the rates, and the public will be doubly benefitted—by an increase of trade, and a reduction of expense.

"Thus, besides the other benefits of the Rideau Canal, it is opening an entire new trade to this part of the Province, and will render the immense pine forests on the Ottawa available for supplying the demand from the States. The prosecution of this new trade becomes doubly important, as it is almost certain that the British Ministry will reduce the duties on Baltic timber next year.

"Besides lumber, we are also sending grain of different kinds to Oswego, as oats, barley, peas, of which two or three schooner loads have gone already; and more are to follow."

We copied a short time since an article from the *Kingston Whig*, in which it was pretty broadly insinuated that the Hon. G. H. Markland, of Toronto, advised the rejection of the Supply Bill by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. We are happy to learn, from the best authority, that the statement of our cotemporary had not the slightest foundation in fact; and that no imputation can justly attach to a highly estimable public servant, whose course as a member of the Legislature has always hitherto been distinguished by firmness and uncompromising integrity of principle.

The weather which had been disagreeably hot for some days previous, for this season of the year, took a singular and sudden change late on Thursday night. In the evening of that day we had some claps of thunder, and a few slight showers of rain; the temperature nevertheless keeping high. About eleven o'clock it commenced blowing very hard, and continued to do so the remainder of the night and the greater part of next morning, when the temperature was very much reduced; and we had a fall of snow which was so dry as to be drifted by the wind. This all disappeared, however, early in the forenoon, and yesterday was pleasantly cool.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, the house formerly occupied by John M'Pherson, Esq., adjoining that of Messrs. Gray & Co., was destroyed by fire. Although the engines were early on the spot after the alarm was given, the gale of wind from the north west, at the time, rendered the efforts of the firemen to save the property, abortive. Had it blown from almost any other direction, with as much violence, it would have been impossible, with the greatest exertions, to have saved the adjoining properties. The vivid reflection from the low hanging clouds, of the fire, which burned with great intensity, was awfully grand.

The furniture in the house, some of which was saved in a very damaged condition, was to be sold today. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen.

The steamer *Canada*, which left this on Tuesday morning, arrived at Quebec about noon on Wednesday, having remained at anchor at Three Rivers during the previous night.

A New York paper states that Mr. Ward is making great preparations for opening the Montreal and Quebec Theatres. The Stock Company is said to be a very strong one.

Yesterday afternoon a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Xavier Pelletier, a sailor, belonging to the parish of St. Ann, District of Quebec, who accidentally fell from the wharf and was drowned the preceding night. The body was not found till yesterday morning. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

Affairs of Lower Canada
No. III.

Thus was Canada vanquished, and subjected to the power of Great Britain. No longer dazzled with the splendour of the victory; let us, now, consider the value of the conquest. The bare acquisition of any object, however shining, proves nothing by itself—and it is only in its relations that we learn its importance. Nothing would lend more directly to illustrate this point, than a history of the Province, which now, by the fortune of war, fell into our hands. But this enquiry would lead us too far a-field. After all, we should gain little by a minute detail of these matters. For it would only serve to supply us with superfluous evidence of a well-known maxim—"*Que le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*" A sketch must suffice.

It was under the auspices of Francis I. that the earliest adventure was made, in the direction of Canada. In 1535, he sent out Jaques Cartier, not to discover the country; for it had been previously discovered by Verazani, whom this Monarch had detached for this purpose, eleven years before. The object of the French King does not appear to have been to satisfy any purposes of ambition or avarice; but merely to gratify a whim. He declared that he would not suffer the Kings of Spain and Portugal to monopolize all America; unless they showed him Adam's will, authorizing them to take such a liberty.

As it happened, Adam's will was not produced; and, of course, the French proceeded.

Their first attempt, to settle a Colony was in 1598. This was followed by others; but none of them prospered; because their affairs were committed to the exclusive control of different companies. These grasped eagerly at every species of monopoly. After all, their hopes were disappointed, and they were successively ruined. Inconsch (as the Abbé Raynal, truly remarks) that these expeditions cost more to France, in men, money, and ships, than would have served to found an Empire.

It is well known that Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec, in 1608.

The earlier internal misfortunes of the Colony had their source in a fatal piece of policy, on the part of the French. When Champlain arrived, a horrid, exterminating war was raging between the two most powerful Indian nations in their vicinity—the Iroquois and the Algonquins. It was obviously the most rational policy on the part of the French Commander, to suffer the contending tribes to weaken themselves and each other, by their murderous system of warfare, (agreeably to the old maxim, "*Divide et impera,*") without compromising the interests of his own Colonists, by any participation, on either side. Champlain, though a wise and prudent man, thought otherwise, and immediately enlisted himself, and all his nation, in favour of the Algonquins, who were the weaker party. Through the instrumentality of their new allies, who availed themselves of the knowledge and use of fire-arms, the Algonquins were victorious; and the Iroquois nearly annihilated.

