...ng participated in by the rivalry of our ...bours of the United States; that it would ... a large portion of the trade of the ...th-western Territories belonging to the ...ed States to our seaports; that the com...ication could not be easily interrupted in ...vent of hostilities breaking out between ...d our neighbours, and that an immense ...t of new country would be opened up ...tlement. These he regards to be its ...ire advantages. The communication ...le Trent and Lake Simcoe again he ...s would be to a certain extent beneficial ...anada, but infinitely more so to the ...d States.

I again repeat, that the essential advantage ...h Canada may derive from her situation, ...ll be entirely thrown away by a Cut across ...thmus between Lakes Huron and Ontario. ...would then become a mere thoroughfare ...the Upper Lakes to the market of New ...k, instead of being herself their market and ...to the ocean. Our cheering prospects ...d be dissipated, and Canada would be hurl...by her own hands, from the commanding pri...on which nature had placed her."

...ere, we are very far from participating in ...fears of the writer, even although Canada ...e intersected in all directions, by a thou...l Canals and Railroads. Our neighbours ...id not make use of them without benefit ...us, without our trade, wealth and popula...being thereby increased. We look upon ...writer's objections to the Trent commu...ation, on the score of its being taken ad...tage of by the people of the United States, ...l founded; and in fact, so far from making ...nst that route, as being greatly in its ...r.

...e Great and evident advantages which ...e Ottawa route, certainly a magnificent ...ject, holds out to this Province and City, ...uld, of themselves, incline us to advocate ...were we not thoroughly convinced that it ...quite premature in the present circum...ces of the country, that it will be many ...y years before there is a population in the ...yet unexplored regions it is intended to ...ss through, and before a traffic could be ...ated that would justify the expense of its ...truction.

The general adjourned meeting of the Con...titutional Association of Quebec took place ...n a crowded room on Wednesday last, when Mr. ...STUART submitted an account of the pro...ceedings of the General Committee of Dele...gates at their meeting in June last.

...We hail with pleasure the testimony Mr. ...STUART delivers to the necessity of a Union ...f the Provinces. He said, near the close of ...his observations, that "he would be wanting ...n frankness if he did not state that the im...pression on his own mind was, that the only ...measure which under existing circumstances, ...could relieve the country from inconvenience, ...at present and future, was some such mea...sure as the union of the Provinces, could it ...be framed to meet the true interests of all ...parties concerned."

...Wednesday's *Canadien*, between which pa...per and the *Vindicator*, a fierce war has been for ...some time raging, contains some "awful ...disclosures" respecting the editor of the ...*Vindicator*, and his endeavours to obtain place ...under Lord AYLMER'S Administration. We ...shall take another look at this matter.

...The schooners *Sir F. B. Head* and *Prince ...Victoria*, being the last for the season ...from Prescott, arrived safe at Toronto on the ...9th instant. We have heard some surprise ...expressed that at so advanced a period of ...the year, when much anxiety is naturally ...felt by those interested here, so many of our ...temporaries in Upper Canada should ...fail to announce the arrivals and departures ...at the different ports.

Among the list of passengers in the ship ...*Toronto*, which sailed from New York on the ...8th, we observe the names of Messrs. MACPHERSON and BLACKWOOD, of this city, and ...Mr. MACAULAY, Kingston, U. C.

