TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—We are happy to state, that since last week there has been visible improvement in several of the branches of our commerce, and that none of them are worse. Beginning with the raw material, cotton, we may say that no alteration of moment has taken place, either as it respects demand or price. Yarns, both of low and of good quality, are purchased rather freely, the exports keeping this branch quite clear of any thing like accumulation, whilst at the same time they are in fair average request for our own fancy and coloured goods for the home trade. With respect to goods, the accounts are (taking the season, the state of commercial feeling, and other things into consideration) decidedly better than last week. Fustians, we believe, remain dull of sale, though it is not probable that will long be the case, the turn out of the cutters being nearly compromised by the somewhat tardy acquiescence of the foreign houses, with few exceptions, in the advance they demanded. Of calicoes, there is nothing claiming direct remark. Printing cloths, jiggs, are in good demand; the manufacturers are not generally desirous to sell at present prices, they being considered scarcely remunerative. There is little difficulty in selling good ginghams for home wear, nor handkerchiefs of the same material; the weavers of this branch are better employed than those of any other at the present time. Prints are about as they were wont to be at this season; little doing in that line; though prices are well maintained. Some very superior designs are, we understand, in preparation for the spring trade; indeed, this art has attained a wonderful and pleasing degree of perfection, and some very fine engravings in one color, and designs and execution in block work, are already to be seen in the sale-rooms of some houses in this town. In the silk trade there is no amendment. The money market appears to have assumed a somewhat firmer tone. A more collected feeling is gradually succeeding. This is the case, we believe, nationally as well as locally.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *January* 10.—After the holidays we looked for a fair winter business, but the state of the roads from the heavy falls of snow, has much interrupted our communication with the more remote parts of the country, and trade has been unusually dull. Scarcely any *Wheat* has been brought in, and prices remain nominally the same. Pot *Ashes* have been sought after, and small bills are a shade higher, 32s. being currently paid; in Pearls there is nothing doing, and the price may be quoted at 33s. @ 34s. We have not heard of a single transaction in *Provisions*, worthy of notice—small sales of *new* Prime Pork have been made for *cash*, at $15. The late advance in *Flour* is fully maintained—a lot of 50 barrels inspected Fine has brought 52s. 6d., and in a retail way 55s. is obtained—of Superfine there is scarcely any here, and holders demand 60s. ℔ barrel.

We have received our files by the *George Washington*. The commercial information is much more cheering than the nature of the previous advices led us to anticipate. A circular was issued by the bankers on the 22d November, in which it is stated that there existed nothing materially unsound in the state of credit and circulation in the manufacturing districts—that the system of business carried on in them had which required a process of restriction for its correction—and that the mining, manufacturing, and mercantile interests of the country, taken in the aggregate, were never in a more wholesome and satisfactory state.

In the Liverpool market, Pot Ashes were at 36s. 6d. @ 37s., at which latter rate there were sellers to arrive. Fish Oils continued gradually to improve, Pale Seal Oil is quoted at £54 @ £55 ℔ ton. Sales in small lots of about 300 tuns Palm Oil, at £31 @ £31 10s.; and a good business in Tallow at 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Y. C. The Corn market had rallied from the depression caused by the pressure in the money market, and prices had nearly reached the maximum of the previous advance. Foreign, *in bond*, was worth 7s. 6d. ℔ 70 lbs., a rate far above what could be afforded with a view to exportation to this Province, at the present current prices here. The following was the state of the Liverpool Timber market on the 22d:—

Our Timber market by private sale has been dull for the last week or ten days, though the cargoes offered by auction on the 16th instant, went off with some spirit. At those sales Quebec Pine brought 19½d @ 20d, and St. John's 20½d @ 22d ℔ foot; several parcels of Hardwood also brought 20½d and 21½d, and fresh wood is very saleable. In Quebec Oak there have been few transactions to notice lately, but good Puncheon Staves sold at £22 5s @ £22 15 ℔ M.

Our advices from New York are up to Thursday—Bills on England had advanced to 7½ prem. for cash. There was no change in Ashes; the transactions in both Pots and Pearls being limited at $6,75 ℔ 100 lbs. Flaxseed was looking up, holders declining to sell at $15 for clean, which price was freely offered. Flour had advanced, and good common brands of Western brought $10,50—the market was firm, and the same price was subsequently refused. In the Grain market, no alteration; sales of Red German Wheat reported at a shade over $3. Beef and Pork had experienced no variation, and the demand for both was extremely limited.

The following are the comparative prices of Ashes in the New York market on the 1st January, for the last eight years:—

Prices in New York 1st January.