It cannot be supposed that these successes were achieved without heavy loss. This, added to other discouragements, so effectually retarded the progress of the Colony, that in 1625, all Canada contained but three wretched settlements; of which the largest numbered but fifty souls. This seemed the more disheartening, as climate made no item in this account. On the contrary, the general health of the inhabitants proved it salutary in a high degree. It was excessive, both with regard to heat and cold; but it was wholesome.

Every evil, endured by the Colony, was ascribed, and with great reason, to the successive companies, already noticed, who monopolized the fur trade, with no view to the prosperity of the Colony, but merely to enrich themselves. In this, however, they failed. Company succeeded company, stimulated by the same hopes of aggrandizement; and complimented, to the disgrace of the Government, and the injury of the Colony, with the same monopolies. Accordingly, the effects were the same. They gained nothing, and the Colonists no more.

Meanwhile, their old enemies, the Iroquois, began again to multiply, and to make head once more against the French. They threatened to expel these last from their soil, after carrying away their children, to supply those they had lost by the fate of war. In fine, such was the state of the Colony, in a little time, that it was reduced to subsist on the charities which the Missionaries received from Europe.

From this state of hopeless depression, it was at length and partially rescued, by the adoption, on the part of the French Government, of other measures, more salutary than those, which had successively precipitated the Province from one step of decline to another, till it was menaced with total ruin.

This project consisted in organising a new company which was to have the control of all the Colonial settlements; with the power of fortifying and regulating them as they might judge proper—with powers of peace and war. This company was to enjoy the whole trade of the Colony, for fifteen years, except the cod and whale fisheries, which were not of exclusive appropriation. This company consisted of seven hundred persons; of these, twelve were made nobles.

To these encouragements, the King added others. He gave them, to pursue their commerce, two large ships. Their imports and exports were to be free from duty. Whatever trade or calling had been exercised in the Province, secured a similar right of exercise in France. And above all, and what was very singular, a right of free entry was granted to any and every species of goods, which should be manufactured in the Colony. This was a circumstance, eminently calculated to favor the artists of the new world, at the expense of those of the old: as the latter were encumbered with an infinity of dues, duties and charges in Europe, which were unknown in America.

In turn, this company, trading upon a capital of three hundred thousand livers, tournois—equivalent to thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling, stipulated to bring into the Colony in 1628, the year of their incorporation, from two to three hundred artificers of various trades and callings; to which number they promised to add sixteen thousand adventurers, before the year 1643. They were to provide them maintenance for three years; and afterwards, to give them as much cleared land, as might be necessary for their subsistence; with a sufficient quantity of grain, to sow, the first year.

F. S.

May 13.

The following were among the passengers in the packet ship *United States*, at New York from Liverpool:—Messrs. J. Moore, A. Gilmour, J. Baggs, J. Dean, H. Sharpers, G. B. Syres, T. J. Nevins, and Master A. Gilmour, jun., of Quebec; Mr. G. D. Watson, of Montreal; Mr. G. Munro, of Toronto; Mr. R. M. F. Richmond, of Queenston, U. C.

In the packet ship *Roscoe*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 5th instant:—were R. Baldwin; Robert Cree; Mr. Barwick, lady, two children and servant; Mr. Cayley, bearer of Despatches, and lady; Mr. Gapper and lady, of Toronto.

Tancred Bouthillier and A. Buchanan, K.C., Esquires, both of this city, with J. Simpson, Esq., of Coteau du Lac, have, we understand, been invited by the Executive to act as Commissioners to settle the Boundary line between this Province and Upper Canada.—*Vindicator.*

Lower Canada.

Major General Sir John Colborne and family proceeded in the *St. George*, yesterday, to Quebec.—The Major General's return will be speedy, as we understand, that by the 18th he will leave, via New York, for England.—*Irish Advocate.*

The *British America* hauled out of the Cale de Sec this morning, and is now moored along side the Steamboat Wharf. She will be ready to go up to Montreal tomorrow or the day after.—*Quebec Gazette, May* 11.

We translate the following words, noted down at the time, and now transmitted to us by the gentleman who wrote them, on his father telling him that he had read them among the archives of the Jesuits:—"In 1754, the river St. Lawrence was frozen over with smooth ice, and only want away on the 9th May; the same year the Thames was frozen."—*Ib.*

The north channel of the Island of Orleans was open early Monday morning last.—*Ib.*

The St. Lawrence, this forenoon, after the commencement of the ebb tide, was nearly filled by the shore ice floating home in heavy pieces; and it would have been difficult for a steamer to navigate it without damage.—*Ib.*

The following changes have taken place in the principal Hotels and Boarding Houses of this city, since the 1st of May:—

Mr. Thomas Payne has removed from the Albion Hotel to the splendid new house on the airy situation of the Esplanade, built by Hacker & Co. for H. Atkinson, Esq.

