In most of the public undertakings of a similar nature hitherto attempted among us, the benefits resulting have fallen short, and the money expended much exceeded the cost originally estimated by their projectors.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Fay has kindly offered to make a collection in the Parish Church; and the Rev. Mr. Perlan will take the opportunity of appealing to the benevolence of his countrymen and the public on St. Patrick's Day.

The Drama.

"— *Luxus animo debent, aliquando dari,*
Ad cœlibatum melior et redeat sibi."

Juvenile Theatre.—On Thursday evening, we witnessed the performance by the "Juvenile Amateurs" at their new theatre, St. François Xavier Street, of the admired *Petite Comedie*, in two acts, of the *Mock Doctor*, and the burlesque tragedy of *Bombastes Furioso*, and were very much delighted with the way in which the whole went off. Gregory and Sir Jasper in the *Mock Doctor*, sustained their parts well; the former did justice to the woodman, and when his girth was changed for that of the physician, though his playing was good, still we think that a little of that grave and serious deportment by which persons of the medical profession are commonly distinguished, was wanting. The youth who played Dorcas did so with great credit to himself, and apparently, much to the satisfaction of the female part of the audience, and proved (to poor Gregory's cost,) that though a woman, he could "wear the breeches" sometimes. The other characters were very ably personated, particularly Hellebore, who looked the doctor to a T; and Leander, the lover, whose appearance was sufficiently *distingué*, but who somehow or other, "spoke small like a woman." The closing scene between Gregory and Dorcas was well got through, and we cannot conclude this notice of the play without remarking, that the following sentences, "according" to Aristotle, "were very fine, very fine, indeed!"

* * * * * *

"Sir Jasper.—May I beg to know whether you are a physician or not—or, what the devil you are?

Gregory.—I think, Sir, after the miraculous cure you have seen me perform, you have no reason to ask, whether I am a physician or no—and for you, (turning to Dorcas,) I'll henceforth have you behave with all deference to my greatness! For a Pagoat maker can only thrash your jacket, but a physician—he—

"Dorcas.—Can pick your pocket;—Why! thou puffed-up fool! I could have made as good a physician myself; the cure was owing to the apothecary, not the doctor."

Between the play and farce, a Comic Song was commenced in very good style, but owing apparently to a defect of memory, the audience was deprived of the *finale*.

The evening's entertainments concluded with the burlesque tragedy of "*Bombastes Furioso*," in which, Pedros agreeably surprised us by his clever performance of that part,—and the following speech delivered with great effect, caused much merriment—(addressing the King, he says):—

Only just so, so; Oh monstrous doleful thing!
Is it the mully-grabs affects the King?
Or drooping poison in the cup of joy,
Do the Blue Devils your repose annoy?
Yes, I perceive it in that vacant eye,
The wan unbuttoned, and the wig awry;
Thus sickly cats, neglect their fur attire,
And sit and mope beside the kitchen fire.

To which the "Representative of the King" replied with admirable mock gravity,—

Last night, when undisturbed by State affairs,
Moistening our clay and puffing off our cares—
Of the replenished goblet did we drain—
And drank and smoked—and smoked and drank again.
Such was the case—our very action such—
Until at length we got a drop too much!
But the fresh bowl each sick'ning pain subdues,
Then sit my Fusbos, and tell the news.

General Bombastes' opening speech was the very *acme* of burlesque, and we have rarely heard it better given by experienced players:—

Thrashed are our foes! this watch and silken string,
Worn by their Chief, I as a trophy bring;
I knocked him down—then snatched it from his fob
"Watch! watch!" he cried, when I had done the job.
"My watch is gone," says he, says I, "just so,
"Stop where you are, watches were made to go."

(The King rising, then breaks his pipe over his head, and says)—

"For which we make you Duke of Strombolli."

Dulcamina was well dressed, but for a country girl was *rather* too fine and timid. We regret that our limits prevent us giving more extracts from this most amusing piece, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter from its commencement till the curtain fell. We cannot, however, omit saying a word or two in testimony of the soldier-like appearance of Bombastes' army, in which Bro Charlie was a very conspicuous character. The house was well lighted, but rather too warm, owing doubtless to its being brimful—and we hear that many persons, from the late hour at which they went, could not gain admittance. We hope that on future occasions, the young Gentlemen will not invite more of their friends than the house can conveniently hold.

From the completeness of the arrangements, the intervals between the acts, as well as between the play and farce, were very short, and the curtain dropped so early as a few minutes after ten o'clock, upon which the much admired Band of the 32nd Regiment played the national anthem of "God save the King." The audience, which was select and fashionable, comprised much of the youth and beauty of Montreal.

We perceived, upon entering the Theatre that the very appropriate motto—"As the old cock crows, the young cock learns"—has been chosen by the young Gentlemen; and as it is by practice alone that the young man can learn, we hope soon to hear them crow again.—*Communicated.*

Lower Canada.