Year.	Pots.	Pearls.	
1830	$6 42	$6 42	℔ 100 lb.
1831	5 12½	5 61	do
1832	5 12½	5 12½	do
1833	4 62½	4 70	do
1834	4 37½	4 62½	do
1835	5 25	6 50	do
1836	8 25	10 50	do
1837	6 75	6 75	do

Foreign Grain is finding its way into Baltimore as well as into New York. The *Baltimore American* states, that the vessels which had just entered the port, or were in the river, from various parts of Europe, would bring from seventy to eighty thousand bushels. More or less is arriving in New-York almost every day, notwithstanding which, as we have stated above, Flour holds its price, and is even going up.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) MARKET, Dec. 10.—Hogsheads Sugar sold at 60s ℔ 100 lb; do do withdrawn at 58s @ 57s 6d ℔ 100 lbs. FLOUR,—per bbl: superfine, £5 5s @ £5 10s. Beef, bris (planters) 100s; Pork, do do £6 12s 6d; half bris 70s; Mackerel, do do, 60s, No 2 and 3 fall; Rice, ℔ 100 lbs Carolina 40s; E I 32s 4d; Codfish, (in fierces) 26s 8d; do in boxes, 33s 4d; Lard, ℔ lb 14d; Soap in boxes, 25 bars, 24s 4d; Sugar, ℔ 100 lbs, 80s @ 156s 8d; Coffee ℔ do, 75s @ 140s; Rum ℔ gallon, (21 proof) 6s 6d.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 31.—HOWARD STREET FLOUR.—The market is quite dull. We continue to quote the store price as before, at $10,50; and the wagon price at $10,25.

CITY MILLS FLOUR.—In the course of the week there have been a few transactions in standard at $10 ℔ brl, in some cases with and in others without interest added. Limited sales of extra at $10,25, full.

WHEAT.—We have no sales to report this week, there having been no supplies of Maryland, and all foreign imports having passed from first hands. Further arrivals of German Wheats are daily looked for. Prices, nominally, are about as heretofore.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1837.

The deliberations of the Legislature of Upper Canada on the question of the Church Lands, cannot be contemplated without much solicitude. On the issue depends in a great measure the continuance of the popularity of the present Parliament. If the Legislature are so fortunate as to dispose of this question in a satisfactory manner, they will justly command the confidence and gratitude of the people, and the present session will form a happy era in the history of these Provinces.

It is, however, by no means easy to frame any measure which, in practice, would not involve great and manifold difficulties; and we cannot see any other method by which the Legislature can dispose of the question, so as to ensure a happy result, than by appropriating the reserved lands to the purposes of general education. The present representatives of Upper Canada must be aware how much their credit and the confidence of their constituents in their legislative wisdom, are involved in the issue of their deliberations on this point. And they may rest assured that, if any partial or half measure is concluded upon, it will create an instantaneous and violent re-action, of which their political adversaries will not fail to make the most, for their own party interest; and when it is remembered how close a division took place upon Mr. NORTON's Bill, the certain effect of any popular ebullition at this moment, will be not only to defeat the measure, but in all probability to deter the popular branch of the Legislature from touching this perilous subject, and to preclude the possibility of disposing of the proceeds of those lands on a more liberal principle than that designated in the Constitutional Act.

Nothing can be more shallow than the cry of the people, by the preposterous clamor brought forward by Mr. DRAPER. The idea of restricting the dispensation to *four* churches, is most illiberal; but the absurdity of this project is infinitely enhanced by the manner in which the High-Church party vainly strive to disguise their partiality to the Episcopal Church, and to divert into her hands the largest share of the provision. For this purpose it is proposed to regulate the distribution, not as common sense dictates, by the relative numbers of the different sects in the Province, but by the proportions which they bear to each other in Britain. Like all men, who are drawn, sore against their will, into a liberal cause, Mr. DRAPER, and his party, we have always anticipated (thrice happy if in our augury we shall be found an erring prophet) will fall very far short of any measure that could satisfy the country. The upshot,—we fear,—will be some ill shaped and abortive scheme, which will sink under the weight of its own inaptitude. The question, in the only view which now remains open for their deliberation (unless, indeed, Mr. NORTON's Bill can be again substituted under some new form) is beset with difficulties the most embarrassing. First, it is not an easy matter to determine how many different sects shall be admitted in the first instance, or to settle the principles of such admission, and the proportion to be assigned to each. Secondly, were all this settled wisely and well, the measure would still be most lame and impotent, unless it were further provided that a new arrangement should be made at a certain period of years, calculated to meet the changes in the relative proportion of the several sects, which time must produce in an infant country.

Without some such restrictive clause, a legislative enactment fixing permanently and invariably a provision for religious bodies as they now stand, would be found most unequal and disproportionate before many years should elapse. Great evils would thereby be entailed on posterity, and a deep stigma fixed upon the authors of such premature and inconsiderate legislation.

