[...]t as a lion. This was magnanimous [...]y of a British heart and gallant officer. [...]n Paper.

[...] ability with which he discharged the [...] his sacred calling. His prolonged and [su]fferings were borne with a patience [...]gnation which a firm belief in the sub[...]rines he had so long inculcated, could [be]stow; and made those who visited his [...] feel that "the chamber where the good [...]ts his fate," is indeed a spot peculiarly [...]d, and pregnant with lessons well cal[culated] to make impressions far more deep and [...]han the ablest expositions of the same [...]where. We have been favoured with [...] the Glasgow Courier, of the 7th Au[gust ...]29, which contains the following notice [of his pre]decessor. The number of coincidences [in the h]istory of both is very striking, and the [charac]ter given of the Rev. Dr. Adam is quite [applic]able to his successor:— [...] six years ago he was seized with a para[lytic d]isorder, which rendered him unfit for pub[lic ser]vice; but, as he had taught his flock to [do the] will of God whilst he was able to preach, [so dur]ing the last six years of his life he taught [them] by example to suffer God's will, for he [bore] his trouble with true Christian fortitude. [The] Doctor was passionately fond of his people, [and th]at ruling passion appeared strong even [in dea]th. Unaffected devotion, universal bene[volenc]e, and affection with respect to his friends, [attent]ion to the distressed, and charity to the poor, [were] the leading features in Dr. Adam's cha[racter]. Whilst he lived, he was highly esteemed [by his] relations and flock, who now most sin[cerely] lament the loss which they have sustained [by his] death."

[...] depth of [...] braticea, preparing for the regular work[ing] of coal on the Monday following. The [...]man had the presence of mind to hasten [imme]diately to the machine, in order to get the [...] to bank. By the time this was accomplish[ed the] flames had reached nearly half way up [the] building, which was composed entirely of [woo]d, and were spreading with great rapidity. [Mr.] Turnbull, the engineer of the colliery, was [on th]e spot in a few minutes, and finding that [the] flames had reached the top of the building, [he us]ed the fire-engine to play copiously on the [mai]n-braces, to prevent the flames communica[ting] with the main framing; but seeing that the [destroyi]ng element could not be easily subdued, Mr. [Tur]nbull immediately flew to the main-braces, as the only means of rescuing the main en[gine] (which was of greater consequence than [...]. [...] Turnbull had succeeded in breaking the [con]nexion between the main-braces and the main [fra]ming, the whole of the machinery, with an [en]gine of sixty horse power, fell with a tremen[dou]s crash. By the fall, the immense fly [wh]eels and planes were broken to fragments, the [cy]linder top destroyed, the main levers broken [to] pieces; the cylinder, nozzles, and connecting [ro]ds being the only parts capable of repair or [...]. Had not the fire been arrested when and [wh]ere it was, or had the wind been high at the [tim]e, the whole of the splendid machinery must [ha]ve been destroyed; and the probability is, that [th]e engines, &c. would in their fall have closed [th]e shafts of the pit, thus destroying immense [pr]operty, depriving a number of families of [em]ployment for many months, and perhaps [...] individ[...]. [...]erald.

[...] though she may be recovered, it will be with great difficulty. The Harriet and Jessy, after a tremendous struggle, was at length brought, by the skill of her pilot, safe into the outer harbour, contrary to the expectation of all who beheld her perilous situation. The American brig Corinthian in an hour after gained the port in safety, though the fog was so thick that she was not perceived till she entered. The English brig Diligent, which was wrecked a month ago, and whose hull and mainmast had remained visible from the pier, entirely disappeared during the tempest. The three-masted vessel Admiral Hugon, is totally lost at the entrance of Granville, nothing being saved but her anchors and chains. The Rouen journals contain accounts of numerous disasters occasioned in that town and neighbourhood by the violence of the wind [...]

her up the river to the Broomielaw, where she arrived in the afternoon. The ship is the first Clyde vessel that ever arrived in any port of our [country] with teas direct from China, and she is [the first v]essel that has arrived at the Broomielaw [with te]as direct from the East. Her cargo, [being] the first importation of the last tea, [...] the sale is looked forward to with in[terest by] the trade, who have been waiting [with im]patience for this importation.—Glas[gow ...]

[His Maje]sty's sloop Scylla, Commander E. T. [...], arrived yesterday afternoon in twenty [days from] Bermuda, bringing Despatches from [the] Hon. Vice-Admiral Sir George [...]; these might have been sent by mail, [but] the Scylla was compelled to come to England in consequence of a leak, which has gradually increased from the hour she left Spithead, a year since, to the extent that when she is now on the starboard tack, in a fresh breeze, she makes 125 inches of water in twenty-four hours. She was careened at Bermuda Dock-yard on the 1st of this month, but though her copper was found in a bad state, and the caulking of her seemed very slack, such was the deficiency of stores in that Naval Establishment, that no repairs, at least effectual ones, could be done for her, and to England she is sent in all probability to be paid off. Including her passage across the Atlantic and home again, the Scylla has gone within the last twelve months nearly 30,000 miles by the log. The President frigate was at Bermuda when the Scylla left; the Forte frigate was at Jamaica, with the Wasp, which latter vessel had recently gone to Vera [Cruz to] purchase dollars for the use of the Go[vernment]; and had bought 437,000 of them, [which w]ere paid for by Treasury bills, instead of [...] them in Jamaica as heretofore. This ar[rangement], which was an advantageous one for [Gov]ernment, had been effected by Mr. Wil[...] deputy commissary general.

