The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

No. 52. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1835. VOL. I.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF AN AGENT.

(Continued.)

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 17.

Mr. PAPINEAU, (in reply to Mr. Gugy, whose speech appeared in Saturday's *Courier*,) said the observations which had fallen from the Hon. Member for Sherbrooke might be reduced into words: he spoke much and thought but little. He should not follow him through his epithets and servile praises of the aristocracy and of the Elective Council, or the total abolition of that body. That was the opinion held by Mr. Stanley when out of place, who was a very different person to him deserving of such praise. The Hon. Member attributed the power and prosperity of England to its aristocracy, and yet the people of England are so ungrateful, so purblind, as to oppose the will of their benefactors, who, by a little self-denial, have only in view the happiness and prosperity of the country. What if, instead of passing the Reform Bill, they should have passed an act to multiply rotten boroughs? that could have relieved their distress, they would have resorted to it. But no—it is not to aristocracy, but to the democratic principle in the constitution that the English owed the foundation of their happiness. They remember, they would unhappily long remember the long reign of George III., the long succession of wars, the grievous burthens of taxes and burthens which yet weighed and would long weigh upon them and their descendants. The Hon. Member appeared to have constituted himself the panegyrist of the aristocracy and all the train of abuses; he had given way to the impulse of an ardent imagination in defending that which was indefensible; he (Mr. P.) admired in all his soul Messrs. Roebuck, O'Connell and others who devoted their lives to the benefit of the human race, and did not believe that it was in the power of that Assembly to discharge the debt of gratitude it owed to them. He could not refute the inventives that the Hon. Member had indulged in against Mr. Roebuck, simply say that on behalf of their constituents the House acknowledged his integrity, his talents and his philanthropy—and that he had shared the sentiments of that House and the wishes of the Canadians, and had advanced nothing as Agent, which he was not justified in doing by the resolutions and addresses of that Assembly. [Here the Hon. Speaker went into a comparative view of the state of Ireland and the United States, and in so doing contrasted unhappy occurrences and loss of life which taken place in Ireland in the collision of Orange and the recent riots in the United States. The Hon. Speaker then denounced that portion of the American Press opposed to the President, which he described as bribed by the wealthy aristocracy of the United States, and concluded that the cause of the Minority in the Colony, "Commissioners," as they were pleased to call themselves," might, with equal justice be called that of the mass of the people, because the greater portion of the press was in their favour; but this the Speaker said was only a proof that these institutionalists could give the papers more advertisements than the Liberals, and thus secure their support. He next asserted, in support of the freedom of opinion, which prevails in the United States, that if the Hon. Member for Sherbrooke had ventured to avow in the United States such principles as he had declared in that House, a universal hiss of reprobation would have hun out of the Union. He then continued: Where did the Hon. Member find that the opinion of Mr. Roebuck differed from that of the Assembly? Had they not asked the Mother Country to allow our forming a Convention to deliberate on the means to be adopted to make the changes in the Constitution which had been found necessary. But this request, simple and moral as it was, had been maliciously misrepresented by Lord Stanley, in the House of Commons, who said that he saw in it a repetition of the French National Convention with all its horrors, its massacres, its murders and its excess, and this served as an excuse for refusing our demands—as if it would be supposed that such a state of things could exist. It was to those liberal views and to the Reform Bill that Lord Stanley owed his fall. Mr. Roebuck had grappled with him and had overthrown him, despite the vengeance he vowed against the young member when he convicted him of his errors and injustice towards Canada. [Here the Hon. Speaker complimented the Hon. Member for Kent on the singular address with which he had obtained access to correspondence which had hitherto been held sacred and confidential, and brought to light, the Hon. Speaker asserted