COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—Having seen a communication by "*An Old Collegian*," announced in one of your late papers, the nature of the promise by a person bearing the above title, awakened in my mind the expectation of a grave and impartial consideration of the subject in question. You will, however, imagine my surprise on reading the first paragraph, filled with a wild rodomontade of bold, bombastic, and impudent scurrility, equalled only by the silly self-conceit which leads him to suppose that his "assurances once for all," will have the force of an imperial ukase, and stand in preponderance against all the facts which, for years past, have been the subject of general observation and animadversion among all classes and sects throughout the Province. Universal dissatisfaction has long prevailed, not only with the Charter, but with the Professors of the College and their management of it. I scorn to stoop to the low and vulgar phraseology of this personage; but do tell him plainly, he will labour in vain to bolster up the tottering fabric of his *Alma Mater*, which has always been designated as a job, and a scandalous waste of public money. In this, not one man only is "disappointed," but every individual who is desirous to give his son a liberal education, from the Chancellor down to the mechanic, is both disappointed and "*disgusted*." The question is now at open issue, and must be decided at the bar of public opinion.—Various remedies have been suggested for the correction of existing abuses; and, among others, the removal of all Professors from seats in the College Council—a judicious one, and fully within the power of our local Legislature. But this would be only a partial remedy; and as it is well known that they have been threatened with dismissal from office, the sooner they are sent to their parishes, the better, where, it is hoped they will be more useful; and, as the Charter is 'offensively exclusive,' let the Clergy of other denominations, in behalf of themselves and their flocks, lay their grievances before the throne, and there can be no doubt, His Majesty will graciously order such a modification of the Charter as will render it suitable to the wishes and necessities of his people in New-Brunswick.

Among the singular expedients resorted to, some sufficiently demonstrate that the Professors were already aware of the disrepute into which the Seminary had sunk in public opinion; and lest it should be left altogether untenanted, except by owls and bats, it was proposed to people it by admitting students at an earlier age; and some were even placed on the matricula who had scarcely completed their twelfth year, or conned over Lilly's Grammar. But the usual routine still went on; and as there is a Professor of Metaphysics, he must needs deliver his Prelections before this intelligent audience! How any man in his senses could, without a blush on his cheeks, submit to play his part in such a farce, is not easily imagined; for he must surely be little conversant with the powers of the human mind who would not feel conscious, that this was nothing but delusive show, and that they trifled with themselves and the public, in attempting to expound the subtleties of Aristotle, of Locke, or of Hume, to half a score of babies. "The admirable poets, philosophers, and historians of Greece and Rome," are, no doubt, equally within the range of their capacities, and the learned criticisms of his colleague could not fail to be equally un- [illegible] and the classics, it is well known," the College is barely on a level with some of our Grammar schools; and, indeed, this completes the whole course of education. It has been announced in a sort of official manner that the College is *not* a school of Divinity, and this shall not be enumerated here as a branch of public instruction. But *there is*, nevertheless, a *Professorship of Divinity*, and of course it must be a sinecure, and we, indeed, have not heard of any regular course of lectures being given on Theology or Church History in this "our noble College." A question then arises—how are young men instructed in this school preparatory to episcopal ordination? Is the same course of laborious study and biblical reading required for a period of four years, as at the Divinity Hall in Glasgow and other celebrated British Colleges, in order to qualify them for their important charge? It is feared it is very different, and the interests of the Episcopal Church must consequently suffer. And here let it not be forgotten, in recording the advantages we derive from this "noble College," that one of its ornaments may claim the honor of having planned the abortive scheme for the dismemberment of the Diocese; and that the memorable Petition for a portion of the Casual revenue, (as a reward perhaps of this subordination and respect for their Bishop, and of the infamous libel it contained against their christian brethren) emanated from an Institution supported by the earnings of all ranks of society.

Let me now return to the "Old Collegian." The "usurpation," as he is pleased to term it of the signature of "*Caius Julius*," by your friend in Fredericton, appears in the eyes of this prig of a Collegian, a grievous offence; though, no doubt, assumed without reference to any particular person, and equally pardonable as would have been the assumption by your fastidious correspondent of the title of Solomon or Jonathan, however inapplicable in his case, yet not uncommon in this Western world. This magnanimous burst of indignation shall, however, be forgiven without fear of disturbing the manes of his hero, as it gives him an opportunity of informing us he has prosed over the Commentaries of the Roman Dictator; and as it probably recalls to his memory the toil of the pedagogue in making so lasting an impression through the agency of birch. Thus far only it is evident, does the classical lore of the "Old Collegian" extend; and though this strange predilection for the gods of the Capitol, to whom he seems disposed to pay divine honors, may have sprung up since the rod was withdrawn, he may be permitted, for the sake of a little display, to admire the conqueror, and the talents of the statesman and orator; but I cannot believe that in any British school, he has been taught to admire the tyrant, or the monster stained with crimes which degrade human nature to the level of the beast. If the ethics of this Roman be also the ethics of the "Old Collegian," society will profit little by his academic acquirements, and our Provincial University will have no reason to boast of its pupil.

Having done justice to his ethics, I hasten briefly to bring your attention to the specimen of his eloquence, given, it is presumed, as a proof of his successful imitation of the great names of Greece and Rome, familiar in his mouth as household gods; and as the prodigious noise he makes about them may 'afford much comfort' to himself, I shall not disturb the mid-day dreams of future greatness indulged by this rising meteor of our "noble College." He must not, however, think he can deceive every one by the comparisons between the discipline of his baby school with some ten or twelve pupils, and the Universities of Great Britain where thousands congregate, of all ranks, and where feudal despotism and monastic superstition still leave a wide and invidious distinction between the poor and friendless boy from a charity school and the tufted sons of Peers. These latter are viewed afar off; and their vices and extravagance are too often the only marks of opulence and high birth. Such insulting badges as are there displayed would be ill-endured by the spirits of New Brunswick; and his inference and application are alike ridiculous. All aspirations for colonial ministry and pigmy peerages having been for ever stifled by a recent commentary on our colonial constitution, we have no dread of such innovations. It is, however, only fair to state that the old Collegian has enabled us to discover, if he ever has been at Oxford or at Cambridge, the company he has kept; and it is by the example of like blustering, conceited pedants that youth is corrupted and immorality introduced into our schools. But enough—he may continue to 'extrude his tongue' unheeded; and until he can reason with coolness and candour; until he can see without prejudice; and above all, until he can learn to venerate the truth, I dismiss him to his native 'kennel' where he will find meet companions.