Mr. C. Hoffman, jun. takes charge of the "Albion Hotel" which belongs to his father.

Mr. C. Hough has leased the "City Hotel," formerly conducted by Mr. Robert Lafontaine, who retires from the business.

Mr. A. W. Brown of the "British Coffee House" has removed his establishment to the house in Palace Street, known as the "Mansion House," heretofore kept by Mr. Stilson.

The large Hotel at Pointe Lévi, conducted for a number of years by Mr. J. M'Kenzie, has been leased by Mr. Holdgate, who is well known in that line.—*Ib.*

A habitant, of the name of Antoine Lamotte, from St. Antoine, was drowned yesterday afternoon about high tide, at the landing place of the Lower-Town market. He fell from the ice which still encumbers that vicinity, and his body has not yet been found, although a canoe and three men have been employed in dragging for it.—*Ib.*

Patrick Ekin, an Irishman, and freeman on board the *British America*, was found drowned yesterday morning alongside the boat. He was on the boat's watch, and was missed about midnight.—*Ib.*

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.
79 puncheons Whiskey.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.
160 barrels Flour.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

FRIDAY EVENING, *May* 13, 1836.

Ashes.—The quantity hitherto arrived from Upper Canada is small; and of Pots, the stock on hand is about 600 brls. less than it was at this period last year. This may, however, be chiefly ascribed to the navigation having opened earlier last spring. The transactions of the week, by wholesale, have been limited to two parcels of Pots at 35s. and 35s. 6d. The stock for sale is mostly in the hands of one house, who demand considerably higher rates than these; and it would be difficult at present to secure a few hundred barrels without submitting to an advance of 1s. @ 1s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Small bills have been sold at from 33s. 6d. @ 34s. 3d. In Pearls we have only heard of one unimportant transaction at 42s. 6d. It is impossible to form any conjecture how Ashes will rule in the month of June, until the arrivals from Upper Canada shall have brought more sellers into the market.

Flour.—The supply from Upper Canada, since the opening of the Lachine Canal, amounts to 5598 barrels. Of this a considerable portion has been forwarded to complete winter contracts. There has been a fair demand, and of good brands Fine, some pretty large parcels have met purchasers at 30s., 90 days. One lot of superfine (Yonge Mills) has brought 32s. 6d. Sales of middlings have been made at prices ranging from 27s. 6d. @ 29s. according to quality. For some lots of mixed brands of Fine, (Toronto market flour) 28s. 9d. @ 29s. has been accepted. The market has a healthy appearance, and if large stocks do not accumulate before the traders from the Lower Ports get in, there is every prospect of prices being maintained. A good deal will, however, depend upon the quantity of European Wheat which may be imported, with respect to which the reports vary much.

Grain.—Up to this period, but little Upper Canada Wheat has come down: 500 bushels good mixed, sold in the early part of the week at 5s. 9d. ℔ 60 lbs. A sale of Lower Canada red, (weighing 62 lbs.) has been made at 5s. 7½d. ℔ minot, put on board craft at St. Sulpice. So great is the scarcity of Wheat in the parishes on the Chambly River, that considerable quantities have been bought in other parts of the district, by store-keepers from thence, to be resold both for seed and consumption. About 800 bushels Upper Canada barley, weighing 51½ lbs. have been sold at 3s. 3d. per minot.

Provisions.—The stock of Pork is light, and although the demand has been limited, higher prices have been realised, sales having been made of Prime at $17½ @ $18; Prime Mess $19½ @ $20, and Mess $24—90 days. In Beef we have heard of no transactions. Butter is taken at 9d. @ 9½d. ℔ lb. Lard has improved, we notice a sale of new at 8½d. ℔ lb.

West India Produce.—Unless in Molasses, of which about 60 puns have been sold at 2s. 2½d. ℔ gal, there is no new feature in this trade. The private transactions in Sugar have been limited to mere retail, at full prices—at auction a lot of 16 hhds good Trinidad, brought 52s. 6d. @ 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. There has been some small public sales of Rum, say of Jamaica, proof 1 @ 2½, at 4s. 2½d @ 4s. 3d.; 1 @ 3, at 4s., and Demerara, proof 1 @ 4½, at 3s. 3½d @ 3s. 4d.

Imports.—With the exception of a small parcel of Otard's Brandy, at auction, for 5s. 10d. @ 5s. 11½d. ℔ gallon, there have been no operations worthy of notice, nor can any activity be expected to prevail until the arrival of the Spring ships. Prices of almost every article are merely nominal; and we, therefore, omit our detailed Prices Current this week.

