: 1 .

Your peaks are besutiful, ye Appenines!
In the soft light of these serences skies;
From the broad highland region, black with pines,
Fair as the hills of Paradise they rise,
Bathed in the teint Peruvian slaves behold In rosy flushes on the virgin gold

There, rooted to the aerial shelves that wear The glory of a brighter world, might spring

weet flowers of heaven to scent the unbreathed air And heaven's fleet messengers might rest the wing, the earth in its sum

you lie men's sepulchres, the old Terrian tombs, the greves of yesterday;
The hard's white bones lie mixed with human mould—
Yet up the radiant steeps that I survey
Death never climbed, nor life's soft breath, with pair Was yielded to the elements again.

Ages of war have filled these plains with fear, How off the hind has started at the clash
Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here,
Or seen the lightning of the battle flash
From clouds that rising with the thunder's sound,
like an earth-born tempest o'er the ground.

Ah me! what ermed nations—Asian horde, And Lybian host—the Scythian and the Gaul, Have sweet your base and through your passes por Like ocean-tides aprising at the call Of tyrant winds—against your rocky side
The bloody billows dashed, and howled, and died.

How crashed the towers before beleaguering foes, Sacked cities smoked, and realms were rent And commonwealths against their rivals rose, Trode out their lives and earned the curse of Cain; While in the noiseless air and light that flowed Round your far brows eternal Peace abode

He repealed the impious hymn, and alter flames Rose to false gods, a multitudinous throng; Jove, Bacchus, Pan, and earlier, fouler names, While, as the unheeding ages passed along, Ye, from your station in the middle skies,

In you the heart that sighs for freedom seeks Her image ; there the winds no barrier know. Clouds come and rest and leave your fairy peaks; While even the immaterial Mind, below, And Thought, her winged offspring, charm'd by pow Pine stlently for the redoming hour.

THIS HERE AND THAT THERE.

We wonder, we blush, and we stare;

And talks of this ere and that are. A nobleman lately made use of the same,

As he hastily moved from his place, Without being subject to scorn or to blame, Or descending his rank to disgrace.

That's the reason I move from the chair;

A thick twisted brake, in time of a storm,

The clouds are now scattered, the winds are a

My friend, who the thicket of law never tried ler before you get in ; Though judgment and science are pass'd on your side

THE PORTRAIT. From the French of M'de. Segar Poor Martin had a clam'rous wife,

And was the torment of his life. As it appears A painter took his lady's face,

And stopp'd his ears.

Said Anna's preceptor, a kiss is a noun But sell me if proper or common—he said.
With cheeks of vermillion, and eyelide cast down, "Tie both common and proper, the pupil replied.

THE NAVY. OFFICIAL QUARTERLY RETURN OF THE NAVA

PORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, APLY J, 1835. tere for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland. The Right Hon. George Baron Auckland.
Rear-Admiral Charles Adam.
Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B.
Captain the Hon. George Elliot, C. B.
Captain Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart.
The Right Hon. Archibald Lord Dalmeny.

BOYAL NAVY. Admiral of the Fleet. Sir C. Edmund Nugent, G. C. H. Admirals.

Vice Admirals

Of the above officers, there are 66 tual service. Commanders.

Of the above officers, there are 109 on ac tive service.

Retired Commanders under His Majesty's order in Council of the 30th Jan. 1816...

Ditto, 1st Nov. 1830, on the half-pay of 7s.

On the half-pay of 10s. W diem.

Naval Knights of Windsor. On the half-pay of 7s. 4f diem

Of the above class of officers, there are 780 on active service.

Mastere aperannuated ... For Service. On the half-pay of 7s. W diem.

Of this class of officers, there are 95 on ac tive service. Medical Officers.

Physician-General of the Navy-Sir W. Burnett, Knt. K. C. H.

Of the above class of civil officers, the

are on active service 3 physicians, 112 surgeons, 210 assistant-surgeons.

Of the retired list, 18 hold civil appointments, and on the active list, 26 are on full pay.