Exchange of Property.—The *Fabrique* of this City have, we understand, exchanged the lot of ground in *St. James Street*, presently occupied as Tattersall's Auction Mart, for a large lot in *Craig Street*, adjoining the late Dr. Caldwell's house, belonging to the Desriveres Estate. The *Fabrique*, we are informed, pay a bonus of £1000 to make up the estimated difference in the value of the lots.

It is said to be the intention of the *Fabrique* to build an additional Church in the course of time, on their newly acquired property, for the further accommodation of the Catholic portion of the population of this city.—*Vindicator.*

The Periodical Press in Norway.—The state of the periodical press in the country gives a true measure of the social condition of the people, of their intelligence, their ripeness for constitutional privileges, and even of their domestic comforts. The newspapers, since I came here, have been my principal and most instructive reading. In Norway there are upwards of twenty, but some only give the advertisements and official notices of the province or town in which they appear; even these are not without interest to a stranger. It is curious to see what is to be sold or bought, and all the various transactions announced in an advertising newspaper. Of those which give also the foreign and domestic news, the most extensive circulation appears enjoyed by a daily paper called the *Morgen Blad*, published in Christiania. The cost of a daily paper sent by post, is seven dollars, or about 28s. sterling, yearly. There is no duty on newspapers; and as there are six or seven published in Christiania alone, this price is probably as low as competition can make it. In paper and type this journal is superior to any French or German one I have seen; and its articles of foreign news, and its editorial paragraphs, are often written with great ability. From the importance attached in all these newspapers to little local affairs, it is evident that the mass of the people, not merely an educated few, are the consumers. There being no tax on advertisements, the most trifling matter is announced, and a publisher appears to have a kind of brokerage trade at his counting house, and to be empowered to sell or buy for parties, or, at least, to bring buyers or sellers together. I have seen it advertised, with a reference to the editor's counting house, that there was a turkey-cock to be sold, a cow in calf wanted, and such trifles, as show that the class to whom they are no trifles read and have the benefits of newspapers.—*Laing's Journal.*

March of Natural History.—A lady having been to visit the guyraffe, now exhibiting at Liverpool, when asked what she thought of it, said, alluding to the Nubian attendant—"Oh, he is a handsome fellow enough for a guyraffe, but he don't do much, and has not got farther than his A B C; but his *horse* that he has got with him is a perfect beauty!"

Commercial.

Montreal Markets, *March* 3.—There was a good deal of Wheat at market to-day, and the prices ranged from 7s. 6d. @ 8s. 5d. @ minot, averaging about 8s. for good sound merchantable. In Packed Flour little has been done except by retail, at former rates. For Pot Ashes lower prices have been paid, the buyers generally offer 31s. 6d. In Pearls, there have been few transactions. Some business has been done in Pork—a sale of 100 barrels was made yesterday at 230 for Mess and 234 for Prime Mess, 4 mos.

This afternoon a part of the cargo of Teas ex *Rosalind*, was disposed of by auction, as follows:—

3 chests Hyson Skin,	@ 1s 8d.
11 do Twankay,	@ 2s 5d.
30 catty boxes do.	@ 2s 4d @ 2s 5d.
15 chests Young Hyson,	@ 2s 10d @ 2s 10d.
10 catty boxes do.	@ 2s 11d.
25 do do. Hyson,	@ 2s 11d.
3 chests Gunpowder,	@ 3s 6d @ 3s 6d.
39 half chests Pouchong,	@ 2s 6d @ 2s 7d.
110 chests Bohea, (good)	@ 1s 2d @ 1s 3d.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1837.

Late from Europe.

Seven days later intelligence from Europe has been received by the arrival of the ship *Tennessee* at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 18th January. This vessel not being one of the regular packets, we are indebted to the New York journals for the items of news that are subjoined.

The *influenza* prevailed to an alarming extent in London and vicinity, and was proving nearly as fatal to life as the cholera in 1832 and 1833.

The accounts from France show that the Ministers of Louis Philippe had not so strong a hold on the Chamber of Deputies as their predecessors. They were defeated on the question of the reply to the King's Speech and their resignation was accordingly looked for. Additional arrests were daily taking place in consequence of the disclosures of Meunier.

The Queen of Spain's affairs continue to prosper.

London, Jan. 16.—German papers to the 11th instant, announce the death of his Royal Highness Duke William of Bavaria, on the 5th instant, in the 85th year of his age.

The French mail, which arrived in London on Saturday, brought intelligence of the fall of Estella into the hands of the Queen's troops.

Her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal has issued a decree for the abolition of the infamous traffic in slaves throughout her dominions. The decree is founded upon a report of the ministers of the Belem insurrection, and bears date the 10th December, 1836.