[On S]unday a murder of a father by his son [took p]lace at Bridgate, Glasgow. During the [day the]re had been bitter quarrelling betwixt the [father] whose name was James M'Innally, and [his s]on Robert; and at length the passion of the latter got to such an ungovernable height, on his father attempting to throw some favourite canary birds of his out of the window, that he seized a poker, chased his father out of the house, and at a blow knocked the bowl end of it more than an inch into the forehead of his parent. In this deplorable condition, with the poker actually sticking in his skull, the old man returned to the house, when one of two individuals attempted in vain to take it out, but it was at last extracted by his wife. After all this, although there is no doubt the brain must have been injured, the unfortunate man walked to the police office, and afterwards to the infirmary, where every attention was paid him, and his deposition taken by the authorities. He died on Wednesday. The son, who is about 18 years of age, is in custody. Both father and son were [wor]kers of whiting, and occasionally of fish.

[Th]e Cockney Economists.—The Cockney[s ...] that their state and dignity are to be [pulled] to pieces by the Corporation Commis[sioners], have been indulging in debates upon [their] own cost and their own dignity. Some [rar]e fun has arisen upon the question of [the va]lue of the Lord Mayor, and a report has [been] made of what the citizens have annually to [pay] for keeping up his consequence. The [accou]nt seems to be:—

[Di]gnity (per annum)	0	0	2
Turtle Soup	1,000	0	10
Real Importance	0	0	8
Mock ditto	4,060	0	4
Hobler	15	18	0
Total	5,016	0	0

The Committee of Inquiry has, in addition to their estimates, indulged in a rare quantity of multiplication, addition, division, subtraction, and other elaborate ciphering, for the purpose of calculating what his Lordship the Mayor would cost if every piece of civic grandeur had been originally purchased for him, and the coiner of the present day, according to such estimate, has cost a most formidable penny to the citizens. But they have charged the poor man with every expense of every Lord Mayor for the last thousand years. In fact, one of the items is:—

Mace for knocking down Wat Tyler 0 2 [...]

—Figaro.

[A]ustrian Army.—"If we are," says the [Cour]ier Français, "to credit the information [whic]h reaches us from Germany, it would appear [tha]t Austria contemplates to raise her standing [arm]y to about 490,000 men, including the active [mil]itia, a maximum which it had not attained [sin]ce 1830, for during the last two years she [cou]ld hardly dispose of 400,000 men. The following is a statement of the force M. de Metternich wishes to exhibit to Europe, in spite of the pacific dispositions and saving ideas of his august master:—

Infantry—Troops of the line, to be completed	230,00[0]
Light Infantry	50,00[0]
Battalions of the Landwehr in active service	84,00[0]
Artillery and Engineers	26,00[0]
Cavalry	55,0[00]
Frontier regiments ready to take the field	40,00[0]
Total	490,00[0]

The English ladies are in general represented as mute, stiff, cold and prudish, and praised only for their beauty. To the last I have already done justice; but the same justice calls on me positively to contradict the other parts of the description. In the first place, most of the ladies are very well informed, so that the conversation is by no means confined (as is very often the case in Italy) to trivial compliments and common-place. I am inclined also to affirm that the English women have more social animation and more engaging versatility than the men. [As so]on as my imperfect knowledge of the language allowed me to express but half a thought or a feeling, I found them ready to comprehend and meet it, and that in such a lively, cheerful, and natural manner, that I cannot conceive any intercourse more agreeable; not a trace of stiff or affected dignity, or insipid coquetry; but just, positive, sound medium between the extremes. The same may be said of their dress: it is, on the whole, more simple than the German and French—nay, there appears, perhaps, now and then, a certain indifference to the arts of the toilet. On the other hand, it is seldom that you see them dressed up and bedizened. You say, perhaps, that I am partial; with them I am, at least, very disinterestedly so, that is to say, I find the English ladies amiable, though none of them has returned, or could return, the compliment to an old devourer of manuscripts like myself.—Raumer's England.

A journeyman engraver has just made a discovery of much importance for the economy caused by it in the manufacturing of fire-arms. The stocks of guns, that usually require much labour, are made quite mechanically by the aid of a machine which he has invented. Government, it is said, has bought his invention at the price of 300,000f. and the inventor is immediately to set up machines of this kind in all of the arsenals.—French Paper.

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The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia pereundi.—Seneca.

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1836.

We adverted yesterday to some of the statements of the third report of the Commissioners for Inquiry into the condition of the poor classes in Ireland. The principal fact, which every circumstance, opinion, and illustration the report contains, go to support, is the immense disparity between the supply of labour and the demand for it in Ireland. The labour market there is completely overstocked, and consequently labour, like any other article of merchandise, of which there is by far too large a supply, brings ruinously low prices. The average earnings of the whole class of labourers for the year round, are about 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week. With such miserable remuneration, it is impossible for the able-bodied among them to provide adequately for their families, or make provision for the day of sickness or temporary want of employment.