The Naval force of Great Britain con

BOYAL MARINE PORCES

Royal Marines.

Divisions : 4 Lieutenant-Colonels : 9 Lieuten

Majore; 105 Captains;

Royal Marine Artillery.

N. B .- The undermentioned officers not have

Chaplains.

Physicians

Assistant-Surgeons.... Dispensers of Hospitals. Hospital Mates....

Of the above class of officers, there are 100 On the hulf-pay of 5s. 4f diem.

ntial Goodness, strong and wi

When " this here" and " that there" from a Cockney

May, oft in a hurry he shortens each word,

"The draught from the window," he whisper'd, "

I am subject to cold, and I own that this ear, Is a little annoyed by that Air."

THE SHEEP AND THE BRAMBLES. Seem'd kindly to cover a sheep; So song for a while, he lay sheltered and warm, It quietly sooth'd him asleep.

The sheep to his pasture's inclin'd;
But ah! the fell thicket lays hold of his fleece,
And his coat is left forfeit behind.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 3 Captains; 3 First Lieutenants; 3 Second do. By Jove you'll be fleec'd to the skin. Stoff Officers. 1 Inspector.General; 1 Deputy Adjutant Ge. neral; 1 Assistant Quarter Master General; 8 Adjutants; 4 Inspectors of Division; 4 Pay-masters of Division; 4 Barrack Masters; 4 Sur-geons; 6 Assistant Surgeons. Who fill'd his house with noise and strife,

Officers on Unattached Pay. 3 Colonels; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 2 Cap-Officers on Retired Full Pay.

20 Captains; 15 ditto, under the order in Council of 30th April, 1834; 12 First Lieutenants, 10; Officers on Retired half pay.

1 Lieutenant.Colonel; 1 Major; 82 Captains; 185 First Lieutenants; 157 Second Lieutenants; 1 Assistant Surgeon. Officers on Active Service

1 General; 19 Captains; 21 First Lieuten-ts: 45 Second Lieutenants.

N. B.—The undermentioned officers of the Royal Marines, not having been heard of for the last three years, their names will be removed from the list unless they report thanselves to the Secretary of the Admiralty, within twelve-menths from the

the Secretary of the Admiralty, within twelve months from the present time:—

First Lieutesunts.—George Boyne, Thomas B. Edgworth, Thomas Home, Thomas Carthew.

Second Lieutenants.—Dugal Campbell, Joshua Hall, George Home, Robert T. Mason and John Morgan.

Morgan.

SHERIFF'S COURT, JUNE 26.

YOSTER V. SMITH.

This was an action for the recovery of £2 10s., the price of a wig.

Mr. E. Jones, the plaintiff's Attorney, stated a butcher, became quite stage-struck, and determined to slaughter all the dramatic characters he could lay his hands upon. For the purpose of doing the job the more effectually, he got his lead, which was foxy, or rather crimson, shawed, as jet, which contrasted very oddly with the skin, eyebrowa, and complexien of this White-chapel Daggerwood. The place selected for his first appearance was a small theatre near Gray's such that he thought proper to try a different such that he thought proper to try a differ

Richard Cooke, a butcher, but not an actor, stated that he always understood that the defendant had only hired the wig, but was not present when the matter was talked of; heard the defendant say that he thought the wig had done his business on the stage for him for ever.—Heard the defendant d——n his wig a hundred times. (Laughter.) Was sure he had seen fifty heads in it, but not all at once. It seemed to him to be a wig that was well known to the public.

windy day.

Mr. Jones submitted that it would have been

much more prudent in the defendant to have paid the sum demanded, than to have defended paid the sum demanded, than to have defended an action upon such paltry grounds as the sup-position that the article was hired and not brought. In fact, there was evidently a conspi-racy against the plaintiff for the purpose of in-juring his reputation as a tradesman. The highpuring ass reputation as a tradesman. The higher degree of ridicule would, however, he thought, fasten upon the defendant, who had so judiciously adopted a profession in which he could commit such indiscriminate slaughter.

