different persons, coat, trowsers, vest, hat, &c. In the course of the trial, it appeared that while ROBINSON was in prison at Bellvue, GRAY was also there, and they managed to keep up a correspondence by letter, with each other.

"After Gray's arrest, a letter, written by Robinson to him, whilst both of them were in prison, was found upon him, in which Robinson states that he, himself, would be tried on such a day, acquitted on such a day, and that if he, Gray, wanted to get clear of his wife, and to get married again, that he would be able, when he got out, to get a divorce from his wife, as he, Robinson, after his acquittal, would go and seduce her, and be an evidence for him to prove the criminal conversation; adding that it was not the first time he obliged a friend in that way. This letter was written only a few days before Robinson was tried for his life."

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* upon this and other disclosures says:—

"The young man (Robinson) verily appears to stand out alone and above all others in his iniquity—a monster of the human species. History afforded not a parallel to his case. We have said, however, and we say it again—although not a particle of doubt exists in this community of his guilt in the 'taking off' of Helen Jewett—that the jury did right in his acquittal, under the circumstances of the case *as presented to them by the public prosecutor.*"

From first to last, from ROBINSON's arrest to his acquittal, the whole proceedings reflect great disgrace upon the community of New York.

Eighteen hundred hostile Creeks have surrendered themselves to the United States troops, and it is supposed that the war will be very speedily closed.

Lord ALTAMOUNT and his two brothers, sons of the Marquis of SLIGO, sailed from New York on the 8th, in the packet ship *England*, for Liverpool. They have visited the principal cities in the United States, and also the falls of Niagara, Montreal, Quebec, &c.

We were present yesterday at the Musical examination of the young ladies, in Mrs. and the Misses FORD's academy, *Great St. James Street*, with which we were much pleased. The young ladies who performed, all of whom, in the musical department, are under the tuition of Miss MARIA FORD, were eighteen in number, namely:—Misses MacKowen, Pardey, Bancroft, H. Bancroft, Birss, Armstrong, Lett, C. Lett, Mathews, Wilson, Hart, Gay, M. Gay, Howard, Webster, Corse, Meredith and Macintosh. It would be an invidious and ungracious task, to remark upon the performance of young ladies of such various ages and talents, with the view of contrasting them one with another; but taking into consideration, the extreme youth of some, and the great proficiency of others, we obtain a general result, of which Miss MARIA FORD have been truly gratifying to the numerous audience—more particularly to the parents of the young ladies, who were present. Most of the young ladies performed three, four, and one of them five pieces—solos, duetts, and two pianos, wherein the accompaniments of their young but efficient instructress, afforded ample proof of her great superiority as a teacher. The three solos which Miss M. FORD performed, and the storm Rondo, in which she was accompanied by Miss MAC KOWEN, were executed admirably.

HERR CLINE made his first appearance at our theatre on Monday night, and certainly did not disappoint expectation. Feats of the most difficult kind he accomplished with apparent ease, to the evident astonishment of all beholders. He is a first rate rope-dancer.

The steamer *Canada* arrived last night at half-past nine o'clock, having performed the trip from Quebec in nineteen hours. She had 35 cabin and 230 steerage passengers.—By her we received the *Quebec Gazette* and our Correspondent's letter of Monday evening, from which we give the latest ship news, &c.

The bark *Monarch*, WELSH, for Glasgow, which sailed from Quebec at one o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, was about one hundred miles below Quebec at two in the afternoon; and discharged her pilot shortly afterwards off Basque Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Were the performance of the plays now produced at the Theatre Royal, on a par with the rapid succession in which they are brought out, the manager and actors would be deserving of unbounded applause; but I believe it is a general opinion, that Mr. WARD would much benefit himself, by opening the Theatre only three or four times a week, instead of six. The ladies and gentlemen connected with it, would be better able to do justice to their parts, and thus avoid the smart of severe though just criticism—the audience would be better pleased—more numerous; and I venture to say that Mr. WARD would be better recompensed for his pains, by a great diminution of expenses for lights, &c. &c.