Your's, &c.
ARISTIDES.

MR. CHUBB,

If a man can be sincerely glad and sincerely sorry at any one event, then I have felt the extremes of joy and grief on reading the communications of your correspondent *Caius Julius*. I am one of those who have uniformly advocated the establishment of King's College, as one of the greatest blessings which a kind and paternal government could bestow upon a loyal people. When the masked demagogues and would be patriots of the day have lavished their ungenerous ridicule upon this excellent institution, representing it as a leviathan of extravagance, which annually consumed £3000 for the education of ten or a dozen students, I have said to them—"Why do you not remove this 'foul blot on the Province' by sending your sons to swell the number? If every gentleman in this Province who wishes to give his son a liberal education, would stick by the good old English maxim, 'Charity begins at home,' and instead of sending him to Nova Scotia or the United States, would patronise the infant University of his own country, King's College would soon assume a different aspect; and instead of being as at present, the butt of ridicule for knaves and fools would become more prosperous, useful, and respected." Such, sir, being my sentiments, you will readily believe that I was perfectly astounded by the charges of *Caius Julius*. Alas! Sir, the allegations therein contained have too much truth in them. It is too true, that the students 'have taken a glass too much'—'have broken chairs'—'have torn gowns' &c. for *An Old Collegian* acknowledges these facts. It is too true, that the sacred walls of our University have been scribbled over with language viler than the vilest courtezan in your streets would use;—for *An Old Collegian* does not deny it. It is too true, that in our College, drunkenness and its concomitant vices have not been considered 'enormous immoralities'—for *An Old Collegian* assures us that the "head of the College" has been so familiarized to such things, 'among the high and luxuriant *spirits* (?) of Oxford', that, so far from being frightened when a student is reported sick, he feels perfectly easy, knowing it to be *only a head ache*, the effects of the preceding night's debauch! —*O tempora! O mores!* Can this be in reality an old Collegian?—I deny his right to the name in its proper acceptation. There is not an Alma Mater in the British empire, that would acknowledge the writer of so insidious a vindication of her character, to be a genuine son. The remarks of *Caius Julius* are severe, but I cordially agree with you, that his liberality of sentiment and the bold patriotism which he displays in stepping forward for the reforming of abuses deserve the thanks of the people of New Brunswick. But what shall we say of *An Old Collegian*? With a poisoned lancet he has torn and lacerated the [illegible] fesses to vindicate, a generous enemy. He professes [illegible] of the College, but, instead of refuting [illegible] Principals [illegible] sations against them, he acknowledges the heaviest of the charges to be true, and makes general *assertions* of the falsity of the rest! Fie upon him.

From the preceding remarks, Sir, you will easily perceive why I am both pleased and sorry; —grieved, that such a state of things should exist in King's College—glad, that since errors have been brought to light, there is every reason to hope that an effectual reform will be speedily accomplished.

Ardently wishing to see all these causes of complaint and ill feeling removed, I am, Sir,
Your friend, ARGUS.
Fredericton, August 2, 1836.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

I lately addressed you in the language of honest indignation at what I knew and felt be unjust invectives against the preceptors and students of King's College. You would, I think, have done far better had you promptly published my letter, instead of an editorial article, adopting and exaggerating that injustice. A little reflection would have reminded you that, until my statements should be disproved, those for which you thus made yourself responsible could not be accounted correct. Moreover, the position in which you have placed yourself may be rather awkward, should a prosecution be instituted against you for a defamatory libel. Such a prosecution, I have been informed, a highly respected individual, against whom some of your remarks have been supposed to be aimed, has been actually meditating. It would consequently be improper for me to make any observation on *that* part of your article, entitled 'The College.' Nor indeed need I undertake to reply to its general tenor; the facts to which I have already directed the attention of your readers being, I trust, sufficient for that purpose. But a few of its misrepresentations, which are equally novel (to me at least) and contrary to truth, I shall without further preface proceed to refute.

The College is represented by you as possessing "an annual revenue of £3000." The revenue *at the disposal of the College Council* has hitherto, I believe, but little exceeded £2200; and the portion of it devoted to the support of *the College* itself, not half of that sum. In fact, £950 is the aggregate of the salaries of the Vice President and Professors. Of the rest the accounts annually presented to the House of Assembly detail the appropriation, which has (it should seem) appeared satisfactory to the Representatives of the People.

You say 'the expense attending a complete Academic course should be reduced.' It was some time since reduced to about £32 per annum for a resident student, and a non-resident pays altogether but £10. Three years of actual attendance complete the course requisite for a Degree. Could any one expect to obtain it on lower terms?

You call it 'a grievous error to make Professors, by large salaries, too independent,' and speak of 'indolence and supineness (as) too generally the consequence.' I remember the most popular member of our House of Assembly distinctly declaring that he did not think the salaries could be considered too large, and of the apprehended consequence I have not seen the evidence. If however any instance of unfaithfulness can be substantiated, I will venture to assure your readers that the fault shall be rectified on a due representation to the proper authority.

In proof of 'laxity of discipline' you allege 'that young men, after a short residence at our University, have been unceremoniously expelled, on account, as it is said, of irregularities and breach of rules.' I trouble not myself with the connexion between the argument and its conclusion. But you must allow me to inform your readers that to my certain knowledge no such event has ever taken place. The fact is, I had thought, notorious, that not a single individual has ever been expelled: on the contrary, the Vice President has been repeatedly heard to declare, that he would never propose or consent to that severity of punishment, except in the lamentable case of so gross an immorality, as would render it absolutely disgraceful to the College to retain the offending member. Rustication, or removal from the College, for a limited period, (generally not exceeding a few weeks) has in some rare instances been judged necessary; but this punishment has never been inflicted without a regular investigation, nor (I am sure) without a deep conviction that it had become indispensable to the well-being of the Institution.

