paved streets to keep them in full employment.

The annexed extract from the Revised Statutes of the State of New York will show the provisions, at once wise and humane, that our neighbours have made for the employment of criminals:—

"§ 13. It shall be the duty of the keepers of the said several prisons, whenever any person shall be sentenced to hard labour therein, and any mode of labour shall be provided, to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, except Sunday: and annually to account with the board of supervisors of the county for the proceeds of such labour.

"§ 14. The keepers of the said prisons shall respectively have power, with the consent of the supervisors, of the county, from time to time, to cause such of the convicts under their charge, as are capable of hard labour, to be employed upon any of the public avenues, highways, streets, or other works, in the county in which such prisoner shall be confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose direction such convicts shall be placed.

"§ 15. Whenever any convicts shall be employed under the last section, they shall be well chained and secured; and shall be subject to such regulations as the keeper legally charged with their custody, shall, from time to time prescribe."

In consequence of the Deputy Storekeeper at Isle aux Noix being directed to assume the barrack duties there, THOMAS JOHSON, Esq., Barrack Master, retires upon half-pay, until an opportunity offers for re-employment.

Among the passengers from Liverpool to New York in the *Virginian* were, JAMES LESLIE, Esq. M. P. P., Mr. F. COLBOURN, Mrs. JOHNSON and servant, Miss LESLIE, and Miss YOUNG, of Canada.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Observing some time since a communication in your paper, relative to a Debating Club for the young gentlemen of this City, now that a long winter is about to set in upon us, I regretted that the subject was not taken up with that eagerness which its promising advantages would seem to merit.

There are three classes of young men in town to whom the establishment of such a Society would be eminently useful; namely, those who are destined for the professions of law and medicine, as well as those young gentlemen who will ere long form the great body of our mercantile community, and in the preparatory education of whom for public life and for the various and important duties consequent thereupon, too much pains and care cannot be bestowed.

It is, I believe, too generally the case, that the education of young men in Counting-houses, *generally* (for there are some exceptions) seldom goes beyond that which is barely requisite to qualify them for the monotonous routine of an office. I do not by any means wish to "diminish aught" from the value of these acquirements—they are decidedly important as far as they go—but I wish to see opportunities afforded the young and valuable portion of our community, as well as those gentlemen whose studies are of necessity, more of a literary and scientific cast, for the cultivation of those noble powers of mind which are given us in order to be enlarged and exercised for the elevation and benefit of society.

Now it appears to me very clear that the establishment of a regular Debating Society, composed of individuals already described, would be well calculated to elevate the present comparatively low standard of education amongst at least a portion of our young men. With regard to the advantages which would flow from the establishment of a Society conducted upon good principles, and governed by a code of wholesome and well digested regulations, it is unnecessary to quote a higher authority on the subject than that of the judicious and learned Dr. Blair:—

"Exercises of speaking have always been recommended to students in order that they may prepare themselves for speaking in public, and on real business. The meetings or societies into which they sometimes form themselves for this purpose, are laudable institutions; and under proper conduct, may serve many valuable purposes. They are favourable to knowledge and study, by giving occasion to enquiries concerning those subjects, which are made the ground of discussion. They produce emulation; and gradually more those who are concerned in them, to somewhat that resembles a Public Assembly. They accustom them to know their own powers, and to acquire a command of themselves in speaking; and what is, perhaps, the greatest advantage of all, they give them a facility and fluency of expression, and assist them in procuring that *Copia verborum*, which can be acquired by no other means but frequent exercise in speaking."

In addition to the foregoing, I would beg leave to add the opinion of the same author, with regard to the manner in which these Societies should be composed:—

"As for those public and promiscuous Societies, in which multitudes are brought together, who are often of low stations and occupations, who are joined by no common bond of union, except an absurd rage for public speaking, and have no other object in view, but to make a show of their supposed talents, they are institutions not merely of an useless but of an hurtful nature. They mislead those, who in their own callings, might be useful members of society, into fantastic plans of making a figure on subjects which divert their attention from their proper business, and are widely remote from their sphere in life."

The main object in view, Mr. Editor, in this communication, is to draw public attention, and more particularly the attention of the young men already alluded to, to the subject of this letter—to awaken their mental energies, and arouse them into useful and laudable exercise, which will result in manifest advantage to themselves and the public generally.

Should this communication lead the way for the establishment of the "Debating Club," it will then be time enough to consider what measures should be adopted, and what rules carried into effect in order thereto.

Yours, &c.

ARGUMENTUS.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1836.

Lower Canada.