If Mr. WARD has had the advice of any experienced person, he must have learned that the population of Montreal being, in a great measure, composed of Roman Catholics, (only permitted to see melo-drames) cannot afford the necessary support to such a number of talented actors. And though an anonymous writer, I would beg leave to suggest, that were a half-price established, say at about ten o'clock, as is the case in theatres at home, I am convinced that numbers of young men in offices, unable to disengage themselves until very late in the evening, would take advantage of a couple hours for recreation, afforded at terms more suited to their means and station.

One word more, if any Caledonian pieces are again to be produced, let them be well studied, dresses and music adapted, no affected delicacy with regard to kilts; and I am sure the house will be better attended by the plaid-gang, and even more tight-laced portion of the Scottish inhabitants—the temper of the manager would not be tried by any more irritating critiques—and I, with others, would pay our dollar with more pleasure. So thinks

July 12. X. Y. Z.

A meeting was held pursuant to public notice at the National School-House, on Thursday last, (7th July,) for the purpose of forming a branch, for this District, of the Society lately established in Quebec, and denominated "The Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Lower Canada."

The Rector of the parish was called to the Chair, and Dr. Holmes was requested to act as Secretary.

The following motions being proposed were agreed to, and the Branch Society constituted:—

1. That Christians esteem it to be both their duty and their privilege to promote, by every means in their power, the spiritual welfare of their brethren throughout the world; and especially of their poorer brethren within the limits of their own country, who are destitute of the means of religious instruction.

2. That as there are many Protestant families in the eastern, northern and western Townships of this District, and in the Seigniories thereof, who have little or no access to the ministration of the word and to ordinances of religion, several travelling Missionaries might be usefully employed in dispensing the consolations of the Gospel among them.

3. That to assist in procuring the services of travelling Missionaries in this District, it is expedient to form a District Branch of the Society, (recently established at Quebec,) for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and destitute settlers of this Province.

4. That a Society be now formed, to be called "The Montreal District Branch of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and destitute Settlers of Lower Canada."

5. That the officers of this society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Managing Committee of not less than twelve, of whom three shall be a quorum—and that these officers shall be elected by the members at the annual meeting of the Society in each and every year.

6. That annual subscribers of not less than 10s. and contributors of donations at one time of not less than £10 shall be members of the Society.

7. That Chief Justice Reid be President, and the Rev. J. Bethune, and Rev. S. S. Wood be Vice-Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

8. That Col. Wilgress, Hon. George Moffatt, Capt. Maitland, Messrs. Joseph Jones, J. S. M'Cord, M. Ogden, F. Griffin, W. Bradbury, J. Jamieson, B. Hall, H. Corse, Dr. Sponner, with the officers of the Society, be the Committee of Management, and that Dr. Holmes be Secretary, and Major P. Christie be Treasurer for the ensuing year.

9. That this Society shall meet annually on the third Thursday in January, to hear the report of the Managing Committee and elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business connected with the Society—that special general meetings may be called by the Managing Committee, of which two weeks public notice shall be given.

10. That the Managing Committee shall meet quarterly in the third week of July, October, January and April, and oftener if necessary.

11. That it shall be the duty of the Managing Committee, to use all exertions in procuring subscriptions and donations to the Society; also to make inquiry for and select well qualified candidates for employment in the service of the Society, who shall be presented to the Bishop of this diocese—such nomination not to take place without the consent of two-thirds of the whole Committee. It shall also be the duty of the Committee to assign the sphere of duty to the persons employed by the Society, and to furnish them with the necessary instructions, subject to the approval of the Bishop. The Committee shall hold their first meeting within one week from this day, or as soon after as possible, and shall make such rules and regulations for the future government of the society as they may think proper; provided they be not contrary to, or inconsistent with the spirit of any of the resolutions of this meeting.

12. That all meetings of the Society and Managing Committee shall be opened and closed with prayer.

13. That a subscription list be now opened.

14. That the Clergy of this District be required to form associations in their respective parishes or missions, to promote the objects of this Society: the members of such associations, qualified according to the 6th resolution, to be members of the Society.