to have said, the original designs of the executive on the revenues of the Province, and had shown that three of the Governors, Lord Dalhousie, Sir James Kempt and Lord Aylmer, only looked to the money, and neglected the improvement of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants, whilst they exacted one-thirds of the whole revenue to support the government, and that a similar part of the revenue was applied to the same purpose. These statements were due to Mr. Roebuck, whose recall of Lord Aylmer, the patriotism of a civil Governor, the acknowledgment of himself by great, and the prospect of better days. The Hon. Speaker was reproached, he said, with leaning to control the public expenditure, which it would not put no control over its own. The right belonged to the people, and the people only, and they exercised it at the hustings. The Assembly, as the Grand Inquest of the country, was necessarily to provided with means to fulfil its high duties. If it became necessary to send messengers to England to accuse a Governor, would it become it to apply to that Governor for the means of doing so? No—for assuredly they would be denied. The Assembly, of the Assembly only, had the right of disposing of the public revenue, and the other branchs had nothing to do with Money Bills. The Lords only say 'Yes,' or 'No;' and constitutionally they ought to submit themselves to the will of the people, as expressed by a general election. The Gentry knew that the salary of the agent was included in the contingent expenses of the Assembly, but the Council, with its aristocratic principles, and a suicidal determination, were refusing to pass the Bill for its payment. The Hon. Speaker of Lords is not invincible, for to fortune and the rank of Peers may suffer by their scoffs; here nothing of that kind exist, and the only sending out of the Commissioners proved that the Legislative Council was looking upon as no longer in existence. It was speculated in the country and by the Ministers, and still more in the presence of the Commissioners themselves, though almost useless, from not being appointed in virtue of an Act of Parliament, and having no power to compel public bodies or individuals to appear before them, still it showed the conciliatory disposition of the Mother Country, and that nothing could be effected by the powers in existence here. All these flattering prospects, added Mr. Papineau, are due to our own firmness in the first place, in the next to Mr. Roebuck and his friends; and notwithstanding the denunciations of the Hon. Member for Sherbrooke, who would sacrifice himself for his aristocratic friends, and gloried in his opposition to the 92 resolutions; they would persevere till they obtained an Elective Council, or the total abolition of that body. That was the opinion held by Mr. Stanley when out of place, who was a very different person from Mr. Stanley in office. Mr. Leboubon, who had not changed, said that the Councils were the root of all our grievances, and that were it not from the fear that a share was laid for us in encouraging us to ask for the abolition of the Council, we should not have limited ourselves to demanding an Elective Council These opinions of our friends were good proofs, they were sincere in their desire to serve us, and the Canadians were as unanimous today as at any time; those only who were strangers to the principles of the Canadians, or who were mere transitory residents, could suppose they would be satisfied till their demands were granted. It only remains to be seen whether the instructions given, or to be given, tend to the welfare of the country; to know if we are slaves, or if we shall be free; if our internal legislation shall be submitted to the first intriguer who may come among us, or if, like the United States in 1769, Canada should be held implicitly to obey all acts of the British Parliament. There might yet be found the pen of a Jefferson and the spirit of a Washington, to oppose the claim of the Crown to appoint one entire branch of the Legislature. They should not, though they had entered on this Session, relax in their demands for obtaining in full the enjoyment of their political rights, nor be amused with promises only. They might hope (but that hope was yet alloyed by fear) that the British Government would at length render them justice. In this hope, they would take no steps for hastening the separation from the Mother Country, beyond those of preparing the people for an epoch which would confer upon them neither a monarchy nor an aristocracy. He (Mr. Papineau) was a republican, and he hoped with all his heart that the time would yet arrive when the emissaries of republican America would organize republics in Europe.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