The unfortunate circumstances of the country are necessarily productive of idleness to a frightful extent, and that again as certainly of vice and crime of every character. Similar causes would have led to similar results in any other country; and Ireland's destitution and deeds of lawless violence need not therefore excite our wonder as singular. The Commissioners bear honourable testimony, that dire necessity is chiefly chargeable with the miseries and sufferings of the labourers. They say, "We see that the labouring class are eager for work—that work there is not for them—and that they are therefore, and not from any fault of their own, in permanent want."

Most of the witnesses examined by the Commissioners stated as their opinion, that it would require a subtraction of one-fourth, and others of two-thirds, from the present number of the labouring class, to enable the remainder to receive constant employment at the rate of 10d. a day. There is, indeed, a melancholy agreement in their testimony, respecting the extremity of want to which labourers, from their excessive numbers, are reduced. But if all other evidence of this circumstance were absent, the universal desire among this class, and of many above them, to emigrate from their native country, would be amply sufficient to prove it. Pecuniary inability alone restrains them from giving effect to their wishes, and fleeing from the penury and misery which they experience.

In perusing the subjoined extracts from the evidence collected by the Commissioners relative to emigration, as a necessary auxiliary to any course of amelioration that may be adopted, our readers will remark, that emigrants from Ireland have been hitherto from the class of small farmers, who perform the necessary labour on their own land, and a comparatively small portion have been from that of labourers.

The checks to emigration which are mentioned, are the uncertainty of obtaining employment on this side of the Atlantic, the [...]s on their passage of that kind of emigrant vessels, which are significantly called coffin ships, and which are chartered, at a cheap rate, by needy speculators. Unfavourable representations that have been sent home, by those who have emigrated, of the unsettled state of the country, have also deterred many from emigrating. But the evidence adduced will convey an exact idea of the state of the popular feeling on this subject.

"Connaught (County Mayo, Barony Murrish). Two or three ships have left this port with emigrants annually until this year; bad and unfavourable accounts have been received from those who departed, and the consequence was that only one vessel cleared out this year with passengers. Most of those who departed were persons possessing small capital, hardly any destitute persons, inasmuch as they had not the means to pay their passage. Persons of small capital have gone out, because they had no profitable mode of investing their capital, which they found continually diminishing of late years, especially since the decline of the linen trade." (Mr. M'Donnell.) "I think many of them would have stayed at home, if they could have got land at home for a fair rent, such as would have enabled them to enjoy some degree of comfort and independence."—(Rev. Mr. M'Manus, R. C. C.) "The number of those who have gone has not in the least perceptibly improved the condition of those who have remained, there is still the same competition for land, and just as many looking for labour, and unable to find it." (Rev. Mr. Feeny, R. C. C.) Three-fourths of the population of the barony inhabit the coast line, and there is not any part of it ten miles distant from the sea. Westport is, however, the only port at which ships take in passengers; and it is stated that a man, his wife, and three children, might be conveyed from that port to North America, at an expense (including six weeks' provision) not exceeding £11 11s. A great number of the witnesses, more especially the young unmarried men, declare that they would joyfully avail themselves of an opportunity to emigrate: they say that what they chiefly fear is, that there might be no employment or no food for them on their arrival, and they might then be as badly off as when at home: if they knew that a certain provision of any kind awaited them on the other side, they would have no objection to go off at once.—(Michael Loddane.)

"Leinster (County of Dublin, Barony Balrothery).—The emigration that has hitherto taken place has had no sensible effect in reducing the competition for labour and small holdings. The number that, being taking from the population, would leave the remainder steady wages, at 10d. a day, varies exceedingly in each parish of the barony. In one or two, where the proprietors have prevented the erection of cabins, and creation of very small farms, or have pulled down and put an end to those which already existed, the population does not much exceed the wants of the farmer to cultivate the land, and falls below them in harvest and busy seasons; but in the other parishes, where the proprietors have not done so, or not to the same extent, and where too, perhaps, the people ejected from their [...] have sought refuge, especially where there are commons and old bogs, the means of employment and subsistence, whether in wages or land, fall short of the full wants of the population in various proportions, from one-fifth, to probably, in some cases, two-thirds of the whole, and many persons think even a much greater proportion. If single parishes were selected, and the population confined to the employment and land which they can now obtain within the limits of each of those parishes, some of the witnesses thought it would be necessary in some cases to withdraw nine-tenths of the labouring population in order to enable the remaining tenth to obtain constant employment even at the present rate of wages, 9d. or 10d. in winter, and 1s. in summer. The ports resorted to for emigration from this barony are Drogheda and Dublin, more particularly the latter, distant 6 and 15 miles; the expense of conveying a man, wife, and three children to each of them would be 3s. and 5s. Many who have hitherto forborne to emigrate would now accept the offer of a free passage, notwithstanding their great affection for the land of their birth, from their increasing misery and helplessness of improvement in their condition by any other means. The young unmarried people of both sexes would very generally be glad to accept the offer.