15. That the proceedings of this Society be published in the newspapers.

We are informed that among the tricks of the celebrated Magician Desage, he has tricked the Printers and other persons he employed out of the payment of their bills, having made himself *invisible* to the wonderment of all concerned.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

The steamboat *Northumberland*, we are informed, continues to ply on the Rice Lake to Peterboro' alternately. She has been thoroughly repaired since her accident which sunk her at Peterboro', and performed her trips successfully up and down the rapids, heavily laden during the late election.—This boat it will be recollected is built on the Burden principle, and draws very little water. Persons desirous of seeing the beauties of the back country, or settling in the splendid townships north of the Rice Lake, need be under no apprehension now, as to the want of proper conveyance to the rear parts of the district.—*Cobourg Star.*

A St. Andrew's Society for this city and the Home District has been formed, composed of Scotchmen and their descendants, for the purpose principally of affording advice and assistance to Scotch emigrants, and also to relieve such sick or necessitous persons as would be proper objects of the society's bounty. At a meeting of the Society on the 19th ult. the Managers were appointed, viz.—The Hon. Wm. Allan, President; Alex. Wood, Esq. and Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Peter Paterson, Esq., Jas. Newbigging, Esq., Isaac Buchanan, Esq. Managers; Rev. Mr. Leach, Rev. Mr. Macaulay, Chaplains; Dr. Telfer, Physician; Mr. J. Ewart, Mr. T. Carfrae, Mr. A. Macdonell, Mr. G. C. Strachan, Standing Committee; Mr. Alexander Murray, Treasurer; Mr. Samuel Sproull Secretary.—*Toronto Patriot.*

United States

TRUE NOBILITY.—Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the packet ship *England*, were Lord Altamont and his two brothers—all lads of sixteen years and under—and sons of the Marquis of Sligo, the present Governor of Jamaica. These youths arrived in this city about three months since, attended by their private tutor, for the purpose of travelling among us a few weeks, previous to their return to Europe.—They first made a trip to Washington, and returning through to this city, have since performed the grand tour to Niagara, down the Saint Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec, back through Lake Champlain to Saratoga, thence to Lebanon and Boston; and back again to New York. They are very fine intelligent lads, and have travelled in the most unassuming and unostentatious manner; and, as we learn, have been every where delighted with the country.

Connected with the visit of these noble lads, is an anecdote at once amusing and instructive. We give it as a lesson, not only to foreigners coming among us, but to many of our own countrymen, who are too apt to assume an attitude of ridiculous pretension abroad. When the young lords—for they are all so by courtesy, their father being a Marquis—arrived in this city, with letters to an English gentleman long a resident of New York, they sought advice as to the direction they should take, their mode of travelling, &c. all which was given in due form. "And now, my Lord Altamont," added the gentleman, "there is no necessity of your being called "my lord" every where on your journeys. You can get along just as well without it—just as well if you call yourselves by your own family name of Mr. *Brown*. If you do not exact anything extraordinary, you will every where be treated kindly, and have all you want. Only pay attention to two or three things and you will get through the country remarkably well."

"Well, sir, what are these two or three things," inquired their lordships.

"Why, my lord," replied the gentleman, "in the first place, in the general rush which you will see to the public ordinaries, do not strive for the head of the tables, but quietly take the seats nearest the door;—whenever you address the landlord of a country tavern, address him as "*General*." Every elderly gentleman with whom you hold a conversation, should be addressed as "*Judge*" or "*Squire*;" and be very careful, in addressing every coachman as "*Colonel!*" Attend to these things, my lord, and you may depend upon it you will get along smoothly enough."

The hint was adopted, at least in part. The young nobleman usually travelled under the plain cognomen of the Messrs. Browns, and have by their own unassuming deportment been every where treated with the utmost attention, and have returned delighted with a visit which they say shall not be the last to the United States.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

PIRACY.—The Dutch galliot *Arletta*, arrived yesterday, was boarded on the 8th ultimo in lat. 37.35 long. 59.18, by a large topsail schooner carrying about 100 men, apparently Spaniards, who robbed the men of their clothing, &c., likewise helped themselves to dry goods, gin, beef, &c. comprising the cargo, and left the galliot without abusing the captain or crew. The pirate vessel was American built, but they took particular pains to hide her name by placing a tarpaulin over it.—*New York paper.*

