# The Morning Courier.

## FOR THE COUNTRY.

*Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.*—SENECA.

No. 33. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1835. VOL. I.


### Lower Canada.

BOAT RACE.—This day the rowing matches pending between the officers of H. M. S. *Pique* and some gentlemen of this city, came off about noon. The two matches were between the same boats, the *Water Witch*, built by Nicol, of Greenock, and the *Long tailed Musicians*, a Plymouth built boat belonging to the officers of the *Pique*. In the first match, the *Witch* was rowed by Messrs. Rogers, Vaughan, Young and Ferguson, and steered by Mr. Gethings, all amateurs, and the *Musicians* by four officers of the *Pique*, and steered by the Master. On a given signal both boats started from the starboard bow of the *Pique*, to row round a boat moored off the south side of the St. Charles, and return to the frigate; the whole of the distance being about five miles; the tide was with the match going, and against it on returning. The boats made a beautiful start, but the *Witch* soon obtained the lead, and kept it throughout, winning by nearly five minutes. She was admirably rowed and steered, and performed her work in very handsome style. After a short interval the second race came off, in the *Witch* was rowed by four soldiers, of the crew of the Quarter Master General's boat, and again steered by Mr. Gethings—the *Pique's* boat was rowed by sailors. The wind had now risen considerably, and shortly the tide turned which made the coming up very heavy pulling, the boats having both wind and tide against them. This match was well contested throughout, and ultimately won by the sailors by less than a minute; on coming up it appeared the *Water Witch* had been so strained that she had broken just before her foremost thwart, and literally gave way, as each oar struck her, as if she had been made of paper. Of the respective merits of the two boats, as wager boats, there can be no doubt that in smooth water the *Water Witch* is by far the swifter craft, having the advantage of nearly six feet greater length—she seems as if expressly built to run for and win a wager—and indeed the event of the second race showed that her form was as fragile as it was beautiful; whilst her competitor, less speedy, appears to have sustained no injury by the strength put upon her. The whole passed off with the greatest good feeling. The Officers of the *Pique* entertained His Excellency Lord Gosford, and a very numerous party of Ladies and Gentlemen on board, to witness the race; elegant collations were spread in the cabins, and the Officers were most attentive to their guests, conducting them over the ship, and explaining to them the construction of that beautiful specimen of naval architecture. The company had also an opportunity of seeing the tars at dinner, and the cleanliness, order and regularity of their messes, and indeed the high order in which every thing about this Frigate is kept, astonished those who had not before been on board of a King's ship. The Band of the 79th Regiment were on board, and played on the quarter deck some of their choicest pieces of music. The day was unusually fine and the river covered with boats, which, together with vessels leaving the port, formed altogether a most stirring scene. The company were conveyed from and to the shore in the Frigate's boats, and experienced every possible attention from their gallant entertainers.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Right Hon. Lord Aylmer is, we learn, about to resign the military command of the British North American Colonies. The troops in this Province fall under the command, *pro tempore*, of Colonel Nicol, of the 98th Regiment, now in this garrison. Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, at Halifax, takes the general command, but a high officer is said to be expected in Quebec. His Lordship and Lady Aylmer, accompanied by Captain Doyle, A. D. C. embark tomorrow at twelve in the *Pique*, which will immediately weigh, and proceed to sea for Plymouth in England. His Lordship landed here on the 13th Oct. 1830, in H. M. Yacht *Herald*, and would have completed his five years residence within less than a month.—*Quebec Gazette, Sept. 16.*

MONUMENT ON THE PLAINS TO THE MEMORY OF

WOLFE.

The last anniversary of the battle of the Plains of Abraham was aptly chosen as the day on which the names of the heroes, WOLFE and MONTCALM, were affixed to the sarcophagus, on which rests the beautiful obelisk raised to their honor during the government of the Earl of Dalhousie. The return of that anniversary may be appropriated to a brief description of the monument lately erected by Lieutenant General Lord Aylmer, while Governor in Chief of these Provinces, which completes the series of testimonials offered by posterity to the memory of the devoted and the brave.