"Munster, (County Limerick, Barony Conello, Lower.)—Emigration has been considerable during the last five years. 'About 300 went out of this barony last year.'—(Messrs. Brown and Ruckle.) 'The emigrants consisted of a few large farmers, many small occupiers, and a great many common labourers. They were usually good industrious men; the object with all was to improve their condition.'—(Messrs. Brown and Ruckle.) Mr. Brown says, 'Last year a considerable number of Palatines emigrated to America. The Palatines were originally German Protestants, settlers brought in, I believe, in Queen Anne's time, and planted in villages in various parts of the country, with leases of land. They continue, to this day, a distinct body from the Irish population around them, and live principally in their own hamlets, and not often intermarrying with their neighbours. I believe that a considerable number of these people emigrated because they found they could not take land from which other tenants had been rejected without incurring considerable danger, and that the principal reason of their emigration was this feeling of insecurity. However, very few substantial farmers leave the country.' The emigration which has taken place has not been sufficient to reduce the competition for labor or for holdings, so as to raise wages or lower rents. I think one-half of the labourers of the barony must be sent away before work at ten pence a day would be found for the remainder regularly through the year.'—(Messrs. Brown and Ruckle.) 'Limerick is the nearest seaport where a ship for emigrants could be got; it is about fifteen miles distant from the centre of the barony. The expense of conveying a man, wife, and three children to that port would be about four shillings. If a free passage to America were offered, a very large number of labourers, small landholders, and young unmarried people of both sexes would accept of it.'—(Mr. Brown).

"Munster, (County Tipperary, Barony Middlethird).—In 1834 a considerable number emigrated. In the present year there were not so many, principally because some vessels were lost last year.—(Mr. Scully, &c.) The greater number were merely able to pay their passage, but there were several who took considerable property with them. The object of these emigrants was simply to better their condition."

In the extracts which follow we wish to draw attention to the extent to which the cursed system of exclusion on account of religious opinions had been carried in Ireland. The evils of the Test Acts were not confined to public and government offices, but they embittered and disturbed the ordinary transactions between man and man. Such bigoted intolerance is happily passing away under the wise guidance of an enlightened Government. The extent to which Protestants at one time arrogated to themselves exclusive privileges, was abhorrent to every principle of freedom.

"Ulster, (County Down, Barony Iveagh, Upper.)—There has been very little emigration this year; the people were not able to go out. The year before last a great many emigrated from this barony; those principally emigrate who are able to pay their way. Some time ago people used to sell their little farms and go, but now they are more reluctant to part with their little holdings. The nearest port from which emigrants embark is Warren's Point, in Carlingford Bay; it is eight or ten miles distant. Upon the question, 'Whether many would now emigrate, if a free passage to America were given them, who have hitherto forborne to do so?' William Rowan answered, 'Several would, because their privileges are infringed upon as Protestants.' 'I would for one.'—(Thomas Rowan.) Hogan explained the circumstance in this way, 'that until lately the Roman Catholics got no leases of land, but the Protestants had good ones; and when their leases were falling in now the landlords were raising the rent on them as well as on the Roman Catholics, so that now they were not better off than the Roman Catholics, and may be some of them did not like that, and went away.' There is an impression among them that when they get a free passage to America, they are under a kind of bondage, and are not set at liberty; but, if they were assured that upon landing they would be under no restraint, numbers would be glad to go. Young women, especially, would be anxious to go, because their employment is entirely at an end, by the introduction of spinning machinery. As it is, some of them have lately gone. Some young women also go to England, and get into service. The reason given why many labourers did not emigrate was, that they cannot afford to pay for the passage; they scrape together as much as carries them to England, but have not the means of paying for the long passage. They would not like to go to Canada; the accounts that have spread among them state that Canada is too crowded, but they hear 'good stories from Kentucky.'"

"Connaught, (County Sligo, Barony Carbury.)—In the years 1833 and 1834, the number of those who emigrated was very considerable; much more than in the present year.—(Mr. Richard Yates.)

"'Those who left were chiefly persons in possession of some money, and I think many more would have left if they had the means.'—(Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P.)

"R. Gibbons says, that 'the Protestants see their numbers daily diminishing, and they think if they remain at home they will be exposed to violence.'

"Mr. C. O'Connor states, that 'many Protestants have told him that they only stay while their old leases were unexpired, but that they intended emigrating as soon as they were out, as they had no chance of a renewal on fair terms. The landlords now care no more for a Protestant than for a Roman Catholic.'

"The withdrawal of those who have gone has had no perceptible effect on the wages of labor, on the numbers of employers, or on the competition for small holdings.—(Mr. Dodwell.)

"No part of the barony is five miles distant from a sea-port, but Sligo is the only port whence vessels have hitherto sailed.

"Mr. Lynch states, that 'the people are more disposed to proceed to the States than to British America; the fare to New York (£4) is nearly double the fare to Quebec, and he has known many persons embark in vessels bound for Canada, with the intention of proceeding on foot from Quebec to New York.' He adds, that 'there are many instances of persons having saved money in America, and having returned in their old days to their place of birth, where they have given excessive prices for small portions of land.' In addition, he says, that he is sure 'that many would gladly emigrate if they were certain that a mode of earning their bread was provided for them on their landing.'"