The "scribblings on portals and corridores" might be passed over as hardly worthy of notice, did it not happen to be known that 'the complacent Professors' have taken serious measures to put a stop to what they considered an unseemly practice. As no Professor of Painting has yet been appointed, I suppose the old inscriptions must remain until the time comes for putting a new coat on the walls.

I shall not enter into a comparison of King's College with any other provincial institution, whether of five months' duration or of fifty years. His Majesty's Government, in founding this College, designed it to be "an University for the instruction of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion, and in the sciences and arts" usually taught in such places of education;—designating the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD for its peculiar model. The gentleman engaged to conduct it was accordingly one of the alumni of that ancient and venerable University; who, presuming that a respectable body of the Provincial youth must have been duly prepared for such a system, introduced the modes of instruction and rules of discipline to which he had been accustomed in a College, distinguished even at Oxford itself for literary attainment as well as theological knowledge and piety;—the College of Jewel, Hooker, Reynolds and Jackson, in its earlier days; of Dr. Randolph, Lords Stowell and Tenterden, and Professor Buckland, in the present age. This system it has been his earnest endeavour, in conjunction with his much esteemed coadjutors, to modify so as to adapt it to the actual state, capacity and circumstances, of the students committed to their charge; and in this endeavour they and their successors must persevere, as long as the College rests on its existing foundation. Whether a competent number of students were actually prepared for such a system, or whether the Province presents many situations requiring individuals so educated, it neither was nor is for them to determine. I rejoice however that some have been found; and I trust, according to the prayer which precedes every sermon at Oxford, that "in this, as well as other institutions more immediately dedicated to God's honor and service, true religion and useful learning may for ever flourish and abound,—so that there may never be wanting a supply of men duly qualified to serve HIM in Church and State."

I am, Sir,
AN OLD COLLEGIAN.
Fredericton, August 3, 1836.

MR. EDITOR.—It has become very fashionable of late for persons to exert all their powers of lungs and intellect, in describing the mighty advantages of stage coaches running on the roads, and steam boats plying on the rivers and bays of this Province. Individuals are eulogised for the spirit and enterprise which they manifest in undertakings of this kind, and every new occasion which the mania for associated bodies, brings to animal and steam locomotion, is hailed by these eulogists as something tending to heighten and advance our comfort and happiness as a people.

Against these things as far as they have arisen and have been conducted independent of the Provincial aid, nothing can or should be said;—but some of the existing Companies have been called into being by the extravagance and folly of our Legislature, who has wantonly bestowed on individual enterprise, that which is the common property of us all, and which should have been applied to the internal improvement of the country—to the opening and making roads to the back and isolated settlements in the Province.

I am far, Sir, from raising my voice to congratulate my fellow subjects on matters that we ought to deplore. I am far, Sir, from thinking it fit subject of panegyric or praise to any man, or set of men, that stage coaches are set in motion at the public expense, in order to make a few years profitable business for a few individuals. It proves nothing to say that stage coaches are a public accommodation—that a gentleman coming from the eastward or westward can calculate to a certainty the time of his arrival at St. John from Halifax, or at Halifax from St. John.

The time or certainty of the safe arrival of any gentleman at Halifax or St. John, or any of the intermediate places, or the expenses attending his peregrinations whether on business or pleasure, are matters with which the public have nothing to do. If individuals think stage coach companies a profitable investment for their money, let them erect as many as they please; but let them do it on their own responsibility—let them do it at their own expense. Let not the public funds be dipped into to aid and assist in undertakings which neither public want nor public voice demands. The fact is, Mr. Editor, the public does not travel in stage coaches. The present coach may run between Saint John and Amherst, until the grant of £1000 is obtained, which, I dare affirm, will be the termination of its existence; and not one farmer out of 300 in this [illegible] so much as seen the inside of the Coach. Farmers, Sir, and people generally, in the country, if their business call them to St. John, are obliged, by necessity, to find some other mode of travelling beside stage coaches—generally a passage in some coasting vessel, [illegible] produce on board, or in his waggon laden with butter, &c. [illegible] with a waggon, he has to contend with the difficulties of bad roads, bridges swept away by freshets, or falling into decay for the want of money—for the want of that perhaps which has been shamefully lavished on a stage coach company, or some similar institution.

The persons who travel in stage coaches are gentlemen—at all events they are not the labouring or the most useful part of our population.—They are persons with the visible signs of ability to pay their own fare; but be their means or ability what it may, common justice and honesty is incensed at the idea of any man or set of men travelling at the public expence, while on their own business.

When the public want demands stage coaches, they will be got up without the assistance of the Legislature. Capitalists in this country as in all other countries, are ready to vest their money where it promises the best reward, so when the public require accommodation of this kind they will not be long without it. When the wants or circumstances of a village or settlement in this Province present a sufficient inducement for a blacksmith, a shoemaker, or carpenter, to set up his business there, the neighbourhood so in want is not long without such accommodation, and yet no tradesman ever thought of making application to the Legislature for a grant of money to enable him to commence his business.

Trusting, Sir, that if things of this kind are to be got up and supported at the public expense, we may be no further insulted by the reiterated acclamations of the interested or the unthinking. I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Bend, 29th July. GRIFFON.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1836.

Our latest advices from Europe, (the 16th of June,) are now upwards of *fifty days* old. Beside the regular American packet ships to New-York, there are several vessels now due at this port—so that we may expect at least some *later* intelligence from England in a few days.

The American and Colonial papers received since our last, furnish the following items:

NORTH AMERICAN BANKING COMPANY.—In the House of Commons on the 7th June, Mr. Roebuck wished to call the attention of the House and Government to a bill then before the House, called the North American Banking Company's Bill, in order to ascertain whether it was a public or a private bill. It seemed to him to affect, in a very great degree, the interests of our North American Colonies. It gave peculiar power to particular individuals, and ought therefore to be called a public bill. When he (Mr. Roebuck) was about to bring forward a subject connected with the Colonies, he was requested to postpone it, on the ground that a Royal Commission had been sent out to enquire into the subject. He wished therefore to ask whether or not, in the peculiar position of these persons, Government was prepared to deal equal justice to both parties.