Winter has commenced in good earnest. ...After three or four days of keen frost, we ...had a severe snow storm on Saturday last.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I need not flatter you in order to induce the ...insertion of this communication.—I have perused ...many in your journal with pleasure, and shall hope to ...derive an equal gratification from those which are to ...come. My Papa has a very high respect for what ...appears in the *Courier*, and I am therefore tempted to ...make it the medium of a complaint, which many girls ...of my acquaintance have requested me to send to you, ...in order that it may appear before the world, and ...let the some surly old folks that one is not to be debarred from a little innocent amusement, and healthful ...exercise. I went a few days since with my sister and ...a female friend to take a walk; we read a little later ...than we intended, and you can scarcely imagine what ...sour looks and hard words passed during the remainder of the day. To make it more mortifying, a few ...friends were spending the evening at our house, and I ...am sure you will agree with me, that was not the ...proper time for reading lectures on propriety. It is ...true we are all three very pretty, but what possible ...injury, let me ask you, can happen from a stroll in ...Nare Dame Street? Besides, who can suffer themselves to be mewed up, from week's end to week's ...end, in a house—seeing only the same faces, hearing ...only the same conversation,—in short, merely eating, ...drinking, and sleeping? Is this, sir, the monotonous ...existence in which young people are to be doomed ...to live? If it be, I can only say, it is not for ...me. No girl of spirit could endure it. Pleasure ...is as necessary to human existence, as the air we ...breathe. I do not say that one should be always ...gadding about as some girls do, but if one does not ...live and be seen, where will food for remark be found? ...It never could have been intended, that our days and ...years should follow on, in the same dull round of dressing, dining, and going to bed, and working, or playing on the piano; we were born to see each other—to vary our scenes from time to time—to gratify the ...eye—and to indulge in becoming relaxation. I hope I go abroad with as much safety as those who are always reading sermons, and I can say without vanity, that I have never experienced anything but the most polite attention. I trust I am a dutiful child, but parents should also be indulgent; and as we are conscious of no wrong, it is our decided intention to walk or drive out every day this winter, that the weather is fine, and we can meet with agreeable companions; so we all wish that you would say a word in your paper in our justification, for it is wonderful how much more weight an opinion has when it is printed. *Addio*,

JULIA FAIRLOCKS.

Dec. 17, 1836.

We are obliged to Miss JULIA for her letter, but must decline giving any opinion, as a young lady's parents or guardians are, in our opinion, the best judges of the extent of indulgence to be granted to her. We are sorry to perceive that our fair correspondent does not include reading amongst her in-door occupations.—*Ed.*

Lower Canada.

The general complaint through the country of a want of snow to form the winter roads, exists no longer. A fall commenced on Tuesday evening, and continued through the night and during the greater part of yesterday: the wind was from the East, and occasioned it to drift, but from the direction in which it blew, the high road will not be materially injured: those which were crossed by the wind are in many places filled, they will speedily be beat down by the trains coming to market, especially those with fuel, which, since the closing of the navigation, had become scarce and dear from the inability of the farmers, in the neighboring parishes, to come to the market with heavy loads.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Upper Canada.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Grand Mail Bag was, on the 26th of October last, accidently dropped from the Stage between Bath and Kingston. It was not missed by the Mail-Carrier, until his arrival at this place, when an immediate search was made for it, but the Bag was not discovered until the following morning, when it was found in the possession of a man by the name of Macaulay, who had picked it up, on the road near the floating Bridge, carefully preserved it, and was on his way with it, to the Post Office at Kingston. We now learn with pleasure, that the Deputy Post Master General, having taken this matter into his consideration, has given the man the sum of Five Pounds, as a Reward for his honesty. The conduct of this man, Macaulay, forms a striking contrast, to that of the persons who, about 18 months since, broke through, and before a traffic could be opened that would justify the expense of its construction.

United States.

STEAM BOAT CANADA.—As this boat was entering our harbor on Friday night, from Kingston, they had blowing a gale at the time, she was driven on the east shore, where she grounded so firmly that it has been impossible to get her off. The high winds that have prevailed since that time, have wore her about until she is now a perfect wreck, and will soon go to pieces. All the cargo and furniture, we learn, have been saved. She was commanded by Capt. Peavy, an experienced and competent seaman, who we learn was a part owner, and no blame we believe can be attached to him for the accident.—*Oswego Palladium.*

Texas.

It is reported that the cabinet of President Houston have determined to fulfil the agreement entered into by President Burnet and his cabinet, with Gen. Santa Anna. That the latter will, in consequence, be set at liberty, but under stipulations to proceed forthwith to Washington, in company with a Texan commissioner, there to pledge his honour, in the presence of Gen. Jackson, that he will faithfully perform the stipulation of the agreement, on his part, and procure the recognition of Texan independence by Mexico.

This is a strange saying; and it may be questioned whether Gen. Jackson will, or can, lend himself to any such operation.

Both houses of the Texan Congress have passed a resolution, to adjourn from the 1st of Dec. to the 1st of April, in order to await the success of Mr. Commissioner Wharton's mission to Washington probably.

This said Mr. Wharton left New Orleans for Louisville on the 1st instant.

Summary.