The American Home Missionary Society have, during last year, employed 753 Missionaries in twenty-five different States and Territories, and in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, besides seventeen Pastors and Evangelists in France; making the whole number of Missionaries supported or aided by the Society 770. Of those in the United States 575 are settled as Pastors, or are employed as stated supplies in single congregations; 132 extend their labours to two or three congregations; and [...], as Agents, are employed in larger fields. It is calculated that the amount of Ministerial labour performed under the Commissions of this Society, the past year, is equal to 543 years of one individual.

The receipts of the Society last year amounted to 101,565 dollars, and the disbursements 92,108 dollars.

So much for the voluntary principle.

A memorial is circulating for signatures in New York, praying Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

A Steamboat of sixty-two horse power, called the Bytown, and intended for towing rafts, a Brig of 240 tons, and a Ship of 517 tons, old measure, were launched at Quebec, the latter end of last week.

At the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held last week at New York, the chair which the Dairyman's daughter (Elisabeth Walbridge, Isle of Wight,) occupied during her sickness, was presented before the audience.

The Montreal Medical Board met yesterday, when the following Members were present, namely:—Robert Nelson, *President*; Drs. Beaubien, Weilbrenner, Valois, Vallee, Bruneau, Meilleur; Latour, *Secretary*. Four candidates were examined on the Practice of Physic, and the following were admitted, namely:—Prisque Morin, from St. Denis; and Charles Sabourin, from Montreal. Mr. Jacob Crawford, with a Diploma of M. D. from the University of Edinburgh, was admitted to have his Certificate from the Board. The following gentlemen were admitted to the Study of Medicine:—Messrs. Dugas, Pillet, Bettez, Davignon, Vallee, Moreau, Lassisseraye, Boudreau, Moorhead.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting for the election of office bearers will be held at the Society's Rooms in St. James Street, on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, at seven o'clock.

Andrew H. Armour, *Rec. Sec.*

Narrative of Events, connected with the Revolt of the Sections, at Paris, on the 13th of Vendemiaire, 4th year of the French Republic, corresponding with the 4th of October 1795, Christian Era.

This Tragedy, familiarly denominated by the French, with their characteristic levity, "the affair of the 13th Vendemiaire," was acted in the streets of Paris; and exhibited another of those sanguinary scenes, so frequently displayed, during the progress of the French Revolution.

As the great Napoleon was thought to have tarnished his laurels, and left a blot upon his escutcheon, by his immediate and active agency in this *affair*, and by exercising a wanton cruelty in the destruction of his fellow-citizens; impartial history owes it to his memory, to palliate, if not to justify the part which he was compelled to take in this bloody fray.

It has been said that Bonaparte slaughtered *eight thousand* of the people of Paris, *unarmed*. They were not unarmed; but on the contrary, completely armed, equipped and in full uniform—and what is more, altogether prepared for the contest.

I was at this time, an officer in the medical department of the Marine service, of the French Republic; and had come to Paris, on leave of absence, from the hospital of Pontenezen. As I was present at this *affair*, (as the actors so lightly termed it) and witnessed its several stages of origin, progress and issue, I am thereby enabled to give a minute account of it.

The Constitution for the 4th year, recognising a Government in the shape of a Council of five hundred, a Council of Ancients, and an Executive Directory, had been embraced by the Departments, and was now going into operation; when the National Convention, whose existence had been limited, and was now expiring, passed a Resolution, that as their Body had contributed so essentially to the success of the Revolution, the safety of the state required that a certain number of the Members should be re-elected, among the new Representatives of the people; and resolved, likewise, that their Session should be permanent, till their re-election was secure.

This tyrannical act gave great umbrage and alarm. The Commune of Paris, who took the lead in all revolutionary movements, strongly remonstrated against the measure, but in vain. The remonstrance was repeated, and the Convention summoned to dissolve on the day fixed by the New Constitution. This was refused; the Parisians threatened an appeal to arms; and the challenge was accepted by the Convention.

I had passed the whole night between the 12th and 13th Vendemiaire, in the gallery of this Assembly, listening to their orators, *de toute taille*. After a very stormy debate, a vote was made and carried, that the country was in danger,—that the Tocsin should be sounded throughout the territories of the Republic, and that the Members of the Convention should all die at their posts. An awful silence ensued, which was rendered the more impressive from the boisterous animation of the previous discussions. This was only interrupted by the drums and trumpets which sounded *the guard of the representation* to arms, in the Lower Hall. I immediately descended the grand staircase of the Thuilleries, and there saw paraded about fifteen hundred of the finest soldiers in Europe.

Both sides now prepared for the important conflict. About thirty-five thousand men were drafted from the militia of Paris, and placed under the command of officers of known talents, bravery, and patriotism. The Convention was equally active. General Menou was entrusted with the command of the Guards of the Representation and Volunteers. This officer had attempted the evening before to dislodge some insurgents, who had assembled in *La Rue des Filles Thomas*, near the *Feydeau* theatre; but not succeeding, he appeared no more upon the scene.