A question will be raised in the Assembly of Upper Canada whether Mr. DRAPER, by his acceptance of the office of Executive Councillor, has vacated his seat for the city of Toronto.

We are very glad to see the Toronto *Standard* come forward and advocate the repeal, or rather the modification, of the Usury Laws. Strong prejudices, it is undeniable, do exist in favour of those restrictive enactments, but they are, in our opinion, only prejudices, which would melt away before a full and free discussion of the question. We subjoin a portion of the *Standard's* remarks:—

"There is now a practical proof of the benefit to be derived from a partial repeal, that 'it is the medium of rendering considerable advantages' to persons without the power of obtaining ready money, unless by resorting to ruinous means, as well as being a fair and lucrative channel for the employment of superfluous capital. We do not intend to state, that there is now any great superfluous capital in this country, but we mean to say, that if the Usury Laws were repealed, much of that in the old country would flow here when it could be legally employed at a higher rate of interest than it commands at home, and that which is already here lying idle, and waiting to be invested in Bank Shares, and other expected sources of profitable speculation, would be unlocked and applied in the improvement of the country, or the advancement of trade, benefiting him that gives and him that takes." We have before said, that the great ground of support on which the maintenance of these laws rested in England, was the necessity of supporting the landed aristocracy, in the entails of their estates, and the prevention of heirs, anticipating their resources before they came into possession. The laws, as it is well known, have been found insufficient for this purpose, there were, and are hundreds who have evaded them by underhand, ed and indirect means to an incalculable extent," and if, in the old country, they have not answered the only beneficial purpose for which they were created, why should they not be abrogated in a new country where no such object exists for their enactment. We believe the hon. member for Toronto has already given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the repeal of them. We hope, in the multiplicity of these occupations, he will not lose sight of it, and that it will be hailed by the House as one of the most beneficial measures of the present session. We are perfectly satisfied that it will be a boon to the country, and that every man who has occasion for money, (and there are few who have not,) will see good reasons to bless him who shall be the means of providing it, at its fair value, and of destroying to 'annihilation that race of law-breakers who have hitherto enjoyed a source of immense profit to the ruin of persons who have been so unfortunate as to have had dealings with such a sordid set.'"

The following gentlemen have been appointed the local Directors of the Bank of British North America at Toronto:—Hon. GEORGE CROOKSHANE, THOMAS MERCER JONES, GEORGE MUNRO and JAMES NEWBIGGING, Esqrs.

The last accounts from New York fully confirm the worst anticipations that had been formed of the fate of the passengers that had been left on the wreck of the ship *Mexico*.—One hundred and eight unfortunate beings perished.

We subjoin some additional particulars from the New York journals.

It was not at first known where the ship had struck—some supposed it was on the Jersey shore, and others on Long Island. When it was light enough to see the make of the land, it was found that she was on Hempstead Beach, and not more than forty rods from the shore.—The wreck now beat very hard against the bottom, and her rudder was soon knocked off.—Captain Winslow ordered the masts to be cut away, which was done with the assistance of some of the passengers. She now appeared to be a little more easy; but the complete breach [illegible] was the language of our informant, "every small rope had become the size of a hawser, by accumulation of ice, and the severity of the frost."

The long boat was now launched, but in the confusion of the moment, she drifted from them and was soon out of sight. The only remaining boat was now let down, and several men and one female dropped into her. The waves at this time were so high, that no ordinary boat could live, and this almost immediately capsized.

Nothing was now left them on which to hope for escape. At 7 o'clock in the morning the ship bilged and was soon filled with water. The agony of the passengers at this period is indescribable—they were in despair.

A number of persons were on the beach, and a small boat was obtained, but the surf ran so high, that no hope could be ascertained of its reaching the wreck. In this dreadful situation, the poor sufferers remained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the boat put off from the beach, and fortunately reached the wreck. Capt. Winslow and seven others got into her, and reached the shore, after a long and severe struggle with the waves. The risk was so great, that no one could be induced to return. What follows we copy from the *Courier*.

"And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the captain, covered with their blankets, thick set with ice, imploring his assistance and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no farther help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, imbedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

"Of the one hundred and four passengers, two-thirds were women and children.

"It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates, was done, that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles, and manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons.

"For thirty-five years has he been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and never before has he or his comrades shrunk from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them."

The *Mexico* was a substantial eastern built vessel of 280 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom, of this city. She is insured by the Commonwealth Office of Boston, for $800. The freight is insured by the State Marine Co. of this city. The Atlantic office is also on part of her cargo.

The cargo consisted of—

200	tons bar iron,
100	" coal,
200	" crates.

All consigned to Samuel Thompson.

"The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had a considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore, gold to some amount was found."

