

stop in our headlong course, till we reached the well-known scenes. Wildly, as we came near, we sped along the heather, and rushed, careworn and breathless, into the well remembered cottage. A low, this was silent. A dread of some undefined, yet undurable calamity oppressed our spirit, and we entered the parlour half sinking with the thought, and there—pale, emaciated—so changed from what she was when last we saw her!—our Marion was supported on the arm of her father, and gazing on us with a long last look of deep cherished and devoted love. Did I not tell you, she said with sudden joy—did I not tell you he would come—that I should see him yet before I died? come near me—nearer—nearer yet.—Let me but lay my head upon your shoulder, as it used to be long ago, when we looked not to such an ending of all our hopes as this. You love me still—I see you do—oh! what a happy life has mine been—a long bright dream of joy; and now, while I nestle thus; thus, into your bosom; how happily, how contentedly I die!

Back, back into thy cell, O Memory! Away! and disappear from our vision, thou time-shattered, life-forsaken Cottage, seen dimly gliding through our tears! for lo! even as we form the wish, there rises to our retina the presentation of another home. Half hid amongst a grove of sheltering Oaks, above which curls in many coloured wreaths into a sky of spotless blue, the smoke from the white-walled cottages of a happy and secluded village, it presents to our imagination the image of that

“Blest retirement, friend to life’s decline,”

which forms the charm, and value of English country-life. The Church, a short way down the valley, just shows itself through the young leaved trees, with a flood of light poured on its venerable grey tower.—And hark! as we drop off into a sleep beneath this Sycamore, we are wafted into Elysium by the sound of its musical and heaven-seeking bells!

A sad mistake was once made at Court, by the beautiful and celebrated Duchess of Hamilton, shortly before the death of George II., and whilst he was greatly indisposed. Miss Gunning, upon becoming Duchess of Hamilton, was presented to his Majesty; the King, who was particularly pleased with the natural elegance and artlessness of her manner, indulged in a long conversation with her grace. In the course of this tete-a-tete, his Majesty asked her if she had seen this, and if she had seen that, and had she liked this, and had she liked the other. “Oh!” said the Duchess, “I have seen every thing in this world that I wish to see, with one exception, and I do long to see that.” The curiosity of the monarch was excited, to know what was this wonderful thing, she was so anxious to see, and eagerly asked her what it was. “A Coronation,” replied the Duchess; nor was she conscious of the mistake she had made, till the King took her by the hand, and with a sigh and a melancholy expression, replied, “I apprehend you will not have long to wait.” Her Grace was overwhelmed with confusion.

Nothing adds more to rank than affability;—we give this as a specimen. A citizen of Glasgow, while on a visit to London, having a strong desire to see the interior of the House of Lords, applied for admission to a plainly dressed person, apologizing for the liberty he had taken; that he was a stranger; at the same time presenting his card, which was politely accepted, and the required order written on the back. “Good morning Sir.” To the surprise of the Scotsman, he read—“Admit the bearer. WELLINGTON.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

#### ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

It is difficult to say, how much of the exertions now making in England and France, to liberalize their political institutions, are owing to the ancient and perpetual feeling of emulation between the two countries. The seeds of the French Revolution of the last century were sown by those who studied and admired the British Constitution, and who were desirous that France should rival England in the extent of liberty enjoyed by her citizens, as well as in the sciences and arts. It is one of the most interesting spectacles presented by history, to look at the continual competition for glory, in which these two neighbouring and highly civilized nations have been engaged. The bones of Englishmen, it is said, rest in all countries, but the bones of Frenchmen lie by their side. They have struggled and shed each other’s blood for dominion in every realm of Europe, and every sea that bathes its shores. They contended for the North American Continent, when France enclosed the British settlements on the Atlantic within the semi-circle of a vast territorial empire, extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. They have fought for the possession of the West-Indies; they have battled for the Empire of the Mediterranean; and moistened with their mutual blood the shores of Africa and Asia. At one time they were rivals for the sway of the vast and rich realms of Hindostan; and at another were engaged in a mighty contention of discovery in the Southern ocean, and Britain is now laying the foundation of an immense principality in the bosom of whose seas were foundered the keel of the unfortunate La Perouse. Its astronomers, its mathematicians, its chimists, its naturalists, its professors of medicine and surgery, its authors of every descrip-

tion have felt the excitement of an immense competition, and the records of science are full of the controversies of the two nations for the honour of important discoveries in the arts and sciences. At present there seems to exist, in a large portion of each nation, a desire to enter upon another kind of strife, that of ascertaining which of the two nations can be trusted with the engagement of the greatest degree of political liberty. The friends of liberal institutions in all parts of the world, are watching the progress of the great experiment in both countries, with painful interest, in which hope is mingled with apprehension.