Sir G. Grey said that the Colonial Department had been applied to by certain persons on the subject of such a Bill as that mentioned by the hon. and learned gentleman, but they had refused to give their sanction to such a measure. Before this bill was proceeded further in, it would be his duty to ascertain what its contents were, and if it were open to the same objections as the former scheme was open to, he would certainly oppose it.

The operation for removing the cataract from the eye of the Duke of Sussex, was successively performed by Mr Alexander in about ten minutes. The royal Duke bore it patiently, and is doing well.

An invitation was sent to Sir Francis Burdett to attend a meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern, London, for the purpose of raising a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of Cobbett.—Sir Francis declined attending the meeting, but offered as a contribution towards the building of the monument bonds in his possession for money lent to Mr. Cobbett more than fourteen years ago, and which would now amount to considerably more than £8000.

The Duke of Gordon's Fortune.—The Duke of Richmond will, we understand, succeed to about £30,000 a year, after as much land is sold as will clear off all incumbrances on the estates, subject to a yearly payment of £2000 to his Grace's mother, the Duchess Dowager, who was the Duke of Gordon's eldest sister. The Duchess of Gordon is to have the house in Belgrave square, and Huntley Lodge in Aberdeenshire which the late Duke occupied before his father's death.

Dreadful Fire at Prior Park, Catholic College, Bath.—Last night a fire broke out in this celebrated college, which was burning with terrific fury when the mail left for London. The passengers that arrived this morning say, that the atmosphere was lighted up for miles around; but of course the amount of the damage sustained could not be told, it having only just broke out as the mail was about to start. It was a splendid building, in which 100 Catholic students received their education, under the professorship of Dr. Baines.—*Standard.*

Commodore Parker, commanding the British Naval Forces on the east coast of Spain, has, by letter, offered his active exertions in favour of the Queen's cause.

Lord Brougham was living in great retirement at Harrington; his health had much recovered.

Much curiosity and excitement existed at Paris on the 14th and 15th of June, occasioned by reports of arrests at Algiers, and also in the French capital.—The parties arrested at Algiers were six wealthy and influential Moors, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the French dominion in the quondam regency. They were in correspondence, it is said, with Abdel Kader. On being arrested they were conveyed to Bona. They had agents in Paris, some of whom had been arrested.

French Five per cents on the 16th June, 2 o'clock, stood at 108f 26; British Consols at London, June 14th, 4 o'clock, 92; Spanish, 41¾.

The French Chambers were still discussing the Budget; M. Lafitte spoke with his usual eloquence and force, and asked why there was an increased augmentation of 10 millions asked for.—He said the prosperity of France was not owing to the ministry, but to the revolution which had enriched agriculture, and to the imperial dynasty, which had given a spring to industry.

The elections of Messrs. Martel and Dreux have alarmed the Doctrinaires, who begin to talk about dissolving the Chambers.

Movements of Royal Personages.—The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours are on their return from Vienna, where the propositions for an alliance of the former with an Austrian Princess are said to have been coldly received. They will repair to the royal palace at Compeigne, in France, to pass some time. Meanwhile there will not be an assemblage of royal sovereigns at the court of France as was rumoured, but Louis Philippe will proceed to his country seat at Eu, where it is said two steamers are to be put into requisition between the coasts of England [illegible] that the sovereigns of those countries may have an interview after the fashion of Napoleon and Alexander, in order to strengthen their alliance and carve out measures of future policy.

The ex King Charles X, and the Duchess of Angouleme, and Duke of Bordeaux, and Madamoiselle, are to reside at Toplitz.

Troops from Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, are concentrating on the frontiers of Switzerland.

The three-decker Montebelle, and Scipion, 74, are to sail immediately from Toulon for the Levant, from some important information received. The Scipio belongs to Admiral Hugon's squadron.

General Valdez was lately routed in Lower Arragon by the Carlists, under Cabrera, and 600 men taken prisoners.

News from the isle of Bourbon to March 10th, speaks of a dreadful hurricane there, which destroyed many of the negro camps, sugar canes, &c.

Second Winter in Italy.—After the mild spring weather during April, the temperature of the air changed all on a sudden, and at Parma on the 2d May, the thermometer descended to 4 degrees below the freezing point. On the 7th inst. at Bedretto, the depth of the snow was 70 inches. At Chombery, on the 1st, the spring flowers in the pleasure garden and the pasture lands were so covered with snow, as to all appearance change spring into winter. At Jamont, 8th June, hail fell to the depth of 8 inches. All the crops were destroyed.

The King of Saxony died at Pitnitz on the 6th of June, in the 81st year of his age. He is succeeded by his nephew Frederick, who was born May 18, 1797, and has been co-regent of the kingdom of Saxony since the year 1830.

A letter from Madrid states that Queen Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII. is married to the favorite Munoz, and has three children by him.

BARCELONA, June 3.—The discontent, with the new ministry is general; the violent revolutionists wait only for an opportunity to rise. *Mina* and his followers are masters here, and it is scarcely doubtful that if the system of the new ministry does not suit them, they will proclaim the separation of *Catalonia*. Nevertheless, the dangers which threaten Mina, in the moment of crisis, compel him to use precautions. If the masses are once put in motion, they may wish to direct and stop them; but it is more probable that the torrent will burst all barriers, and sweep away friends and enemies. We fear we shall have to announce, in a short time, events more frightful than those of last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Gazette of Augsburg says, of dates from Constantinople of 23d May, that Mr. *Churchill* has been set at liberty, but that Lord *Ponsonby*, the English Ambassador, is not satisfied, and that he demands, as a reparation to his government, the dismissal of the *Reis Effendi*. It is believed that the Sultan will yield. But for the solicitations of the Ambassadors of France, Russia, and Prussia, Lord Ponsonby would before this have taken his passports and left Constantinople.

Dissolution of the Cortes.—Papers and letters from Lisbon of the 4th inst. have been received. The Cortes have been again dissolved. The extraordinary session lasted only five days, including the day of its opening and the day of its dissolution. The government resorted to this measure in consequence of the unwillingness of the Chamber to proceed to the consideration of the Budget, instead of wasting its time in fruitless attacks on Ministers. Sanctioning the appointment of the Prince to the command of the army, contrary to the vote of the Chamber, on the Prince's arrival was the great point of offence. We regret that a state of things should be continued that must greatly retard the growth of the national prosperity.—Portugal requires repose, instead of which her political frame is racked and disjointed by the fiercest agitation.