THE MORETON MURDER.—*The Prisoner Gallley.*—The evidence of the *alibi* brought forward by the friends of Galley has been put to a severe test. The prisoner, it is well known, strongly protested that he was in Kent at the time that witnesses swore he was seen in Exeter and Moreton. It will be also remembered that Oliver, at the time of the trial, and up to the very moment of his execution, as strenuously protested that Galley was not the man who was with him when the murder was committed. From these circumstances, together with many others, which tended to create doubts as to his identity, an investigation was taken up by several gentlemen of the city; and Galley, having been respited, began to collect his scattered senses, and tried to recollect where he was on the days fixed for his arrival and stay in Exeter, and his visit to Moreton. But it is not the least remarkable circumstance attending this very extraordinary case, that he had the greatest difficulty in fixing any thing like the dates of his peregrinations. His own account was that he had been rambling about the country, attending fairs, and at length he mentioned the name of a fair in Surrey, where he was on or immediately about the day of the murder. He was asked to name anybody who saw him there; he could not, but he described occurrences so minutely, and the relative positions of certain stalls so faithfully, according to the evidence by which the truth of his statements was tested, that his innocence became a matter of moral certainty. One of the facts which he mentioned as having occurred at this fair was, that a stall, kept by a man whom he named, was upset, and that he and another man picked up the nuts for the owner. The owner of the stall denied all knowledge of the prisoner, and could not recollect him, but his description of the accident was perfectly in accordance with the statement of Galley. Another circumstance which he mentioned, was that he won half-a-crown of a man named Tom Phillips, at the game of "knock-em-down," or "cock-shy." Afterwards they quarrelled about the fairness of the game, and fought together for the half-a-crown, when Tom Phillips thrashed him, and got his half-crown again. He said that previously to fighting, he was compelled to borrow a pair of trousers, as the pair that he had on were too ragged to permit of his pulling off the smock frock, which kept their tattered condition out of sight. Tom Phillips, a vagabond like himself, was hunted out, and being examined in London, confirmed the whole story; he went further, and added, that after the fight they played at cards, and Galley won the half-crown again, so that he was done out of it after all. This was thought to be so remarkable a circumstance, that the parties pursuing the investigation were surprised that the prisoner had not mentioned it, as he professed to relate every thing that had happened on the day in question. He was pressed again and again, but could recollect nothing that passed between him and Tom Phillips afterwards. He was asked if he had played at cards with any body; he replied that he had not. At length the question was put to him—"Did you not commit a highway robbery that night?"—"No, so help me God, I did not," he exclaimed immediately, and denied that he had ever done so. "Did you not rob a man of half-a-crown that very night?" was the next question put to him, when, as if suddenly recollecting himself, he exclaimed with an air of triumph—"No, but I won the half-crown of Tom Phillips, by some trick (which he named) at cards, which he was not up to." This and other evidence, of an equally conclusive character, at length removed every thing like doubt from the minds of the parties investigating the subject, and, as a last precaution, he was sent to London, to be personally identified as the actor of the scenes he had described. By direction of Mr. Capper, the superintendent of the criminal department, under the Secretary of State, he was sent down to the Gravesendship, where he was arrayed like the rest of the convicts on board, and all of them having been turned up on deck for an airing, and suffered to walk about as they pleased, the witnesses for the *alibi* were introduced at intervals, and asked to point out the man they had sworn to as being in the neighbourhood of London at the time of Mr. May's murder in Devonshire. They all did most readily, going up to Galley at once, calling him by his name, and fixing on him so decisively, that not a shadow of doubt could remain in the minds of any one who saw it. It was supposed he will receive a free pardon.