The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount.—Times. been heard of for several years, have been re-moved from the Navy List:—Lieutenants Robert G. O'Neill, George A. Ross, John Harvey, Thomas Barrow, George A. Gore, Philip H. Trant, John Murray, and Henry

CITY POLICE SCENES From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

The Naval lorce of Great Brissin Countries of 3 ships of war, carrying from one to one hundred and twenty guns, each of different calibre, and employing, in time of peace, 20,000 able seamen, and 1,000 boys. "Ingratitude more strong, than traitor's arms." Peter Rawson sat alone in the pen at the Police Office. The morning sun poured floods of yellow, joyous light upon his head; and the multitude who gazed upon him, grinned as they gazed. But Peter smiled not; he looked not around. The spirit within him 1 General, Right Hon. James Lord de Saumares, G. C. B. 1 Lieutenant-General, Sir W. Sydney Smith, K. C. B. 1 Major. General, the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B. 4 Colonels; 1 Colonel Commandant and Deputy Adjutant General; 4 Colonels Commandant of Divisions 4 Lieutenatt Colonels of Investment Colonels of Invest was a bruised spirit-not the veritable Mon ongahela, which had tripped up his heels a few hours before.—That had long ago evapo-rated. It was the living animating spirit of Rawson, which had been hurt. He had met with incretiveds when he laws. mawson, which had been hurt. He had met with ingratitude when he least expected it— from one Benigo, his other self, his coun-cil's consistory. It was, therefore, not his head-ache, or the streakings of mud so curicil's consistory. It was, therefore, not his head-ache, or the streakings of mud so curiously enamelling his face, which made Peter down in the mouth, and spotty on the back. Such incidentals to a journey through life he contemned and laughed at. But Benigo had deserted him at his utmost need. Had Benigo proved true, Peter Rawson, instead of benigo proved true, Peter Rawson, ins

have been roaming at large, free as air.

In default of the needful, our hero was committed for twenty-four hours. The watch-

On the previous night—a warm and balmy one—Rawson and Benigo were seen, arm in arm, coming down Sixth-street. Their gait was unsteady—suspiciously so—and, when taken in combination with the thickness of their speech, forced the observer, however charitable he might be, to conclude that the pair were well acquainted with that species of liquor now styled "Railroad," and vended at three cents a glass. They bumped heavily against each other; Rawson, with difficulty, preserved his equilibrium.

ly against each other; Rawson, with difficulty, preserved his equilibrium.
"Benigo! Benigo!" said, in an eracular
tone—the tone chiefly attributed to Dutch
uncles—"take care, Benigo; you are certainly smashed pooty severe. I am both
sorry for and ashamed of you, Benigo, as the
Declaration of Independence says. You are
a young man, with a fair chance to rise and
better your condition."

"Eh! what! Butter my condition, is it?
—make a man get along slick. You don't
say so?"

BLACK AND RED EYES .- A Spanish poet BLACK AND KED EVES.—A Spanish poet, speaking of the black eyes of a lady, says, "They were mourning for the many murders they had committed." An English poet accounts for the blood-shot eye of his mistress nearly in the same manner :-

"Oh let it be said thine eye is all red, No longer, dear Harriet, be moody; For since so many die by the stroke of that ev

No wonder the weapon is bloody."

PRIZE POETRY.—A Mr. Dickson, who was Provost of Dundee, (Scotland) when he died, left by will, one guinea to the person who should write his epitaph, which he directed his three executors to pay. They, thinking to defraud the poet, agreed to share the guinea amongst themselves, each contributing a line.—First:

"Here lies Dickson, Provost of Dundee." Second :

"Here lies Dickson-here lies he." The third was embarrassed for a long time; but unwilling to lose his share, at length, bawled:

" Hallelujah-Hallalujee." Lower Ports.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as Captain Bowles of the 83d Regt. was riding along Hollis Street, near Mr. O'Brien's Coach Manufactory, the horse made a sudden plunge, and threw his rider with great force from the saddle, pitching him on his head into the centre of the road. He was taken no in a state of ingenerability and

Lower Canada.

laboring under insanity when he put an end to his existence.