A GOOSEY MARRIAGE.—At Towanda, Pa. Mr. Junius Waters, aged 16, to Mrs. Rosina Whiskey, aged 84. The very best receipt for grog—*fresh* water and *old* whiskey.—*Petersburg Constellation.*

THE RIVER AND SHIPPING.—On Saturday there was a very large and important arrival of shipping from the East and West Indies, and China, in the river, which gave to the Thames an unusually gay and animated appearance. Between 1 and 3 o'clock 20 sail of large ships from Australia, the East Indies, and China, in addition to a numerous fleet of coasters, steamers, and vessels from foreign ports, passed Blackwall, and either anchored in the river or were hauled into the West India, London, or St. Katharine's docks. The Lady Hungerford, and Duke of Bedford, from China and the East Indies, with teas, silks, spices, &c., and the Westmorland, from Van Diemen's Land, came up the river in succession, in tow of steam-vessels, and were all safely taken into St. Katharine's dock between 4 and 5 o'clock. Those ships alone, on their return, cost upwards of £100,000 sterling. The Lady Flora, and the Morley, from Madras, also came up the river just before, laden with rich cargoes, and were hauled into the London and West India docks. We have not had so many and such important arrivals in one day for some time. The recent enlargement of the channel in the upper and lower Pools was found to be highly beneficial on Saturday.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—In the course of a lecture delivered on Friday evening at the Royal Institution by Mr. Mayo, on sensation, when speaking of instinct, he gave the following account of the carrier pigeon:—He stated that the Dutch variety was the most valuable, a pair of the best kind being worth from £5 to £8; this bird is lighter than the English carrier pigeon, and flies nearly as fast again. It proceeds at the rate of 60 miles an hour—a mile a minute—and has been known to complete a journey of 800 miles, but this, it is presumed, is not continuous, but assisted by occasional rest. When the bird is about eight or ten weeks old, the trainer says it begins to run, that is, it flies away for four or five hours; then its education begins; it is taken out a mile from its place, and tossed; it returns. And this manœuvre is repeated every day for a week, and then the distance is doubled. After a time it is carried 3, 4, 8, 12, and 24 miles, until it is perfect in its exercise. The bird learns but one lesson; it may carry from Antwerp to London, or any other place, but it will only pass between the two places. It travels by sight. When tossed, it circles, then rises in a spiral, observes its route, and darts off. It will not fly at night, and should the day prove foggy, its arrival will be much delayed, or the bird may be completely lost.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1836.

At two public meetings, held at a place with a most outlandish name, Musquodoboit, in Nova Scotia, to consider of proper measures to secure the return of efficient Reform Members at the approaching general election, there is one Resolution, among several that were passed on the occasion, that claims attention in this Province. It is to the effect, that no support should be given to members of the law, who may offer as candidates. This is rather hard against the gentlemen of the long robe, and we were scarcely prepared to believe, that out of the sphere of the pettifoggers of our own Assembly, a decree so sweeping in its nature, could be considered just. It is undoubtedly true, that there is much in the profession of the law that disqualifies its members from being good law makers, or we might say upright ones; and no calamity can with more reason be dreaded by any community, than for the majority, or even a considerable portion, of its Legislature, to be taken from a profession in which will always be found many unprincipled tricksters in forms and chicanery.

RICHARD BULLOCK, High Sheriff of the District of Prince Edward, Upper Canada, has resigned the office he held of Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen of British North America; in consequence of the Orange proceedings at Toronto on the 25th ult. Here is another of the signs of the times, significant of the rapid dissolution of all that is sectarian and intolerant in the character of the age.

The Whig Ministry at home have much to boast of, in having broken up at its centre an odious combination, that has extended its malign influence to the extremities of the empire; and it is surely full time, since the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has resolved on its dissolution, that its offspring in Canada should follow, as in duty bound, so excellent an example, and commit suicide likewise. What other object than the contemptible one of making proselytes, is to be gained by introducing Orangeism into Canada, we cannot imagine; although the mischiefs, which the system must inevitably produce, wherever it may exist, are very palpable. If Protestant ascendancy be contemplated, all liberal men, and there are not a few in these Colonies, be their religious opinions what they may, will unhesitatingly oppose the attempt. For, keeping entirely out of view the comparative merits of the respective Churches, they are averse to any one of them, Protestant or Popish, having any kind of ascendancy, other than what is derivable from the moral influence of its doctrines.