A magistrate, with about twenty respectable citizens, mounted guard the whole of last night.

About one hundred and fifty dollars had been found on the several bodies.

Mr. Samuel Thompson, the consignee, was left this morning near the wreck, doing every thing in his power to save what might come on shore. When our express left, only one crate, and some articles of clothing had been recovered.

The passengers had consumed all their provisions, and for the last ten or twelve days had been on allowance from the sea stores of the ship—one biscuit, three herrings, and potatoes as long as they lasted.

No boat could approach the wreck yesterday

Fifteen of the bodies had drifted ashore, five men, and the other ten women and children. A coroner's inquest was held on them this morning.

At 8 o'clock this morning, about four feet of her larboard bulwark could be seen above water, completely covered with ice.

The British consul left the city at an early hour this morning, to render any assistance which may be needed.

The New York papers of Friday, contain an account of the loss of another emigrant vessel from Liverpool, though in this case fortunately no lives were lost. The following are all the particulars that have transpired:—

"The British ship *Tamarack*, Kain, which sailed on the 11th November from Liverpool for this port, with one hundred passengers on board, went ashore about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, on Long Island, near Fire Island light. The passengers and crew all landed in safety; some of the passengers arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. They report that the ship is tight, and hire easy. Strong hopes were entertained that she would be got off. The *Tamarack* was a new ship, of about 750 tons burthen, had on board a large quantity of iron and tin, and was consigned to Douglas, Robinson & Co."

The catastrophe detailed below, was said in yesterday's *Herald* to have occurred in New York. The City of Troy was the scene where it took place:—

"Early last summer, many of our readers are aware, a large mass of clay burst from the hill on the east section of the first ward of this city, followed by a gushing stream of water, and doing no other injury than covering a large portion of ground, at the base, with the bowels of the hill. Last evening, about seven o'clock, a similar occurrence took place on the same spot, but, we regret to say, greater in extent, and exceedingly fatal in its consequences. An avalanche of clay came tumbling from an eminence of nearly 500 feet, moving down the base of the hill to level land, and then continued, from the impulse it received, to the distance of about 800 feet, covering up acres of ground, accompanied with a cataract of water and sand, which kept up a terrible roar. The mass moved along with great rapidity, carrying with it two stables and three dwelling houses, and crushing them and their contents in thousands of pieces. The stables and horses were moved to a distance of over 200 feet, into a hollow on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets.

"In its way, the avalanche also encountered a brick kiln, burying it partially over and crumbling it together, from which a few minutes after, the flames rushed forth and lit up the city as with a great conflagration. This signal was the first intimation that was had of the catastrophe, to those not in the immediate vicinity."

The *Philadelphia Saturday News* has republished, entire, in six numbers, three of the [illegible] for the present year, namely, "Friendship's Offering," "Forget me Not," and "The Keepsake," without interfering with the usual variety of reading matter to be found in that paper. The price of the Annuals is about fourteen dollars, and the yearly subscription to the *Saturday News* is two dollars.

The *Cobourg Star* states that a steamboat, 120 feet long, with an engine of 35 horse power, is on the stocks at Peterboro', and will be ready in April. She is to be called the "*Sir Francis Head.*"

A branch of the British North American Bank will be established in Kingston.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES.—The public will see by reference to our advertising columns, that tickets for the remaining five lectures, will be sold this evening, at a reduced rate. We are informed that a gallery has been erected for the better accommodation of the audience.

At a quarterly meeting of the St. GEORGE'S Society, held at RASCO's Hotel on Tuesday last, the undermentioned gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the year ensuing.

President	Hon. George Moffatt.
First Vice-President	John Molson.
Second do.	Charles Penner.
Treasurer	Albert Furnise.
Secretary	Samuel Tubby.
Assistant do.	John Walton.
Chaplain	Rev. John Bethune.
First Physician	Walter T. Jones, M.D.
Second do.	A. F. Holmes, M.D.
Stewards	John Jones, William Forsyth, William Stephens, Joseph Shuter, Teavill Appleton, Isaac Valentine.
Charitable Committee	Henry Corse, John Platt, William Badgley, Henry Dyer, Frederick Griffin, Charles H. Corse, Thomas B. Young, William Bradbury.
Committee of Accounts	

Lower Canada.