LONDON, June 12.—Rumour of a dissolution of Parliament has been current, and has operated unfavorably upon the shares of those companies the bills of which are now pending.—*Spectator.*

It is expected that the King of Prussia will return the visit of the French Princes, by going to Paris in August. If this visit takes place, it will of course unite Louis Philip cordially in the policy of the Northern Powers—*Standard.*

PORTSMOUTH, June 13.

The *President* came in on Tuesday, Sir George Cockburn having struck his flag on the day of his arrival, and proceeded to London. On Thursday the Commander in Chief visited and minutely inspected the President throughout, and exercised the crew at general quarters and broadswords; and on the quarter deck of that ship expressed his admiration of her great efficiency in terms not only gratifying to the Captain, Officers and Ship's Company, but to the gallant Chief who had left them. The President will be paid off on Saturday next, and will, it is understood, be re-commissioned, and try her rate of sailing with the Pique and Inconstant; the latter will be launched on the 16th instant.

The Madagascar, 46, was commissioned in this harbour on Friday by Captain Sir J. S. Peyton, K. C. H. appointed Commodore on the North American Station, vice Pell, returning home.

The Shakesby transport sailed on Thursday for Halifax.

NEW VESSEL.—A fine substantial Barque of 246 tons, old measurement, built at the Kennebeckasis by Mr. Benjamin Appleby, called the "*John Cock*," was launched on Saturday last. She is owned by Mr. Simon W. Cock, of this City, and being constructed of the best materials, is in every respect a substantial vessel.

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.—The Hon. Samuel Cunard and the Hon. Joseph Allison will withdraw from this establishment on the 31st of the present month: after that period, the business is still to be carried on by the other partners of the firm, viz. Messrs. Henry H. Cogswell, William Pryor, Enos Collins, Jas. Tobin, John Clark, and Martin Gay Black.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—A Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the County of Gloucester, will be held at Bathurst, on Monday the 15th inst. This has been instituted for the purpose of trying the Criminal now confined in that County.—*Gleaner.*

HALIFAX, AUGUST 3.

A writer in the last Halifax Times, who signs himself '*A Fisherman*,' states as a fact, that "there is not at present a net or hogshead of salt in any of the various stores of the town of Halifax."—This is, we believe, rather a novel circumstance—and much to be regretted at this time, when the Mackerel Fishery, particularly, is about commencing. The merchants of Saint John would do well by sending supplies of those Articles hither, if they are overstocked with them.—*Royal Gazette.*

CHARGE OF FELONY.—A special Court of Commission (Admiralty) assembled on Tuesday morning, for the trial of Clem Petit and Samuel Larimore, both from Annapolis, the former master of the schr. Susannah, upon a charge of murder and piracy on the high seas. The Judge of the Admiralty, Hon. H. N. Binney, and the Treasurer of the Province sat upon the Bench; the Advocate and Solicitor General attending for the Crown—L. O'C. Doyle, Esq. at the request of the Prisoners, was directed to defend by the Court. The 24th day of August is the day named, when it is supposed that His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell and the Admiral will sit as [illegible] was read, and Prisoners transferred from the custody of the Sheriff of Annapolis, to that of the Sheriff of Halifax, when the Court adjourned to re-assemble on the above day.—*Novascotian.*

Steam Navigation to Europe.—This most important project is about to be carried into execution. Capt. Cobb and his assistants of "*The Atlantic Steam Company*," have completed all their arrangements for establishing a line of steam-packets between this port and Liverpool, and have contracted with Messrs. Brown and Bell for a boat suitable for the purpose, the building of which will commence immediately. They have also contracted with Mr. Paul A. Sabbaton for the engine, the flues of which will be constructed for burning Anthracite coal.—*New-York Courier.*

The *Silvie de Grasse*, at New-York, brings information that the Cashier of the United States Bank, now in Europe, has negotiated a loan of *twelve millions of dollars*, at four per cent. interest.

FLOUR.—For the five days preceding the 15th inst. there were shipped at Cleveland, for the New York market, fourteen thousand barrels of flour, and twenty thousand barrels of wheat.

The French frigate *Artemise* sailed from New-York on the 24th. Her destination is St. Piere's Miquelon, probably touching at Halifax.

Desertion by Wholesale.—The Tallahasse Floridan, of the 9th inst. contains a reward of $930, offered by Major R. M. Sands, for the apprehension of 31 U. States soldiers who deserted from Camp Concord, near Tallahasse, on the 4th instant.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1837, will be made on Wednesday the 7th day of December, 1836, the electors meeting at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of electors must be made within *thirty-four days* of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election:

Maine,	10	...	November 7
New Hampshire,	7	...	do. 7
Massachusetts,	14	...	do. 14
Rhode Island,	4	...	do. 23
Connecticut,	8	...	do. 7
Vermont,	7	...	do. 15
New-York,	42	...	do. 7
New-Jersey,	8	...	do. 7
Pennsylvania,	30	...	do. 4
Delaware,	3	...	do. 7
Maryland,	10	...	do. 14
Virginia,	23	...	do. 7
North Carolina,	15	...	do. 17
South Carolina,	11		
Georgia,	11	...	do. 7
Kentucky,	15	...	do. 7
Tennessee,	15	...	do. 17
Ohio,	21	...	do. 4
Indiana,	9	...	do. 7
Mississippi,	4	...	do. 7
Illinois,	5	...	do. 7
Alabama,	7	...	do. 14
Missouri,	4	...	do. 7
Louisiana,	5	...	do. 8
Michigan,	3		
Arkansas,	3		
	—Total, 294.		

