fruitless was the attempt to deceive herself. The boy placed one hand in ours, grasped his mother's arm with the other, drew her hastily towards him, and fervently kissed her cheek. There was a short pause as he sunk back upon his pillow, and looked with appalling earnestness on his mother's face. "William, William," said the terrified parent, "don't look at me so; speak to me, dear." The boy smiled languidly, but an instant afterwards his features resolved into the same cold, solemn gaze. "William," dear William," said the distracted mother, "rouse yourself, dear; don't look at me so, love, pray don't. Oh, my God; what shall I do; My dear, dear boy! he is dying." The boy raised himself by a violent effort, and folded his hands together—"Mother, dear, dear mother, bury me in the open fields—anywhere but in these dreadful streets. I should like to lie where you can see my grave, mother, but not in these close, crowded streets; they have killed me. Kiss me again, mother; put your arm round my neck." He fell back, a strange expression stole upon his features, not of pain or suffering, but an indescribable fixing of every line and muscle—the boy was dead.

Music.

If there is a charm on earth, which more than any other, serves to elevate the affections, to tranquilize the mind, and to energize the feelings, it is music. We speak of music as it should be, in its purest and most exalted sense; and not of those unhallowed strains, in the use of which music is polluted and degraded, by being made the vehicle and the stimulant of earthly and unholy passions—Music, in its best exercise is a heavenly science, suited to the purest, the most evangelical and seraphic natures. As we look abroad into creation, we find every thing constructed on the most harmonious scale, and in many instances melodies are continually breaking forth from the perfect works of God. The whisper of the breeze, and the roaring of the storm—the tinckling of the sea shells, as they are agitated by the regularly returning waves, and the dashing of the impetuous cataract—the song of the robin, and the shriek of the eagle—all these, and a thousand other voices of animated existence, are full of melody and song. To the poet of nature, and the worshipper of God, all things appear full of harmony, and seem to be graduated to the most perfect scale of music. As a great poet has beautifully said:

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
The universal call began;
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full on man.

In an age so generally well informed as the present on most subjects, we deem it waste of time and talent to employ an argument to prove that music is an elevated study, worthy of the cultivation of every pure, devout, and intelligent mind. No one who has read the Bible with an understanding heart—no one who has felt the exalting influence of music on his own mind—no one who has a heart attuned to melody, and capable of appreciating the harmony of existence, can doubt the propriety of cultivating music as a useful science—a valuable art. Referring to it only in its social relation, it possesses a property of elevation and refinement, which has power to soften obdurate feelings, and win the soul to the sympathies of gentle life. As a bard of social feelings has said:

Music! Oh, how faint, how we k,
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breath her soul so well?

Friendship's balmy words may lign,
Love's are e'en more false than they;
Oh, 'tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe and not betray!

But music has a higher, a more enduring power. It is employed by the purest spirits in the worship of a being worthy of the exercise of the most exalted feelings and capacities of the human and angelic mind. The church in all ages, under the new and old dispensations, has practised it—the universal testimony of devout hearts has given it a sanction, and it has formed the employment of angelic beings in past existence, and we are taught to believe will constitute the exercise of purified spirits in future eternity.—*Old Magazine.*

Apologue.—Near a dew-drop there fell a tear upon a tomb, whither a beautiful female repaired every morning to weep for her lover. As the sun's golden disk rose higher in the heavens, his rays fell on the tear and dew-drop, but glanced with a double brilliancy on the pearl shook from the tresses of Aurora. The liquid jewel, proud of its lustre, addressed its neighbour—"How dares thou appear thus solitary and lustreless?" The modest tear made no answer, but the zephyr that just then wantoned near them, paused in its flight, brushed down with its wings the glittering dew-drop, and folding the humble tear of affection in its embrace, carried it up to heaven.