The ice on the St. Lawrence, which had stopped opposite the upper quarries at Carouge since Tuesday last, moved down with the spring tide of yesterday.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

LAMENTABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Saturday last, as Mr. and Mrs. M'Keragher, of Bathurst, were on their journey home, from this place, in a sleigh, they became drowsy, and it appears fell into a sound sleep. They were discovered in this situation, by a person who was attracted to them from the circumstance of the horse having ceased to go on, and standing on the road. He found the husband asleep, and the wife apparently stiff and lifeless, from the intensity of the cold. He conveyed them to the nearest house, and the unfortunate woman was laid by the stove; but all attempts to resuscitate her were in vain,—she was in a few minutes time a lifeless corpse. The husband was easily restored to warmth of body and animation, being only a little chilled. We hope this untimely event will be a warning to her surviving husband, and indeed all who indulge too freely in the intoxicating draught, since it was the mean of causing a helpless family to be deprived of its parent, as well as many others already recorded through the public prints.—*Bathurst Courier.*

Commercial.

The Committee of Trade are requested to meet this day at two o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration a communication from the President of the Quebec Marine Insurance Company.

At auction, yesterday, a mixed parcel of about 150 brls. Flour was sold, at the following very high prices:—pollards, 25s.; rejected middlings, 40s; sour do., 46s. 3d.; sour fine, 48s. 9d; sweet fine, 51s. 10½d.; and coarse middlings, 43s. 9d. ℔ barrel.

The dates from New York are to Friday evening. Flour was up to $10,75 to $11 for common brands of Western, and *fancy* was held at $11,25 ℔ brl. Pot Ashes had advanced to $7 ℔ 100 lbs. No sales of Wheat. Little doing in Exchange, and the money market becoming gradually easier. Of the large importation of Wheat at Baltimore (80,000 bushels in forty-eight hours) no sales had been made up to the 3d instant.

Poetry

The following is an extract from a translation of Tasso's Amyntas, by that elegant and accomplished writer, LEIGH HUNT. It is Amyntas himself who is speaking.

The Bee and the Kiss.

One day Sylvia and Phillis
Were sitting underneath a shady beach,
I with them; when a little ingenious bee,
Gathering his honey in those flowery fields,
Lit on the cheeks of Phillis, cheeks as red
As the red rose; and bit, and bit again
With so much eagerness, that it appeared
The likeness did beguile him. Phillis, at this,
Impatient of the smart, sent up a cry;
"Hush! Hush!" said the sweet Sylvia, "do not grieve;
I have a few words of enchantment, Phillis,
Will ease thee of this little suffering.
The sage Artesia told them me, and had
That little ivory horn of mine in payment,
Fretted with gold." So saying, she applied
To the hurt cheek, the lips of her divine
And most delicious mouth, and with sweet humming
Murmured some verses that I knew not of.
Oh admirable effect! a little while,
And all the pain was gone; either by virtue
Of those enchanted words, or as I thought,
By virtue of those lips of dew,
That heal whate'er they turn them to.
I, who till then had never had a wish
Beyond the sunny sweetness of her eyes,
Or her dear dulcet words, more dulcet far
Than the murmur of a summer stream,
Crouching its way among the pebble-stones,
Or summer airs that tremble in the leaves,
Felt a new wish move in me to apply
This mouth of mine to hers; and so incoming
Crafty and plotting, (an unusual art
With me, but it was love's intelligence)
I did bethink me of a gentle stratagem
To work out my new will. I made pretence,
As if the bee had bit my under lip;
And fell to lamentations of such sort,
That the sweet medicine which I dared not ask
With word of mouth, I asked for with my looks.
The simple Sylvia then,
Compassioning my pain,
Offered to give her help
To that pretended wound;
And oh! that real and mortal wound,
Which pierced into my being,
When her lips came to mine.
Never did bee from flower
Suck sugar so divine,
As was the honey that I gathered then
From those twin roses fresh.
I could have bathed in them my burning kisses,
But fear and shame withheld
That too audacious fire,
And made them gently hang.
But while into my bosom's core, the sweetness,
Mixed with a secret poison, did go down,
It pierced me so with pleasure, that still feigning
The pain of the bee's weapon, I contrived
That more than once the enchantment was repeated.
From that time forth, desire
And irrepressible pain grew so within me,
That not being able to contain it more,
I was compelled to speak; and so, one day,
While in a circle a whole set of us,
Shepherds and nymphs, sat playing at the game,
In which they tell in one another's ears
Their secret each, "Sylvia," said I in her's,
"I burn for thee; and if thou love me not,
I feel I cannot live." As I said this,
She drop her lovely looks, and out of them
There came a sudden and unusual flush,
Portending shame and anger: not an answer
Did she vouchsafe me, but by dread silence,
Broken at last by threats more terrible.
She parted then and would not hear me more,
Nor see me. And now three times the naked reaper
Has clipped the spiky harvest, and as often
The winter shaken down from the fair woods
Their tresses green, since I have tried in vain
Every thing to appease her, except death.
Nothing remains indeed but that I die!
And I shall die with pleasure, being certain,
That it will either please her, or be pitied;
And I scarce know, which of the two to hope for.
Pity perhaps would more remunerate
My faith, more recompence my death; but still
I must not hope for aught that would disturb
The sweet and quiet shining of her eyes,
And trouble that fair bosom, built of blue.