The settling day in the foreign market passed over without any difficulty. Both in Spanish and Portuguese securities there was considerable rise, and many speculative transactions in them took place.

The Spinning Throat.—The mills were opened on Monday, and employment in them has been partially resumed. A number of persons are being instructed in learning to spin, and when the old hands should speedily commence to return to their work, the chances of doing so here will evidently be lost to them. Some acts of intimidation have been offered during the week in the workshops, but from the summary manner in which the delinquents have been punished, we have no fear of there being frequent repetitions of similar conduct.—*Preston Pilot.*

We regret to perceive that serious embarrassments still pervade the London money market. That a House, such as that of Sir Jas. Eshale & Co. should have suspended its payments, but for the short space of two hours, is indeed calculated to excite surprise, for there was not a Banking establishment in Lombard street, of more ancient date, or more extensive credit. Its connections with the Provincial Banks, in particular, were on a larger scale than those of any other Banker in the metropolis. This surprise is increased by the absence of any perceptible cause for the suspension, or for the general uneasiness which is manifested on the London Exchange, unless it be the impolitic course of the Bank of England, arising out of the mistaken legislation of Parliament. All branches of commerce are in a prosperous condition—the decline in the prices of raw silk is but a military exception, which does not affect the correctness of the observation—the cotton manufacture is still increasing, unprecedented as its rapid increase has been, and each great source of national wealth, is in a flourishing state.

London, Jan. 16.—*Dreadful effects of the Influenza.*—The melancholy effects of this raging epidemic in the metropolis and its environs has been most severely felt for the last fortnight:—During last week, the greater number of the clerks at the War office, Admiralty, Navy Pay office, the stamp office, the Treasury, Post office, and other Government offices, have been prevented from attending to their daily avocations; in consequence of which, great delay was caused to public business. In the Royal Naval Hospital of Greenwich there have been upwards of 150 deaths among the "old tars," and the infirmary is nearly filled with those on the sick list. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, the gallant Governor, has been most unremitting in affording every comfort to them. At the Royal Military College of Chelsea, the deaths have been very great, and numbers are confined in the sick wards. At Woolwich the epidemic has been so prevalent, that forty to fifty men per day belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and the other troops doing duty there in the absence of the Royal Marines at Passages and St. Sebastian in Spain, have been admitted into the Military Hospital; among whom the deaths have averaged from five to eight per diem, by violent inflammation of the lungs. Among the three regiments of Foot Guards, and the three regiments of Horse Guards, doing duty at the Tower, St. James' palace, the Horse Guards, and at Windsor, the epidemic has raged to a very great degree; so that many of the soldiers who are not affected, have been obliged to do double duty for their comrades. At the St. George's Barracks, Trafalgar square, the Wellington Barracks in the Birdcage-walk, and the Cavalry Barracks in Regent's-park and Knightsbridge, extra wards have been appropriated; and also in the Tower, where it appears to have attacked the men with much greater effect, being so near the water, than at the other quarters in the West-end. Yesterday the churches, which have generally full congregations, presented a mournful scene, by the non-attendance of many, who, the Sunday before were in perfect health, and now no more, which melancholy event was noticed by the clergy from the pulpit. The number of burials yesterday afternoon in the different cemeteries in the environs of the metropolis, were as numerous as during the raging of the cholera, in 1832 and 1833. At old St. Pancras burial ground, there were sixty-eight during the past week. At St. Martin's, Camden Town, St. Andrew's, in Gray's Inn lane, St. Marylebone, St. John's, St. Giles', St. Luke's, Chelsea, and the burial grounds on the Borough and Lambeth side of the water, where the epidemic appears to prevail the most, from the low situation of the ground being of an extremely damp nature, the deaths have been very great. The police force has suffered much, as out of that corps there are upwards of 800 men unable to do duty in consequence of the extreme severity of the weather they had been exposed to nightly for the last three weeks. In the workhouses the number of poor who have died far exceeds any return that has been made for the last twenty years, which circumstance ought to be investigated by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Sirr Ezek.—Capt. Matteson, of the ship *Tennessee*, states that at his leaving Liverpool, nothing further was known of the fate of this ship—that he understood that the French papers had expressed a disbelief in the rumour of her loss.

The Bank of England v. the London and Westminster.—On Friday the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas gave judgment in this important cause. The Court decided that the privileges of the Bank of England were impugned, by the London and Westminster Bank accepting bills of exchange at less than six months' date. The Bank of England has therefore succeeded.

Phœnix Bank of Liverpool.—We understand that the Provincial Committee have completed the purchase of the premises and goodwill of the Branch of the Northern and Central Bank of England; and that the Phœnix Bank will commence business on the 1st of February.

The Queen of England, who has been ill for some time, is announced as being convalescent.