Tea.—We subjoin the particulars of the East India Company's Sales of Teas, here and at Quebec, both of which went off flatly.

Teas sold 12th May by the Agents of the Honourable East India Company at Montreal.

Species.	Put up.			Withdrawn.			Sold.			Sale Prices.		
	Chts	Hs.	Chts	Hs.	Chts	Hs.				s.	d.	
Twankay	216	0	180	0	20	0½	21	0½				
Hyson Skin	1797	0	1695	0	112	0½	0	0½	@	2	2½	
Hyson	97	133	94	100	2	33	3	6½				
Y. Hyson	310	558	258	447	57	111	3	0½				
Souchong	50	0	0	0	50	0	3	0½				
Bohea	251	0	248	0	3	0	1	6½				
Gunpowder	0	27	0	27	0	25	0	2½				
	2719	718	2460	572	255	146						

E. I. Company's Tea Sale at Quebec, 6th May, 1836.

Species.	Upset.		Sold.		Withdrawn.		Prices.	
	chs	hs	chs	hs	chs	hs		
Bohea	99	0	24	0	66	0	1s 6d	
Souchong	82	0	15	0	64	0	2s 0d	
Twankay	77	0	10	0	67	0	2s 8d	
Hyson Skin	200	0	100	0	100	0	2s 2d	@ 2s 2d
Young Hyson	79	12	0	6	79	6	2s 3d	
Hyson	85	60	15	18	85	42	2s 5d	
Gunpowder	9	21	0	21	9	0	4s 6d	@ 4s 6d
	771	154	170	45	601	109		

Exchanges and Money.—The Montreal Bank draws on London at 9. Merchants' Bills have been sold at 8¾ @ 8¾, and but few offering. Montreal Bank drafts on New York, at three days sight, 2 ℔ cent. premium. Sovereigns 24s. 3d. Money continues scarce, and the Banks are discounting sparingly.

We learn from the *New York Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday evening, that the appearance of money affairs had further improved and looked better than for some weeks past. Flour was 25 cents lower than last week, the best common brands of Western being only worth $6,75.

By the *United States* Packet Ship arrived at New York from Liverpool, we have received advices from thence to the 8th, and from London to the 7th ultimo. In the markets generally there is little alteration to notice interesting here. Ashes were the same as by last accounts. We make the following extracts:—

London, April 5.

Brandy and Hollands.—There is a little business doing in the low qualities of Brandy for shipping; the fine sorts are offered at a reduction on last week's rates of 3d ℔ gallon, but without finding buyers; the arrivals last week have much increased the stock, which is now very heavy. Genevra of fine quality has been sold at the quay at 1s 11d ℔ gallon.

Tallow.—The speculative demand for Tallow to be delivered in the last three months continues to be very great, 44s 6d @ 44s 9d paid, and at those prices there are extensive buyers, but no sellers now under 45s. The prices on the spot have risen 3d @ 6d, and the trade have bought very freely for immediate consumption—43s 3d @ 43s 6d has been paid.

This afternoon 1000 casks Tallow sold for arrival at 45s; the price on the spot uncertain, on account of the ascertained deficiency this season in the supply from St. Petersburgh.

Corn Market.—The present cold and ungenial weather must have the effect of greatly retarding not only the sowing of Spring Corn, but likewise the progress of vegetation generally; this feeling appears to be universally prevalent, and the speculative demand for Wheat which in the middle of last week experienced a check, has again revived and was in full activity at Wednesday's market, the trade for the article being brisk at an advance of 1s @ 2s ℔ qr. upon the prices of Monday, 60s was actually given for good out not the very finest white Wheat.

The inquiry for bonded Wheat hitherto has been principally for exportation, but extensive purchases are now being made by speculators, and large orders have gone to Hamburg and some of the Baltic ports, the Corn to be warehoused here, but still with some view to the Englishmarkets. Good red Wheat cannot now be bought at the former place under 25s. @ 26s., nor in the lower Baltic ports at less than 24s. @ 25s., nor in Danzig under 32s. @ 34s. for the finest White. Barley under last day has also met with more notice, and one or two parcels have changed hands at improving prices.