Editors.—An editor is like a goose in some respects—he generally writes standing on one leg, flourishes his quill without observing how he scatters his ink, and would be willing to save some at any time, if he could, by mere gabbling. Talk of grammar to an editor, forsooth! Does not Mr. Hyperoritick know that the "more proper devil" sometimes runs away with the nominative case before the editor gets to the verb, and that, unless he goes out collecting, he never knows the possessive from the objective, and often when he calls upon his patrons, makes mistake in relation to them, and finds when he looks for the possessive, he gets nothing but the objective. How often too, when he feels a little in the indicative, does he sit down at his table with his legs in the subjunctive, feeling the imperative spirit of genius, and locking mightly potential, to find, after all, upon laboring his brain, that his ideas are in the infinitive. We editors write *copy*—we don't write *grammar*. Somebody said long ago that any thing was good English that a man could understand, which is a convenient rule for an editor. He must, if possible, make himself understood, and this we know he often succeeds in doing, even when he don't understand himself.

Extract from a Yankee Lawyer's Speech.—May it please the court, I had rather live thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunder-bolt, chew the ragged edge of a flash of lightning, swallow the corner of a Virginia storm fence, and have my bowels torn out by a green brier, than to be thus bamboozled by the gentleman.

Summary.

Great number of Arrests for Debt in London.—From the public prints of last week we learn that the number of persons arrested for debt in London this last two years and a half amounts to 70,000, and that the law expenses attendant on the said arrests amounts to £500,000! which is proved to be much more than the amount of money got by such arrests, in liquidation of the debts for which they were arrested; so that the lawyers are the only parties benefited by such an impolitic mode of proceeding. Our prisons are filled with debtors, who are on the increase to a frightful extent under the present system, which, by authorizing creditors to arrest debtors, throws the reins as it were on the giving credit system. It is a fact that how easy it is for plausible, well-dressed respectable-looking people, as they are called, to get credit, which no doubt arises from a disposition on the side of the parties who give such credit, to do business. But what a large amount of bad business must be done under this mischievous system? and what a great waste of time and money must be created, by so many persons who cannot pay, being sent into jail. It may be said that it is a just punishment on them for contracting debts which they could not pay; and so doubtless in many cases it is, but the creditor is also severely punished too by losing his money, for it is shown that on an average a very small fraction in the pound of such debts is all that is paid. Now we are anxious that this punishment of both creditor and debtor should be done away with, which they would be to a great extent by Sir John Campbell's Bill, which allows of no imprisonment but for debts fraudulently contracted.—The operation of such a Bill as Sir John Campbell's would be to make people more cautious in giving credit, and to make ready money payments more abundant. It would cut off a great portion of that bad business which is now done by tradesmen—bad for themselves—bad for the debtors—bad for the public—and good only for the lawyers, who pocket the law expenses, and laugh at the folly of mankind—who it appears can learn wisdom only by suffering the consequences of folly—and this they learn very slowly.

Venezuela and Great Britain.—The following is an extract from the translation of a message delivered by the President of Venezuela to Congress, February 4, 1836:—"Great Britain, always consistent in her policy towards the independence and liberty of America, in a manner the most friendly, has forwarded the negotiations that our envoys had established with the Court of Madrid on the object of obtaining the recognition of our rights of nationality and independence from the Spanish Government.—These good offices began at London in 1834, and have since been pursued with the greatest sincerity and liberality at the Court of Madrid, aided likewise by the kind co-operation there (and to the same intent) of the Minister from the Government of Washington. His Britannic Majesty by these acts, and accrediting with the character of Chargé d'Affaires to this Government the person, so worthy of respect, who has for so many years discharged the duty in this capital of the General Consulate from that nation, has given a proof of the consideration our commercial relations merit, and of the interest taken in consolidating our institutions and the establishment of order."

Human Horns.—A remarkable instance of a horny substance growing on the head of a female has recently come under the notice of a surgeon in Norfolk. A woman, nearly 70, residing at Rushmere, near Lowestoft, perceived, about 30 years since, a hard excrescence growing from her head, which gradually increased until it attained the length of eight inches. It is perfect by hard and horny texture; in figure resembling a ram's horn, and arched over the forehead in a singular manner. From its extreme length it became a constant source of uneasiness, and the woman consented to its removal, which operation has been successfully performed.—*Evening print.*—[Was not this the woman that caught the codfish that swallowed the child—according to the same print?]