### AMERICA.

#### COLONIAL.

**St. John.**—CAUTION.—We have been requested to put the public on their guard against spurious Quarter Dollars, several of which have recently been discovered in this city. They are tolerable good imitations of the genuine ones, but of very inferior metal. As the manufactory is supposed to be in this vicinity, we trust the Police will lose no time in endeavouring to discover its location.—Courier.

**Wonderful Escape.**—On Tuesday last, Messrs. George Harding, Wm. Fanjoy, and Evan Apt, set off in an unloaded wood boat, bound up the river, and had proceeded some distance above Indian Town, when finding their further progress impeded by the quantity of ice in the river, they put back with the intention of regaining Indian Town, in that attempt however, they were foiled, in consequence of the ice extending a long distance from the wharves. The tide was unfortunately running rapidly down, and the boat becoming unmanageable, was forced through the falls at dead low water, wonderful to relate, the boat sustained but little injury, and the men received no other harm than a severe fright. The boat in descending the Falls struck against the Split Rock, by which it is supposed her safety was secured, her bow being sheered round by the blow and the vessel shot into the proper current.

**MONTREAL.**—The Mercury states, that the substance of the Despatch, communicated to the Assembly on Friday evening, by Message from the Governor in Chief, as noticed in the Routine Business, is, that the Judges, with the exception of the Chief Justice, retire from both Councils; and a remuneration is recommended to be granted, for the loss of £100 a year, to those who have hitherto received that sum, as Executive Councillors. The Judges are in future to hold their offices during good behavior, and not as heretofore during pleasure.

A notice from his Majesty’s Naval Storekeeper at Kingston, inserted in our advertising columns to-day, announces the intention of Government to dispose of the ships of war at the dockyard there, by public auction the 18th January next. They consist of the St. Lawrence, 102, Kingston 56, Burlington 42, and Montreal 24, now moored off the Dock-Yard at Kingston, and of the frame of the Wolfe and Canada, both on the stocks, and pierced for 110 guns each. A quantity of standing and running rigging, belonging to the four first mentioned vessels, and which is of a very superior description, will be exposed to sale at the same time.—Gazette.

#### SEVERE STORM AND EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT QUEBEC.

We were visited yesterday by a strong gale of wind from the eastward, which blew with great severity in the evening. Its violence would not however have done much damage if the tides had not also occurred. The waters of the St. Lawrence rose to a greater height than they have been known to do for many years.

By far the largest proportion of the lower parts of the buildings at the north east end of the Lower Town and of the suburbs of St. Roch were several feet under water. The tide in fact rose in St. Peter-street to near the new commercial buildings of Mr. Jones, the cellars of the houses to the east being all filled with water. In St. Paul-street, the wooden foot paths have almost all been removed, and where fences only protected it from the sea, the streets is entirely filled up and impassable from the wrecks of buildings, wharves, plank and timber.

At Mr. Taylor’s ship yard the street is filled up to the depth of four or five feet, the hangard nearly overturned. From the East India wharf to this point all the wharves have been injured, and Mr. Bunden’s wharves, on which were piled many thousand deals belonging to H. Gowen & Co. have received much damage, and the deals estimated at 5 to 10,000 carried off.

Beyond Mr. Taylor’s ship yard, Messrs. Turgeon’s and Mondor and Edie’s deals, on M’Cullum’s wharf, have been in great part carried away, and the buildings &c. &c. on the wharf injured.

Mr. Bell’s large hangard has been thrown down and carried off, and the adjoining wharves and buildings are all damaged.

A great part of the materials thus sent adrift by the tremendous seas along St. Paul-street, were carried to the neighbourhood of the King’s wood yard and the north east of St. Roch. There it has accumulated in huge heaps, and assisted in driving five or six schooners and a number of vessels across the streets up against

the fences of the wood yard or against the houses. The ship building yards of Messrs. Munn and Finch, and the property in the neighbourhood, have also much suffered, and particularly the vessel on the stocks at Mr F.’s yard.

The whole of Mr Dalkin’s rope walk and the two houses at this end of it have been swept away. It was reported this morning that a woman and child had been drowned in one of those houses.

This destruction of property forms, we suppose, not much more than half of what has taken place by the rise of the tide in hangards, houses, offices and cellars. A great deal of sugar, fish and dry goods must have received damage.