All the States choose by General Ticket, except South Carolina, which chooses by the Legislature. It will be seen that Pennsylvania and Ohio open the ball three days in advance of any of the other States.—These great States, if they go against Mr. Van Buren, as it is confidently expected they will, will defeat his election.—*Boston Atlas.*

QUEBEC, July 25.—There was a light rain in this vicinity early yesterday morning, which continued during the forenoon. It has penetrated the ground about an inch, and will diminish the injury of the drought, which has now prevailed for two months. Its effects have, however, been fatal to the hay crops on all light soils, and left but a poor prospect for all other farm produce.

The weather is at present cool and clear; the thermometer having been down to 50 degrees of Fahrenheit this morning. One of the most unusual effects of the drought has been the withering of several forest trees; in the woods, the ground is strewed with fallen leaves as at the commencement of autumn. All kinds of wild fruit are dried up. The young apples have dried, and fallen off the trees, of which several are withered. Berries and other garden fruits are diminutive and of little value, and the bushes injured by caterpillars; all kinds of cultivated vegetables have run up to seed without the usual quantity of leaves and roots. A drought producing such effects, is not recollected by the oldest inhabitants of this part of Canada.

We are happy in being able to say, with some certainty, that above Lake St. Peter, in the Townships, in Upper Canada, the west and northern parts of New-York, and the countries on the upper lakes and the Ohio, the prospect of the harvest is good. There can be no scarcity, but the utmost exertion will be required, in the busy season, to procure the means of purchasing articles of absolute necessity during the winter and spring.

Hay has risen in the Quebec market to $15 or $16 per 100 bundles of 16 lbs. each; potatoes to 4s. a bushel; oats 2s. 9d. *a* 3s.; flour 15s. *a* 15. 6d. per cwt.

(From the New-York Express, July 26.)

A GREAT PROJECT.—*The North Eastern Boundary.*—The plan which the Canadians and the New-Brunswick people, under the auspices of the British Government, have projected, of a Rail Road from Quebec to St. Andrews, in New Brunswick, or to the city, St. John, on the river St. John, so as to make, as it is said, the Saint Andrews, a *wharf*, and the Bay of Fundy a *harbour* for the St. Lawrence, is one of the most magnificent, that has yet been projected upon this continent, and calculated to involve ultimately the most important political consequences.—The idea was stolen from the Maine Legislature, where the project originally started, but Great Britain with that sagacity and foresight that distinguish all her political movements, has taken it up and adopted it, and is likely, for want of sufficient enterprise in the Maine Legislature, not only to rob that state of the honor and the profit, but even of the *territory* over which it is absolutely necessary to construct the road. Hence, undoubtedly, the reason why Sir Charles Vaughan, in his correspondence with our Government relative to the North Eastern Boundary, after the starting of the project, refused even to fall back upon the award of the King of Holland as to the dividing line between Maine and the British Provinces, though he was very willing to adopt that line immediately after the award. The object of the British Government now is to secure enough of this disputed country to make a Rail Road upon, between the Bay of Fundy and Quebec. The Hon. John Holmes, late U. States Senator, says, in a letter to the Portland Advertiser, that this road, an act of incorporation for which passed the Legislature of New Brunswick and Lower Canada in December last, *is to cross near One Hundred miles through the state of Maine*, including a tract of one hundred miles by fifty. Mr. Holmes, therefore, very naturally calls upon the Governor of Maine, to adopt such a course as shall avert all foreign Legislation within the jurisdiction of Maine, or even within the disputed territory. The Governor of Lower Canada, Lord Gosford, it appears, has a plan of the route, and a report of the commissioners, and surveyors, &c. which Mr. Holmes when in Quebec, endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtained a copy of. The length of the route does not exceed 250 miles—the estimated expense 4,000,000 dollars, being at a rate of 16,000 dollars a mile,—a mere drop in the bucket for a wealthy and powerful government like England.

This project we have called magnificent—not only on account of the greatness of the undertaking itself, but on account of its high and weighty consequences. It enables the British Government to transport all her troops, munitions of war, &c. with all possible speed from that important naval position, Halifax, where the British government is now fitting up one of the strongest fortifications in the world, to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, the lakes, and all along our Southern and North-western [illegible] six days, soldiers can be taken from the great military and naval depot at Halifax, and put upon the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Lake Ontario.—The difficult and dangerous navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is thus avoided. St. John, in population and wealth, being the great outlet of the vast Lake and St. Lawrence country will soon rival New York. The British will also thus have a port where their produce can be sent to and from the West Indies. Military and commercial advantages prompt the British Government not only to expend 4,000,000 of dollars, but 40,000,000, if necessary—for with the harbour of Halifax, near Europe as it is, a cordon of British bayonets can be made to surround us in the shortest possible time, and the produce of the Canadas, now seeking a mart in New-York in American ships, can thus be turned to St. John, or St. Andrews in British bottoms.

Having had, when in England, much conversation with distinguished gentlemen upon this and other topics connected with the Canadas, and with the North Eastern Boundary, we confess that we look upon the movements the British and Colonial Governments are making, and the developements, in the late published correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and the British Minister in Washington, with great anxiety and alarm. England is vigilant, active, and Argus-eyed in all quarters of the Globe. The advances Americans are making in Texas do not please her, but she will not interfere. Her eye is upon the North and East, upon the frowning battlements she has reared at Halifax, and the Rock of Quebec, that the gallant Wolf won for her. The disputed territory, right or wrong, she means to have enough of, make this Road over. Talk then as we may of Texas—of the 5,000,000 with France—of treaties with Naples, Prussia, &c.—but rely upon it, there is no question with a foreign power now so vastly involving the future destinies of this country, as the *Disputed Boundary Line with England.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Caius Julius*," in reply to "*An Old Collegian*," will be inserted next week.—"*Anthony Clodpole*" has been received; but as we consider him deserving of better game than the *fledgling* of the Standard, we have not given place to his letter.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Committee of Underwriters for August:
David Hatfield, A. S. Perkins, and Jas. Keator.

*** The Committee meet every morning at ten o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in July, ...	£380	4	10
Withdrawn in ditto, ...	282	17	11

Acting Trustee for August:
John Ward, Junior, Esquire.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. John Johnston, Mariner, to Miss Margaret Fleemy, of this city.—On Friday, by the same, Mr. Joseph King, to Mrs. Catharine Dolliver, both of this city.