The first and most imposing in its appearance of these monuments, is the Obelisk in front of the Governor's garden, so generally admired for its symmetrical proportions. It is a tribute common to both of the heroes, whose names it bears. The second, is a marble slab placed, with commendable taste and feeling, by Lord Aylmer, to the memory of Montcalm, in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent, within the precincts of which he was buried, in a grave partly formed by the bursting of a shell during the previous siege.—The slab has this inscription, equally distinguished by truth and simplicity :—

Honneur
à
MONTCALM!
Le Destin en lui derobant
La Victoire,
L'a recompensé par
Une Mort Glorieuse!

A monument to Wolfe on the spot where he died was alone wanting. The exact spot was known but to few, while the interest attached to it was increased by the lapse of time :—the last contemporary of the battle was no more, and the site would in a few years have become a subject for conjecture. Although the stone, which formed his death couch, had been preserved in its original position, it had been sunk beneath the surface, in order to protect it from pilgrims who came, not to enrich but rob the shrine, by carrying away as relics pieces of the rock, hallowed by the death of Wolfe. These considerations, it may be imagined, suggested the design of erecting a Monument on this spot to Lord Aylmer; and as no accurate description of it has appeared, and as the spot is constantly visited by strangers, the following particulars which may be depended upon to be correct, will doubtless be interesting to the public.

The Monument lately erected by Lord Aylmer, then Governor in Chief, to the memory of Wolfe, on the spot where he died, is situated in a field, the property of Hammond Gowen, Esq. between the house of C. Campbell, Esq. and the race-course, and adjoining the *Grande Allée*.—The ground necessary for the site was presented by Mr. Gowen to his Lordship for the purpose; and the monument is distinctly seen from the road. It is composed of a half column of the Corinthian Order, two feet in diameter, and about nine feet in height. It is executed in Montreal marble, and shaped from a single block. Together with the base it is turned and polished, forming a beautiful specimen of that valuable building stone. The sub-plinth is of granite stone, in order to form a contrast; and the whole is supported on a pedestal of rocks, formed of the boulders of granite found on the neighboring surface, in a conspicuous part of which pedestal is placed the remaining portion of the actual Rock, on which Wolfe was supported when he breathed his last. The stones are strongly connected together, embedded in the solid foundation of rock; and unless the monument should be intentionally damaged, it will be durable as the fame of him whose name it bears. The inscription, which is deeply cut on the column, is brief and emphatic, containing a modest and delicate reference to that upon the slab in honour of Montcalm :—

HERE DIED
WOLFE
VICTORIOUS!

The work does great credit to the mason, Mr. Xavier Maloin, who has executed it in a very able manner, under the direction of Mr. Blaiklock, of the Royal Engineer Department, from a design drawn by Lord Aylmer.

The spot where Wolfe received his third and death wound was in front of the Redoubt, and rising ground, somewhat on the right and in advance of the Monument. He was thence borne to the rear, and supported against a rock lying on the surface.

In a small field, the property of the late Mr. Moorhead, between the one in which the monument is situate and the property of Charles Campbell, Esq. about fifty yards due north from the Column, immediately joining the fence, may be seen the remains of the well whence Wolfe was supplied with water, when lying faint and dying on the spot now marked by the Column. This has been ever since known to the old inhabitants of the neighbourhood as Wolfe's Well, but in consequence of a horse having been drowned in it about four years ago, was filled up with rubbish, to the great regret of many who have never ceased to hold it in hallowed remembrance.

Such is the interest attached to the scene of this glorious event, that a public debt of thanks is due to the distinguished general officer, who during his administration of the Province acquired by Great Britain at the price of Wolfe's death, has taken care at his own expense, to mark this sacred spot in so conspicuous and appropriate a manner, that it never afterwards can be overlooked or forgotten.

Quebec, Sept. 13, 1835. J. C. F.
—*Quebec Mercury.*

FOR THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR,—You are respectfully requested to give the following notice and subsequent proceedings, an insertion in the *Advocate* :—

NOTICE.—In conformity to a request of several of the enlightened freeholders of the Township of Dudswell, to me directed, notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the reformers of said Dudswell is intended to be held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at four o'clock, P. M., at the school-house, No. 1, in Dudswell, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Province, and, furthermore, to do any other business thought expedient when met.

A general attention to the above notice is solicited. All who are friendly to the cause of lawful and just reform are likewise invited to attend.

T. D. BISHOP,
*Lieut. of Militia.*

Dudswell, Aug. 14, 1835.