FRIDAY, *Nov.* 20.

Mr. Knight reported His Excellency's answer to the address of the 18th instant, respecting certain schools in the county of Missiskoui:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

In compliance with this Address, the proper officer will be instructed to prepare and lay before the House of Assembly the required statement in regard to schools in the county of Missiskoui.

Castle of St. Lewis.
Quebec, *Nov.* 20, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, the Standing Committee of Grievances was instructed to prosecute the enquiry into the public character and conduct of the Hon. W. B. Felton, instituted during the last session.

Mr. Berthelot introduced a Bill to remove all doubts with respect to the benefit of *Cession de bien* in certain cases therein mentioned; second reading Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Power, (*Yeas* 44 *Nays* 11,) an Address was voted to His Excellency, for copies of any answers that may have been received by His Excellency's predecessor or head, of the Executive Government of this Province, to the "Extract from a despatch from the Hon. T. Spring Rice to Lieut. General Lord Aylmer, dated Downing-street, Nov. 11, 1834, No. 40," and to the Letter from Lord Aberdeen to Lord Aylmer, dated Downing-street, April 2, 1835, No. 33, relating to the Hon. James Kerr, which His Excellency has been pleased to communicate to this House.

Mr. Gugy presented a petition of Alexis Bertrand, a Militia-man, for a pension; referred.

Mr. Gugy also presented a petition of inhabitants of the city and district of Montreal, for the modification or repeal of the Law of Tenure as the same now exists under the custom of Paris; referred.

Mr. Morin presented a petition of John Simpson, Collector of the Customs at Coteau du Lac, for arrears of Commission due on the collection of Duties; referred.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered to Mr. Speaker the two following Messages:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

The Governor in Chief transmits to the House of Assembly, an estimate of the expense of the public service for the current year, confidently relying upon the liberality of the House to provide the necessary supplies.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 20, 1835.

Mr. Secretary Walcott also delivered at the Bar:—1. Lists of applications for mutations of Tenure since October, 1832. 2. Lists of Letters Patent of change of Tenure issued since 21st Feb. 1832.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the two preceding Messages were referred to the Standing Committee of Public Accounts, and the two Documents delivered at the Bar, to the Committee on Lands and Seigniorial Rights; the whole to be printed.

Mr. Vanfelson reported on the Report of the Commissioners for the erection of a new Hall of Assembly; committed for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a statement of the probable amount of public monies which will be in the Vaults on the 15th January next.

On motion of Mr. Tessier, the Standing Committee of Grievances was instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a fund for defraying the expenses of the Medical treatment and cure of Sick Marines belonging to the vessels lying in the Ports of Quebec and Montreal.

Mr. Leslie reported on the Montreal New Public Square Bill; committed for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Clapham, the Committee on the Petition from Megantic County, for the abolition of Quit Rents, &c. was instructed to ascertain the propriety and practicability of refunding to the proprietors of lands obtained on the same tenure, all monies by them paid on account of the same.

On motion of Mr. Grannis, the Committee on Education and schools, was instructed to enquire into the manner in which the monies appropriated by the 3 Will. IV. cap. 4. for the purpose of distribution in the several Elementary Schools in this Province, as premiums to such scholars as may have excelled in their studies, have been applied to that purpose, and the tendency which the distribution of such premium money has towards the improvement of Elementary Education.

On motion of Mr. Grannis, the said Committee was also instructed to enquire if any of the country Visitors of Schools in this Province, have been in the practice of giving certificates of the visit and examination of country visitors, without having actually made such visit and examination; if any person or persons who are authorized to give certificates of the qualification of teachers, have been in the habit of giving such certificates without having actually examined the persons to whom they were given; if any Trustees of Schools have been known to give the Teachers of any Schools under their superintendence, directions to keep up the number of scholars required by law on the school journals, whether such number attend or not; if any Teachers have been in the habit of keeping such false accounts of attendance; and also if any Teachers have been employed in any of the Elementary Schools in this Province, who were at the time of having charge of such schools, incapable of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, in the language of a majority of the inhabitants of the Districts where such Teachers have respectively been employed.

The Militia Pensions Bill and the Provincial Statutes Re-printing Bill, were passed.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the following Address were voted to His Excellency:—

1. For a list of all the lots of Land sold or granted under Patent, in the augmentation or continuation of the Township of Ashton, with the extent, date and conditions of such sales or grants; of all lots of land in the place aforesaid, promised by location tickets or otherwise, with the extent of such lots, and the date and conditions of the location tickets; a note of all savings made under the authority of the Provincial Executive, either with regard to the external boundaries of the said augmentation of the Township of Ashton, or to particular lots within the limits thereof; and lastly, a note of the lots within the same tract which have been reserved and set apart for the Clergy, or for the Crown, and of the manner in which this reservation was made.