We take the following analysis of a Bill brought before the Assembly of Upper Canada for establishing a public office, to be called "The Office of Works of Upper Canada," from the *Niagara Reporter*. The proposed measure appears to meet with general approval:—

"The duty of this establishment is to conduct the erecting, making, altering and repairing all such public works as are made at the sole expense of this Province, or such in or over which the Government may have the sole interest and control, or such for which the Province or Government have already advanced or shall hereafter advance any sum or sums of money, for or towards the erecting, making, altering, repairing or completing the same, by way of loan or otherwise?

"The Lieutenant Governor is to appoint during pleasure, a qualified person to preside over the office, to be called "Director General of Public Works in Upper Canada," together with such Clerks, Officers, &c. as are necessary to conduct the business thereof. The Director General (with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor,) to appoint a proper person to act his Deputy in each County in the Province, such Deputies, as well as the Director General to be for ever sworn and make oath for the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties

"All contracts for public works are to be made with the Director General, and he is authorized to inspect all such works during their progress, and to suspend contractors depositing from the terms of contract; no contractor to be discharged from his contract until the work done is approved by the Director General. This Act does not annul previous contracts, but requires that a copy thereof shall be deposited in the office on or before the first of July next.

"The Director General shall twice in each year make a report to the Lieut. Governor of all matters connected with public works, to be submitted to the Legislature, and shall also personally inspect once a year (oftener if required) every public work in progress, and report the condition thereof within one month after such inspection, the said report to be laid before the Legislature.

"The Bill further provides, that when required by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Director General shall prepare plans of all public works, with estimates of expense and specifications, to be preserved in his office; that the Director General shall examine and report upon all applications for patents, and preserve models in his office; that nothing shall be paid to contractors or others, for public works, until the Director General reports such claims to be rightfully made, and that neither Director nor any subordinate officer shall receive any gift or present, in respect of the business to be done in the office."

There is a great deal of truth in the annexed observation of the Editor of the *Niagara Reporter*. Many of the subordinate functionaries and whippers-in of the Executive are every honest and independent man's loathing, who comes in contact with them. But in this young country the Executive is more unavoidably constructed of heterogeneous and indifferent materials than in older societies. The *Reporter* says:—"We are convinced that dissatisfaction with Government is solely attributable to the inadequacy of a great portion of its minor instruments, and it is from this starting post as we conceive that the Radical leaders have taken a wrong course, and misleading themselves have also misled their adherents.

The new Bank at Bath, Upper Canada, is now in operation. It is denominated the "Freeholders Bank of the Midland District." Its notes, of which there are a good many already in circulation in the Upper Province, are of various denominations, and are only made payable twelve months after date, without interest.

The *Buffalo Journal* of the 22d ult. has the following, relative to Benjamin Rathbun:—

"The Commercial of this city, yesterday, contains a long statement by this gentleman, explanatory of his affairs and the causes which led to his failure, and also vindicating himself against the charges of forgery which have been brought against him—all of which he strongly protests his ignorance of, until they were brought to his knowledge a few days before his failure. He lays the whole blame upon his brother *Lyman Rathbun*, and his nephews, *Rathbun Allen* and *Lyman A. Howlett*.

"This statement or exposure of Mr. Rathbun's affairs is very ingeniously drawn up; but of its truth or falsehood we have no means of judging superior to those of every other member of this community."

A most murderous war has been raging for some days back in Quebec, against all dogs found ranging at large in the streets. The good natured Editor of the *Quebec Mercury* has taken up his pen in defence of the Canine species, and eloquently declaims against the cruelty of the *Canicides*, as he styles their hired destroyers. The occurrence of a case of Hydrophobia was the cause of the Magistrates' peremptory orders for the destruction of all useless and vagrant dogs, but it appears that in the execution of these orders, some valuable dogs have been sacrificed, after having been driven or inveigled from their masters doors with treacherous cruelty by the *Canicide* band. Hence our contemporary's complaints.

Lower Canada.

The trial of John Barker, for the murder of his wife, in October last, was called on yesterday morning, and lasted the whole day. The Court was crowded by a very anxious audience, who appeared to follow the course of the evidence with much interest. After the Jury had been out about half an hour, they returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Upon the present trial, the evidence did not go fully to establish the fact of a deliberate murder by the prisoner, though many circumstances were adduced that rendered it a strong presumption. The medical evidence, though positive as to the injury received by the unfortunate deceased being the cause of her death, was, on cross examination, so softened down as to render it a matter of doubt whether these injuries might not have been received by accident or carelessness, or have been inflicted by the prisoner without the slightest intention or idea of producing death. The Jury were charged at great length by the Chief Justice in English, and Mr. Justice Rolland in French. We have not been enabled to follow up the proceedings of the Court now sitting, but generally speaking, they have not been of any great interest. The trials had, bear no proportion to the persons in confinement, and the necessity of a Court of Oyer and Terminer becomes every day more apparent.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The weather during the last days of February and the first of this month has been more cold than is usual at this season. Yesterday the mercury, at 8 a. m. was at 12 below zero, and there was a piercing wind from the North East, which caused the cold to be more sensibly felt than on any day this winter. The ice above the Ice has again become stationary, and there is now every possibility that it will remain at least till the next spring tides. A great deal of firewood, if the road is made, it is said, will be brought into town.—*Quebec Mercury, March 3.*