The number of American ships which entered the port of Liverpool from New York in the year 1835, was 121; tonnage 63,526. The quantity of cotton imported into Liverpool from the United States in the same time was 491,271 bales, in 396 vessels; and the amount received in 157 British vessels, 180,870 bales.

"A.'s" communication in another column, renders it unnecessary for us to say any thing of the examination yesterday of the Children attending the Free Schools in connection with the Congregational Free Chapel, *St. Ann Market.*

The *Knickerbocker* for July came to hand in good time this month, and we have no doubt of its doing so in future, as the publishers are straining every nerve to add to its other merits, punctuality of publication. This is larger than any former number, and is not less excellent in its contents. We are glad to see that its subscribers are rapidly increasing.

The horses, many of which are beautiful animals, belonging to the Equestrian Company who have come to display their feats in Horsemanship to our good citizens, came into the town yesterday. The Amphitheatre in *M'Gill Street* was, we believe, open last night, but of the company or performance, we cannot speak.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Happening to be present this day at the exhibition of the Free Schools in connexion with the Free Chapel, St. Ann's Market, I was much pleased with the whole affair. On one side were the children who attend the St. Ann's Market School, on the other those of the Free School, Quebec Suburbs, amounting in all, I understand, to about three hundred; fine healthy, intelligent looking children. Both sets of scholars went through a short examination in reading, arithmetic, grammar, &c. with great credit to themselves and their teachers. They also sang several hymns with very good effect, in which all the children of both sexes appeared to join.

The Rev. D. CLEARY who, with some gentlemen of his Congregation, deserve the whole credit of divising and carrying into effect this most effectual means of snatching poor children from vice and infamy, explained that the St. Ann's Market School had only been in operation for about half a year, and the School in the Quebec Suburbs since the 1st of May last; and that the children belonged almost wholly to the lower and lowest classes, who were for the most part unable to appreciate the advantages of education, or to secure it for their children.

The Governor-in-Chief, who had been graciously pleased to attend, expressed great satisfaction at the exhibition, and addressed a few words characterised alike by good sense and good feeling to the ladies and gentlemen who were present, as well as to the children themselves, encouraging the benevolent individuals who had begun the schools, to persevere and they would find their best reward in their own breasts—and admonishing the children to benefit by the exertions making in their favour, to secure the best of earthly possessions, a good education.

The audience, which was respectable, appeared to be highly pleased, and I have no doubt the children will be stimulated to greater diligence, since they have been noticed and complimented by his Excellency.

I omitted to mention, that several of the ladies who were present, generously devote part of their time to teaching the poor female children needlework, and other valuable branches of education. I am, Sir, your obe lient servant, A.

July 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—There has peeped out, from under your part of our correspondence, so much of a good feeling towards me, that I have all along regretted the necessity of continuing our warfare. Had your answer to my first letter not contained a sarcasm which you knew to be untrue, you should have had no second letter from me. But your pride made you unwilling to content yourself with exculpation, but you should be supposed, by that public before which you have played the Sir Oracle and are now wrestling, to have succumbed; you have been the cause of the continuation of a strife in which you have gained no reputation, but, for a professed literary bully, experienced (as may be seen by your style, notwithstanding your affectation of a bantering superiority,) no little humiliation I am willing, however, to let you easily out of the arena, and to permit you quietly to retire without shouting after you that victory which, to be valuable, should have been gained over a worthier foe.

I am rejoiced to perceive the disapprobation with which you have regarded the concluding part of my last letter. Know, that I wrote it to disgust you with your own style, by presenting to you a very striking fac-simile of it. I have there, I think, well exemplified your extreme self-sufficiency, your usual boasting manner, and that coarseness of expression which you (for want of good models, at the time your literary taste was fixed,) have mistaken for energy. Look steadily in the mirror which I have presented to you, become disenchanted with the smoaring harshness of the features reflected, and for the future compose them into a gentlemanly serenity.