2. For copies of the advertisements or notices issued in the year 1835, with regard to any sales in the Townships of Stansfield, Bolestrode, Arthabaska and Warwick, with a note of the manner in, and of the places at which such advertisements and notices were made and given, of the sales which took place in consequence thereof, of the time and place at which such sales took place, and by whose ministry they were made; also, copies of all petitions, letters or memorials addressed to the Executive Government, or to the officers entrusted with the sale and management of land, since the year 1833 inclusive, by persons claiming or asking for lands in the said Townships, with the names of the persons who signed such petitions, letters, or memorials, the date at which they were received and the answers given to them; also, a list of all lots or parts of lots in the said Townships which are now disposable or vacant.

3. For a list of all the land sold or granted under Patent in the Townships of Stanford, Bolstrode, Arthabaska and Warwick, with the extent, date, and conditions of such sales or grants, —of all lots of land in the said Townships promised by location tickets or otherwise, with the extent of the said lots, and the dates and conditions of such location tickets,—a note of surveys which may have been made under the authority of the Provincial Executive, either with regard to the external boundaries of the said Townships, or to particular lots within them; and, lastly, a note of the lots in the said Townships which have been reserved and set apart for the Clergy or for the Crown, and the manner in which such reservation was made.

4. For copies of all advertisements and other public notices in any manner relating to lands in this Province or to the cutting of timber therein, inserted under the authority of the Executive Government in the paper called "the *Quebec Gazette*" published by J. C. Fisher & Kimber, since the 13th November 1830, or rendered public in this Province in any other manner whatever.

5. For a copy of the lease of a certain piece of land in this Province, called the King's Posts, made by His Majesty's Government, in this Province, to John Goudie, of the city of Quebec, trader, in 1828 or 1829; and also copies of all subsequent deeds or agreements made between His Majesty's Government and the lessee of the King's Posts, with regard to the lease aforesaid.

6. To inform this House, with reference to the Address of the House of 25th January, 1834, to His Excellency Lord Aylmer, and to his answer of 4th February following, whether any and what tracts of waste lands have been granted or leased or promised under location tickets or otherwise, since the date of the said Address, to any Member of the Legislature or of the Executive Council of this Province, or to any Judge or other individual holding any official station in this Province; also, whether any and what tracts of such lands have been granted, leased or promised between the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, dated 23d July, 1828, and to present time, other than those mentioned in the statement submitted on 25th February, 1834, to the wives, children, sons-in-law, brothers-in-law or sisters of any of the said Councillors, Judges or public functionaries, in so far as such relationship may appear by the petitions, correspondence and registers kept in the public offices of this Province, or may have been, to the knowledge of the Members of this branch of the Legislature. The misdirection of their efforts has been most apparent in past sessions, and is probably to be again shown to this. The reasonable expectation of the public of a redress of grievances, and of the promulgation of wholesome laws, can no longer be safely trifled with. Our estyled Representatives must be taught their proper place in the political system. They must be made to understand that the sole use of Legislators, of whatever degree, is to frame measures for the good of the public, and to watch over its interests. And what measures of general benefit have the House of Assembly lately originated or passed!

The Speech, in another column, of the Speaker of the House of Assembly is valuable, as containing an unblushing avowal, on the part of him who uttered it, of the lowest democratic principles. The sycophancy of the man and his party, in their professions of loyalty to their Sovereign, can no longer be denied.

It has been proposed in the Legislature of Georgia to abolish the circulation of Bank bills under the denomination of ten dollars—to alter the existing laws concerning slaves and free persons of colour—and to reduce the fees on grants in lotteries.

The disease of measles prevails extensively among children in Boston at present.

We had a considerable fall of snow yesterday, with a cold strong wind from the north-east.

Lower Canada.

The judgment rendered on Saturday against Mr. Lusignan, for illegal conduct at the last West Ward election, was given by Mr. Justice Rolland, who accompanied his opinion with a few expressions, any thing but complimentary, either to the talents or to the qualifications of the Returning officer. By the electors, the character given by the learned judge upon this occasion to Dr. Lusignan had long since been bestowed, but it is to the ignorance and inefficiency, if not to the wilful corruption of this individual that we may safely attribute the disfranchisement of many British electors, and the illegal return of Mr. Papineau for a city, but one portion of the interests of which, does he in truth or in feeling represent.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Since the arrival of the Falmouth October mail, on Tuesday last, a report has been current that the seat of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kerr, on the Quebec Bench, is vacant. Of course on this, as on every other similar occasion, a number of candidates for the, presumed, vacancy have been started by popular rumour, and as the claims, the merits, and demerits of the several individuals who are thus, in many cases without their knowledge, before the public are closely, if not always justly, canvassed, it is a fearful time for the gentlemen of the Long Robe, and some of these, involuntary, candidates may have cause to remember the caution of Burns:—

"If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede ye tent it."