A Pastoral Letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, has recently been read in the Churches, recommending the formation of Associations for the Propagation of the Faith, with a view of forming a fund for the support of Missionaries in the destitute settlements, and among the Indians. The members of the Associations are bound to certain religious observances and to contribute 2s. 2d. a-year to the fund, which is to be transmitted to the General Treasurer, and the application accounted for yearly. The following gentlemen have been named of the Committee for Quebec:—

Mr. Justice Panet, President; R. E. Caron, Vice-President; C. S. Delisle, Secretary; A. A. Parent, Treasurer, and Rev. Mr. Demers, P. Pelletier, J. Langevin, L. Massue, E. E. Lindsay, Esqrs.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We are informed that Doctors Painchaud and J. Douglas have been appointed surgeons to the Marine Hospital, dividing between them the salary of £300, which was held by the late lamented Dr. Hall.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The steamboat *Kingston* was sold yesterday agreeably to advertisement, that is to say, 156 shares were purchased by Captain Trowbridge, of Oswego, at the rate of £13 per share, and the remaining 52 shares were retained by the original Stockholders. It is mentioned that the *Kingston* will be taken to Lake Erie in the spring, through the Welland Canal, and will be employed in the trade of the upper country.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Poetry.

From the New York American.

Farewell to my Cigar.

Prometheus spark! whose kindly gleam
Hath lit for me nine happy years,
The friend of every youthful dream,
Companion of my smiles and tears,
The tie that bound us long, is broke!
Is doomed at last to end in smoke.

Thy fragrant sigh no more shall wreathe
Around this care-worn face,
No longer o'er its features breathe
A soft mysterious grace.

How oft when many a desperate thought
Has raged within th e c'ouded brain,
Thy gentle soothing aid I've sought,
And never sought in vain.
Oft, when my breast has almost burst,
When life itself has seemed accursed,
Thy power has hushed in calm repose
Its varied woes
What visions to my raptured eyes
Were from thy ashes wont to rise.
I was a king, the jewelled crown
Already weighed upon my brow;
I saw before my regal frown
Submissive empires bow.
A general, still my arm had hurled
Destruction o'er a rebel world.
A poet! and my high-flown lays
Were greeted with a nation's praise.
A happy lover crown'd with bliss,
Before fair Julia's shrine I knelt,
And, unreproved, receiv'd her kiss,
Which but in dreams I never felt—
How soothing to the lonely breast,
To fancy that it has been bless'd!
But now this solace has departed,
The rosy veil, o'er all things thrown,
Is torn;—depress'd, and broken-hearted,
I wander through the world alone.

My lay is hushed—it is enough—
Yet let me close this mournful knell,
With one last, lingering, long-drawn puff—
Beloved cigar—farewell!

Imaginary Life of Napoleon.

A singular work has just been published in Paris under the title of "Napoleon et la Conquete du Monde (1812 à 1832); Histoire de la Monarchie Universelle." We find in a French journal the following review of this extraordinary production:—

The great renown of Napoleon has received tributes from history, eloquence, poetry, and the dramatic art. There only remained for the modern Cyrus a *Cyropædie*, and it has just appeared.

"Everything," says the anonymous author of this work, "remains incomplete and unfinished; men, matter, glory, fortune, and life; a terrible law, which kills Alexander, Raphael, Pascal, Mozart, and Byron, before the age of forty years. How many persons, with these unfinished histories before their eyes, have essayed to complete them by the exercise of the imagination." Such is the task that the writer has taken upon himself. He has essayed to bring to the end the high but incomplete destiny of Napoleon. A rapid glance and some extracts from this military and political romance will suffice to afford a notion of the work, which is as eccentric in its conception as it is remarkable in its details.

We are supposed to be in the year 1812. The Emperor has entered victorious into Moscow, but instead of stopping amongst the burning ruins, he repairs instantly to St. Petersburgh, and a fresh victory renders him master of the Russian capital. He leaves to Alexander the possession of the crown, on the condition of paying a tribute. He is not quite so generous towards England, where this new William afterwards makes a landing, and of which he becomes the conqueror. By a decree in 1814, dated at London, England is united to France, and King George is only retained as feodal King of Scotland and Ireland. But in Great Britain, which is thus conquered, the Prince is still living who believes himself by Divine right to be the lawful claimant to the French throne. Napoleon goes to Hartwell, where he has an interview with Louis the Eighteenth. The two characters are exceedingly well sustained. The following is an extract from their conversation:—

"Louis the Eighteenth—General, this is an unexpected pleasure, and your visit to this estate is as surprising as it is satisfactory."