I would fain hope that you are sincere in turning yourself my well-wisher: for I am really ambitious that you should like me, as I certainly like you, except when you flout before the public those gross personalities, and that assumption, which, believe me, have so disgusted all decorous persons, that they are glad to see you taken severely to task for them. Besides the injury done to private feeling, people cannot see, without a mixture of indignation and ridicule, a person, not very long ago come to the country in quest of livelihood, and of that rank which is usually termed "respectability," and of no other pretension than that of a tolerable education and ready or (openly and unblushingly claim to be master of his fellow citizens, and abuse them in unmeasured language, when they do not act as he chooses; as if he was the only person who had a mind, and that, when other men's sentiments differ from his, they must necessarily be wrong. This is really very absurd and very disgusting. No greater illustration of it need be given, than his denominating "the public opinion" of the inhabitants of this city (many of whom are men of prime ability, profound contemplation, and great experience,) to be that of "a parcel of human units," seeming totally to forget that he is but a human unit himself, and that until lately he was but a cipher. Let the editor of the *Herald*, by a strong effort of judgment, subdue his overweening opinion of himself, and be, as far as nature will allow, modest and decorous for the future.

That our letters have done him some good is evident by his protestation, that he, and his employer, were ignorant of the very existence of "that elegant and gentlemanly article, in which we mentioned Lord Gosford's intention of visiting the Theatre;" but I fear that, as this avowal was not made in Monday's *Herald*, it may be considered to be the result rather of my censure than of a gentlemanly regret at the outrage. I am, however, truly glad to find, by the properly respectful manner in which it is announced in this day's *Herald*, that "His Excellency the Earl of GOSFORD will visit the Free Schools connected with the Congregational Free Church of this City, this afternoon," said, in which "those who feel an interest are respectfully invited to attend," that the *Herald* is assuming a more healthy tone. Had it always, since the arrival of His Excellency, observed a course of calm, serious, and respectful representation to the Earl on the subject of the measures which would be most eligible in the present state of the Province, that paper would assuredly have been read with due consideration.

You have endeavoured to shew, that I was aware, before the publication of my first letter, that you were not the author of the article which alluded sarcastically to such of the Members of the Bar as were present at His Excellency's Levee. Here you are much mistaken; while I was correcting the proof of it at the *Courier Office*, I was told, by a person in the employ of that paper, that he had seen you on board the Lapwing Steamboat, and had understood you to say you had been at St. Johns. But, the style of the article appearing to me so certainly to be yours, I concluded that either he had misunderstood you, or that the article had been written by you before your departure; and, indeed, the latter supposition seemed to derive much probability, from the consideration that the article was probably written shortly after the Levee. But, are you not aware that, when you state of me "when, on Wednesday evening, he went to the *Courier* office to correct his proof, he was appraised of our absence and consequent innocence of the offensive allusion," you are convicting yourself of holding a private correspondence with some one or other in the office of your contemporary, and thus encouraging him, whenever he may be so bentey what passes in his employer's establishment? Is this honorable or consistent with the high tone assumed by the Editor of the *Herald*? The impression that my assertion was intended to convey was that, in publishing my first letter, I thought you had been my assailant; and so I really thought. Here, I must observe that, to convince the public that you were not its author, it would have been desirable that you should state who was. You have avoided, however, to do so, because you knew that, if you had, it would not be easily believed that the *Herald*, in alluding to the Barristers at the levee, had not meant to allude to me amongst the rest. It alluded to the Barristers at the levee without exception—the *Herald* knew me to have been at the levee—and why, therefore, should I consider myself to have been excepted?