Agreeably to the above notice, a meeting of the principal portion of the inhabitants of Dudswell met at the time appointed, when Lt. Bishop opened the meeting by reading the above notice, and further stating, that he apprehended from the appearance of the meeting present, that the intention of those calling the meeting had been misunderstood, and that the last clause of the notice had been inserted by himself, without being requested by the enlightened freeholders, and then immediately nominated Mr. Amos Bishop as Chairman, which was agreed to by the majority of the meeting. Mr. Thomas Davis was nominated to serve as Secretary, but was objected to by Lt. Bishop, as not being a Reformer of a particular stamp, but it being put to vote, Mr. Davis was appointed by a large majority. The Chairman then addressed the meeting on the necessity of reform and the organisation of a reform Association, but being unwilling to proceed, or unprovided with resolutions to that effect, thought it was best to postpone the formation to a future period.—Upon which Mr. J. Fraser addressed the meeting, and endeavored to explain his views on the object of the meeting; but was in a most ungentleman-like manner, repeatedly interrupted by the Chairman, his views being adverse to the formation of a reform Association. Mr. Fraser, by request, in a most conciliating manner, endeavored to read the resolutions ultimately adopted, but which the repeated interruptions of the tiberal Chairman, rendered impracticable. It being obvious to the majority present, that no business could be transacted unless in unison with the views of the very enlightened Chairman. It was then resolved to adjourn the meeting to the School House at the Corner, (it being public property,) where it was expected the liberty of speech would be enjoyed, the house where the meeting was called being private property, and owned by those enlightened freeholders.—Upon arriving at the place appointed, the meeting was re-organized by appointing Mr. G. Lothrop, as Chairman, and re-appointing Mr. Davis, as Secretary, when the following resolutions were moved and seconded.

1. That this meeting views with feeling of deep regret, the unhappy differences now existing in this province, and the great excitement attendant thereon.

2. That this meeting is fully confident that his Majesty's Government, aided by the Imperial Parliament, will use every means in their power, to adjust the said differences, to the satisfaction of all, without sacrificing the interests of any class of his Majesty's subjects in this province.

3. That this meeting is fully aware that a reform is wanting in various departments in this province, as well in the House of Assembly as elsewhere, which reform we will use all constitutional means to obtain.

4. That this meeting is of opinion, that the formation of what are denominated reform Associations, instead of leading to a speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties, now unfortunately existing in this province, only tend to embarrass the settlement, and prolong the continuance of the same.

5. That while the individuals composing this meeting, fully recognise the right of every man to express his own opinions, in his own way—they conceive it to be due to themselves to declare that any Association, formed on the township of Dudswell, purporting to effect a change in the Constitution of this province, will be in opposition to the wishes and expressed opinions of a large majority of the inhabitants thereof.

6. That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the office of the *Farmers' Advocate* for publication, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

The whole of the above Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

GALEN LOTHROP, *Chairman.*
THOMAS DAVIS, *Secretary.*

### United States.

A PIRATE.—The following information, furnished by the Capt. of the brig *Eutaw*, just arrived at this port from Trieste, has been handed to us by Mr. Coffee, of the Exchange.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

*August* 24, 1835, sea account, at 10 P. M. lat. 34,56, lon. 50,40, we brought too by a piratical schooner of 4 guns, and from 30 to 40 men. He fired a shot under our bowsprit, making use of abusive language at the same time, and said if we did not bear a hand and send our boat on board, he would shoot away our bowsprit. The boat went on board with myself and three men. He detained two of our crew under guard, and came on board the *Eutaw*, and took from her one barrel of beef, two bags of bread and some pork, spare flying jibboom, and some clothing from the officers and crew, and went on board. He then sent the boat back, telling me if I wanted my two men I must send him my barometer, which was sent. The boat returned again and took from us some canvass and twine, and went on board again, when they took from her all the oars, painter, &c., and despatched her with two of their own oars, which were very indifferent, and then went on her course. While the men were on board they interrogated them very strictly relative to the brig's cargo and the number of her crew, and wanted the seamen to join them. They said they were 48 days from Angade Cuba, bound to Africa. Manzaida, Tenerife, was marked on the barometer.

FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.—Among other deplorable consequences of the violent measures of the abolitionists, is the suspension of a great many schools in the South, which had been established for the benefit of colored people. A correspondent incidentally mentions that three such schools (probably all that existed) have been suspended in Charleston since the mission of the abolition pamphlets.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The preceding paragraph is from the *Journal of Commerce*. We had a letter yesterday from a highly esteemed friend and correspondent at Washington, in which, among other things, precisely the same effect, as to the school, for the colored children, is stated to have been produced in that city by the proceedings of the anti-slavery society. The writer describes with great force the prosperous condition of the schools and their beneficial results, before the outbreaking of the storm which is now sweeping over the land, and exhibits the melancholy contrast now presented as the fruit of immediate abolitionism. We shall publish the letter as soon as the state of our columns will permit.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

IN THE WRONG SHOP.—This morning, a stout stalwart Vermonter, seeing the crowd at the Post Office just after it was opened, mingled with it, and urged his way up to the delivery window, and to the great amusement of the clerk, instead of mentioning his name, or asking for a letter, "What," said he, "have you got that's good here?" Nothing, sir, but letters, "replied the clerk, in his affable manner. "Nothing but letters!" exclaimed Vermont, "Why, now, I thought right certin you'd got something good here to drink.—*Boston Transcript.*

## Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1835.

### Two Days Later from England.

THE New York papers of Monday furnish us with a few extracts from English papers, two days later than the news formerly received.

The Corporation Reform Bill was still under discussion in the House of Lords. Sir CHARLES WETHERELL had occupied the attention of their Lordships for two nights. The *Morning Chronicle* of the 1st August gives the following view of this staunch opponent of change, in advocating before the House of Lords the claims of the Corporations :—

"Sir Charles Wetherell boldly makes his stand on divine right and passive obedience. The Lower House of Parliament is greatly insulted by a fat and ranting advocate of the self. elect, who describes the Municipal Bill as revolutionary and republican, and predicts a democracy as the result of Corporation Reform. Surrounded by a body-guard of town-clerks, the most injudicious and wild advocate demands to tender witnesses in defence of 250 corporations—a process of judicial inquiry which would occupy a British Parliament at least a quarter of a century."

The Corporation Reform Bill for Ireland was introduced in the House of Commons on the 31st July.

The important measure which places the Irish corporations upon a just and popular basis, and which is, therefore, a necessary supplement to English municipal reform, was introduced last night by the Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Perrin. We refer our readers to the Parliamentary report of the able and temperate speech in which the Honorable and learned Member developed the details of this great measure of justice and conciliation to our fellow countrymen of Ireland, hitherto too much and too long governed on the narrow and exclusive principles of Orange ascendancy. Mr. Shaw, as in duty bound, said something in favor of a mitigation or postponement of sentence on his good friends, the corporators, and enlarged upon their scope and usefulness as branches of Protestant and English connexion; but Mr O'Connell, in an eloquent and indignant speech, denounced the narrow policy which looked not in reality to English, but to selfish and party interests, and hailed the present liberal measure as the harbinger of better days for Ireland; he exposed the miserable artifice of dragging religion into every discussion of Irish policy, and showed how much more strongly the connexion with England would be cemented by being founded upon the broad basis of equal right and equal participation in all the advantages of British institutions. The Honorable and learned gentleman did not forget Sir Charles Wetherill, who, if we are not mistaken, will not soon forget the trimming he received.

From the *Quebec Gazette* of Wednesday, forwarded by Steamboat, we extract the following additional items of English News :—

The fast sailing Brig *Breeze*, from Limerick, arrived in port this morning, and Captain Patterson, her commander, obligingly furnished us with a London paper to the 4th August. The *Breeze* has experienced heavy contrary winds on the way out.

We make some extracts :—

LONDON, *August* 4.—Last night the House of Lords took into consideration the Corporation Reform Bill, by moving the order of the day. Lord Melbourne made a long speech against taking evidence on the bill at its bar. Earl Carnarvon, however, moved the question, and after a warm debate, his motion was carried, contents 124, non-contents 54.—Majority against Ministers 70. This the Ministers deprecated as a means of effecting unnecessary delays, and the loss of the bill this session.

A number of petitions on the subject of the stamp duties were presented on the 3d. It appears that the property of the unstamped papers had been seized by order of the ministry.