In the front parts of the Lower Town the damage to the wharves and by water is not so considerable, although at M’Cullum’s wharf, and generally at all the other hangards the water must have entered. At the Lower Town landing-place one small schooner was sunk, and a number of boats damaged. In the Cule de Sac the damage was comparatively trifling.

We suppose that the damage done can scarcely be much below £50 or £70,000. Within six or seven years property to the amount of double or triple the necessary expense for erecting a durable pier across the mouth of the St. Charles has been allowed to be sacrificed.

#### SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

**MR. CHRISTIE** arrived in Quebec on Friday evening, having, with Mr Gossett, Member for Bonaventure, used their utmost endeavours to reach Quebec, previous to the meeting of the Provincial Legislature. The address of Mr Christie, on this his fourth expulsion, to his Constituents is firm, manly and temperate, and offers no solicitation to them to persevere in returning him as their Representative. Their decision will however shew, whether they consider it of more importance to the Country to have a representative sitting within the walls of that House than to support their elective franchise, and, with it, that of every place in this Province, whether County, City or Borough, returning a Member to the Assembly.

The view generally taken of the proceedings against Mr Christie is, that the Assembly, by the course it pursues, in effect, assumes the right of disfranchising any County, City, or Borough of this Province which may be guilty of electing a representative who is not acceptable to the majority of that body, and THAT without allowing the accused the semblance of a trial, or the opportunity of bringing forward evidence, which might disprove the charges alleged against him. That some Counties feel apprehensive of the danger which may result from this precedent, may be gathered from the instructions, that one at least is known to have given to its Member, to support Mr Christie, which, as he declared in his place in the House, he, in conformity with the expressed wishes of his constituents, accordingly did.

The County of Gaspé and the Assembly of the Province are fairly pitted, and it remains to be seen how long the constancy of that county will endure—hitherto it has been unflinching; and, if the spirit displayed by the freeholders in maintaining their franchise, has failed in obtaining attention from the Assembly, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the treatment the Representative of their choice has received, has almost, universally been condemned by the Press of the Sister Provinces and the United States. We appeal to papers at a distance and purposely omit quoting the opinions expressed in this Province, because it may be said, the excitement which has prevailed, arising out of the matters which gave birth to the proceedings against Mr Christie, has influenced, in a greater or less degree, every Editor or writer for the Public Press in Lower Canada and, therefore, they cannot claim the character of unbiased judges on a matter in which they have taken so warm an interest. But it must be consolatory to the friends of Mr Christie, and to that gentleman himself, to find that persons who are totally unconnected with the parties and politics of Lower Canada agree in condemning the severity of the proceedings repeated against him; and also, to know that in the Assembly his cause has been espoused by many of the most respectable of the Members, both as to talent and situation, that it was supported in a highly creditable manner and on truly constitutional principles. Indeed on a perusal of the sketch we gave of the debate, it will not be difficult to determine on which side was the weight of argument and sound reason.—Mercury.

**FISHERIES.**—In the absence of interesting political intelligence, it may not be unprofitable to direct public attention to such matters as are intimately interwoven with our Colonial prosperity. Among these, we are of opinion that the Fisheries hold a place so prominent and important, as to entitle them to the most careful consideration. Wherever these have been judiciously directed, they have been found to prove inexhaustible sources of national wealth and individual gain. The fisheries not only furnish one of the most nourishing necessities of life, but are likewise of incalculable value, as they afford employment for an immense number of people; and thus open a fountain whence an un-failing stream of opulence proceeds, besides forming a perpetual nursery of bold, expert, industrious mariners, to support the naval strength of a commercial nation. From such considerations, Statesmen and Legislators have in all maritime countries, manifested an earnest and enlightened anxiety for the promotion and encouragement of this valuable source of greatness and wealth. The Dutch were the first European people who had the sagacity to discover the immense advantages resulting from well conducted Fisheries, and the judgment and skill with which these were regulated and managed, long secured for them a preference in every market. That industrious race designated the Fisheries. The gold-mines of the United Provinces; the principal mine and chief support of Holland. They boasted that the proud city of Amsterdam was built upon herring bones, and then celebrated Pensionary De Witte, has asserted, that it was the possession of this branch of commerce, which enabled his countrymen to contend so gloriously with their inveterate, and at that period, rich and potent enemies, the Spaniards. The same causes long maintained their navy in a state of efficiency and strength; and perhaps its almost entire annihilation, may be attributed as much to those wise laws which excluded the Dutch Fishermen from the British coast, as to the memorable victory of Camperdown. But passing from these speculations, (which we do not however consider altogether uninteresting or without their use, as they go to establish the ex-