To Bonaparte alone was confided all the arrangements for the defence of the Convention. Notwithstanding his achievements at Toulon, he was till now, I believe, only a *Chef de Brigade*, but he was immediately after this constituted General of Division.

The Conventional troops, undaunted at the immense numerical superiority of their adversaries, had surrounded the palace, and planted their cannon in the most commanding positions. An order was now sent, and for the last time, by a flag of truce, to the Convention to dissolve, in obedience to the Constitution. The Convention, firmly resolved, if necessary, to die at their posts, refused it, and passed to the order of the day. At this moment I was upon the spot, and seeing the different flags passing, accompanied with much mirth and good humour among the soldiers on both sides, I could not conceive that these men were so soon to meet in mortal combat. But this is a peculiar trait in the character of the French. They can smile amid scenes of slaughter; they can be gay, in the face of wounds and death.

About noon, the Parisian troops were in motion, in order to gain the different entrances to the Hall of Session. It has been said, that the attack was made at three points—one in front, from the *Carousel*, one in flank from the *Pont Royal* and suburbs, and another in flank from the *Champs Elysées*. But I myself saw but one, which was through the *Rue St. Honoré*, leading up to the *Carousel*. It was not easy to ascertain which party fired first: but in less than an hour every man was engaged. By some unaccountable fatality or negligence, the Parisian troops were unprovided with cannon. Those of the Convention played on them with great execution, and they were obliged to retreat. I was dining at a *Restaurateur's* near *La Place des Victoires*, when the first gun was fired. It operated upon the inmates of every house, particularly upon the women and children, like an electric shock. They wept for the fate of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, who were soon to be laid in their presence, pallid with death, and gory with wounds. I made my way to the *Rue St. Honoré*, following the direction of the firing. A fine lad of about seventeen years of age, passed me, carried on a *brancard*, whose thigh was broken by a cannon ball. *Gens d'armes* on horseback were riding about and driving stragglers home to their several sections. I received the stroke of a sabre from one of these personages; but without injury. The Parisian troops were now so closely pressed by those of the Convention, that while I stood here, I witnessed their first retreat. Though their loss had been by no means inconsiderable; they still remained unbroken, and full of hope.

The troops of the sections were not tardy, however, in renewing the attack. They advanced again, without flinching, upon the Conventionalists; and at the distance of only a few yards, poured in their fire with tremendous effect, while the rapid discharges of the conventional canon, swept away whole files of their antagonists. Although the latter could shew a vast numerical superiority, the want of artillery, of which in the hurry of these movements the provision had been neglected, was most calamitous—it was an evil which was realized more and more every minute, in the work of destruction. The forces of the Convention were now in their turn closely pressed by those of the Sections, and continued to retreat till they again reached the point of departure—the *carousel*. It was at that critical moment that the Parisians, emboldened thus far by success, stormed, in solid column, the Conventional cannon. But they were almost immediately retaken, and the Sectionists were once more compelled to retreat. Again the latter resumed the offensive, and then it was that the battle raged with augmented fury and destruction. Whole ranks were mowed down by the artillery, and the Parisians were again obliged to retire. A third time they returned to the charge, and with a view of crushing their enemies at once, large masses of infantry were marched upon the Conventional line, and the Cannon were again stormed at the point of the bayonet. The combat now raged with dreadful carnage; hand to hand they fought—brother against brother. The Parisians had no sooner got possession of the cannon and turned them upon their adversaries, than they were again retaken by the daring charges of the troops of the line. They were again stormed by the Parisians—carried—and again retaken. This varied success continued the whole afternoon; at length, however, and toward nightfall, finding their numbers thinned by the struggle, the troops of the sections retreated for the last time, and undisciplined valour yielded the victory to military science. The main battle was over by sunset; but attacks were kept up by scattered detachments a great part of the ensuing night. At the close of this sanguinary contest, the scene of action presented a shocking spectacle: whole streets were in a sense choked with dead bodies, and the gutters ran with blood!

There fell, it was popularly computed, on this melancholy occasion, between *eight and ten thousand* men. No unarmed person was killed by design; but some *few* by accident. These, curiosity, and a lively interest in the conflict, had invited to mingle with the combatants, and they became victims to their own indiscretion.

There is no doubt, however, that the sum total of destruction on this memorable day, has been much over-rated. Subsequent calculations, more exact and minute than the popular ones, reduce the number of killed and wounded to less than half of the prior estimate.

Bonaparte, undoubtedly, bore some share of guilt in this tragedy; but by no means the principal—still less the whole of it. There was probably, much to blame on all sides. The decree of the Convention was certainly a most tyrannical usurpation, and ought to have been resisted. But the sections of Paris had no right of their own accord, and without a regular appeal to the departments of the Republic for their consent and co-operation, to execute an hostile attack upon the national representation. Bonaparte merely acted in subordination and obedience to authorities recognized by the whole nation. This plea, though possibly inadmissible by the rigid moralist, particularly in a question of blood, is tacitly assented to, I believe, by the practice of military men all over the world. The fallen and deceased emperor must have had, in his last moments, matter for remorse far more weighty than any derived from this source.