He had previously had an injury on the head, followed by an attack of paralysis, from which he recovered after ecoper medical attention. He however continued to complain of head-ache, or rather heat of the head. His physician noticed a wandering of ideas in the man. These symptoms continued, to the great uneasiness of his family and those intimate with him, until the beginning of August, when he appeared more than usually thoughtful. A few days afterwards he committed the fatal agi.

On examining the brain, past merrem, the blood vessels connected with the brain were found unusually full, and opposite the seat of the contusion shove alluded to, the arcelland membrane and pia-meter, were excessively vascular. The following paragraph of the professional statement which we have before us, is conclusive on the subject:—

"The contusion, the subsequent suffering, the paralysis, the mental observation, the resided, and the state of the skull and membranes of the first, when compared with similar cases, place is beyond doubt that the set of self-destruction was the sent of insanity, caused by the injury mentioned in the first part of this paper.

"Mostreal, August 20, 1235."

"Montreel, August 20, 1835." Reserv Nutson, M.D. "Montreal, August 20, 1835."
We have entered into the above particulars in order to render justice to the character of the deceased, and out of suspect to the feelings of the surviving relatives and friends, who must, no doubt, he anxious that the memory of Mr. Hastings should be protected both from misrepresentation and calumny. "Vindicater."

Letters brought by the Oily of Waterford, state that the Agras, Outerbridge, with a general cargo from Laverpool for Queboc and Montreal, which wence had been dismusted in the channel and towed into Belfast, by a steamer, would be ready for she about the 20th July. The owners of the steamer have demanded £5000 always, and have instituted an action in the Admiralty Court for the recovery of it; but it was notified at £500 and costs of action. It is understood that the cargo is without damage. —Quebos Mercury.

On several econosions we have shown the ne-

Simple of the companies of the second of the companies of

Heard the defendant d—— his wig a hundred times. (Laughter.) Was sure he had seen fifty heads in it, but not all at once. It seemed to him to be a wig that was well known to the public.

Mr. Jones.—How can you take upon you to swear that the wig had been previously used?
Witness.—Because I am sure its an old fellow. There's a black string to it that you fasten round the neck to prevent it when it comes off from falling to the ground, like little boys' hats on a windy day.

Mr. Jones submitted that it would have been many schemes that have been devised for impreving the ment of the affirs are in at present; but we have often wondered that, among the many schemes that have been devised for impreving the more into play. When we consider the relations works once more into play. When we consider the relations of friendship between the Swiss Confederation and more and more to consolidate, the relations of friendship between the Swiss Confederation and more and more to consolidate the relations of friendship between the Swiss Confederation and more not be served that the manufacture these articles our world be one of the greatest savings that not all the original that a chip in the air," says the Yankee says the Yankee says the a chip in the air," says the Yankee, "five the improving the many schemes that have been devised for impreving the province, there was none for bringing these iron works once more into play. When we consider the relations of friendship between the Swiss Confederation and more of the greatest savings that have been devised for impreving the many schemes that have been devised for impreving the province, there was none for bringing these iron works once more into play. When we consider the reciproval the reciproval that reverse and the reciproval that have been devised for impreving the province, there was none for bringing these iron works once more into play. When we have once of the great province, there was none for bringing these iron works once more into play. When we have once on the affec

bank was to be used as a political engine, that suspicion removed by the strange conduct of the leaders of the ultra-reform party, has been the means of inclining a great many respectable and wealthy men, not only to buy all stock that came into the market for sale, but to take new shares in their own name. This is as it should be. The run upon Messrs. Truscott and Green, in consequence of Mr. M. Kengie's letter, was over in three days, for the helders of the notes became ashamed of presenting them for cash, when they saw how well the Bank was able to meet them.—Kingston Whig.