FORGING BANK OF IRELAND NOTES.—George Jackson was on Monday brought before Mr. Hall, the Magistrate at Liverpool, charged under the following circumstances:—Edward Thompson, a copper-plate printer, residing in Lichfield-court, but who has his shop at No. 18, Goree-piazzas, stated that a fortnight ago the prisoner, George Jackson, who was a stranger to him, came to his workshop, and saying that he had some printing to do, asked where he could get the loan of a press. Witness recommended him to a person named Edwards, in Moorfields. The prisoner then said his name was James Johnson, but did not say where he resided. On the following day he again called, and asked witness if he had any objection to work overtime for him. The latter replied, that of course he should have no objection if he were paid. The prisoner said he would pay him handsomely, and would bring the plates on the following day, but without mentioning what they were. On the next morning he called, and took from his pocket a piece of paper, on which witness read, as nearly as he could recollect, the following agreement:—"I, Edward Thompson, do hereby promise to work for James Johnson, and not to divulge the nature of the work to any man living." The prisoner asked him to sign this paper, which he accordingly did. The prisoner then took out a Bible, and required him to take an oath to the same effect. He refused to do this, unless he were first informed what the work was. The prisoner opened his vest and the front of the trousers, and produced two plates, on examining them, witness found that they were plates cut to imitate notes of the Bank of Ireland. The prisoner said he wished to have five or six hundred of them printed. Witness directed his attention to the door, and when he turned round presented him with the Bible, saying that he had taken the oath, and would strike off the notes as required. The prisoner said he would call on Monday with the paper. Witness immediately wrote to the Bank of Ireland, stating the circumstances. On Monday the prisoner called with about 200 pieces of paper, similar to bank note paper. One of the plates was for the form of the note, and the other contained the value and date. He at that time printed part of a note, which was now produced. On Tuesday morning the prisoner came again, when witness put him off, wishing to have an answer from Ireland before he took any further steps. On Wednesday, Mr. Whitty, superintendent of police, and James Ainsworth, called upon him, having received a communication from Ireland. They arranged the plan of future proceedings, and departed. The prisoner never left the plates with witness, and the latter was to print them in his presence. At one o'clock on Wednesday the prisoner called and took out the plates, from which witness took about twelve impressions, which the prisoner placed in his hat one by one as they were done. Witness refused to do any more just then; and the prisoner said that he would take those to be signed, and would return next day and pay him something handsome. They went out together, and, as they were passing along Brunswick street, Ainsworth came up and took the prisoner into custody, with the plates and notes on his person. James Ainsworth corroborated the latter part of this statement. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Borough Sessions.

MARYLEBONE.—Yesterday *Henry Warden, alias* "Light-footed Jack," a most notorious character, in the garb of a chimney-sweep, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Shutt, charged with having entered the house of Colonel Danvers, 4½, Baker street, Portman-square, with the intent of committing a felony. William Andrews, a footman in the family, stated that about two o'clock the same day he happened to be in a little room on the basement which overlooks the area, when his attention was drawn to the prisoner, who, finding the gate open, stole cautiously down the steps, and opening the kitchen door proceeded through a passage to the butler's pantry, which he entered, and no one being there, he was about selecting the most portable articles of plate when witness pounced upon him, and demanded his business. He replied that he had taken the liberty of calling to see if any of the chimneys wanted sweeping; but witness, well knowing that he had come for a very different purpose, called in a police constable, and gave him in charge. The prisoner, in his defence, repeated the story that he called to know if the chimneys wanted sweeping. Mr. Shutt (to the footman.)—Has the prisoner ever been employed as a sweep at the house? Footman.—No, your worship, and I'm certain that his object in entering was not to sweep the chimneys, but to sweep off the plate. It was here stated that a person answering the description of the prisoner had within the last few days committed the most extensive depredations, by entering various gentlemen's houses at the West-end, in the manner described, and he was accordingly remanded, to afford an opportunity of his being identified.

WESTMINSTER THOROUGHFARES.—Probably in no part of the metropolis is the state of the public thoroughfares more shamefully neglected than in Westminster, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Horseferry-road and Rochester-row, along the back of Vincent-square, and extending to Vauxhall-road. They have been in a most dangerous state for a considerable time, being so full of deep holes and cart ruts, that they are almost impassable, either for foot or carriage passengers. Within the last six months a chapel has been built on the most unsightly spot in the road above alluded to, to which, when people wish to get across from the opposite side, they are obliged to pass over planks of wood, placed at certain distances from each other, across an exceedingly wide and deep gutter, or rather ditch, a receptacle for all sorts of rubbish and filth. And yet, notwithstanding all this utter neglect, the residents in the neighbourhood are called upon at the end of each quarter to pay for cleansing, lighting, and paving these same roads. Really "this is too bad," and ought to be remedied forthwith.