A gentleman being out snipe-shooting on Friday, on the banks of the river Fess, in the suburbs of this city, observed two fishes fighting in the water. He fired and killed them both at the same shot, and on drawing them to the land, they proved to be two pikes, one of 5lb. weight, and the other 3lb.—*York Courier.*

A most superb vase has been manufactured at the Derby china manufactory, by order of the Marchioness of Hastings, which her Ladyship intends presenting to the Princess Victoria. The vase is Etruscan shaped, ornamented with raised flowers, modelled from nature, and is a splendid specimen of the art. It is in biscuit; the body of the vase is ornamented on one side with pinks and jessamine, and on the other with longwort and saxifrage. The plinth is decorated with forget-me-not; the summit of the vase is filled with a large group of various flowers, consisting of the convolvulus, china-aster, pinks, rockets, snowdrops, pansies, iris, hawthorn-bloom, ranunculus, &c.—*Waterbiangs Cavalcade.*

Dr. Bowring, M. P., with M. G. Thomas and Capt. Pringle, R. E. have come to Paris, as a deputation, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French Government in a plan for uniting by a grand railroad the three capitals of France, England, and Belgium. It is understood that the Governments of all these countries look upon the project with the most kindly eyes, and are desirous of lending it their cordial support. When accomplished, the journey to London will be performed in thirteen hours and a-half from Paris, in eleven hours and a-half from Brussels, and from Paris to Brussels in about seven hours.

Benjamin Franklin, whilst in London, pursued his business as a compositor with great ardour at the highly respectable printing establishment in Great Queen-street Lincoln's-inn-fields, now conducted by John Cox and Son, printers to the East India Company. The press, formerly worked by the Doctor, exists as it was when he left it.

A gross oversight has been committed at the Mint in regard to the new fourpenny pieces, by adopting a die of the exact size and form of a small copper coin issued for circulation in the colonies only, and in value about half a farthing. It was the uniform practice heretofore at the Mint to confine the figure of Britannia to the copper coinage, in order to prevent fraud; and the mischief that may occur from the present inconsiderate proceeding is obvious. The officers at the Mint are in a state of perfect dismay at the discovery.—*Times.*

A friend writes to us from Gottingen—"I met here a traveller famous for his locomotive powers—a Norwegian, 35 years old—who ran from Paris to Moscow in 14 days, swimming across 30 rivers. He ran from Munich to Naplia, in Greece, in 24 days, and is now under an engagement to run from Vienna to Calcutta in 65 days, to carry letters, for which he is to receive £350. All these feats will, I hope, stimulate others, who still see what can be done by a pair of human legs." The almost beats the famous German leg, which formed the subject of an amusing paper in *Blackwood.—Englishman, Calcutta paper.*

The marriage of Madame Malibran with M. de Beriot took place on Tuesday last, at the mayory of the second arrondissement of Paris, upon which occasion they gave 1,000 francs to be distributed to the poor. Madame de Beriot has set out for London, to fulfil an engagement with the manager of Drury-lane Theatre.—*Morning Paper.* We thought these musical itinerants had been married long ago—at least they ought to have been. However, the public have nothing to do or meddle with the lady's voice and the gentleman's fiddle. The rest belongs to the parties themselves.

A violent storm occurred on the coast, March 29, but without doing very extensive damage.

The private banking house of Falconet & Co. at Naples, has stopped payment.

The Birmingham and Derby, the Birmingham and Gloucester, and the Hull and Selby Railroad Bills passed the House of Commons March 30.

The ship *Rosalind*, (from New York on 16th March,) passed Holyhead April 4.

The Revenue.—We are glad to hear that there is a very considerable increase of the Quarter's Revenue, to the 5th of the month, over that of the corresponding quarter for last year. The Revenue for the whole of last year will turn out to be of much greater amount than that of the preceding year.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

Our Revolutionary contemporaries make great account of Mr. Roebuck's occasional references in the House of Commons, to the affairs of Canada. He is esteemed by them to have achieved a glorious victory on a late occasion, when he boasted before the House, that he had accounts from this country eleven days later than the Despatches bore which were received at the Colonial Office. "Hereupon," says the *Vindicator's* London Correspondent, "there was a shout;" for what it is not distinctly mentioned.