LAUNCE.—The large and beautiful Steam vessel belonging to the Hen. John Hamilton, is to be launched on Saturday first, at the Harbor and Dock Company's yard. If the weather is favourable, a large concourse of spectators, will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing this interesting spectacle.—Niagara Repeter.

The improvement of Niagara is natidle.

The weather for the last two or three days has been very hot. Pasture is suffering severefyly from drought, and every thing about town, looks as arid as an Arabian desert.—Ib.

In default of the needful, our new committed for twenty-fourhours. The watchman stated that he had fished the prisoner out of the gutter, where he lay almost drowned and shockingly swiped. Peter smiled grimply, ouchsafed no defence, and went to Dandy Hall with the dignity of an "antic rum'un." He was too much aggravated and mentally lacerated for words.

His story, of at least that portion of it, which led to the catastrophe of his committel, is thus narrated by an ear and eye-witness.

On the previous night—a warm and balmy one—Rewson and Benigo were seen, arm in arm, coming down Sixth-street. Their ghit was unstready—suspiciously so—and, when taken in combination with the thickness of the fall and the interest of the fattle and the fattal and the interest of the fattle and the fattal and the interest of the fattle and the fattal and the interest of the state of this vicinity. We have since seen a detailed professional account of the state of the state

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 4, 1835.

P. M. CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sia,—In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steamboat mail from New York, your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon elavery; that the public mind has been excited upon the subject; that you doubted the sefety of the mail itself out of your possession; that you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers; and you now sak instructions from the Department. Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmenter General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real or supposed. Probably, it was not thought asfe to genifer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted or abused.

But I am not prepared to direct to forward or

on by Las Tung, where probably I shall be obligated to remain some time. M. de Capes, the vide deliver the papers of which you speak. The Past Office Department was created to serve the people of each and all of the United States, and into to be issued as the instrument of their description. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me that they are incharacter the most inflammatory and incondiary—and insurection.

By no act or direction of mine, efficial or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the community in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the laster, it is patriotism to disregard

the height of infatuation to import iron from the height of infatuation to import iron from our own doors. We think that the difficulties of union the province of the canton of Berne which have heretofore obstructed the operation of these works, may be overcome, and that the undertaking may yet be made both a private and a public henefit. If a railwey were laid down for the transport of the castings to water conveyance, one principal difficulty would be overcome. At all events, the subject deserves immediate consideration from all who desire the improvement of the Province. Kingsten Hereld.

From private letters and other sources of information, we have much pleasure in assuring our readers that the defection of Mesers. Mikensie and O'Grady from the Farmere' joint Stock Banking Company; has not in the least injured that highly valuable institution. A Bank to be really useful, should have no political claracter, and as a suspicion was afloat among men of business in this province, that the bank was to be used as a political engine, that suspicion removed by the strange conduct of the leaders of the ultra-reform party, has been the means of infinite the definition of the confideration, in the name of the Confederation, in the name of the Confederation, in the name of the content of the Confederation, in the name of the canton of Berne cand the finite and that the misunderstandings which, in consequence of a deplorable and deapproved event, have latterly arisen between the canton of Berne and the German Governments, may be considered as wholly put an end to, and the more so as the Government of the canton of Berne and the German Governments, may be considered as wholly put an end to, and the more so as the Government of the canton of Berne and the German Governments, may be considered as wholly put an end to, and the more so as the Government of the canton of Berne and the German Governments, may be considered as wholly put an end to, and the more so as the Government of the canton of Berne and the German Governme

Fore. Lieutenant Broadhead was killed, and Commander Herringham has fled to the United States. No official communication of the above has, we believe, reached the Admiralty, but we derive the information from an authentic source.—Nevel and Military Gazette.