With the observation (in retaliation for your imputation to me of "vanity and servility") that, as to the former, it reminds me of the fable of the dog seeing his own image in a stream, and imagining it to be that of another dog,—and that, as to the latter, you are understood to be a very tolerable toady,—I shall conclude by giving you a few drops out of my "bottle of vitriol;" not to annoy you (for I wish to shake hands with you, and that our war should here terminate) but to perform what I, in my last, threatened to do in case you should reply. But, the drops shall not be many nor the most caustic, and I sprinkle you with them rather to avoid being considered an empty threatener than to occasion you any pain. Beware, however, of forcing me to publish the whole poem, as it would be a proper judgment and retribution on you for the many receipts that you have given in the *Herald* for annoying people so as to drive them into a state of misery or insanity. Here is a comparatively harmless extract—it is from a manuscript intituled the "Thomiad." I would not, for a great deal, be obliged to publish the remainder, for it would much annoy you, especially after your enactment of the "Mock Duke," and I am really a benevolent fellow, with a tolerable share of the milk of human kindness in my heart, only severe when self-defence drives me to it. *Allons!*

Where was the gen'rous thought *his* soul that fleshst on,
Who half a column gave to puffing ABBOTT;
His gen'rous thought! his only thought was that
Which scor'st up—paying nothing for a hat.
So, eastern Kings, whom truth would find it hard
To bury even in a stable-yard,
Gorgeous mausoleums rear their heads to shade,
Absurdly showing where their filth is laid,
Thus Adam's pate, by gen'rous ASHTON crown'd,
Points out the spot where nothing can be found,
And means, it must be own'd, too rich a prize
For meanly scribbling half page of lies.

Adieu! dear Editor, let us shut the temple of Janus, assume Tory manners as you profess Tory principles, and enable me for the future to subscribe myself, as I really wish to be,

Yours truly,

July 13. O. P. Q.

Lower Canada.

F. X. Voyez, a young man about 20, was drowned on Thursday last near Dorchester bridge, while procuring water. His whip had fallen into the river, and in attempting to recover it, he lost his life. His body was subsequently buried without information of the accident having been given the Coroner, who, in consequence, ordered its disinterment, and held an inquest thereon, which resulted in a verdict of "Drowned accidently."—*Quebec Gazette.*

CRICKET COURT.—His Honor Mr. Justice Bedard presided this year at the Circuit Courts on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in the lower part of this district. At Kamouraska, there were 21 causes, at L'Islet 7, and six or eight at St. Valier. It is said that the people of the Counties of Rimouski and Kamouraska complained of the Prothonotaries not having transmitted a sufficient number of writs of suit. On Thursday last, Judge Bedard gave a seat at Mr. Fraser's, Beaumont, to the members of the Bar.—*Ib.*

Mr. Justice Panet left this city on Saturday last, for St. Mary Nouvelle-Beauce, where he is to preside at the Circuit Court. In consequence of the advanced age of J. F. Perrault, Esq., Prothonotary, Mr. S. J. Taiwan was appointed Assistant-Clerk for the Circuit on that occasion.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

One of the most wanton and diabolical rages we have heard of was attempted at Long Sault last week. Some person, actuated by bad feelings towards Mr. Hickey, cut a place, and not daring to gratify himself, had the inhumanity to cut his horses in his stables. By means of a rope or some such weapon introduced through a hole in the building, they nearly succeeded in cutting the windpipe of one of the animals, but fortunately were prevented from doing injury by some interruption they had not. A reward of £50 is offered by Mr. Hickey for the discovery and conviction of the offender. We have not heard that suspicion is attached to any one in particular, and Mr. Harvey's opinion that none of the workmen on the works are concerned in it; to whom such things are attributed of which we believe they are guilty.—*Cornwall Observer.*

A man was drowned at the Long Sault rapids on Saturday last while attempting to pass in a canoe to the American side.—*Ib.*

On Wednesday evening, a man named Smith, was attacked and stabbed in a house opposite to the store of Messrs. W. A person named George Stone was killed in a prison yesterday, strongly suspected. Smith is not dangerous.—*Bathurst Courier.*