Viewing Roebuck in the character which he sustains towards this Province, as the salaried Agent of one branch of the Legislature, our surprise is excited that he does not indulge more frequently in such little displays as the one alluded to, and which is only the second or third of the kind, or indeed of any kind on this subject that has occurred this Session. He pockets his pay at a very cheap rate if he can show nothing more in return than what the most lumpish and inconsiderable Member could do equally well, were he as thoroughly indifferent about the truth or justice of his patrons' cause. He would only have to watch a thin House, when either of the Colonial Secretaries was present, and pounce upon him with such a silly question as the one "whereupon there was a shout" of laughter, we presume. Such trivial incidents we say, furnish no evidence whatever of Mr. Roebuck being any more than a Member of the House of Commons; they do not prove that he is of any consequence there, as his flatterers insinuate, or that the cause which he is paid to support, is received with more favour on his account. The truth, however, is, that something he must do for his pay, even at the expense of making a fool of himself, as something his patrons here must have to preserve their own consequence with their dupes.

But we do regret, even more sincerely than the revolutionary faction can do, that Mr. Roebuck has displayed so little officiousness in what relates to Canada, in his place in the House of Commons during this Session. We wish he had been less obsequious to the will of the Colonial Secretary, and strained all his little energies to make both the House of Commons and the nation hear, whether they would or not, of the imperious demands of the French Canadian oligarchy. His language was not so measured a year ago as it now is, and his pictures of imaginary oppression were more highly coloured and distorted. The contributions, too, of his satellites to the periodical press, are now far less frequent and of a less extravagant character, than formerly. Whence, it may be asked, has arisen this change? The public mind is certainly not so enlightened on the subject, as to render the labours of these advocates unnecessary. The political affairs of Canada occupy a very small share of the attention of the nation, and they cannot surely flatter themselves that their misrepresentations have been so far successful, that a verdict would be now returned by any branch of the Imperial Legislature in favour of their clients.

In this case it is not a little remarkable, and at the same time instructive, to witness the conduct of these same individuals, in regard to the Commission of Inquiry that has been sent to the Colony. Whatever opinions might exist as to the necessity of such a Commission being appointed, any person who was desirous of an impartial settlement of our internal differences, would conclude that their inquiry, if conducted with any degree of fairness, could not materially injure a just cause, but must, from the very nature of things, promote it. But the agents of that party which, a year ago, filled every channel of publication that was accessible to them, with the foulest calumnies against the Provincial Government, the Legislative Council, every public officer that did not belong to the same faction, and against, in fact, every thing that was British in name or nature have moderated their wonted rage, and now attempt to prejudice the testimony of the Commissioners. This is an indubitable evidence of a bad cause. Without pretending to divine, in any way whatever, the character of the Reports that may emanate from the Commission, we should belie the justice of the Constitutional claims, if we manifested any undue anxiety about it; and if especially we endeavoured in the true spirit of guilt to condemn beforehand what there is reason to believe will contain much that is true. We leave this as the more appropriate employment of the ultra-liberals and the revolutionary oligarchs, for the aims of both are the same, though they attempt to reach them by different means.

Roebuck and his satellites have sense enough to keep the terrific register of French Canadian *griefs*, shut for the present, as a comparison of its contents with those of the Commissioners' Reports, might lead to unpleasant consequences; for infinitely more weight will be attached to the findings of the Commissioners, than to the anonymous tirades of the press, or to the unsupported assertions of the Member for Bath. The House of Commons must of necessity listen to this latter gentleman, who is known as the hired Canadian advocate, with the same feelings of suspicion and incredulity, as they would to the statements of a pleader in a court of law. The very fact of Roebuck being a paid agent, completely divests of all weight or importance in the eyes of the House of Commons or of the British nation, whatever unsubstantiated opinions relative to the affairs of Canada, he may utter or sanction.

The Hon. Peter McGill has been voted a handsome piece of plate by the British American Land Company, for his services previous to his appointment of Commissioner of the Company here.

It is much to be wished that the old wall in front of the French Church were removed speedily, that the citizens may have the advantage of the purchase which has been made by the Town, of the ground it encloses.