PLURALISTS.—It is sometimes asked, why have the principles in regard to pluralities in office, as laid down in the Governor's opening Speech of 1835, not been carried into effect? One would think that common notions of propriety would leave nothing to ask on this head, to those who are acquainted with the legislative proceedings since that time. There are no two or more offices held by any one individual in the province, that have not been recognised as so held, by Act of the Legislature; nor any salary allowed them which has not been so recognised. Right or wrong, the pluralists obtained their offices by an implied agreement with a competent authority, and till they were dismissed, they were entitled to the salaries attached to their offices. Why, then, are they not dismissed, it will be said?—We would ask these querists if they would think of dismissing any persons in their employ, without paying up what is due to them? We would ask if, placing themselves under such circumstances, they could expect to get any person of character to fill the vacant situation? Few would think that their own character would be very safe in acting in this manner, unless indeed they found it necessary to call a meeting of their creditors, and surrender the whole of their affairs to trustees. The Provincial Government has certainly *suspended payment*—but we do not think it is in an irredeemable state of bankruptcy. At all events, if it expects to have any character left, it must adhere to the *intention* of fulfilling all its engagements, without quibbling about the nature of any of them.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Some shares of the Quebec Insurance Stock, were sold at Mr. Fraser's Auction room yesterday, at five pounds a share.—*Ib.*

A carter of the name of Proulx was attacked at Côte d'Abram, on Sunday night between 7 and 8 o'clock, by two men with sticks, they struck him over the head and arm which was much hurt. He, however, being a powerful man, jumped out of his carriage, knocked one of the assailants down and then drove off, being apprehensive that there were others in the gang. No words passed before he was struck, and no provocation given.—*Ib.*

A man of the name of M'Gie, who was on watch at the Napoleon wharf on Monday night, was found drowned on Tuesday morning under suspicious circumstances.—*Ib.*

SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.—The property in St. François Xavier, opposite St Sacrement Street, belonging to the heirs of the late J. G. Delisle, Esq., was purchased some time ago by John Donegani, Esq., for £840. Joseph A. Labadie, Esq., N. P., has become proprietor of the house of the late Alexis Boaret, Esq., situate at the corners of St. Jacques and St. Lambert Streets. Price paid, £1400. The extensive premises belonging to the late John Chisholm, situate on St. Paul and Commissioners Streets, and at present occupied by Mr. Stephen Ennis, were sold on Monday at public auction, for £2,400. Mr. Lachapelle, Junr., of Lower Lachine, was the purchaser.—*Vindicator.*

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *Nov.* 11.—As the close of the navigation approaches *Ashes* recede in price: Pots in small bills do not bring more than 34s. @ 34s. 3d.—for shipping parcels 35s. was offered today: in Pearls there has been so little business done that it is difficult to give a quotation. *Flour* is dull; the stock of U. C. line is small and in few hands, and the price is maintained at 40s. ℔ brl. In *Wheat* there is no change. *Pork* is very dull, and less money is offered for small lots. The market has been well supplied with *Butter* and the price has fallen 1d. @ 1½d. ℔ lb. There are few drawers on England, and notwithstanding the extreme scarcity of money, Merchants' Bills sell at 8½ @ 9 for cash. The Montreal Bank are not drawers.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, OCT. 8.

By the packet ship *Virginian*, we have received Liverpool advices to the 8th ultimo, and we subjoin a review of that market. Our London advices have not come forward, but we learn from other sources that there was nothing new in Canada produce. Much speculation, it is said, existed in England as to the future course of the Corn market, for it would appear that agricultural products of all kinds were deficient, and some descriptions to a serious extent. It was understood that this was also the case in most parts of Europe, which, combined with the high prices and reported scarcity on this side, made people anxious as to the ultimate effect of such a state of things on many branches of business.

SUGAR.—A better demand has been experienced this week for British Plantation Sugar, the sales of which reached 1200 hhds, with a firm market. In East India or Mauritius, little has occurred. No buyers appear for Foreign, so that the prices quoted annexed, are nominal.—About 100 hhds of Demerara Molasses have been sold at 32s. ℔ cwt. which is a small reduction.

OILS.—The present high rates of Fish Oils prevent business, except for immediate use, and such will probably continue to be the state of this market until the result of the Davie's Straights Fishery is known; in the mean time, small sales are making in Pale Seal at £47, brown at £41, and 20 tons of mixed sold at £43; also Newfoundland Cod at £45 @ £46 ℔ ton.—There is not just now much inquiry for Seed Oils; Linseed in particular is dull and lower, nor is there so good a demand for Rape as there was a few weeks ago.—An extensive business has however been done in Palm Oil this week, both on the spot, and to arrive, for export a considerable quantity has been taken, and the remainder principally for home consumption, the prices realised are from £30 to £31 ℔ ton, and within this range 400 to 500 tons have changed hands.