Mr. Roebuck had given notice of a motion on the subject, and given notice to the Attorney General to be ready to answer. Lord J. Russel said a notice of motion with statements and arguments, was perfectly inconsistent with the rules of the House.

Mr. Seymour, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Commons, has retired.

The Irish Tithe Bill was under discussion on the 3d of August.

Mr. Rothschild has taken the whole loan of £15,000,000 under the West India Emancipation Act, at 13s. 7d. annuity, the terms of Government, the Bankers having offered 14s. 11d. The Government gains, and the loan offers advantages to the contractor and his friends. The funds fell immediately.—Consols 90¼ to 89¾.

A great fire occurred on the 2d August, in London, in Charter House Square.

The Paris dates of August 2, give the proceedings before the Peers, in the case of Gerard, the assassin. The funeral was postponed to the 5th. 14 were killed, 23 wounded. These bills are preparing to effect a ownership of the press, to be presented to the Deputies.

The end of all sound legislation and right government is the sovereign good of the community. Any political discussions which do not in their spirit fully recognise this principle, are purely chimerical and worthless. But it is, unfortunately, the case, that the opinions of men are neither settled nor in unison upon what constitutes the true happiness of any people, or what most conduces to the promotion of their lasting interests. Upon any attempt, however, to settle this knotty question, we will not at present enter; as the axiom with which we have opened these remarks, will render sufficiently intelligible our present purpose.

Keeping distinctly in view the only use of government—the physical, moral, and intellectual good of the people at large—we would invite the attention of the dispassionate, to the respective catalogue of grievances of the two main parties in this Province. Examine, for instance, the series of Constitutional Resolutions which we published yesterday, (we do not cite it because by any means embracing all the reasonable complaints of the party,) and the famous Ninety-two Resolutions of the House of Assembly, or if it is desired, the Resolutions which are every day passed at Revolutionary assemblages. Scrutinize, thoroughly, the spirit and the aim of both. View them in their bearing to the axiomatic declaration already alluded to, and which all must admit. We dont say, at present, turn to fact, to history and documents, to prove the falsehood or truth of either the one or the other. We only wish to know how their *prima facie* evidence would strike a stranger. We affirm he could not fail to discriminate that they had emanated from men of very opposite views and feelings. He would at once allow to the Constitutional catalogue of evils, the sobriety and weight of truth. They would appear of too every day and substantial a character, too much within every body's cognizance, to allow of the slightest suspicion that they were falsifications. They have nothing apparently ideal, nothing fanciful about them, and if not true, their framers must have been fools, besides knaves, to imagine that people could be got together to sanction as real such universalised and home-spun materials. In short, a stranger would be at no loss to discover the close connection between the subjects set forth in the Resolutions and the happiness and prosperity of those supporting them. Again, what would be the finding of a stranger after a minute scrutiny of the Ninety-Two Resolutions? We affirm that it would be the reverse of his impressions upon perusal of those of the Constitutionalists. The narrow and uncertain basis of alleged abuses must strike him as being very disproportionate to the vast and towering superstructure of violent and declamatory language by which it is surmounted. A rancorous party spirit oozes out, he would discern, at every chink of the ungainly structure. The detailed causes of discontent he would allow to be very *recherchés*, and, in ordinary circumstances, far beyond the reach of being observed by, or of influencing the majority of the people, unless, perhaps, he imagined them to be a nation of wrong-headed philosophers. Supposing the premises to be true, he could not safely and satisfactorily arrive at the conclusions assumed. He would suspect that the confused mass of rage and violence had emanated from an ambitious and unscrupulous cabal—a suspicion which would speedily grow into conviction, when he turned his attention to investigate the character of the Canadian people, and that of their leaders.

The chimerical and extravagant claims of the Revolutionists must strike any stranger as singularly contrasting with the unimaginative and sober character of those of the Constitutionalists. But we would not have the Royal Commissioners take them upon their *prima facie* evidence. We say unhesitatingly, inquire into the truth and justice of both.

The *St. George* steamer arrived yesterday morning at three o'clock, with the brigantine *John Newport*, and two barges in tow. She left Quebec at half-past eight on Tuesday night, and had 20 cabin and 65 steerage passengers. She would have been up early in the night but for the fog on Wednesday morning.