Bill Collins, a well-known character in town, was attacked on Saturday last while he was asleep in a house of bad fame, by five or six individuals, and beaten until he was left for dead. There is now little hope of his recovery, although he had enough strength left to name some of those who had assaulted him. The Grand Constable has taken the necessary precautions to secure the criminals, one of whom he apprehended on Thursday as he was about to embark in one of the Hudson Bay Company's canoes.

Mr. Lindsay's new Steamboat at the Cross, intended to run between Montreal and Laprairie, in connection with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, will be launched this afternoon at three o'clock.

Three Steamboats, the *Sir James Kempt*, the *Brockville* and the *Kingston*, are at present plying between Prescott and the head of the Bay of Quinté, and touching at Hallowell both up and down.

The Rideau Lake is now free from ice and navigable. The lumber merchants along the Canal have mostly got their timber under way for Quebec. The Steamboat *Thomas McKay* was expected two or three days ago at Bytown.

The river is now clear of ice opposite Quebec, the ice-bridge having broken up on Sunday. The navigation between this and the ocean may now therefore be considered open.

The vegetation in the neighbourhood of Quebec is spoken of as being in comparatively a very advanced state; and that neither garden plants, nor fruit trees nor meadow grass have suffered much from the protracted and severe winter.

It is proposed to publish in the village of Brantford, Upper Canada, a daily Newspaper for five months during the business season. Toronto, the capital of that Province, cannot boast of as much.

Five prisoners escaped from the Cornwall gaol on the 3d instant. Three of them were confined for the murder of Colonel French, one for rape, and the other for stealing money.

There will be an eclipse of the Sun on the 15th instant, in the morning, beginning at about half-past seven o'clock, and ending at a little after ten.

The following cure for Hydrophobia is from an American paper:—"The only course we would recommend to prevent hydrophobia, is to *cut every dog's tail off close behind the ears.* We have no doubt of its efficacy." F. S.

Affairs of Lower Canada.

No. II.

Nevertheless the sufferings of the Missionaries, however fatal to the sons, were salutary to the cause. The progress of the Christian faith was rapid and extensive. In this enterprise, the adventurers had at that time no competitors. Protestantism was not yet sufficiently systematized to attempt the conversion of Pagans. In justice, however, to the latter professors of Christianity, it is proper to observe, that they have since, with great zeal, laboured to advance the interests of our common religion. This praise is particularly due to the Society of the *United Freirem*, or United Brethren; who, in the most barbarous countries, and most inhospitable climes, among the Greenlanders, Esquimaux, and Hottentots, have laboured in this field with uncommon ardour and success.

The mode adopted by the Catholic Missionaries was eminently calculated to realize their wishes. They commenced by teaching the savages the arts of civilized domestic life; taught them to congregate in settlements—and quiting gradually the chase, to cultivate the soil. Of religion, they at first held nothing; and it was only in the same exercises of the Missionaries, that they were advertised of its existence.

These exercises could not fail to excite their curiosity; but this curiosity remained unsatisfied, till a fair measure of civilization rendered them proper recipients of the primary dogmas of Christianity. The elements of instruction were simple, and adapted to their rude comprehension. They could not but hold in admiration these advocates, who encountered every evil, and submitted to every indignity, in order to promote their ultimate good. As their sensibility was indefatigable, so their success was matchless. They went on "conquering and to conquer" from tribe to tribe—from the Iroquois to the Huron—from them to the Abenaquis, &c.; nor is there a doubt, that had their numbers been proportioned to their zeal, and had they not been obstructed by obstacles beyond their control, they would eventually have brought within the pale of the Church, every savage nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

It will readily be supposed, that the French Government was not slow to profit itself of the advantages which the success of these missions offered, in a national view. They saw, in the influence and control of these Religious Missionaries, the seeds of future and widely-extended empire. Such being the happy prospect before them, they begin their operations accordingly.

This Government had one, with no small jealousy, the sudden rise and rapid progress of the English American Colonies. The fertility of their soil, and the industry of their inhabitants, threatened, at no distant date, a marked and dangerous superiority over their rivals. Not only this superiority was dreaded on its own account, but also on account of the capture or annihilation of their own settlements in America. For, in time, the English Colonies might become so powerful in wealth and population, as not to suffer any other nation to participate in the blessings, which they promised themselves on these shores. To prevent these multiplied calamities, it was thought necessary to arrest their prosperity, by confining the English Provinces within certain boundaries, during seasons of peace; and harrassing them with murderous and predatory incursions in time of war.