Sir W. Scott and Hills Pet Servant.—Oue showery day, Scott was attended by one of his retainers, who carried his plaid. This man, whose name I think was George, deserves especial mention. Sophia Scott used to call him her father's grand vizier, and she gave a playful account one evening, as she was hanging on her father's arm, of the consultations which he and George used to have about matters relative to farming. George was tenacious of his opinions, and he and Scott would have long disputes in front of the house as to something that was to be done on the estate, until the latter, fairly tired out, would abandon the ground and the argument, exclaiming, "Well, well, George, have it your own way." After a time, however, George would present himself at the door of the parloar and ebserve, "I have been thinking over the mat." your own way. After a time, however, George would present himself at the door of the parlour and ebserve; "I has been thinking over the matter, and upon the whole, I think I'll take your honour's advise." "It was with him and George," be said, "as it was with an old laird and a pet Reporter.

The improvement of Niagara is rapidly progressing under the auspices of the spirited and enterprising Harbour and Dock Company. In addition to their other works, they have lately commenced an Iron Foundry on an extensive stively beyond all endurance. 'This won't de'reight to be a passion, 'we can't live together any longer —we must part.' 'An't together any longer rean to go ?"

> Missionaries in China.—The Ami de la Rest, gion publishes the following letter from M. Manbant, who has gone as Missionary to Corea, addressed to an ecclesiastic of Paris, on the 9th of January, from Liu. Kian. Fou in China, on his read to Corea:—I have now travelled nearly 200 leagues over the Chinese territority. We colariers and myself take great care to combal MISSIONARIES IN CHINA .- The Ami de la Ball read to Corea — I have now travelled nearly 200 leagues over the Chinese territority. My couriers and myself take great care to conceal ourselves. We have, thank God, thus far size ceeded. No one from whom I have wished it diaguise myself has recognised me. For about 40 leagues I have been able to travel openly like the Chinese, and it appears that I may do so in future. M. Laribe, with whom I have passed several days, has travelled, and continues to travel thus on his mission. He has visited the capital of the province, and several other public places, accompanied by some of his Christians. He read me a letter from M. Rameaux, a brother missionary, in the adjoining province of flou Pe, where the venerable M. Clet was strangled. M. Rameaux states that he was twice recognised on board the junks.—The second time the sailors or some other persons threatened to deliver hint up to the magistrates, unless he gave them several thousand piastres, but two inferior mandarins belonging to Pokin protected him, and not only asaved him from being denounced and paying his money, but made him presents and took means on his leaving the beat to send him safely on his way. This treatment was no deput encouraging; however, in Fo-Kien, a Dominican missionary, whem I saw at the house of the Apostolic viear of the province, was seized three days afterward and thrown into prison, where he has now been kept nearly a month, and no ene can tell what will be his fate. I shall take my departure in a few days for Pokin, and thence proceed to Coron by Lee Tung, where probably I shall be obliged to remain some time. M. de Capse, the viear of Gorea, has reached that kingdom by this time, if nothing has happened to prevent him He was to enter on the day after Christman-day.



No. 26.

Morning Courier. TREAL, TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1835.

ot be assured of the arrival in Canada cannot be convinced of the fact that who have come to us as Commis are liberal in principle, and indepe nduct, without haifing their prese dawning of a new era in the history of We are neither dead to the dis ns of the Colony, nor are we blind t met acceleration in her advanceme the prevalence of concord and har among us would produce; and we would embrace, with eagerness

re has put within our reach. sentiment about concession, for rom whatever side this may we at ent, provided equity have dictated i profession of these sentiments, id to think that we are not singular.

beg to call the attention of our me riends especially, to the very sati and intelligent letter of our Lon ondent, on the subject of the per iry into the Timber Trade of Great should be, in our present circumdeals produced in Sweden were formerly one; all products, we cannot export have been obtained from the banks of the river produce, with any chance of a which feed that lake. ng price being obtained by both our principal, if not our only ove this prop, and there would by and disastrous revulsion in

nt of our prosperity. ief element, which, more than ds to give so great an advantage merchants, in bringing their lu rket, is the cheapness of labour countries. It is not solely the sea voyage, nor the danger num; and the increase of price in although at an immense risk to the Nation od articles may, therefore, be Revenue, and to consumers generally. Y upon an increased distance from will readily perceive the vast change wh now require to be brought. Time would at once be effected by the transfer wate this evil.

blic will not forget that Mrs. takes her benefit tonight. She de full house, even to overflowing, wishes are that she may have to be otherwise, we should deep nable slight upon the array nal and amateur talent which h ily united to pay this well-can ent to Mrs. Rouses.