Metals.—The prices of all kinds of Metals continue to advance in price. For British Lead there is a considerable demand, and the quantity now ready for immediate delivery is very small. In English Iron plenty of sales have been made at quoted prices. English Copper continues at very high prices. Price of British Metals, free on board:—Copper. Tile, ℔ ton, £163 10s., Tough Cake £105, Sheathing and Bolts, ℔ lb., 1s., Bottoms, 1s. 3d., old 10½d. fully to augment the wealth of our capitalists. It is, therefore, with much gratification that we are enabled to state that the linen trade of this town and its vicinity has increased very remarkably within the last year; indeed we have been informed on the best authority that it has nearly *doubled* during that brief period, and that there is not at the present moment a single man unemployed. This is truly cheering intelligence, and such as will doubtless afford to every one interested in the prosperity of Drogheda, or anxious for the extension of its trade, the same unaffected pleasure it has given us. It appears that the improvement in this very valuable domestic manufacture has been steady and regular during the last twelve or fifteen months, and that there is every reason to believe that it will go on thus thrivingly in future.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The fine arts in England will make rapid progress during the ensuing year, 1837. The grand national gallery will be open in London, in which will be brought together some of the finest productions of the ancient painters collected in that country. The seven cartoons of Raphael will be removed from the palace of Hampton Court, and thus at the same time will be paid a joint tribute to his divine pencil by France and England, as these inimitable productions are being perpetuated in France by their being copied in tapestry at the Gobelin's manufactory.

Theatrical Banquet.—Madame Vestris gave a splendid supper, after the conclusion of the entertainments at the Olympic Theatre, on Saturday evening week, to all the actors and actresses engaged on that establishment, to which a select number of her friends were invited, together with many well-known amateurs, authors, and patrons of the Olympic Theatre. The banquet was served on the stage, and the hilarity of the evening sustained until a late hour.

Algiers.—A Toulon letter, of the 23d ult., contains the following:—"We have accounts from Algiers to the 19th. It was then said that the affair of the Sub-Lieutenant Bernard had not been followed by any great number of arrests. The judicial inquiries were going on, but it was generally believed that the affair was not of very serious nature. Marshal Clausel is actively engaged in organising the several branches of the administration, which were in a deplorable state before his return to Algiers. The official journal contains a decree for making Tremecen beat the expenses of its occupation, by ordaining that all the provisions taken into the town shall pay the same duties as were previously exacted. By the store ship *Expéditive*, which has just arrived, we have news from Palma to the 18th instant. All was quiet in the Balearic Islands, and the nominations of the new Deputies to the Cortes had been received with general marks of approbation."

Dr. Parr and the Monthly Review.—Our readers are aware that the late Mr. Homer, editor of the various editions of the Latin Classics, put forth in the year 1787 an edition of Bolleandemus de Statu, with a political Preface by the late Dr. Parr, reviewing all the great Parliamentary characters of the day, as a dedication to Fox, North, and Burke, both written by Dr. Parr. *The Monthly Review* gave an elaborate article on this work. It opened with a very interesting and elegant life of Bolleandem, Master of the Pleas in Scotland in the time of James I. of England; it then proceeded to criticise the preface written by Dr. Parr, makes various remarks on the Latinity, says he has drawn from writers of different ages, and very different degrees of purity. The reviewer says the Doctor is too profuse and indiscriminate in his panegyric and his censure, but his praise is without adulation, and his censure is without scurrility. The reviewer can neither subscribe to Dr. Parr's severe and unqualified censure of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, nor can he shrink the lustre of his triumvirate Fox, Burke, and North, so unsullied as Dr. Parr would fain persuade us. Lastly, the reviewer laments the imperious and haughty spirit of Dr. Parr, though he willingly allows him to be an elegant scholar and powerful writer. When the late Mr. Hober's copy of *The Monthly Review* was sold at Exeter's we examined it with some curiosity, as the names of all the writers had been inserted in manuscript by Dr. Griffiths, the proprietor of *The Review*, and were not a little amused to find *The Review* was written by Dr. Parr himself.

Scotch University Bill.—It is stated that the bill to be brought into Parliament by the Lord Advocate for the reform of the Scottish Universities will appoint a board of Royal visitors, to consist of not fewer than five and not more than seven members (the two Principals of St. Andrew's, the Principal and Lord Rector of Glasgow, the Principal of Edinburgh, and the two Principals of the Colleges of Aberdeen, all

Summary.