"Napoleon—Misfortune is entitled to every respect, *Prince*, and the *Sovereign* of France is glad to find his subjects, wherever they may be."

"Louis the Eighteenth—His subjects!—Surely, Sir, you do not mean your King."

"Napoleon—Your *Highness* does not think so?"

"Louis the Eighteenth—(with dignity)—Nor your subjects, unquestionably."

At this point Napoleon, who is anxious to terminate this play upon words, in which he would not perhaps get the best, comes bluntly to the point, and declaring to Louis XVIII. that he must renounce the chimerical hope of reigning again in France, at the same time offers him another crown, either in Catholic Ireland or in Sweden, to which could be added some of the northern States. These offers are refused with disdain, and when the irritated Emperor speaks of revenge, "I am prepared for the worst," says the old King; "there is still room enough for me in the ditch of Vincennes" (the place where the Duc d'Enghien was murdered). But such *mistakes* are not often committed twice, and Napoleon, recovering his temper, confines himself to the issuing of a decree, to the effect that Count de Lille and his family shall depart for the Isle of Man, which shall be their residence, and the sovereignty of which he concedes to Louis. The latter submits to the exile, but refuses the gift.

But this episode is only one feature of the career of conquest of Napoleon, who, again triumphing in the new wars declared against his ambition by Germany, &c., has become in 1817 the master of the whole of Europe. Reserving then, for himself the title of Emperor, he makes a *promotion* of Kings tributary to his sceptre, amongst whom, which is a good joke, is his brother, the ex-Tribune Lucien, who is named King of Switzerland, for it may well be imagined that what remained of Republics in Europe had disappeared before the French eagle, even the miniature Republic of St. Marin, which submitted as follows:—The aforesaid Republic having complained, with truly Roman energy, of the audacity of a provincial guard in the department of the Pizarro, who had dared to invade its territory, Napoleon gives directions to the Prefect to send a mayor to the place, escorted by a Commissary of Police to announce to the Republic its union to the empire, and it is by these two functionaries that the conquest is made.

Napoleon, however, who now enjoys the luxury of presiding at a *Council of Kings*, finds amongst them some opponents to his bold projects. His brother-in-law, Murat, raises the standard of rebellion; he is beaten, taken prisoner, tried, and condemned by the Supreme Royal Court; the very dramatic *denouement* of this episode in the work will be read with interest. The manner in which the Emperor puts down a kind of sedition of Kings is also amusing. In the midst of one of the deliberations of the Royal Council an animated opposition is made to his Imperial Presidency. He opens a window, and observing one of the grenadiers of the guard who passes in the street, he orders him to come up stairs. A moment after the soldier enters with his cap on his head, and his pipe in his hand.

"Thy name?"

The soldier puts out his pipe, and, placing himself in the attitude of standing at ease, replies "William Acteon."

"Thy age, regiment, and country?"

"Forty-seven years, from Pithiviers, grenadier of 2d regiment of the Imperial Guard"

"Thy services and history?"

"Thirty-one years; twenty-two campaigns in Egypt, Italy, Spain, Russia, England, &c. sixteen wounds, and I am still a private."

"Such services deserve a better reward," rejoins the Emperor "Thou art no longer a soldier; *I make thee a King*"

"King! Well, just as you please, Sire."

There is something truly historical in the dialogue of the old campaigner and his Emperor. The "just as you please" of the old soldier, so little affected to become a King, is one of the happiest hits in the work, and many others deserve the application of the Italian saying—"*Se non è vero, è bene trovato.*"

Many readers will derive much interest from that chapter in which Josephine is restored to a husband and throne, vacant by the death of her who had displaced her; this is an ingenious method of giving back to Napoleon a star which is to guide him to the conquest of the world.

It is on the 5th of July, 1827, that a folio volume, consisting of the *Moniteur* of that day, proclaims the "Universal Monarch," declares Paris the capital of the earth, and publishes the details of the organization of the world under the government of the Emperor Napoleon, thus realizing the fine lines of Lebrun:—

"Et l'heureux Buonaparte est trop grand pour descendre
Jusqu'au trone des Rois."

Napoleon leaves to others the titles of Sire and of Majesty; he takes that of All-Puissant Lord! It would be but one step further to assume the attributes of the Deity; but the writer is entitled to praise for having seized this moment to recall to him that he is a man, in inflicting upon him a heavy domestic sorrow on the same day that his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, who has been elected Pope Clement XV., has consecrated him, at Notre Dame, as Sovereign of the Globe; and a showing him, a short time afterwards, attacked by the common enemy, death, like the most humble of his subjects. If the author has not essayed, like Xenophon, to make of this other *Cyropædie* a model for Princes, the last chapters at least impart a great moral lesson.