We had a cat in our house, which ought to have belonged to Malthus. Her first litter of kittens was drowned, excepting one, which she brought up. Of the next litter, one was also preserved; but the cat had no further desire to experience the transport of maternal love: for the first time she saw the servant standing by a pail of water, she brought the kitten in her mouth, and laid it beside him, looking up, as much as to say, "put it in," and from that time never would nurse it.—*Literary Gazette.*

Summary.

Every regular newspaper reader must have frequently made the painful observation, that more than two-thirds of the fatal accidents which the periodical press records, are the results of drunkenness, and we have often observed that many of these casualties occur on Saturday nights, when the poorer and working classes leave the dram-shops, after spending a great portion of their hard won earnings on ardent spirits. On the night of Saturday last several serious accidents occurred in our harbours, from the above cause. About six o'clock, while some of the crew of the *Hercules* steamer, lying near the head of the Steamboat Quay, were engaged in passing a hawser, from the vessel to a pail on the quay, they observed something bulky, under the light of one of the lamps, floating down with the current, and being suspicious that it might be a corpse, they made active exertions to get hold of it. Their suspicions were realised on finding it to be the body of a man apparently quite dead. He was carried instantly to the Watch-house, and laid before the fire, when after using every exertion to restore animation for nearly an hour, he revived, and in half an hour afterwards was able to be carried home to his friends. He had scarcely left the watch-house when a second party was heard approaching the door, bearing another half-drowned wretch in their arms, all wet and dripping. It seems some folks standing near heard a plunge, as of something heavy had fallen into the river, and consequently, gave the alarm. The steamer *Jenny Watt* was lying close below the spot, and one of the crew, with great presence of mind, immediately called out for a light, and leaped from the paddle, knowing that the current would carry the person close by the wheel. It happened, as he expected, but after getting a hold of him, and bringing him out of the water, there were almost no hopes of his recovery. He was however, immediately taken to the watch-house, and after considerable exertion, he showed some symptoms of life—began to gape with his mouth, and latterly endeavored to speak, but according to state, the very first words he attempted to utter were oaths and curses! He is an Englishman, and works in one of the potteries on the Port-Glasgow road, and it is only in sympathy to his family and relatives that we do not publish the name of the wretch to the world. On the same night two men fell into the Kirk-Harbour, and were rescued under similar circumstances. Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, while a boat was passing from a vessel at anchor in the stream to the West Harbour, the crew observed the corpse of a female floating on the tide. They towed it into the Mid-Quay stairs, and on its being brought ashore, it was found to be the body of some poor old woman, name unknown.—*Greenock Advertiser of December 14.*

The Rev. David O'Croly, whose name is familiar to our readers, has withdrawn himself from the communion of the Church of Rome, and proclaimed himself a member of the Church of England. This intelligence he communicates in a pamphlet, just published, and entitled "A Farewell Address to the Roman Catholics of the Diocese of Cork."—*Ib.*

More Mischief by the Bayonet.

BOW STREET.—After two or three dozen charges for drunkenness (the greater part of which had been brought against the last man) had been disposed of, *Patrick Horan*, a private of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, was placed at the bar, charged with the following violent assault.

Policeman 49 F division stated that he was on his beat last night at eight o'clock, and on going through Little Queen-street he saw a crowd collected at the Queen's Head public-house. On proceeding to ascertain the cause of it, he encountered that the landlord of the Queen's Head public-house was endeavouring to eject the prisoner, who was very much intoxicated, from his premises. He considered it to be his duty to interfere, and the moment the prisoner saw him he made a rush towards him, and attempted to strike him, but he drove him off. The landlord of the house had in the mean time thrown the prisoner's bayonet, cap, and belt into the street, and when he found that the complainant was determined, if possible, to secure him, he laid hold of the bayonet, with which he made a lunge at him, and drove it through his hat. The constable then knocked him down, and on getting on his legs, he made six different attempts to drive the bayonet through his body. There being no constable then convenient, the complainant thinking that a good retreat was preferable to a bad fight, was making his escape, when he caught himself against a lamp-post with such violence, that he received a severe wound in his arm.

Mr. Grieve, No. 124, High Holborn, stated, that he was on his way home, and seeing the perilous situation of the policeman, he came to his assistance, although at the risk of his life, in order, if possible, to disarm the prisoner. When the prisoner perceived what his intentions were, he immediately placed his back against the wall, and used all his efforts to stab him, and struck him repeatedly with the bayonet. A second policeman happened to be passing by, and when the prisoner got sight of him he rushed forward, and made an attempt to run his through.