Caution to Mothers.—A short time since, a young woman at Hellingly, in East Sussex, named Mary Anne Austin, gave her illegitimate child, a female infant about ten months old (who had been ailing some time), three teaspoonfuls of poppy tea, and it died a few days after. She had been frequently in the habit of giving tea of this description to the child to pacify it. The jury, after hearing the evidence of a medical gentleman, being of opinion that the death of the child was occasioned by its previous illness, and not by the liquid administered by the mother, returned a verdict accordingly. On Wednesday last, Mary Ann Austin (the mother in the preceding case), leaving a woman, named Pelling, inquire about some poppy tea, offered to give her some, and accordingly sent to Mrs. Pelling some of the tea she had boiled for her own infant. Mrs. Pelling administered three parts of a table-spoonful of it to her own child, an infant five months old. A visible change soon taking place in the appearance of the latter, the mother became alarmed and called in her neighbours. The child was seized with convulsions, which lasted for two days, at the end of which it expired. An inquest was held three days ago on the body, and the jury found that the death of the child had been occasioned by the poppy tea, improperly, but inadvertently, administered to him by his mother. The poppy tea given to Mrs. Pelling, had stood by the fire at Austin's house in the vessel in which it was boiled from the Sunday to the Wednesday, and had occasionally simmered, so that the full strength of the poppies was extracted, and the tea was unusually bitter. It appears to be a frequent practice amongst the labouring classes to quiet their children by the use of this liquid, which they sometimes give to them in such large quantities as a tea-cupful at a time.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Juvenile Depravity.—On Tuesday last two young urchins, the children of a labouring man named Keen, the eldest boy only five years of age, and the youngest, who was yet in petticoats, not more than four, were brought up at the Police-office, charged with a robbery in St. James' Market. They were very fine children, the youngest especially, who seemed a most likely subject to be at nurse in his mother's arms than to appear as a criminal at the bar of a court of justice. It appeared, from the statement of one of the market constables, that on Monday night, at locking-up time, the children had stowed themselves away in a tub, under a butcher's stall, for the purpose of concealment, and had remained in the market all night. In the morning they were detected making off with about 5s. worth of copper in a handkerchief, and it was found that they had obtained it by breaking open a cupboard, having prized open the lock in a most workmanlike manner. Mr. Lace, the superintendent of the market, stated, that the father was an idle, drunken character, and that there was every reason to believe that he sent out his children to steal. Some weeks ago he had heard that the children were in the market after the gas was put out. He had it relighted, and searched the place all over, but could not find them, though he heard next morning that they were actually there, and had remained there all night. Mr. Parkinson said, there was no doubt but it was the father's fault, for that some pigeons, black puddings, oranges, a pair of shoes, and other articles, which had been identified as stolen from the market, were found in his house. This was strenuously denied by the father, who alleged that he could do no good with the elder boy, who was continually robbing him, and was in the habit of staying from home some days together, taking his younger brother with him. He wished the elder to be taken into the Workhouse, and would pay 2s. a week towards his support. Mr. Hall severely reprimanded the father, whose story he did not believe, and said he would try to get the children into the Workhouse.

The Late Charles Mathews.—The will of this eminent comedian was proved in the Prerogative Court at Doctors'-Commons on Friday week, and probate taken under £3000. He has left all that he possessed to his wife for life, on condition that she supports her son; but in case she marries again, half the property to her absolutely, and the other half to Charles. The widow renounced, and Charles proved the will.

Political Astronomy.—Two satellites have lately been observed revolving round the constellation Poleus. Some astronomers consider one of these to be a comet, the tail of which is still perceptible during the night, though the original brightness of the object itself has faded away. The second satellite appears to be devoid of the power of attraction.—*London paper.* [This is a hit at Peel, Stanley, and Graham.]

The Reformers of Whitby have invited Mr. O'Connell to a public dinner during the Easter recess, anxious to give their testimony of approbation to his political conduct.

Drogheda Linen Trade.—One of the most pleasing duties of a public journalist is to record every indication of the improvement of those home manufactures, which whilst they afford employment, and consequent comfort and happiness to the operative classes, tend so powerfully to augment the wealth of our capitalists. It is, therefore, with much gratification that we are enabled to state that the linen trade of this town and its vicinity has increased very remarkably within the last year; indeed we have been informed on the best authority that it has nearly *doubled* during that brief period, and that there is not at the present moment a single man unemployed. This is truly cheering intelligence, and such as will doubtless afford to every one interested in the prosperity of Drogheda, or anxious for the extension of its trade, the same unaffected pleasure it has given us. It appears that the improvement in this very valuable domestic manufacture has been steady and regular during the last twelve or fifteen months, and that there is every reason to believe that it will go on thus thrivingly in future.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The fine arts in England will make rapid progress during the ensuing year, 1837. The grand national gallery will be open in London, in which will be brought together some of the finest productions of the ancient painters collected in that country. The seven cartoons of Raphael will be removed from the palace of Hampton Court, and thus at the same time will be paid a joint tribute to his divine pencil by France and England, as these inimitable productions are being perpetuated in France by their being copied in tapestry at the Gobelin's manufactory.

Theatrical Banquet.—Madame Vestris gave a splendid supper, after the conclusion of the entertainments at the Olympic Theatre, on Saturday evening week, to all the actors and actresses engaged on that establishment, to which a select number of her friends were invited, together with many well-known amateurs, authors, and patrons of the Olympic Theatre. The banquet was served on the stage, and the hilarity of the evening sustained until a late hour.