On Tuesday morning last, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. George F. Smith, to Miss Jane, second daughter of the late Henry Halsall, Esq.

On Thursday morning, in the Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. E. Wood, Mr. George Whittekir, Jr., to Miss Susan Golding, all of this City.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Duncan Waterberry, to Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Nethery, both of this City.

Same day, by the same, Mr. John M'Coach, to Mary Orr, widow, both of the Parish of St. John.

At Grace Church, Portland, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, Mr. James Quin, to Miss Jane Woods, both of Hampstead, Queen's County.

On Wednesday morning, by the same, Mr. J. Bryant, to Margaret Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Forester, all of Portland.

At Burton, in the County of Sunbury, on the 21st ult. by Thomas O. Miles, Esquire, Mr. John Foss, to Gitty, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward M'Neal, all of that place.

At Pockshaw, Gloucester County, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. A. C. Somerville, Mr. George Taylor, Jun. to Margaret, third daughter of John Young, Esq. of that place.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, Frances Ann, daughter of Mr. Geo. M. Burns, aged 1 year and 9 months.

On Wednesday morning, Emma Mary, daughter of Alexander Boyle, M. D., aged 8 weeks.

At Richibucto, on the 28th June, Mr. George Flinn, formerly of Machias, aged 33, leaving a widow and two very young children.

At Cornwallis, on the 21st ult. Thaddeus Harris, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, in the 89th year of his age, after a long and tedious confinement of three years and upwards, which he bore with resignation to the divine will.

At Halifax, on the 1st instant, Mr. Richard Kidston, aged 48.—On the 2d, Mrs. Dorothy Munden, aged 75.

At Up-Park Camp, Jamaica, on the 26th May, Henry P. Hill, Esq. Captain and Paymaster of His Majesty's 8th Regiment, son of the late John Thomas Hill, Esq. of Horton, Nova-Scotia—an officer highly respected in the military service, and warmly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Brig James, Millar, Nassau, N. P. 18 days—J. Wishart, pine apples, dye wood, &c.
Steamer Royal Tar, Reed, Portland, passengers.
Tuesday—Brig Pactolus, Watson, New-York, 9—R. Rankin, & Co. ballast.
Tom Cringle, Hopkirk, New-York, 11—Brock Wheeler, assorted cargo.
Schr. Spray, Nowlan, New-York, 9—Charles M'Lauchlan, printing materials.
Sarah, Tooker, Halifax, 8—John Robertson, assorted cargo.
Betsy, Helm, Halifax, 7—Crookshank & Walker, flour, wine, &c.
Wednesday—Schr. Sable, Hammond, Halifax, 6—Master, molasses, flour, &c.
Thursday—Brig Samuel Freeman, Phelan, Jamaica, 26—Ratchford & Lugrin, sugar, &c.
Schr. Diligence, Brier, New-York, 6—Brock Wheeler, ballast.
Leo, Rees, New-York, 6—J. T. Hanford, rice, flour, and corn.
James Clark, Cronk, New-York, 5—D. & P. Hatfield, ballast.
Dolphin, Chisholm, Halifax, 7—J. & H. Kinnear, wine, molasses, and sugar.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

July 29.—Schr. Lark, Welch, Brier Island, 300 quintals codfish and 5 barrels oil.

30th—Schr. Chance, Reagh, Cornwallis, 6000 ft. deals and 10,000 staves; Ice Plant, Dalgreen, New Edinburgh, 120 quintals dry fish, 10 brls. shad, and 500 ft. hardwood lumber; Admiral Digby, Cousins, Windsor, 70 tons plaster; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 3 horses, 1 calf, 32 boxes cherries, and 30 lbs. butter.

Aug. 1—Schr. Robert Ellis, Spence, Cumberland, 27,000 feet lumber, 360 lbs. butter, 3 brls. beef, 3 do. potatoes, 10 bushels oats; Mary, Turnbull, Digby, 2000 staves, 1000 feet hardwood boards, 1 brl. oil, 6 boxes cherries, 10 sheep, 100 lbs. butter, 50 dozen eggs; Tom Cringle, Nason, Parrsborough, 60 tons plaster, 6 barrels beef, 250 lbs. butter, 30 kegs jowls, and 50 hams; William, Wickwire, Cornwallis, 60 tons plaster; Two Sons, Parker, Cornwallis, 12,000 staves and 11 sheep; Rambler, Margeson, Cornwallis, 12,000 staves; Ann, Wood, Apple River, 30,000 feet deals.

2d—Schr. Pilgrim, Winter, Cumberland, 12,000 feet deals; Dart, Malcolm, Cumberland, passengers; Meeney, Johnston, Annapolis, 5000 staves, 2 oxen, 10 sheep, 30 boxes smoked herrings, and 10 quintals dry fish; steamer Gazelle, Smith, Annapolis and Digby, 2 brls. beef, 6 do. potatoes, 30 chairs, 6 boxes smoked herrings, 10 do. cherries, and 2 horses; steamer Royal Tar, Holmes, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 15 boxes cherries and 50 dozen eggs.

3d—Schr. Rambler, Graves, Annapolis, 5000 staves, 1500 ft. deals, 4 oxen, 20 sheep, 500 lbs. cheese, 100 lbs. butter, and 20 dozen eggs; Little Pilgrim, Brown, Annapolis, 2000 staves, 500 feet deals, 200 lbs. cheese, 40 doz. eggs, 30 lbs. butter, and 2 sheep; Paragon, Gilliat, Digby, 14,000 staves, 100 lbs. butter, and 50 boxes herrings; Olive, Eastman, Parrsboro, 9000 feet deals, 3000 do. boards, 30 pieces ship timber, 1 brl. shad, 30 lbs. butter, 50 doz. eggs; Hannah, Robison, Parrsborough, 2000 feet deals, 2 cows, 1 horse, 20 lambs, 2 calves, and 1 brl. oil.