Mlle. Duvernay is about to set off for London, where she is to perform the part sustained by Mlle. Pauline Leroux in *Le Diable Boiteux*, which is in operation at Drury-lane. She has an engagement of 30,000 francs (£1,250) for two months.—*Gazette Musicale.*

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the celebrated American tragedian, who is engaged to perform a certain number of nights at Drury-lane Theatre, and who made his first appearance there on Monday night, delivered to the audience in the theatre at Philadelphia, the following speech explanatory of his motives for visiting England:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It is impossible for me to express sufficiently the gratitude I feel for the warm approbation and overflowing audiences with which I have been honoured during my brief engagement. Accept, however, my most heartfelt thanks. The engagement which I am about to fulfil in London was not of my seeking. While I was in England I was repeatedly importuned with solicitations, and the most liberal offers were made to me. I finally consented, not for my own sake—for my ambition is satisfied with the applauses of my own countrymen—but partly in compliance with the wishes of a number of American friends, and partly to solve a doubt which is entertained by many of our citizens—whether Englishmen would receive an American actor with the same favour which is here extended to them. This doubt, so far as I have an opportunity of judging, is, I think, without foundation. During my residence in England, I found among the English people the most unbounded hospitality, and the warmest affection for my beloved country and her institutions. With this impression I have resolved to present to them an American tragedy, supported by the humble efforts of the individual who stands before you.—If I fail, I fail. But whatever may be the result, the approbation of that public which first stamped the native dramatist an actor, will ever be my proudest recollection."—*London True Sun.*

WHISKEY.—*An important alteration in the Law.*—It is not perhaps generally known, that by an Act passed 13th of August last, distillers are now permitted and authorised to send whiskey into England in twenty gallon casks; formerly the smallest quantity that could cross the English border was eighty gallons. We trust the next step will be to equalise the duties between the two countries, and thereby effect a saving to the revenue of £10,000 per annum, the present amount of wages to the preventive men and others, solely for protecting this and the neighbouring county of Northumberland from the smuggling of a few gallons of mountain dew.—*Durham Chronicle.*

EXPEDITION TO THE TAGUS.—Orders have been received at Woolwich for one major, three captains, six lieutenants, fifteen sergeants, fifteen corporals, nine drummers, and 200 privates of the Royal Marines, to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board of a steamer in the dock-yard, and to proceed from thence to the squadron at Plymouth. This addition to the number of Marines already embarked will make them amount to about one thousand men. Major John Wright, K. H. who for many years gave such general satisfaction to the corps in the situation he held as Assistant Adjutant-General, is, we understand, to take the command.

HOW TO MAKE A SHOULDER OF MUTTON.—A baker's way of growing a shoulder of mutton is as follows:—Mr. Crust first buys the smallest shoulder of mutton which he can find, perhaps it may weigh about four pounds. When his Sunday's dishes come in, (which, if he be in any thing of a trade, will be pretty numerous,) he changes this four pound shoulder of mutton for a five-pounder; then he removes the five-pound shoulder to the place of a six; then substitutes a seven, and so on to eight, nine and ten! Thus he makes a clear gain of six pounds of mutton, and changes his four pounds of carrion for prime meat! Puddings are done differently.—*The Economist.*

Yesterday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid dinner at the Mansion-house to the Directors of the Marine Insurance Company, which was attended by Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., the sheriffs, and a number of influential merchants connected with the city.

About seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, as Mr. Estcourt, M. P. for Oxford University, was proceeding through Malmesbury in his carriage, accompanied by one of his sons, on their return from Devizes, the near horse came in contact with a gig, the shaft of which entered the animal's chest with such violence, that he was scarcely extricated from the harness before he dropped dead. The accident was not attributable to negligence on either side, as the gig had just turned a corner, and, the lamps not being lighted, neither party saw the danger in time to avoid it.—*County Chronicle.*

A vacancy will arise shortly in the naval command of the fleet in the Mediterranean; the term of service of Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., will expire in December.

ROME, *Oct.* 1.—Yesterday morning M. Thiers and his family left this for Paris *via* Florence. During his stay in Rome M. Thiers presented his homages to the Holy Father, and had several interviews with Cardinals Lambruschini and Capaccini.

The Duke of Orleans has set out for Brussels. Mustapha Redchid Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, accredited to the British Government, arrived at Havre on Wednesday evening on his way to London.

SCHWERIN, *Oct.* 9.—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke has resolved to convoke a general Assembly of the States in the town of Malchin, on the 15th of November, this year.