Algiers.—A Toulon letter, of the 23d ult., contains the following:—"We have accounts from Algiers to the 19th. It was then said that the affair of the Sub-Lieutenant Bernard had not been followed by any great number of arrests. The judicial inquiries were going on, but it was generally believed that the affair was not of very serious nature. Marshal Clausel is actively engaged in organising the several branches of the administration, which were in a deplorable state before his return to Algiers. The official journal contains a decree for making Tremecen beat the expenses of its occupation, by ordaining that all the provisions taken into the town shall pay the same duties as were previously exacted. By the store ship *Expéditive*, which has just arrived, we have news from Palma to the 18th instant. All was quiet in the Balearic Islands, and the nominations of the new Deputies to the Cortes had been received with general marks of approbation."

Dr. Parr and the Monthly Review.—Our readers are aware that the late Mr. Homer, editor of the various editions of the Latin Classics, put forth in the year 1787 an edition of Bolleandemus de Statu, with a political Preface by the late Dr. Parr, reviewing all the great Parliamentary characters of the day, as a dedication to Fox, North, and Burke, both written by Dr. Parr. *The Monthly Review* gave an elaborate article on this work. It opened with a very interesting and elegant life of Bolleandem, Master of the Pleas in Scotland in the time of James I. of England; it then proceeded to criticise the preface written by Dr. Parr, makes various remarks on the Latinity, says he has drawn from writers of different ages, and very different degrees of purity. The reviewer says the Doctor is too profuse and indiscriminate in his panegyric and his censure, but his praise is without adulation, and his censure is without scurrility. The reviewer can neither subscribe to Dr. Parr's severe and unqualified censure of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, nor can he shrink the lustre of his triumvirate Fox, Burke, and North, so unsullied as Dr. Parr would fain persuade us. Lastly, the reviewer laments the imperious and haughty spirit of Dr. Parr, though he willingly allows him to be an elegant scholar and powerful writer. When the late Mr. Hober's copy of *The Monthly Review* was sold at Exeter's we examined it with some curiosity, as the names of all the writers had been inserted in manuscript by Dr. Griffiths, the proprietor of *The Review*, and were not a little amused to find *The Review* was written by Dr. Parr himself.

Scotch University Bill.—It is stated that the bill to be brought into Parliament by the Lord Advocate for the reform of the Scottish Universities will appoint a board of Royal visitors, to consist of not fewer than five and not more than seven members (the two Principals of St. Andrew's, the Principal and Lord Rector of Glasgow, the Principal of Edinburgh, and the two Principals of the Colleges of Aberdeen, all for the time being, to be of the number of royal visitors and members of the board of the Universities to which they belong), to determine all questions which occur in the Universities, to examine the accounts annually, to regulate the management of any department, and to introduce desirable changes. The professors to hold all the emoluments, which they now hold, but the board to be empowered to make such regulations subject to that provision as may conduce most to the interest of the University. All patrons and professors are to retain the right of nomination to which they at present have a right, but no professor in future to be appointed till two mont'ns after the vacancy occurs; and no professor appointed after the 1st of January, 1836, to have a right to nominate other professors. The board to have the power to unite King's and Mari-chal Colleges, Aberdeen, into one University, consisting of two colleges. The grants to each college are to be continued, and kept distinct and separate, but are to be subject to distribution by the royal visitors. If a vacancy should occur in a chair endowed by Parliamentary grant, it will be in the power of the visitors to dispose of the same so as to improve the course of study.—*Scotch paper.*

The Missing Whaler.—It is reported here, on the authority of a letter from Stromness, that the last whale vessel that was been in the sea has been met with at sea by Capt. Ross, in the Cove, the vessel fitted out to proceed to Davis' Straits in search of the whale vessels, and brought in to the Orkneys. It is said the vessel was in a dreadful condition, only three or four of the crew remaining alive, and there were about 70 souls on board before she left the ice, including part of the crews of the vessels lost. A number of dead bodies were below, which the survivors were unable to consign to the deep. We give the report as it reached us, but hope that it may not prove true to the extent stated.—*Cheltenham Mercury.*

The German papers give the following further account of the accident at Constantinople:—"Constantinople, March 9.—The preparations for the marriage of his daughter Mirimas engage all the Sultan's attention. Workmen are busy in all the quarters of the capital making preparations, by order of the Government, for the amusement of the people. Unhappily a great misfortune has occurred, which seems to have been caused by the carelessness of a fireworks maker. A quantity of powder was deposited in a house near the Arsenal, for manufacture of fire-works. Some rockets took fire as the fireworks maker was carrying them from the magazine, and the fire extended so rapidly to the powder that a terrible explosion ensued. The house in which the powder was deposited, and all the adjoining buildings, were blown up. Many persons were killed; at present 21 are missing. A great many wounded, whose number is not known, were conveyed to the hospitals. The Sultan is greatly affected by this event, and as, notwithstanding his predilection for the advancement of knowledge, he still retains many of the superstitious notions of his ancestors, he considers the accident as a bad omen of his daughter's fate. No change has taken place here; we expect, indeed, when the fine season sets in, the monotony which now prevails here will cease." The same express communicate from Mannheim, the 23d of March, that M. A. Schafer, who was accused of high treason for his work, "*The Revolution,*" was tried before the tribunal of that city the previous day. His defence was conducted clearly by himself, in a speech which took two hours and a half in the delivery. He was unanimously acquitted by the Court from want of sufficient evidence. It is believed that the Attorney-General will not appeal.