This dreadful battle has been always known and mentioned in France, by the familiar appellation of *the affair of the 13th Vendemiaire*. Whatever were its causes, or whoever shared its guilt, it was one of the most melancholy occurrences that marked the progress of the French Revolution.

May 16. S. C. B.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, May 11, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Jacques Voyer, George B. Faribault and Louis Massue, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the building and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Cemeteries, within the District of Quebec.

William Hall, Esq. Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Montreal, to collect and receive the Rates of Wharfage, or other Harbour dues, in the said Port of Montreal.

Joseph Edouard Turcotte, Esq., to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

Alexis Giard, Esq., to be do. do. do.

Leon Bernard Leprohon, Esq., to be Clerk of the Markets, in the City of Montreal.

The Barge *Iolas*, Rodd, from Halifax on the 28th April, arrived yesterday, with a full cargo of West India produce. She is still rigged as a three masted schooner, and with only a lower course of sails, yet performs her voyage in less time than the fully rigged vessels that have sailed with her; and what is more, although she has in her different voyages met with much boisterous weather, she has always delivered her cargoes in good order, proving herself a staunch and good sea boat. Much praise is also due to Captain Rodd, for his constant diligence and attention, which have contributed greatly to raise the character of the snug little craft under his command. The *Iolas* came through the Gut of Canso, she reports having seen one brig there inward bound; met no ice and had very good weather.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Partridges.—Numbers of these fine birds, recently killed, are exposed for sale daily in our Markets; the killing of them at this season of the year, when the hens are laying, and many of them even setting, is a most destructive practice, and if not put a stop to, will go near to annihilate the whole race of Partridges in the neighbourhood of this City. We saw today more than one couple, of which the hen bird, from the state of her plumage, was evidently brooding. It is certainly worth while to preserve the breed of birds which afford so cheap a luxury, and which cannot be complained against for the injury they do the farmers, as they do not feed in the grain fields. There is yet an Ordinance in force, of the 28th January, 1721, which imposes a penalty of *Fifty Livres* on persons killing, selling, bringing to market, or offering for sale any partridge or partridges, between the 15th of March and the 15th July, and the buyer is also subject to the same penalty. We mention this because we learn that several persons have determined to act upon the Ordinance, and put a stop to this unseasonable traffic, by laying information against those who offend against the law in this respect.—*Ib.*

Major General Sir John Colborne, Commanding H. M. Forces in North America, with Lady Colborne, Miss Colborne, and Mr. Graham Colborne, one of his sons, arrived yesterday, about noon, in the steamer *St. George*. The General was received by a Guard of Honor of the 79th Highlanders, and the whole of the Military Staff, with the Heads of Departments, were also on the wharf, together with a number of citizens. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the citadel. His Excellency and family reside during his short stay at the house of the Lord Bishop, in Ursule Street, but on his landing he proceeded to the Chateau, in the carriage of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to pay his respects to His Lordship, dined there in the afternoon, when a numerous party was invited to meet him. It is understood that Sir John Colborne and his family return to Montreal in the Canada tonight, and proceed immediately to New York to embark for England.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The Steamboat Coburg.—We availed ourselves this morning of the opportunity afforded by the arrival of the *Coburg* from Toronto, to inspect this very superior vessel. She is of the largest class of Steamboats, inferior in size only to the *Great Britain* and is in every respect elegant and commodious. She is propelled by two engines of 50 horse power each, upon which an additional expence of nearly £1000 has been expended during the past winter. The *Coburg* being owned in Toronto and *Coburg*, can always command patronage, both in freight and passengers, a proof of the former she evinced this day, in being as heavily laden as she could draw; having in addition to other goods, nearly 2,000 brls. of Flour on board for Prescott. She is commanded by Mr. Wm. Colcleugh, an active and gentlemanly young man, who was in former seasons, the Purser of the vessel. We have but one fault to find with the *Coburg*, and that is, she cannot spell her own name correctly. Who, in the name of common sense, ever saw the word spelt *Cobourg*, except in Upper Canada? We recommend the owners to correct the barbarism.—*British Whig.*

Lower Canada.

Fire.—A correspondent from the English River informs us that on Tuesday last, the 10th instant, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the house of James Erskine, Norton Creek, was totally consumed by fire. It is not known how it originated, as the family were all at work in the "bush," and the house was enveloped in flames before the alarm was given. His books were worth about twenty-five pounds. The loss has been estimated at about one hundred pounds. The neighbours, with their usual promptitude, opened a subscription, and, so far as it has advanced, it shows that they not only sympathise in words with distress, but in actions, by contributing in a more substantial manner, to furnish him provisions and clothing—the family being both naked and houseless.—*Montreal Gazette.*

United States.