Sir Hussey Vivian has accepted the invitation sent him by the Reformers of East Cornwall to come forward for its representation in the place of Sir Wm. Molesworth.—*Globe.*

It is reported at Constantinople, that negotiations for a new commercial treaty were on foot between the English ambassador and the Turkish Ministers.—*German Paper.*

The representatives of the colonies in Paris have addressed a petition to King Louis Philippe, in which they set forth their grievances, and represent the damage they sustain from the extension taken by the culture of the beetroot. They demand either a reduction in the import duties on colonial sugar, or the free and direct export of their produce to foreign countries.

The King of Holland is about to undertake a journey of inspection of all his fortresses. He remains still uncompromising on the subject of Belgium.

The *Courrier Français* says that the Royal Family are going to quit the Chateau de Neuilly, to inhabit the Tuilleries.

Letters from Naples announce that the Ministry was about to be modified.

The Chevalier Noelle, who has hitherto acted as Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; will shortly leave Vienna, as the Ministers of the Northern Powers have been recalled from Madrid.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *Sept.* 30.—The Emperor of Russia is so far recovered from his late accident as to be able to continue his journey.

The Postmaster-General has granted a mail coach from London to Winbech, on the petition of the inhabitants.—*Star in the East.*

The City of London General Pension Society have received intimation of a legacy of £500. The funds of this parent society are rapidly increasing.

A Society was formed on Wednesday night, at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, for the purpose of advancing the interests of botany in London.

A report is prevalent at Ramsgate that it is in contemplation to fix at that port an establishment for mails running between this country and the continent.

AN ADVANCED MISHAP.—On Tuesday last two respectable females, both in the greatest state of agitation, entered the shop of Mr. Woodhouse, chemist, London-bridge, and almost without ceremony, entering a word proceeded up the stairs into the drawing-room, where the youngest of them was delivered of a premature child. We understand that the mother is likely to do well.

A numerous meeting of the Society for providing an Asylum and Relief for Aged and Infirm Fishmongers and Poulterers (specially called) was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Thursday evening, James Kenneth, jun., Esq. in the chair. The chairman stated the object of the meeting was to provide an asylum and relief for aged and infirm persons of both trades, their wives, or widows, or orphans. Several resolutions, which appeared highly conducive to the interests of the institution, were unanimously agreed to. It was also unanimous. ly resolved to solicit Mr. Alderman Harmer to accept the Presidency. The thanks of the meeting were voted to William Hills and William Stevens, Esqrs. for their acceptance of the office of Vice-President of each trade; also to the chairman for the very able and impartial manner in which he had conducted the business of the evening. The meeting then separated, and appeared well satisfied with the result of the proceedings.

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.—The following suggestion in relation to a reform of the British peerage, is from a recent number of the Edinburgh Review:—"The Senate of Rome, like the English House of Lords, was composed partly of the descendants of the ancient nobility, and partly of new men who had raised themselves to eminence by their services. But no one, whatever might be his birth or merits, could be admitted into its walls till he had been raised to some curule office by the free suffrages of countrymen, with the exception of those who were nominated once in five years by the censors to fill up vacancies in its numbers. Might not a similar principle, with modifications adapted to our particular constitution, be introduced into the House of Lords?—Leaving to the crown its present prerogative of creating peers, might it not be expedient to enact, that no peer, claiming by hereditary descent, should sit and vote in this assembly, who had not been twice elected into the House of Commons, and sat in that House for a certain number of sessions? The ordeal of two popular elections, and the obligation of attending the discussion of a popular assembly for a certain period, would tend to correct these aristocratic feelings and prejudices, which the younger part of the nobility are apt to imbibe.

We can state positively that there will be no increase in the rate of discount made by the Bank.—*Globe.*

The Michaelmas Quarter Sessions throughout the kingdom commence on Monday next, and the annual revision of voters in the course of the same week.

It is admitted on all hands that Lord Brougham's act for establishing the Central Criminal Court has proved, now that there has been a second year's experience of its working, effective for the great object it had in view—speedy justice, economy, and humanity.—*Globe.*

Colonel Chesney was, it is said, detained at Bussorah, and had postponed the attempt at ascending the Euphrates until the next flood season.