A Career's Description of its House.—From the Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club.—"He lives at Pentonville when he's at home," observed the driver, coolly, "but we seldom takes him home, on account of his relations." "On account of his weakness" repeated the perplexed Mr. Pickwick. "He always falls down when he's took out o' the cab," continued the driver, "but when he's in it we bears him up werry tight, and takes him in werry short, so as he can't werry well fall down, and we've got a pair o' precious large wheels on; so when he does move, they run star him, and he must go on, he can't help it."

Salisbury Cathedral.—A monument, as is known, was lately erected in Salisbury Cathedral by the Rev. Canon Bowles to the memory of Chillingworth, the great defender of the protestant faith. Another monument has been just placed near it, also at the expense of the Rev. Canon Bowles, to an equally illustrious member of the church, the celebrated Hooker. The liberal example of the "Bard of Bremhill" is about to be followed by the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, in erecting a monument to the excellent Bishop Jewell. A second window of a beautiful mosaic pattern has lately been set up at the south-west transept of Salisbury Cathedral; and another, to complete the tier, is in course of preparation. Towards the expense of their erection the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Rev. Canon Bowles have each subscribed £100.

Interesting Facts.—Gibbon resided many years in Switzerland, where, with the profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property has descended to a gentleman who, out of its rents, expends a large sum annually in the promulgation of that very gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavored to undermine, not having had courage openly to assail it. Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice of Christianity which required the hands of twelve apostles to build up. At this day the press, which he employed at Ferny to print his blasphemies is actually employed at Geneva in printing the holy Scriptures. Thus the self-same engine which he set to work to destroy the credit of the Bible, is engaged in disseminating its truths. It may also be added, as a remarkable circumstance, that the first provisional meeting for the reformation of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in which Hume died.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

A real Man of Business.—A gentleman lately made a bet with his wife's brother, on the result of the division on the Malt Tax: but being the bet could be decided the poor young man was gone "to that undiscovered land, from whose bourne no traveller returns." To most people this would have been a case of difficulty, not so to a man of real business. Scarcely had the important intelligence of the majority against the repeal arrived, when he was called to attend his wife who was suddenly taken ill, and thought she was dying. On entering her apartments, "I am dying," faintly articulated the lady "indeed I feel myself going." This was too good an opportunity to be lost. "If you must go, my love," said the affectionate husband, "should you see your brother Tom, my dear, you will tell him we have won the bet on the Malt Tax by a majority of 158."

Gas v. Tallow.—According to experiment and calculation, the difference in the expense of gas and candles is about two-thirds in favor of the former.—*Mirror.*

Increase of Lawyers in London.—In 1835 the London attorneys amounted to 2169 odd; in 1836 (the present year) they amount to 2[illegible] odd.

Sir William Gall, the distinguished antiquarian and illustrator of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, died at Naples on the 4th of February last.

German Notions of the English.—Since the establishment of steamboats on the Rhine, a third of the strangers who [illegible] down from [illegible] are inhabitants of the three Kingdoms. Their first appearance [illegible] since they have still a na[illegible] while we Germans are merely E[illegible] general, an Englishman may be [illegible] by his steep complexion, [illegible] and dress. If you meet a man [illegible] coat, that reaches down to his [illegible] enough to enclose a whole family [illegible] pockets, in each of which a co[illegible] must be concealed, its wearer be[illegible] long gait, and taking notice of [illegible] man of himself, it is, without doubt, an Englishman. If he quarrel with the coachman about his fare, and with an ass-driver about his drink-money—be sure it is an Englishman. If you see a young lady well, but tastefully dressed, with somewhat of the Juno in her aspect, her cheeks pale, her step graceful, though free and decided, and her look "chase as the icicle on Dian's temple" (to use the words of a British poet,) it is the daughter of the haughty isle of shopkeepers. Should you enter by chance into a kitchen, where you encounter the odours of roses of meat, and see a pudding made of [illegible] and filled with half-ripe fruit, which excites your surprise, though not your appetite, the kitchen of an English family. For meet, the English who [illegible] generally on the continent [illegible] into two classes:—the [illegible] their own free-will, and [illegible] by compulsion. The first