To execute these admirable intentions, a powerful principle was brought into play. It was an appeal to that national hatred, which had long existed between France and England.

Whatever was the origin of that diabolical sentiment, it is doubtless of great antiquity. When Cain slew his brother Abel, he laid the foundation of that inhuman feeling, which has since made man the enemy of man—hell cities in ruins—and crimsoned whole lands with blood!

Dr. Johnson has said, that if one hates a dog, he will hate his next neighbour. It is, indeed, a singular phenomenon, that the more contiguous are nations to each other, the deeper is their malice, and the more bitter their quarrels. The French and English are in Europe, and have been in America, *next door neighbours.* Yet, so far in this circumstance from having fostered a mutual system of brotherly love; that it has tended to provoke and realize, for ages, wars of the most cruel description; with no profit on either side, but with immense loss of life and treasure to both.

As public feuds have had their source in private malignity, so the spirit of national dissensions has reacted upon private individuals; and even at the present day, amid all the refinements of the age, a Frenchman and an Englishman will meet each other, in a neutral country, with less kindness than either would show to a Chinese.

This spirit of national antipathy, so long existing, lost nothing of its venom, when transplanted to America.

"Trifles, light as air,
Are, to the jealous, confirmations strong
As proof from Holy Writ"—

says Shakspeare.

Such being the complexion and tendency of those reciprocal sentiments, pretexts were never wanting to ripen them into hostility. The smallest trespass—the most trivial offence furnished matter for complaint, and sounded a summons to arms.

The earlier contentions had relation to Canada itself. It would exceed our limits to detail the operations of war, and narrate the successes and defeats which alternately diversified these struggles between the French and English. It is sufficient to state that, finally, the latter retired from the contest, and Canada was ceded to France, by the treaty of Utrecht.

Although another war had intervened, which had terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; no attempt to recapitulate Colony was made, till the era of what is termed the seven years' war.

In 1759, a considerable force, military and naval, under the command of General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders, appeared before Quebec. After various unsuccessful events, they at length succeeded in gaining the heights of Abraham; and the same day, September 13, was fought that memorable battle, which conferred immortal honor on General Wolfe and his gallant army. The loss of this battle, on the part of the French, was followed by the surrender of Quebec. It is but justice, however, to state, that no less honor redounds to his illustrious rival Montcalm, and to the brave army under his command. Wolfe and Montcalm both fought like heroes—and like heroes died. The day was lost, not by any want of courage or conduct on his part; but because it was decreed by "the Lord of Hosts," that Canada should pass into other hands.

Quebec gone, the arrival of General Amherst at Montreal completed the conquest of the whole Colony—and of all its dependencies on this Continent. This conquest was matter of much national joy and gratulation, as it, in a manner, decided the war. The expulsion of the French was judged necessary to the existence of the English Provinces—and their subsequent and entire exclusion, to their future prosperity. It was, therefore, with great propriety, that it made an article in the treaty of peace of 1763, which announced its entire cession to the English.

F. S.

Commercial.

There appeared yesterday more disposition to buy Ashes, than for some days past. The sales of small bills were trifling at 33s. 6d. @ 34s. for Pots. A lot of 50 brls. Pots has been taken at 35s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. In Pearls nothing done. A parcel of 500 bushels Upper Canada mixed Wheat, arrived on Monday, has realized 5s. 9d. ⅌ 60 lbs., 90 days. About 100 barrels Upper Canada inspected fine Flour, has brought 29s., 90 days—the buyer to take it from the wharf: good brands, in store, are held firmly at 30s. There is a further improvement in the price of Pork; sales have been made at $17¼ @ $18 for Prime, $19½ @ $20 for Prime Mess, and $24 for Mess, 90 days.

IMPORTS FROM SUPER. DAMARIS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

2790 bushels Barley
1280 do Peas
400 do Wheat
500 barrels Flour
133 do Beef
6 do Pot Ashes
2 do Pork
3 do Lard
1 bag do.

Shipping Intelligence.