Mr. Coombs, the landlord of the public-house, stated that the prisoner and another soldier came into his house about half an hour before the occurrence took place; they had only one pot of porter, and the other soldier went away. The prisoner remained a short time, and on going through the shop he wanted to fight with some people who happened to be at the bar. This he would not allow, and when he had put the prisoner outside the door, his side-arms, belt and cap fell off, and he handed them to a person who was standing outside.

Mr. Hall said that he had acted very cautiously, as he must have been aware that the prisoner would have them resorted to him, for he might as *well have a loaded pistol in his hand as a naked bayonet.* The sergeant of the company, who was in attendance, informed the magistrate, that the prisoner *when sober was a very well conducted man*, but like all his countrymen (Irish,) when drunk, he was rather violent. He must have been long—than half an hour in the public house, for his comrades came to the barracks in a cab, in a shocking state of intoxication.

Mr. Hall.—But would it not be desirable for the credit of the corps, and the service in general, *that some check should be put to the repeated disgraceful scenes that occur of this nature!*

The Serjeant replied, that in any case where any of the men were found to have drawn a bayonet, they were punished severely; but at the present instance the prisoner had been dispossessed of his side-arms, and that seemed to be the cause of his committing the offences with which he stood charged.

The prisoner being asked had he any excuse to offer, said that he was unfortunately drunk, or he would not have been guilty of such a breach of the peace. He was then ordered to pay a fine of £5 for the assault on the policeman, and another £5 for assaulting the gentleman; and in default, to be sent to hard labour for two months for each penalty.

[We have again to return to our—we had almost said diurnal—task of recording another outrage by one of those armed ruffians who infest our streets. The above gross case of a bayonet made of unarmed citizens will excite feelings of

rust in the minds of all who reflect that such derous acts may be instantly and effectually down by an order from the Horse Guards. the aristocratic and Tory chiefs of the army k it well to injure their men to shed the d of unarmed men, and thereby to prepare m for scenes of carnage upon a larger scale? ch suspicions naturally arise when we observe tenacity with which our most violent oli- chs grasp the control of the army; and the anacity with which they persist in retaining y practice having a tendency to brutalize soldiery. One of the worst of such practices rmitting the men, to wear side-[illegible] uty.]

UBLIN, *Oct. 26.—State of the* [illegible] —Mr. Howley, the intellige[illegible] Quarter Sessions, Limerick [illegible] the Sessions, on Tuesday la[illegible] y he bears to the progressive [illegible] the country people is not [illegible] the cause to which the chief [illegible] improved conduct of *petty ja*[illegible] Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen [illegible] y—I have read very attentively [illegible] s which are to form the subject of your investigation. Those cases are numerous indeed, not so numerous or of such a heinous racter as those which used hitherto to em- your attention, and even of these, eight or are cases which remained over from the Sessions. On the diminished number and grated character of those which are now to nt before you, I feel happy in being able to gratulate you and the country in general January last, when I first came among you, e were 140 cases to be tried, while now there earce one-fourth of that number. But, lemen, it is not so much the amount of the nces as the nature of them that you are to into account. Those that used to come re the Court were generally of the most perate character, being riots at fairs, conflicts ween the factions of Three and [illegible] outrageous assaults, in w[illegible] r dangerous weapons were [illegible] great alteration in the com[illegible] e we must principally att[illegible] ordinary improvement in [illegible] ntry. Formerly when pea[illegible] fore the Court, charged with [illegible] ting them to transportatio[illegible] ere punishment, it was impo[illegible] viction from the petty jury. [illegible] r, has been the change in th[illegible] ors, that for the last two sess[illegible] n dissatisfied with their verdicts, or have use[illegible] reed with them in opinion, except in one case which it is now scarce worth while to allude. ose horrid factions, who used to disturb and grace the country, *the Three Years and Four* [illegible] ars, have been entirely abolished. All the nor factions also have disappeared, and, as nce sary and natural consequence of this, greatest security, peace and tranquillity pre- l throughout the country, so that this great nty at the present moment, is inferior to no er in the kingdom in its exemption from outrages of every description. This happy alteration, grain regrait, has been produced by the steady, pest, intrepid, and praiseworthy conduct of gentlemen of the petty juries. So great—extraordinary—has been the change, that m this town and neighbourhood a single rge of a violent or outrageous assault has been preferred. The only [illegible] ure which will come before [illegible] neighbourhood of Ballin[illegible] n, the majority of the cases [illegible] be the subject of your del[illegible] charges of grand and petty [illegible] sions upon property. I [illegible] this great county on this [illegible] ordinary improvement—s[illegible] ed within one half year, a [illegible] the back the most enthu[illegible] e expected to see brought a[illegible] or three years; even by the [illegible] tions. I now, gentlemen, dismiss you to r duties. The cases are so few that I expect will be discharged to-day.