A letter from Vienna in the *Augsburg Gazette* announces, that deplorable accounts have been received of the progressive spread of the cholera in Silesia, several districts of Bohemia, and a part of Galicia.

The northern States of the Republic of Mexico are, according to the *New Orleans Bee*, anxious to form an independent junction with Texas similar to the Republican Federation of the North American Union.

The Russian Government has published another list of 142 Noblemen of the Government of Wilna, all whose property is confiscated, for their having taken part in the revolution of Poland.

The Chair of Mathematics in the University of London is vacant by the death of Professor White. Mr. De Morgan has been appointed to discharge the duties until Christmas.

If we are to credit the Tory papers, the new claims for registration in Middlesex are 1717, and the objections taken are 2,097. The objections taken are divided between the following parties:—Overseers' objections, 658; Conservative objections, 776; Radical objections, 663. We hope the Reformers will attend to their duty, and spare a few hours to look after their claims.

Who is the Happiest?

"Why yes," said Caleb Miner, whose rugged features expressed a general discontent, "a poor man and a poor man's children, have but few privileges in this life; work, work, and no play, while the rich have nothing to do but enjoy themselves."

"Enjoy themselves if they can, and work too," replied Henry Aikin, with a smile. "I often drive home at nightfall with a light heart, for my work is done, my wages earned, and paid; and I leave the merchants who employ me, standing over their desks, their brows drawn up to a knot with care and anxiety; and there they stay till seven, eight or nine o'clock, looking over puzzling accounts, calculating gains or losses, as the case may be. If there are such rich men as you speak of Miner, they are beyond my knowledge. I don't know that you join in it; but I must say, I think there is a useless and senseless outcry against rich men. It comes from the unobserving, ignorant and unreflecting. We must remember that in our country, there are no fixed classes; the poor family of this generation is the rich family of the next; and more than that, the poor of to-day are the rich of to-morrow, and the rich of to-day are the poor of tomorrow. The prizes are open to all, and they fall without favour. Our rich people too, are many of them among the very best society.—I know some such—there is Mr. Beckwith, he has ten talents, and a faithful steward is he; he and his whole family are an honour and blessing to their country—doing in every way all the good they can. Such a rich man as Morris Finley, I despise or rather pity, as much as you or any man can; but pray do not let us envy him his riches, they are something quite independent of himself; and can a man be really poorer than he is—a poor mind, a poor heart—that is the poverty to shun. As to rich men being at their ease, Miner, every new acquisition brings a new want—a new responsibility."

"But Aikin, now candidly, would you not be willing to take their wants and responsibilities with their purses?"

"I cannot say, Miner; money is the representative of power—the means of extended usefulness; and we all have dreams of the wonderful good we should do if we had these means in our hands. But this I do know, that till we are conscious of employing, and employing well, the means we have, we ought not to crave more. But let us look at the matter in the right point of view. We are all children of one family—all are to live here but a few years, some in one station and some in another. We are all of us from the highest to the lowest, laborers in our Father's field; and as we sow, so shall we reap. If we labour rightly, those words of truth and immense import will sound in our ears like a promise, and not like a threat. We shall work at our posts like faithful children, not like tasked slaves; and shall be sure of the riches that perish not in the using. As to all other riches, it is not worth our while to covet or envy them; except in some cases, we have all in this country, gifts and means enough. As to property, I am the poorest man of you all."

"Yes, yes, Aikin; But you've every thing else—what is the little advantage in property compared to your education, and so forth?"

This argument Aikin could not sincerely gainsay; but anxious to impart some of his sentiments to his friends, he proceeded—