The Judge's robe, even should it fall on such shoulders, will no better hide the hole in the coat than did Midas's wig his asinine ears. Some one, like the babbling barber in the story, will sill be found to whisper the truth, and give the ill-concealed secret to the world.—*Old Quebec Gazette.*

Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Grady left here a day or two ago, on their return to Toronto. They have turned up, in vain, some jobs about the Welland Canal, and sought pecuniary aid of it, in vain, from our Assembly, who have not too much money to spare, for their contingencies, and their indemnity first, and then for favorite roads, bridges, &c. Mr. Mackenzie will make a poor return of this non-intercourse to his unknown constituents.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

At a meeting held at Ogdensburgh on the 9th inst. delegates were appointed to meet others at Malone on the 12th inst. to confer on the subject of a Railroad from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain. This is part of a line calculated to open a direct communication with Boston.—*Brockville Recorder.*

DROWNED.—On Saturday as the Schooner *Princess Victoria*, of Niagara, on her downward trip, was coming round the lower part of the Island, in front of this Town, in order to get into port, Capt. Sutherland, got upon the bulwarks, as we understand, for the purpose of holding back the boom, when a sudden gust of wind, striking the sail, he was unfortunately precipited into the river. Before the boat could be got out he sank. Considerable exertions were been made to find the body, but as yet without success.—*Ib.*

We understand that a duel took place at the Landing at the head of the Lake Simcoe on Friday last, on board the Steed Lord steamer, between Lieutenant Wilson, of the 68th Regt. and the Crew, in which some of the former were seriously injured, and it is said that one man has since died. The quarrel, as we learn, originated in consequence of some of the labourers going down into the fire-room and meddling with a part of the machinery, in defiance of a request to desist.—*Ib.*

DISASTROUS ON LAKE ONTARIO.—We regret to have to add, additional details to what appeared in our last, of the melancholy effects of the gale of Wednesday. The schooner *Robert Bruce*, belonging to Kingston was totally lost, and her crew, consisting of three men, named Chanley, Johnston and Cook, with a passenger of the name of Ewatt, have all perished. The schooner *Medora*, was driven on shore near Sandy Creek, all on board drowned; about a mile to the south of the above wreck, is the remains of another schooner, but is so disfigured a state that her name could not be ascertained—all hands lost. Both of these last mentioned vessels were supposed to be from Lake Erie, they having been laden with Wheat and Wallnuts. The schooner *New York* is ashore in Chaumont Bay—crew saved, expected to be got off. Another schooner is ashore on Point Peninsula, a total wreck. We have not learned her name—crew saved.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Another of those awful occurrences, which too frequently happen from the accidental explosion of fire-arms, took place at Dalhousie, on the evening of the 5th instant. A fine young man, about twenty-two years of age, of the name of John Curris, (the eldest son of Mr. Daniel Curris, a respectable farmer in the Township of Lanark,) lately lost his life. An inquest was held on the body, before John M'Intire, Esq. one of the Coroners of the District, when it appeared that the deceased and two young lads of the names of James and David Boyle, of the Township of Darling, agreed to go a little way from the residence of the father of the two last mentioned lads, to watch for deer by the moonlight. They had not proceeded more than half a mile, all three of them were walking at a good pace, and nearly abreast—the deceased and James Boyle being rather the foremost, and as James Boyle states "a little stump took his foot, and he fell to the ground forwards, and his rifle, which he carried on his shoulder, slid down his arm, and the but of it came forcibly to the ground and went off," when the contents entered the left breast of the deceased, about the second rib, and passed obliquely upwards through the region of the heart, and out at the top of the right shoulder,—he instantly expired, without an audible groan. The verdict of the Jury was "accidental discharge of a gun."—*Bathurst Courier.*

United States.