There is too much reason to believe that the following horrible narrative is true:—

St. Louis, *April 29*, 1836.—One of the most shocking and revolting transactions occurred in our city last evening about nine o'clock, which have ever been witnessed in our country. The circumstances, as near as I can learn them, are as follows: A colored man, belonging to one of the steamboats, was taken in custody by the deputy sheriff, Mr. Hammond, and one of the constables named Mull, for some disorderly conduct. They had entered the courthouse yard when the negro struck Mr. Hammond on the chin with a large knife, which glanced and cut the main artery, so that he died in a few seconds. He then turned and struck at Mr. Mull, cut him in the abdomen so badly, that his life is despaired of. The negro fled and took shelter in a shed, and warned his pursuers from approaching him. One of them, however, with a brick bat broke his right arm—the knife dropped—he immediately took it into his left hand, and made several attempts to stab those who took him. He was then lodged in jail. A number of the citizens soon collected, and were so exasperated that they demanded the keys of the jailer, or they would demolish the house. Resistance being useless, he delivered them up. They took him out, and, with nearly a unanimous voice resolved to BURN HIM. They then chained him to a tree a short distance from the court house, and placed under him a large heap of dry rails, which they fired; and one of the most revolting scenes ensued that have ever been witnessed here. The shrieks and groans of the victim were loud and piercing, and to observe one limb after another drop into the fire was awful indeed. He was about fifteen minutes in dying. I visited the place this morning, and saw his body, or the remains of it, at the place of execution. He was burnt to a crumb. His legs and arms were gone, and only a part of his head and body was left. The scene was too sickening to contemplate, and I left it. I have only time to add, that while numbers here deprecate the manner in which it was affected, they think his crime so heinous that, terrible as its punishment was, it was merited.

The Albany Tunnel.—The *Argus* states that the Albany Tunnel is to be constructed—not by means of the shield as in use at the London tunnel, but by the introduction of the coffer dam. That paper says, "The intention is to introduce the coffer dam; and to construct the work throughout with its aid. The bed of the river is first excavated, with dredging machines, to the (supposed) hard pan or rock bottom. The coffer dams are then sunk to the depth of the excavation, easily rendered impervious to water, and the water pumped out, and the inner or working part of the dam kept free by the use of steam. The excavation is completed; and the sides and arch of the tunnel constructed with ease and without interruption. The coffer dam is removed to the next, as each section is completed. And thus the work is pushed forward with celerity and economy, not for the time being under the bed of the river, or rather, as at London, far under the water, excluded from light and air, but in the open air, and with all the facilities of ordinary excavation and masonry—at the requisite depth below the bed of the river it is true, but within the coffer dam, and protected by it from the water."

Our Tunnel.—The books will this day be opened for subscription at the Fireman's Insurance Company. It is proposed to test the experiment by making a contract for 100 feet of the tunnel, which can be finished for $30,000. If this succeeds, the whole work will proceed. If it fails, no farther expenditures will be made. The plans are simple, economical and philosophical. The excavation of the bed of the river in the line of the tunnel, is to be made by dredging machines. The principle on which the coffer dams will be constructed, and the perfect system to which every part of the business is now reduced, seem to leave no doubt of the feasibility of the work. The most eminent engineers and contractors have approved of the plans, and there is no obstacle which has not been well considered and guarded against.

Anecdote.—A Dutchman was some time since indicted for bigamy.—On being brought up on the charge, he admitted the fact, but plead in extenuation, that the Squire who married him to his first wife, authorized him to take *sixteen wives*. "Why what do you mean?" asked the Judge. "Well," said Hans, "he dold me I should haf *four* petter, *four* vorse, *four* richer, *four* poorer,—and in my coundry *four* dimes *four* always make *sixteen*."

A parishioner complained to his parson that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and that he must purchase one nearer. "Why," said the parson, "can't you hear distinctly?" "O yes, I can hear well enough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes, I can see perfectly well." "Then what can be the trouble?" "Why there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears they are as flat as dish-water."—*Boston Post.*

The Indian War.—The late campaign against the Florida Indians has been eminently fruitless; although both officers and men have done all they could, under the circumstances, to bring the war to a speedy termination. Their privations and fatigues have been great—added to which is the unhealthiness of the climate, which has caused much sickness and some deaths. All these obstacles, however, might have been overcome, but for the character of the enemy with which they had to deal; an enemy, every where and no where, and which, the moment it is pursued, plunges into some inaccessible swamp or jungle, with which Florida abounds. After traversing the Peninsula, back and forth, in three columns, without finding any considerable number of Indians, the search has been given up until the return of cool weather, and the volunteers disbanded. Several hundred regulars will remain to watch the movements of the Indians, who, on finding themselves again at large, will probably continue their marauding expeditions, except as they are held in check by the force remaining in the midst of them.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Balloon Burnt, and the Aeronaut Injured.—We learn that Mr. Wise, the daring aeronaut, arrived in this city yesterday. He ascended from Lancaster, Pa. on Saturday last, about 15 minutes after 5, P. M., raining at the time, and at about 20 minutes of 6 was entirely out of sight—at half-past 8 he let the gas off and descended in the city of Baltimore. The anxiety manifested by the citizens to give him assistance, placed the lights brought by them in contact with the escaping gas, which immediately exploded, causing the entire destruction of his splendid balloon, instruments, clothes, &c., and so severely burnt and injured Mr. W. that he has arrived to the care of his friends, and is now confined to his room in a low state.—*Philadelphia paper.*

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