Upon the whole the work is a flight of the imagination, with a few conceptions confined within reasonable bounds, and a dream which will not weary the reader. It is what is rarely to be met with—namely, a truly amusing political book.

The Periwinkle.—Rousseau's anecdote of this flower is well known: he says he was walking with Mad. de Warennes, at Charmettes, when she suddenly exclaimed, "There is the periwinkle still in flower." Rousseau, being short-sighted, had never before observed this flower, which grows near the ground, and stooping down he gazed at it with pleasure. He did not see it again for thirty years, when being at Grenoble, and climbing a hill, observing something blue among the bushes, stooping to examine it, he uttered, with a cry of joy, "Voila la pervenche," and all the tender emotions of the moment, when he first saw it, rushed back upon his mind. Hence, this plant in France is consecrated. It is generally planted near a monumental urn, or other building dedicated to the remembrance of a friend.—Wordsworth speaks of it thus:—

Through primrose tufts in that sweet bower,
The fair periwinkle trailed its leaves;
And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air that breathes.—*Arbutus.*

Pastoral Care.—An English house in Guernsey hangs out the following tempting sign:—

George Shepherd loveth heare
Attende his Flock with gentel care
Sele good Rum and Brandy
Otse Good Gen and Beer
And now
I'll make my sign a little wider
To let you no
I sell good cider.

Lady Byron, like her deceased Lord, is extremely partial to marine excursions, and it is a well known fact that her ladyship has often put to sea in her yacht in a fresh breeze or rather moderate gale of wind, when other vessels were seeking shelter in the nearest harbour. Her ladyship has been sojourning some time past at Dover.

To Determine the Economy of a Cow.—The annual consumption of food per cow, if turned to grass, is from one acre to an acre and a half of hay in the summer, and from a ton to a ton and a half of hay in the winter. A cow may be allowed two peaks of carrots per day. The grass being cut and carried, will economize is full one-third. The annual product of a good fair dairy cow, during several months after calving, and either in summer or winter, if duly fed and kept in the latter season, will be an average of seven pounds of butter per week, from five to three gallons per day. Afterwards, a weekly average of three or four pounds of butter from barely half the quantity of milk. It depends upon the constitution of the cow, how nearly she may be milked to the time of her calving, some giving good milk until within a week or two of that period, others requiring to be dried eight or nine weeks previously.—*Hereford Times.*

Five cows and one in.—A poor yankee, on being asked what was the nature of his distress, replied that "he had five *cuts* and one *in*—to wit: out of money, and out of clothes, out at the heels, and out at the toes; and in debt."

Commercial.

We are in possession of New York Tuesday morning, which announces the arrival of the ships *St. Andrew* and [illegible] Liverpool, from whence the latter left [illegible] upon the 18th January. The [illegible] ligence immediately relating to the [illegible] trade is not very important, a further decline in Ashes, as will be seen below, being its most important feature. The temporary difficulty in which the old and respectable Banking-house of Sie. Eshale & Co. had been involved, united with two very extensive failures in the silk trade in London, and a firm at Bristol, had rather unsettled the money market in London. Trade generally is spoken of as being in the most prosperous condition. The Wheat market was a shade lower, and purchases of that article in *bond* could be made on easier terms.

The stock of Ashes in the Glasgow market on the 1st of January, was greater by 2000 barrels than on the same date last year.

Subjoined will be found some [illegible] marks upon the metal trade, [illegible] *Mining Journal.*

The advices received yesterday [illegible] York, notice a further fall in [illegible] change on England. On Mon[illegible] offered freely at 8¾ prem., without [illegible] ers. This decline had an immediate [illegible] the money market, which was easier. Flour was very firm at $12 for common brands of Western. A sale was made of 1000 bushels Red German Wheat at $2,07, but all descriptions of this grain are stated to be very *dull* and prices declining.

The North River was free of ice to the Highlands, and steamboats had again started.

Liverpool Market, Jan. 17.

Ashes.—Several parcels of Montreal Pot Ashes were brought to auction, and a few lots sold at 33s 6d @ 33s and some Pearls at 36s 6d @ 36s 6d, sales afterwards of 200 brls. Pots at 33s 9d @ 33s and a few at 33s 6d; 100 barrels Pearls at 36s 6d @ 36s 9d.