From the Quebec Gazette, of Monday.

First Arrival from Sea.—Outstanding between the ship Canada, James Allan, was announced to all Greenock, and hoisted, and her dull of yesterday, Comet, &c. reported by the telegraph. Yesterday, Mr. John P. Anderson, of the firm of Paterson, Young & Co. and Mr. James Paterson, jun. of do. (Paterson, Esq.) came up from the vessel to town. The other passengers were Mrs. Lily, from Jedburg, James Miller of Redwood, Mr. Douglas, of Edinburgh, for Montreal, and Mr. Auld, of Irvine.

The Canada left Greenock on the same day with the Cherokee and Robertson, and during the gale they all made the same port. The Cherokee left Troon some 24 hours before the Canada, which came out by the South channel, being off Cape Clear 8th instant, and having run down to 44, in long. 18. From this gale to Quebec she never steered her mainsail, and had fine weather.

We received hours in Indenture and about 50 miles inside of St. Paul's, detained 36 hours by reason of the north passage closed, and taking the south, after a few hours, fortunately found a clear way. It is impossible to describe the fury with which the gale raged, blowing to the whole passage, and they may be long detained.

Quebec, March 26.—Sailed today, the Cherokee, Miller, Canada, Allan, and Robertson, Neil, for Montreal.

Troon, *March 30.*—We have had a dreadful night with heavy squalls from the N. W. The bark Cherokee, Miller, of Glasgow, from Greenock for Montreal, has just come in, as also the Canada, Allan, for the same port—one had her main topsail split, the other her foresail gallant mast injured.

Greenock, March 31.—It has blown very hard yesterday, and today from N. W. to W. The Robertson, Neil, for *Montreal*, has put in to Rothesay Bay.

In the *Glasgow Courier* of April 2d, the ship Osprey, Kirk; brig Iris, M'Kechnie, (to succeed the Lord Sidmouth) and the new ship, Glasgow, Stephenson, are advertised for Quebec and Montreal. In the *Glasgow Herald* of 1st April the brig Amity, Dick, is advertised for Montreal.

The Amity to sail on the 9th April, and the Iris a little later, were advertised at Greenock. The Earl Dalhousie, Boyd, and Cherokee, Taylor, cleared at Greenock on the 30th.

Details are given in the Glasgow papers of the 1st and 2d April, of the casualties among the shipping, caused by a heavy gale on the three last days of March.

ADVERTISED IN THE LIVERPOOL PAPER OF APRIL 4.

For Quebec.—Caledonia; Pilcher; Ellen, Ward; Princess Victoria, Gray.

For Montreal.—Mary, Welch, to sail 10th; Cannon, Potter, 15th to 18th; Isabella, Hunter; Grounder, Kane; Promise, Shearer; Charlotte, Sloan; Cyrus, Robinson; Indian, Fox.

CLEARED.—April 2.

For Quebec.—Ainsworthy, Ford; Mary Ford, Barton; Welsford, Ashbrook; Tam O'Shanter, Sumpton; Isis, Hunter.

For Montreal.—Winnefia, Fisher; Bassenthwaite, Mitchison.

The Sophia, Easton, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the 30th March, and put back the following day.

The Robertson, Neill, and the Cherokee, Miller, cleared at Greenock for Montreal on the 29th March. The former had 21 cabin passengers.

Belfast, March 28.—The Money, Whiteway, bound to Quebec, parted her moorings, went on shore and filled with water.

British barque *Priscilla*, M'Kenzie, from England for St. John, N. B., with coal, iron, salt, &c., was fallen in with by ship *Katherine Jackson* at this port, on the 30th March; lat. 48, 22, long 71—had lost her mizen and rudder in a gale the Sunday previous. Took out the captain, crew, and passengers, 25 in number, with their baggage, but, blowing hard, could save nothing else from the wreck. At the same time, the Queen *Adelaide*, from Liverpool for New Orleans, came up, which took on board the second mate, cook, and 11 men, and proceeded on her voyage. April 28, off Cape Sable, spoke British brig *Experiment*, hence for Miramichi, and put three of the crew of the *Priscilla* on board. May 3, off Montauk, spoke brig *Westmoreland*, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., which took Captain M'Kenzie, mate, steward, and two men. The *Katherine Jackson* has experienced very heavy weather during the whole of the passage, and on the Banks fell in with large quantities of ice.—*New York paper.*