NATURAL REQUISITES FOR THE LIVERY PROFESSIONS.—"Na, I'm grieved to see these callants o' ours," said the elder of three promising young men to their father; "I'm grieved to think ye muckle doubt we'll never be anything wiselike o'them." "Weel, thoomb about the callants, Jamie," said the man; "there's nae fear o' them. Ye gie them lair, and that'll set them on." Nae doubt, Charlie is a fine enough coorse and furysome a fashion to make a weaver, or a tailor o' him, but a doctor—for though he could make a wark among dear mislogans, and fyke warp and weft, not to speak through guid braid claith, he'll not do for physicking and the setting o' legs. Jock, there's nae denying that he is a sneck-drawing, pawky scoundrel, and fitted to win his bread in the very best service wi' a tift o' lair in his head, whether as a lawyer, and answer weel for the cause of justice. And though, as yeshes, I am fule, wi' as little sense of gain as a turkey, and no fit to learn my trade to anybody—we'll put him through the mill when he comes out he'll be a good kirk, and to be a teacher of the gospel."—*Observer.*

A CHESHIRE CHICKEN MERCHANT.—Not avoid paying some attention to the feelings of a chicken merchant, and charge upwards of twenty lawsuits. These a common observer might have thought he was treating in an extraordinary and prosecuting the poor creature to the gree, that, while the annoyance of the suits extended to every corner of the country, those who at to leeward were covered with a shower of feathers. The entire object of this vigilance seemed to be to inflict torture on miserable animals, being continually on the alert, and as if possessed with a demon, exulting in their imprisonment, as they stood them incessantly with a long stick, and horribly at his victims through the wicker of their dungeons. But it was easy to see, on a more careful survey of the matter, that such surmises were unfounded. He was merely labouring in his vocation, far from meditating evil to his poultry, his acts tended to their good, at least as related to preserving them all alive. He anxious was he lest they should die, the perspiration trickled down his forehead, the birds' feathers stuck upon his lips and gums, faster than he could possibly spit them out. As to his grinning at the birds, it seemed merely from a nervous contortion of his face, the effects of extreme earnestness, and an involuntary effort by which the cheeks and lip were elevated by sheer force of the action of the muscles. The simple matter of fact is, that chickens, like human beings, act on certain principles, and especially when a greater bird themselves uncomfortable by their individual tries to get on his neighbour's back, or, not caring, so long as he himself obtains little fresh air, whether or not the other exists in suffocation. Thus the chicken merchant necessarily recourse to a revolutionary process, and though he could not alter the nature of animals, he found means to give each, in turn, an opportunity to shake his ears, and exercise retaliation.—*Sir George Head's Tour through the Manufacturing Districts.*

THE GIRAFFES.—These interesting animals were taken yesterday morning from Bloomsbury to the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park. They left the former place at three o'clock, attended by Mr. Bennett, the secretary, Mr. Cross, who was attired in an Arab dress, the Nubian and Maltese attendants, and a detachment of the Metropolitan police to keep the road clear of obstructions, and they arrived at the gardens about six o'clock. The cavalcade, from the novel appearance, had a very imposing appearance; but it appeared that these precautions were absolutely necessary, as the animals started at the slightest noise, and the different cabs and carriages on the line were solicited to retire into the adjacent streets, which was in every instance attended to without objection. The alarm was occasioned to the animals in passing a field in the Commercial road, where a cow was grazing, and it required some inducement to cause them to go forward; but they were conducted to the gardens without much difficulty. The gardens were yesterday visited by great numbers of persons, with whom the animals were great sources of attraction, from their lofty appearance, the beauty and symmetry of their neck and ears, and the striking prominence of the eyes. The oldest is about twenty months and none have attained their full size, which is ordinarily 18 feet. They appear quite recovered to their new situation in the elephant house and to be not at all incommoded by visitors. M. Thibaut, who, although a Frenchman by birth, has assumed the dress of an Arab, sails shortly to return to Africa, where he will be accompanied by his native attendants. The peculiar vestments of the latter excited much attention, and one of them is tattooed with several jagged gashes in the face, a mark of some tribal distinction.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—This establishment consists of a dean, with a salary of £4,000 per annum, three canons residentiary, £2000 per annum each; twelve minor canons, and twelve prebendaries; and six vicars choral.

MOSQUITOES.—A new Orleans paper says, "Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a string made fast to the top of the bedstead—wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave the room."

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