The *British America* Steamer, which left Quebec on Wednesday night at ten o'clock, arrived in port yesterday evening at half-past seven. She had 46 cabin and 67 steerage passengers.

The Steamer *St. George*, in going out of port last night, went a-ground a little below the Island Wharf, in consequence of one of the wheels refusing to pass the centre, thereby rendering it impossible to round the *batture*. The *British America*, which had just arrived, went to her assistance; and by the combined skill of the captains the *St. George* was soon afloat, and proceeded on her trip, without having received any injury.

The following vessels are advertised for Canada, in GORE'S *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 29th July :—*Sophia*, Easton, to sail on the 9th August—would not receive goods after the 7th; *Edgar*, Gibson; *Cumberland*, Ashbridge; *Solway*, Gray; *Peril*, Sharpe; *Nelson Village*, Rodgers; *Sir Walter Scott*, Young.

The farewell Ball of the citizens of Quebec to the Right Hon. Lord AYLMER and Lady AYLMER, took place on Tuesday evening last, and went off with great *eclat*.

### Commercial.

In this market, the only sale of produce worth reporting, which we have heard of yesterday, is a parcel of about 200 barrels United States fine Flour, uninspected, at 27s. 6d. per barrel, 90 days.

Our advices from Quebec of Tuesday evening state, that 94 puncheons of Jamaica Rum, ex *Standard*, proof 1 to 2½, had been sold at 3s. 11½d. and 4s. ℔ gallon; and 150 puncheons Leeward, proof 1 to 5, at 3s. 9d., both 90 days. A lot of 85 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar, said to be a good average parcel, had also changed hands at 45s. ℔ cwt.

BOSTON, SEPT. 12, 1835.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee 4000 barrels, from $6,12½ @ $6,25 ℔ barrel; 500 barrels Ohio, $5,80 cash; Baltimore Howard Street, $6¼ @ $6¾, 4 months—the latter price is a small improvement. Small sales from new Wheat at $6¾, same credit.

BALTIMORE MARKET, SEPT. 11, 1835.

Hogs continue very scarce. The principal sales were at our former quotations, $7 @ $7,25. Howard Street Flour—The market has been more lively this week than for some time past, and is now quite firm. The sale from stores have been at the uniform price of $6 ℔ barrel. City Mills Flour—Transactions in this description have been quite active this week, and comprise upwards of 6000 barrels, all for foreign export. Most of the sales have been made at $6, on 4 months credit. Corn—Sales of white today at 85 cents. Maryland Tobacco still continues to arrive freely, and the common qualities find ready sale at former rates. Considerable sales of common Ohio have been made at $5,12½ @ $7, and in some instances at less rates. The crop of Maryland Tobacco, which promised to be very abundant in the early part of the season, will not, we understand, realize the expectations then formed. The late rains and sudden cold spells have had an injurious effect upon the growing plants. This is the case particularly in Calvert County, but the same remark is applicable to the whole of the Western shore.

ANTIQUE RELIC.—A most elegant relic of the time when Ebor owned the Roman's sway was recently turned up between York and Dringhouses, a site rich in Roman remains. It is a signet of iron contained in a case of silver, or some mixture of which silver constitutes the principal part. Its form is as near as possible that of the fashionable eye-glass of the present day, neatly engraved, and the rivets are of brass. It has a ring at the top, by which it has in all probability been attached as a chain, and thus worn as an ornament upon the person. On the obverse is a striking profile of Flavius Domitian, with the inscription "FLAVIUS NOST," and on the reverse is a man on horseback, the animal in a trot, and the man elevating a whip, seemingly in the act of urging it forward, with the motto "NONO AT NONUS." Flavius Domitian was the second son of Flavius Vespatian, who reigned from A.D. 81 to 96, in which year he was assassinated, so that the signet, it is likely, is between 1,700 and 1,800 years old, and yet the letters and every part of the engraving are distinct and perfect. This singular state of preservation is doubtless to be attributed to the superior state of the workmanship, and the exactness with which the iron was enclosed and protected by the less corrosive and more precious metal of which the case is composed.—*York paper.*