George Steamer left Quebec ming at half-past one o'clock, hed this city about twelve on the go prices, and they would not stop, until check

Private Correspondence.

LONDON, July 15, 1835. ek up so much information as I could Keeping out of view the increasing search, relative to this subject, but a per stance with several of the mer

illiam Shand is now on a collecting | with such gleanings as sufficiently indicate the Upper Canada, &c., for The Morning reception the whole matter will meet with from the British Parliament. So far, indeed, as the business of inquiry has been proceeded in, ther does not seem to be any grounds for apprehening serious detriment to the Colonial Timi adduced with the opposite intention, has chies faroused the Colonial interests. This is no sli Royal Commission, and yet preserve vocates of the Baltic trade had the pracedence ad silence on the object of their visdelivering their evidence. Upon what ground

probable means by which we may from our present thraidom, and, free was advanced on this side by Messrs Nellson Blass, Presserton, &c., who have been already hackled in our energies, may, with-ranoil, reap all the natural benefits eited by examination of the Baltic merchant as inhabitants of this Colony, the God With a few of these I shafl now attempt to fu

nish you. would confine ourselves on this occa- It was distinctly allowed by three of the mo ely to the expression of our earnest respectable men belonging to that class that that every act, every investigation by from the circumstance of Baltic tumber incr missioners, may be regulated by the ing in price, owing to the greater distance free equivocal impartiality and the strict- any shipping ports of the places where it could tice. We abjure all approach to dic- now be procured and from the actual circ on the part of Constitutional sts, as stances of the countries where produced, Be seemly as well as altogether unne. tie timber was getting every day scarcer, and th We would not utter one precaus them could be no possibility of supplying the U

with this Colony, and the Northern The timber procured on the southern branch of Europe. We congratulate the of the Daieper, such as the Stir, the Shitz, &c of both the Canadas, on the is floated, some upwards, some downwards the issue to which the present inquiry streams, to a lake near Pinsk, from which to be brought. Without our lumber may be transported by canal either to the Bu and thence by the Vistula to Dantzic; should be, in our present circum-wholly unable to meet existing en-down the Memel River to Memel. Again, t s between this country and Britain. deals procured in Sweden were formerly chief

It was contended for by some witne merchant. Our Timber Trade is the Norwegian forests were of themselves ca deals of nto competition with Canadian on to be obtained, they would assure the Commi prable conditions, but simply the that enough for the consumption of Great of its production. This it is which tain and Ireland could be had from the sa possible for it to bear long and tel- sources at a triling additional cost. I can ind navigation, and yet be sold persuade myself that this logic will provail w per rate than can our Colonial, the Free Trade gentlemen, however much the eve, however, that wages on the worship of a theory may incline them to may may be fairly taken to be now at the experiment with the Colonial Timber Tra

> some 200,000 tous of timber from the Colon to the Baltic Trade. It in fact seems certain that, indeof th

the same day. She had 45 cabin by the lowest possible rate at which Colon teerage passengers on board, and Baltic. The Russians and others, would re a golden harvest during the time the price to in rising to the lowest competition point. Su a change would only create a useless, and might say a most disastrous cessation to doubtless hear, from time to time, those at present engaged in the Colonial timb ned sittings of the Timber Trade business, and whose capital had been embark e; and as its doings must be deeply in. to your readers, I shall eschew all agencies, &c., upon the understanding that my present communication, and con- policy of the Mother Country would be always entirely to them. I have not been just and beneficent, if not unchangeable.

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