THE FIRST MOB CASE.—The first trial resulting from the riots in August last, took place yesterday in Baltimore City Court. Joseph Walters, Junior, was indicted for an assault and battery on Charles F. Tenafield on the night of the 8th August last. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Tenafield, in obedience to a call on the citizens by the Mayor, to aid the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace and protecting the property of the citizens, was acting as a member of a troop of horse, voluntarily assembled under the command of Colonel J. L. Finley—that his horse fell with him while passing rapidly along the street—and in the fall Mr. Tenafield lost his sword, that before he could rise, he was surrounded by a crowd, who beat him severely, and the traverser, Walters, took up the sword, and with the naked point, presented it in a threatening manner, over Tenafield—then lying on the street—asked whether he should run it through him—he was prevented, however, by some of the by-standers from wounding Mr. T. with the sword. The Jury found the traverser guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars—to be imprisoned six months—and to give security in five hundred dollars to keep the peace.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

LAW OR THE ROAD.—A man has been lately indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs, and to be imprisoned three months New Castle, Delaware, for attempting, when driving a four horse wagon, to prevent a gentleman from passing him in a carriage, and driving against him after he had passed.—*New York Paper.*

The Penobscot Indians, "down East," have advertised their Governor and Lieut. Governor as unworthy of trust, and caution all persons against noticing any of their official acts hereafter. One of the Governor's chief faults was a remarkable fondness for his liquor.—*Ib.*

CHARACTER OF THE RIGHT HON. C. J. FOX.—Mr. Fox united, in a most remarkable degree, the seemingly repugnant characters of the mildest of men and the most vehement of orators. In private life he was gentle, modest, placable, kind, of simple manners, and so averse from parade and dogmatism, as to be not only unostentatious, but even somewhat inactive in conversation. His superiority was never felt, but in the instruction which he imparted, or in the attention which his generous preference usually directed to the more obscure members of the company. The simplicity of his manners was far from excluding that perfect urbanity and amenity which flowed still more from the mildness of his nature than from familiar intercourse with the most polished society of Europe. His conversation, when it was not repressed by modesty or indulence, was delightful. The pleasantry perhaps of no man of wit, had so unlabored an appearance. It seemed rather to escape from his mind than to be produced by it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with all contemporaries distinguished by wit, politeness, philosophy, learning, or the talents of public life. In the course of thirty years he had known almost every man in Europe, whose intercourse could strengthen, or enrich, or polish the mind. His own literature was various and elegant. In classical erudition, which, by the custom of England, is more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior to few professed scholars. Like all men of genius he delighted to take refuge in poetry from the vulgarity and irritation of business. His verses were easy and pleasing, and might have claimed no low place among those which the French call *vers de société*. The personal character of his mind was displayed in his extensive and partiality for the poetry of the two most personal and pathetic writers of the Augustan age—those of the ancient Greece, and of the modern Italians. He disliked political conversation, and never willingly took any part in it.—*Macknight's Memoirs.*

Music.—As ear for music is a different thing from a taste for music. I have no ear whatever; I could not sing an air to save my life; but I have the intensest delight in music, and can detect good from bad. Nalldi, a good fellow, remarked to me once at a concert, that I did not seem much interested with a piece of Rossini's which had just been performed. I said it sounded to me like nonsense verses. But I could scarcely contain myself when a third piece of Beethoven's followed.—*Colebrooke's Table Talk.*

THE IRISH REAPERS.—These poor fellows are returning to their own country by thousands—a sure sign that the harvest is pretty far advanced. Twelve hundred of them sailed by one packet last week—a number almost incredible to those who have never seen either a slave-ship, or an emigrant vessel, or an Irish steam-packet. They have got in a splendid harvest in England, and have, we hope, laid by their earnings tolerably well, though their outward rent is as ragged as ever.

NEWLY DISCOVERED COMPOSITION OF BEETHOVEN.—A German paper states, that a MS. unpublished Symphony of Beethoven has just been discovered behind the panel of a room which was undergoing repairs, and that a music-seller has offered a large sum of money for it.

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