MURDER.—The neighbourhood of Denny was, Saturday evening, disgraced by a most cold- nded murder. An old man, of about sixty rs of age, named William Jarvey, lived by self in a lonely house at Loanfoot (of which, it a piece of land, he was laird,) about two s to the west of the village, and was known o be possessed of money. For some time past expressed his apprehensions of danger from a ng fellow, a notorious character, belonging Larbert, who blamed the poor old man as in- ning against him for poaching. According- on the above evening, about [illegible] o'clock, fears were found to be but too [illegible] this miscreant or some [illegible] body was found lying w[illegible] ptoms of murder. The sk[illegible] ractured, as if from the bl[illegible] pon, and a large thick [illegible] and encrusted with grey h[illegible] the house it was discover[illegible] also been perpetrated, [illegible] ch was amissing, and a tru[illegible] which it was known he [illegible] ried off. The latter, however [illegible] ent, and the cord breaking a stronger one was substituted, but with the like success. A large antity of brimstone matches—it is said about ree-pennyworth—were then ignited, and held urning up the flue.—A ladder was next procur- , reaching to the top of the chimney, from hence several buckets of water were poured wn upon the miserable little prisoner then [illegible] in the flue; and a pole was thrust down to discover his position, and force, as it would seem from the tuberances afterwards discovered child's head. These mild and continued at intervals throughout nine o'clock in the evening, accompanied fair to say, with persuasives in bribes to induce him to descend. By this time a large crowd had neighbourhood, and, we are hap among the number were some humane individuals than those alluded to, and they insisted that the chimney [illegible] who, in [illegible] and [illegible] deep w [illegible] should [illegible] having [illegible] such [illegible] ely no [illegible] ate the [illegible] ty. [illegible] veral e[illegible] ck and sh[illegible] skin rubbed off his ears and off head, which was also covered [illegible] was taken home and a surgeon is with some surprise we state, ll, he is not considered to be [illegible] ife.—*Gloucester Journal.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Al[illegible] ago, a baker, who then lived in [illegible] ed into a matrimonial engagem[illegible] woman after having set himself [illegible] and in the course of time had [illegible] Some years afterwards, how[illegible] town, and a report having subs[illegible] that he was dead, his wife wo[illegible] account. By and by, another [illegible] and he having met with a favo[illegible] her, married her, and was tied [illegible] the birth [illegible] of the [illegible] upt to [illegible] fore, t[illegible] dead, [illegible] mi for [illegible] has be[illegible] ve ku[illegible]

ATCH.—[illegible] Napoleon presented the gold [illegible] wore at the battle of Auster[illegible] Buonavita, his chaplain at St [illegible] of regard for the attention wh[illegible] ed at his hands. By some cir[illegible] cumstances, this watch, with [illegible] elec, also the gifts of the e[illegible] be sold by auction in the Isle [illegible] the course of last month, and [illegible] have been the objects of un[illegible] The watch, with a chain and [illegible] pistrec, or about £133, to a [illegible] silver tea pot fetched 100 p[illegible] other articles, such as sugar-t[illegible] &c., equally good prices. T[illegible] ab-ut £400. An amateur, wh[illegible] at the sale, offered afterwards [illegible] for the watch, which had mar[illegible] battle of Austerlitz, but the pr[illegible]

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., the [illegible] GEORGE MAYNARD, Upper Ca[illegible] Daughter.

At St. Regis, on the 31st ul[illegible] Chesley, of a Son.

At Kingston, on the 6th inst., [illegible] Cubitt, R. A., of a Daughter.

At Portage du Fort, Ottawa, on [illegible] J. W. Ward, of a Son.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, John Oste[illegible] second daughter of Joseph Gau[illegible] city.

On Saturday evening, by the [illegible] Mr. Daniel Gurrie, grocer, to Ca[illegible] ter of the late Mr. John Murphy.

At Stanbridge, on the 1st. ins[illegible] Reid, Hiram Corey, Esq., to Mis[illegible] of Stanbridge.

DIED.

At Berthier, on the 2d instant, [illegible] M P P. for the County of Berthie[illegible] esteemed for the integrity of his c[illegible]

At Kilwinning, Scotland, on th[illegible] John Ramsey, M. D.

At Glasgow, on the 7th Nove[illegible] larton, printer and publisher.

At Greenock, Scotland, on the [illegible] J. B. Scott, wine and spirit merch[illegible]

At Saltcoats, Scotland, on the [illegible] a protracted and painful illness [illegible] Mr. William [illegible] Hon. [illegible]

STEAMER CANADIA[illegible]

A NOTICE appears in [illegible] treal papers signed Tr[illegible] others, calling a Mee