Dealt, *March 23.*—Arrived from the River—Celestian, Hopkinsall; Sir William Bensley, Gubbs; James Harris, Wyeberly; Cecilops, Finlayson; Gleaner, Dunkin; Reaper, Walker; April 1, Cottingham, Short; Beaufort, ——; Lord Frederick Kent, for Quebec; Toronto, Collinson, and Great Britain, Swinburn, for Montreal.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday Morning last, Mrs. R. Donkers, of a son.

At Toronto, on the 4th instant, the lady of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Yesterday evening, by the Rev. Mathew Richey, Mr. Hugh Mathewson, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Mathewson.

On Monday last, Mr. George Bowes, to Miss Eliza Holland, both of this city.

At Hallowell, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. W. Macaulay, Mr. James Miller, merchant, of the firm of J. & J. Miller, Hallowell, to Miss Eliza Ann Cumming, daughter of the late James Cumming, Esq. of Picton.

DIED.

At Greenock, Scotland, on the 29th March, the Rev. John Gentle, D.D., for 43 years Minister of the 3rd Parish Church, in the 73d year of his age.

At Hamilton, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. R. Doyle, late of Portadown, county Armagh, Ireland, aged about 30.

At Brantford, on the 20th ultimo, Miss Maria P. Gardner, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gardner, Bailiff aged 31.

At Toronto, on the 30th ult., Mr. Thomas Robson, merchant, aged 36.

At Brockville, on the 6th instant, James Hall, Esq., an old resident of the town.

At Adelaide, U.C., on the 13th ult., of apoplexy, Andrew Scott, Esq., regretted by his acquaintance, aged 21.

At his residence, Plantagenet, Ottawa, on the 2d of April, John Roe, Esq., J. P., aged about 70, formerly of the County Wexford, Ireland.

Custom-House,
Coteau du Lac, April 30, 1836.

NOTICE.—From the First of May next, all BOATS and LAND CARRIAGES proceeding to Upper Canada with Goods, the conditions or persons in charge thereof will be required to deliver to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs at this Port, and at Carrillon, on the Ottawa, a statement, as per Schedule annexed, of the contents of the Cargo of the Boat or Carriage under their charge, in conformity with the 10th sec. of 6 Wm. IV., cap. 24, and a penalty of 40s. and the detention of the Boats or other Land Carriage.

SCHEDULE.

Goods paying ad valorem Duty.

Value of goods, wares and merchandize subject to an ad valorem duty at Quebec or Montreal.	Description and number by which packed.	Import value, as paid on which duty at Montreal, if known.	Invoice value, where purchased. If the importing value cannot be ascertained in Halifax curry.

Articles paying Specific Duties.

	Packages.	
Jamaica Spirits or Rum		gallons.
Gin, Brandy, or Cordials		do
Madeira Wine		do
All other Wines		do
Coffee		lbs.
Bohea Tea		do
Hyson		do
All other kinds of Tea		do
Playing Cards		packs
Refined or Loaf Sugar		lbs.
Muscovado Sugar		do
Molasses		gallons.
Salt		bushels
Pimento		do
Tobacco		lbs.
Snuff		do
Passengers		No.

* Only when imported from a Plantation.

JOHN SIMPSON,
May 11. 20.2w,tuths Collector.

SALE OF TEAS.

PUBLIC SALES of TEAS will take place at the Warehouses of the Agents of the Hon. East India Company, on QUEBEC, on FRIDAY, the 6th, and at MONTREAL, on FRIDAY, the 13th MAY, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, when the upset prices will be as follows, viz: Bohea, 1s. 6d., Souchong, 2s., Twankay, 2s. 3d., Hyson Skin, 2s. and 2s. 2d., Young Hyson, 3s., Hyson, 3s. 6d., Gunpowder, 4s. 6d.

Catalogues will be published, and show cheats may be examined during the three days preceding the day of sale at each place.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents to the Hon E. I. Company.
Montreal, May 3, 1836. 2t.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
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