THE UNRECOVERED MONKS.—The Hon. Randall Plunket, in spite of Mr. O'Connell's impertinence, has brought out from that Hon. gentleman a very important fact respecting the monastorial system in Ireland. It seems the Relief Bill of 1829 requires that all monks, jesuits, and so forth, shall be registered, on pain of deportation. But the monks have learned from their lay and secular brethren an evasion of the law, which at once enables them to conceal their numbers, and to escape the penalties of non-compliance with the statute. "They were called," said Mr. O'Connell, "educational monks; but in the definition of the laws they were not monks, because they had taken no oaths which could bring them within the statute prohibiting the increase of monks in Ireland." "What will you lay it's a lie?" If a truth, it only shows the perverse ingenuity of those spiritual lieges in evading the established laws of the realm; but, whether the truth or not, we would most earnestly entreat the high-minded member for Dragheda to follow up the start he has made, to bring before the house in some formal manner the subject of monkery in Ireland, and to have it ascertained, both what oaths (which the monks do not take) which would bring them under the statute (in this case impositive), and what oaths they do take, which regulate their allegiance whether to the Pope or to the Sovereign of these realms. Mr. Plunket cannot but know that just at this period, when so many important discoveries are in progress respecting the doctrines and practices of the papal church, it must be a matter of great consequence to have the subject of the whole regular orders, "black, white, and gray," with all their trumpery, thoroughly investigated. It will throw additional light on the propagation of *Dens's Theology*, and we look for it at the hands of this intelligent and patriotic gentleman.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

ADVENTURE BETWEEN A HOTTENTOT AND A LION.—The grass about us was exceedingly tall, and the country abounded in spring-boks: one of our Hottentots thought he perceived one amidst the grass, and crept close up to it, in order to make sure of his shot, when on rising to discharge his piece he found himself close upon a large male lion, which instantly set up a loud roar. The man fled, and being near the waggons was not pursued by the lion. The manner in which he related the story was exceedingly amusing, and characteristic of the Hottentot. "I saw," said he, "a spring-bok, which I made sure of having in the pot to-night, but when I got close to it I found it was the Governor. I was just going to fire, when he asked me in a loud tone, 'What are you going to do?' 'Oh!' said I, 'I beg your pardon; I did not know it was your honour, or I should not have presumed to have drawn on you; I hope your honour will not consider it an insult; I shall instantly retire.' So I scampered away a great deal quicker than I went to him."—*Cordons's Wanderings in South Africa.*

MATHEMATICAL DEMONSTRATION.—The late eccentric mathematician, Professor Vince, of King's College, Cambridge, being once engaged in a conversation with a gentleman who advocated "Duelling," is said to have thrown his adversary completely *hors de combat*, by the following acute and characteristic reply to his question:—"But what could you do, Sir, if a man told you to your very face, 'you lie!'" "What could I do? why I wud'nt knock him down, but I'd tell him to prov it. Prov it, Sir, prov it, I'd say. If he cud'nt, he'd be the liar, and there I shud have him: but, if he did prov that I had lied, I must e'en pocket the affront; and there I expect the matter wud end."

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—And now for an instance of self-denial, which I have often witnessed on the part of my friend, the large elephant. I had observed him very busy, flapping right and flapping left, evidently much annoyed by the mosquitoes. He showed, by constant flagellation of his person, that he was much annoyed by his prosecutors; and just at that time the keeper brought a little naked black thing, as round as a ball, which is India, I believe they call a child—laid it down before the animal, with two words of Hindostanee, "watch it," and then walked away into the town. The elephant immediately broke off the larger part of the bough, so as to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed his whole attention to the child, gently fanning the little lump of Indian ink, and driving away every mosquito which came near it; this he continued to do for upward of two hours, regardless of himself, until the keeper returned. It was really a beautiful sight, and caused much reflection among those who observed it. Here was a monster, whose bulk exceeded that of the infant at least ten thousand times, acknowledging the image of his maker, even in its lowest degree of perfection, as divine; thereby proving the truth of the sacred announcement, that God had "given to man dominion over the beast of the field."

A doctor once returned quiet to his tailor, because it did not exactly suit him. The tailor afterwards seeing the doctor at a funeral of one of his patients, said to him, "Ah, doctor, you are a happy man;" "Why so?" inquired the doctor, "Because," said the tailor, "your mistakes never have any of your bad work returned upon your hands."

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