaces are now standing in perfect order for casting guns and shot, and the ruins of many have been found in various places. An immense quantity of shot of all sizes, grape and canister, langridge, hand grenades, and shells of various diameters—all made of a species of pewter, but containing more lead and less zinc than the compound so called usually does, have been found; while of copper, lead, and zinc, a considerable store has been ferreted out. Several very fine brass guns (I should mention that almost the whole of the pieces found in the fort are of brass) have been dug up, and two mortars of the same metal, which for size, and perhaps also for beauty of casting promise to rank as the most remarkable of their genus in Europe.

We regret to learn that Col. Herring and a native officer were killed by a marauding party near Ghizni.

Letters from Toulon of the 4th December state the steamer Vautour, which left Algiers on the 30th November, arrived in that port on the night of the 3d, with despatches from Marshal Valée. When she sailed the report of a distant cannonade was heard in Algiers, and it was believed that Abd-el-Kader had made a general attack on the whole of the French line. All the persons who arrived from the theatre of hostilities were enjoined to secrecy by the authorities, lest any unpleasant news should transpire and increase the discouragement which had already seized the European population. Not a single soldier remained in the city, and

its protection was then entirely committed to the armed citizens. The liveliest uneasiness accordingly prevailed. The Moors, on the other hand, who amount to at least 20,000, were in the greatest exultation.

Sir John Colborne—now Lord Seaton—was expected at Windsor, on a visit to Her Majesty. The whole number of prisoners committed for trial at Newport is 33. In consequence of orders from the Home Office, active measures were taken to suppress the circulation of the *Indicator*, the *Chartist* paper, and great numbers of copies had been seized at Newport.

A commercial treaty highly favourable to England, had been concluded with the Prince of Berar, and another with the successor of Runjeet Singh, securing to the English the navigation of the Sutledge. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjab, on account of the succession.

Meeting of Parliament.—We subjoin a copy of the circular addressed yesterday to the ministerial members by Lord John Russell:—

"The meeting of Parliament being fixed for Thursday, the 16th of January, I take the liberty of requesting your attendance in the House of Commons on that day, and of apprising you that business of the greatest importance to the interests of the country may be expected immediately on the opening of the session.

J. RUSSELL."

THE SENTINEL.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 13, 1840.

Dates from England received via the United States, are to the 10th December. We have made extracts from New York papers of Friday and Saturday last. It will be seen that Parliament is to assemble on the 16th of January; the marriage of Her Majesty will be the first subject that will engage the attention of the Imperial Legislature. We refer our readers to the selections we have made with reference to the French expedition to Africa, and the Chinese question.

To His Excellency the Chancellor of King's College.

Report of the late Examination of the College and Collegiate School.

This Examination of the College took place on Monday the 16th December, and was conducted in the usual manner. Among the visitors who were fewer than on most former occasions, I observed the Master of the Rolls and the Hon. J. S. Saunders. Both of these Gentlemen have spoken very favourably of what they witnessed, and I cannot but regret that a greater number of competent and disinterested Judges of such matters were not present, to whom I might appeal as to the present state of an Institution which I fear is not valued as it deserves to be.

The lamented departure of Professor Gray immediately after the preceding Examination, had put a stop of course to further progress in the branches which he had so ably and successfully taught, but in every other respect the progress which the students had made was very conspicuous. All acquitted themselves creditably, and there are several among them of whom, I persuade myself, that the College and the Province will one day have reason to be proud.

It was especially gratifying to me to hear that the conduct of all the students have been uniformly regular and correct, so that no punishment had been inflicted or required throughout the term.

I was informed that the Vice President had given three additional Lectures every week which were attended by all the students. Two of them on the "Greek Testament," and the third on Composition, to supply the place of those which used to be given by Dr. Somerville; and that the subject of Dr. Robb's instructions had been the "Philosophy of Natural History," thus upon the whole a very useful course of study, although necessarily incomplete, had been provided for.

The number of Undergraduates on the College Board is, I believe, sixteen; but five of them were not examined, three because they were preparing for their degree, and two because they had resided only part of the term.—In the Greek Testament and in Natural History, the remaining eleven were questioned as they had been taught altogether. The Classical Studies had been carried on in three Classes, which were separately examined.

The 1st in Pindar and Theucyrides.
2d in Herodotus, Juvenal and Livy.
3d in Zenophon and Livy.

In these subjects I expected to find them expert, and was not disappointed; but I was surprised as well as pleased at the proficiency they all exhibited in "Natural History," and so I believe were all those who heard their prompt and accurate answers to the questions which were put to them during nearly an hour by Dr. Robb. I should not have thought it possible to make a whole class of students so juvenile take such an interest in that subject, as they manifestly did.

There was not time to look over the Weekly Essays which each student had composed, but the Vice President declared himself highly pleased with what had been done in that way. I brought away with me some specimens which were particularly recommended, and having since looked over them at my leisure, I am able so far to testify to the justice of the commendation.

The Collegiate School was examined on the day following with the assistance of Dr. Robb and the Rev. J. M. Sterling, who had also assisted at the occasional inspections of the School, appointed by the College Council.

On this occasion the Examination was more than usually exact, as the extent of the new School Room in which it was held, allowed of its being carried on in several subjects at the same time by different Examiners, who all expressed the same satisfaction with the part which came under their observation, as I felt myself with what came under my own.

I can myself bear testimony to the skill and success with which the Mathematical Department is conducted in this School. The first four Books of Euclid's Elements are very thoroughly taught in an excellent manner, and several of the boys shewed themselves very expert in those parts of Algebra in which they had been instructed. On this occasion, for the first time, the boys of the English Department were examined in Arithmetic, and although taken somewhat by surprise their performance was creditable.

Dr. Robb, who conducted the Examination in French, reports very favourably of the result; he found them well instructed in the Grammar of that language and able to translate fluently.

In every other respect the School maintains the character it has always borne since I knew anything of it. From the number of the Scholars who now attend it, (about 80.) I presume the manner in which it is conducted, gives satisfaction to the Public, as certainly it ought.—It is an invaluable appendage to the College, and deserving of all the encouragement it has of late received.

All which is respectfully submitted,
By His Excellency's most faithful serv't,
GEORGE COSTER.
Fredericton, Jan. 7, 1840.