"Among us working men, property is a sign of industry, ingenuity, temperance, and frugality; therefore I am anxious to make what excuse I can for being so much poorer than the rest of you. You know I began with a broken down constitution, and have never been able to perform half the labor of a sound man; but I have taken care of what strength I had—I selected a healthy business—I have been strictly temperate, not only in drinking, but in eating—and this was always a clean and cheerful home to come to, has made me a stouter man at forty than I was at three-and twenty. In the mean time I have seen many a lawyer growing rich, and just when he has laid up much goods, falling a prey to disease contracted sitting at an office table performing labor that some of us might fancy no labor at all; but which is proved, by its effects, to be much harder than our work. Merchants, too, whom I remember bright and blooming, have gone on laying up their thousands and tens of thousands—going from figging in their counting houses to feasting like kings; and at forty or fifty, look at them—they have houses, and lands and coaches to be sure, but do they enjoy them! There is John Marlow, of the house of Marlow, Minter and Co.—why, he would give half his fortune to be able to eat these nuts you are eating, Miner, and go to bed and sleep as you will after them. Look at Morris Finley—his face looks to me like an account book, written over with dollars and cents, as if he had coined his soul into them. And there is Robson, of the house of Robson and Co., I remember his hair as black, glossy, and thick as your John's, and his color as pure red and white; now he has a scratch on the top of his head—his eyes buried in unwholesome fat,—his skin mottled, and he lives between his counting house and Broadway, in continued dread of an apoplexy. How many Pearl street merchants over five and thirty are dyspeptics?"

"But, mercy on us, Aikin! you don't suppose money is inflected with dyspepsy?"

"No; but I do suppose that those who make it an end, and not means, pay the penalty of their folly. I do suppose that the labour and anxiety attending the accumulation and care of it, and the animal indulgence it procures, are a very common means of destroying the health. Now Miner, have we not a greater chance for health, which we all allow to be the first of earthly blessings, than the rich? Then, we have some advantages for the education of our children which they cannot get. You may say necessity is a rough schoolmaster, but his lessons are best taught. The rich cannot buy books, or hire masters, that will teach their children as thoroughly as ours are taught by circumstances, industry, ingenuity, frugality, and self-denial. Besides, are not our little flocks mutual assistance and mutual kindness societies?"—*Miss Sedgwick's "Rich poor Man."*

Commercial.

United States Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET, DEC. 9.

FLOUR.—In Howard street, things remain in the same inanimate state as at our last report. We continue the same quotations. $10,25 from wagons, $10,50 from store. Sales of Howard street, on the wharf, at $10,50. City Mills—we quote at $10,56.

GRAIN.—We are not advised of any transactions in Maryland Wheats since our last report. We note a sale of 6000 bushels German Wheat, received coastwise, at $3,08 @ $3,11 ℔ bushel.

CINCINNATI MARKET, DEC. 3.

Contracts for Pork, to a considerable extent, have been made at five dollars ℔ hundred.—This may now be considered the market price, and a retrograde is more probable than an advance.—*Gazette.*

As we predicted, sellers have given way, and the market is pretty brisk at five dollars. We think it probable that it will suffer a still further decline to four and a half. Live hogs are extremely abundant in the country, and the prices must come down.—*Evening Post.*

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 17th instant, Mrs. H. Stewart, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 14th instant, Mrs. D. C. Stocker, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on Friday, Mrs. Dr. Henry, 66th Regt. of a daughter.

At Brompton, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Robert Walpole Twiss, of a son.

At the Parsonage House, Williamsburgh, on the 9th instant, Mrs. (Rev.) J. G. B. Lindsay, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Hamilton, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. J. G Geddes, Mr. William Randal, of Hamilton, to Miss Sarah Goodness, of Barton.

At Hamilton, on the 30th ultimo, by the same, Mr. Nehemiah Ford, to Keziah Elizu, daughter of Col. Beasley, of Hamilton.

At London, U. C., on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Francis Warren, Esq., to Miss Nancy Terry, both of that town.

At New York, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. W. H. Taylor, Rector of Grace Church, William Henry Russell, to Anna, daughter of Oliver Kane, Esq.

At Kingston, on the 5th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. John Seymour to Miss Julia Ann M'Ginnis.

At Toronto, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. Grasett, at the house of Joseph Beckett, Esq., Edward Hooper, Esq., of Dundas, to Mrs. E. C. Bailey, relict of the late Mr. William Bailey.

DIED.

In this City, on the 16th inst., Mr. Joseph P. Bigelow, Hardware Merchant, of the firm of Messrs. W. L. Cox & Co., aged 38.

Yesterday morning, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Alexander Ogilvy, of the firm of Matheson & Ogilvy.

At Eaton, (Eastern Township,) on the night of the 29th November, in the 50th year of her age, Susanna, wife of Josiah Sawyer, Esq. Mrs. Sawyer went to bed apparently in good health; in the night she complained of her bowels, and died in fifteen minutes! Mr. and Mrs. S. were the first family who settled in Eaton.

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