4th—Schr. Gazelle, Smith, Windsor, passengers; schr. Harriet, Payson, Brier Island, 12 quintals dry fish; Resolution, Sweet, Windsor, 70 tons plaster; Enterprise, Landers, Annapolis, 30 sheep, 4 oxen, 1000 staves, 100 lbs. butter, 200 do. cheese; Brothers, Worstet, Annapolis, 2000 staves, 3 oxen, 100 sheep, 10 calves; Mary Catharine, Sulis, Digby, 250 boxes smoked herrings, 19 brls. shad, 16 quintals codfish, 20 doz. eggs, and 2 sheep; Dart, Tanch, Digby, 17 brls. shad, 2 do. mackerel, 1 do. herrings, 150 boxes smoked herrings, 50 dozen eggs, 9 sheep, 1 calf, 5 brls. potatoes, 16 quintals dry fish, 1 box printed books; Crown, Wright, Digby, 120 quintals dry fish, 200 boxes herrings, 3 brls. oil, 3 do. mackerel, 12 boxes cherries, 36 bottles fir balsam, 100 dozen eggs, 50 lbs. butter, and 2 lambs.

COASTWISE.

July 30—Schr. Isabella, Pangburn, St. George, 40,000 feet deals; Elizabeth, Fitzgerald, Hopewell, 18,000 feet deals, 11 horned cattle, 12 sheep, 50 bushels potatoes, and 20 ditto oats; Ruth, Best, Dorchester, 30,000 feet deals; Margaret, Peck, Shepody, 40,000 feet deals and 2 oxen.

Aug. 1—Steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers; schr. Palace, Paul, St. Andrews, ballast; Nelson, Dixon, Shepody, 13,000 feet deals; St. Patrick, Mullowney, St. Martins, ballast; Rainbow, Grant, St. Martins, ballast; Tripoli, Patterson, Dorchester, 6000 ft. deals and 8000 shingles; Elephant, Kyffin, Petticodiac, 157 tons timber; steamer Woodstock, Meloney, Dorchester, passengers.

2d—Schr. Norna, White, Dorchester, 200 grindstones, 600 feet deals, and 6 cords lathwood; Martin, Drake, Welch Pool, 200 quintals dry fish, 11 brls. herrings, 1 do. oil; Nightingale, Russell, Dorchester, 18,000 feet [illegible]

3d—Schr. Wave, Tynam, Point Wolf, 50,000 ft. deals and 10,000 do. boards; Mary, Steves, Hillsborough, 24 M. feet deals; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Saint Andrews, passengers, and 5 boxes of preserves.

4th—Schr. Mackerel, Bishop, Beaver Harbour, 5000 feet deals, 6 quintals and 2 barrels codfish; Emily, Strickland, St. Andrews, 100,000 laths, and 4 brls. old copper; Salisbury, Russell, Peticodiac, 24,000 feet deals.

5th—Schr. Russell, Allen, Dorchester, 30,000 ft. deals; Edwin Botsford, Lewis, Hillsborough, 36,000 feet deals and 2 M. staves; steamer Woodstock, Meloney, St. Andrews, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

August 1—Terrys, Humphreys, Hull.
2—Abeona, Drake, Liverpool.
Edward Reid, Forrest, Newry.
Planter, Scott, Belfast.

CLEARED.

Ship China, Vaughan, Newry, timber.
Brig James, Gortley, Quebec, rum.
Palmer, Francis, Newry, timber.
Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Dundalk, timber.
Ranger, Donaldson, Liverpool, timber.
Schr. Jew, Davis, New-York, flour and fish.
Frances, Fields, Boston, plaster and fish.
Betsy, Helm, St. Andrews, wine, &c.
Spray, Nowlan, New-York, plaster & fish.
Dorchester, Oldrieve, Quebec, plaster.

Spoken, at Canso, barque America, of this port, from New-York, bound to Quebec.

Passed, on the 10th July, lat. 29, 30, long. 57 54, brig Eliza, of St. Andrews.

The ship Royal William, of St. Stephen, arrived at St. Andrews on the 25th July, from a whaling voyage, with 1500 barrels black oil, 120 do. sperm, and 15,000 lbs. whale bone.

Schr. Mary Jane, *Webber*, from Wilmington, Del., for St. John, returned to the former Port, on the 19th inst., having had her stern and quarter stove in by coming in contact with another vessel.

Cleared at Quebec, 22d ult. schr. Maloney, Saccalon, St. John.

The barque *Clio*, Young, master, belonging to Alloa, from New York, bound to Quebec, the 22d July last, was lost near White Islands on the [illegible]; crew and materials saved, and brought to Halifax, N. S.—The brig *Authentic*, Howard, from Bristol, U. S. bound to Sydney, C. B. lay near the White Island shore all night with her anchors out, abandoned by the crew: the next morning they boarded her, and found that she lost her rudder.—They hove her off, and took her into White Island harbour.—*Halifax Times.*

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers, at the port of Quebec, up to 18th July, 1835 and 1836.

	Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Settlers.*
1835,	540	156,284	7,810
1836,	673	177,434	18,128
Difference	133	21,150	10,318

The ship Harriett, 618 tons old measurement, Capt. James Galt, commenced taking a cargo, one half square timber and one half deals, on Monday the 11th inst. cleared at the Custom House on Monday the 18th, and proceeded to sea yesterday morning,—in all 6½ days in loading.—*Quebec Gazette, July 20.*

We have been kindly favoured by the Naval Commander in Chief with the following copy of a letter from the Commander of H. M. S. Thunder.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

His Majesty's Ship Thunder,
Nassau, July 6th, 1836.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the S. E. LIGHT-HOUSES lately erected on the S. E. point of Abaco, and on the South end of Gun Bay, are in operation. They are both revolving Lights, shewing a bright flash every fifty seconds.

The Lantern on the Light-House at Abaco is 154 feet above the level of the Sea, and may be seen from an elevation of 14 feet, at the distance of 17½ miles.

The Lantern at Gun Bay, is 73 feet above the Sea, and may be seen at the distance of 1[illegible] miles from an elevation of 14 feet.

I take leave to subjoin their Geographic position.

Light-House on S. E. point of Abaco—Lat. 25, 51, 30, N.; Long. 77, 10, 45, W.
Light-House on Gun Bay—Lat. 25, 34, 30. N. Long. 79, 18, 24. W.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD OWEN, Commander.

Vice-Admiral SIR PETER HALKETT, G. C. H. &c. &c. &c.