Liverpool Corn Market.—The Wheat received this week is not [illegible] is a fair import of other articles [illegible] and with the surplus from the previous [illegible] market has been abundantly supplied [illegible] has been less disposition to press [illegible] than was looked for, and the [illegible] themselves of a good choice of [illegible] the decline of prices have shown a [illegible] increase their stock. Choice [illegible] is worth 10s. to 10s. 3d., new [illegible] 9s. to 9s. 3d. @ 70 lbs.; fine fresh [illegible] ordinary at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; [illegible] new have sold at 7s. 6d., the best is worth 8s. @ 70 lbs.—Flour remains very difficult of sale, stocks are accumulating, the top price of Irish does not exceed 52s. @ 280 lbs. We had a dull wheat market this morning; wheat declined 2s. @ bushel, and flour 1s. @ sack.

London Corn Exchange, Jan. 16.—Fine old Wheat and the finest samples of new commanded about the rates of this day se'nnight with a steady demand for such, but there was a dulness in the trade for all other sorts, although these were offered somewhat lower again. Flour was much the same as last week.

The Metal Trade.

It is satisfactory to find that the past year has, on the whole, been a prosperous one to the mining interest, although, in [illegible] mineral produce, there has been [illegible] tion, and latterly a considerable [illegible]

Commencing with Coal, as [illegible] tant of our mineral products, [illegible] have been the usual steady and [illegible] from which a fair and remunerative [illegible] naturally resulted; we may infer [illegible] general absence of those *strikes* [illegible] ing miners, which have at for[illegible] duced such unfortunate consequences [illegible] relations subsisting between them [illegible] players have been more satisfactorily [illegible]

The Iron trade, flourishing in the earlier part of the year, almost without precedent, has considerably declined in activity towards the close, but is still by no means depressed. This circumstance, resulting from the completion of many foreign orders, railway contracts, &c., which had previously given a great temporary stimulus to this branch of mining must, however, have been foreseen from the first; and as the iron-masters have very prudently decreased the make in proportion to the smaller demand, there is every probability that a fair and remunerating price will still be maintained.

The Copper trade has been throughout the year in a sound and prosperous state, the metal not having materially fluctuated in its price, which has been such as to afford satisfactory profits to the minor, and enable the more [illegible] ful mines, both of England and [illegible] very considerable dividends to [illegible] ers.

Tin.—The general price of [illegible] been high, and as the fluctuations [illegible] undergone have been in a great [illegible] cial; when the source of this [illegible] have been removed, it will, we [illegible] continue to be remunerating.

The Lead trade appears to have [illegible] recovered from that ruinous de[illegible] for so many years hung over it; [illegible] this metal now obtains, fair profits [illegible] joined from the more productive class of mines.

State of Trade.

From the Leeds Mercury.

The Trade of Leeds.—There has been very fair markets for the season at our Cloth Hall this week, at prices much the same as for some weeks past. A little improvement in business has also taken place in the warehouses during the week, and the opinion is gaining ground, that, as regards our home trade, there will be an early and good demand for goods for the spring.

Huddersfield Market.—There has been a good deal of looking and a fair amount of business done in the Cloth Hall, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather.

Bradford Market.—Business has not been quite so lively to-day, in the piece [illegible] pared with the last few weeks; [illegible] able quantity of four-quarters, and [illegible] goods, have been sold. Prices remain [illegible] can report no alteration in the w[illegible] week.

Rochdale Flannel Market.—[illegible] no market, and consequently a g[illegible] very little business has been do[illegible] Wool continues firm.

Wakefield Wool Market.—T[illegible] noted in our last week's report [illegible] prices given to the growers of wo[illegible] ers, still co[illegible] so that [illegible]

[illegible]

insurance, addressed a strong [illegible] to the Government, which has [illegible] garded, they have since declared [illegible] positive terms, that they will n[illegible] thing in advance. One English [illegible] Ormerode & Co.—has 12,061 pi[illegible] and is consequently called upon f[illegible] British merchants intend to apply [illegible] Howard, to the British Governm[illegible] tion against this proceeding.

We regret to learn that the late [illegible] New York bring counter-mands [illegible] orders now under execution for [illegible] houses in this town. This decis[illegible] of the correspondents in the Uni[illegible] been considered prudent from the [illegible] ty to which the American house [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] year of her age.

In the Jesuit Barracks, Quebec, [illegible] Amelia Philipps, fifth and only chil[illegible] lin, Assistant Surgeon, 66th Regt.

At Gaspé Basin, on the 18th Janu[illegible] Boyle, widow, aged 80. She has [illegible] family to lament her loss.

At Perré, District of Gaspé, Mrs. A[illegible] Wm. Annett, Jailer, deeply lamented [illegible] her.

At Bermuda, January 13th, Mr. [illegible] He had lost his wife and his two chi[illegible] months preceding his death.

At Annapolis, 23rd January, Ma[illegible] Late Hon. Col. Delancey, aged 73.

PROSPECTU[illegible]
OF THE
Canadian Christian Examiner a[illegible] Review.

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