ASHES.—There is more disposition to purchase Pot Ashes, of which several sales have been made this week, on the spot, and to arrive. A part is taken on speculation. Altogether about 400 barrels have changed hands, principally at 35s. 6d., small sales are making in Pearls at 41s. 6d. to 41s 9d. ℔ cwt.

TALLOW.—The demand for Tallow has been languid, and prices decline, though gradually. We are influenced by the state of business in London, which is not of late encouraging. Sales are making in Yellow Candle at 44s 6d @ 45s ℔ cwt., but they are not extensive.

TIMBER.—Buyers are now eager to get hold of cargoes of Pine Timber, the supply of which is likely to prove short; prices mend a little. This week several cargoes have been sold, Quebec at 19½d. @ 20d. and St. John's are worth 21d @ 21½d ℔ foot. Two cargoes of Halifax Planks have been purchased, and high prices paid, say for one 2¼d @ 3d, and for the other 3d ℔ foot. Hardwood advances; a parcel of very good from Halifax sold by auction as high as 21½d ℔ foot. A steady demand is experienced for good Quebec Oak, it has become scarce and an advance is now realised.

CORN MARKET.—At our Corn Market there are evident symptoms of improvement, and not unlikely to a considerable extent. Wheat, (old in particular,) is in great demand for distant markets; and for all sorts of feeding articles the waste can scarcely be supplied;—of the former, our produce seems likely to prove barely equal to an average; whilst of the latter, a very serious deficiency is apprehended. At our market on Tuesday a good and general demand was experienced, which continued throughout the week, and was renewed at that of yesterday. The result has been a very extensive business in free Wheat, old in particular, which has been sold at an advance of 2d @ 3d. For almost every article under the lock, there has also been a brisk inquiry. Wheat, to the extent of 6000 @ 9000 quarters, has changed hands at from 4s 2d @ 4s 5d for red, and 4s 3d @ 5s for white ℔ 70 lbs: taken principally for export. Oats also have been in request, a cargo of Stralsund sold at 2s 3d, and another of very fine Dutch at 2s 10d ℔ 45 lbs. Flour is selling very high in the West Indies, and which has caused a brisk inquiry here; 25s ℔ barrel has been paid for 2500 barrels of New Orleans and Philadelphia sour, and 3000 to 4000 barrels of Hamburgh have been sold, prices of which were rather higher at the close of the week. There are buyers of good old New York Flaxseed at 58s ℔ bhl and upwards; but there are few parcels here for sale, except of inferior quality. Linseed is not as saleable as it has been.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—NOV. 9.

Threeschooners—one from St. John, N. B., in ballast, —one from Gaspé—and one from Baie des Chaleurs.

Nov. 8.

Bark Emma, Holmes, Newfoundland, Oct. 19, Pembertons, ballast, 2 passengers.

CLEARED—NOV. 5.

Brig Norham Castle, Brown, Berwick, J. G. Irvine.
Bark Thomas Hughes, M'Minn, Belfast, Moore Brothers.
Brig John Eadaile, Ashey, London, W. Price & Co.
Bark Kent, Bailes, do, do.
Carleton, Anderson, Dublin, Lemesurier & Co.

Nov. 8.

Bark Cybele, Heckler, Bridgewater, Atkinson & Co.
Ship Tamerlane, Smith, Port Glasgow, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Schr Prudent, Billingsley, Bathurst, do.
Bark Edward, M'Kenzie, Plymouth, Gilmour & Co.
Schr Reine, Poirier, Miramichi, do.
Brig Catherine M'Donald, Jackson, Liverpool, H. Sharples & Co.
Bark Thomas, Reid, Liverpool, do.
Everthorpe, Storey, Southampton, Lemesurier & Co.
Brig Sarah Fleming, Milburn, Cowes, do.
Bark Lady Hannah Ellice, Watt, Liverpool. Symes & Ross.
Springhill, Auld, Dublin, T. Ryan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barge Hesione, Rodd, arrived from Halifax yesterday, making the third complete trip since July. This last trip to and from Halifax was performed in the short space of one month, including all stoppages. She saw no inward bound vessels except a large schooner, (supposed to be Painchaud's) with which she parted in a gale of wind off Anticosti.

The schooners which arrived from below this morning, report that they saw no square-rigged vessels in the river.

ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC.

Clyde—Sept. 19th, Betsey Miller, Allan; 17th, Spence, Hardy.
Gravesend, 14th, Chapman.
Bristol—14th, Dochfour, Johns; Satisfaction, Herdman; 15th, Satisfaction, Laing.
Hull—21st, Esk, Gray; Joseph and Mary, Stratford.
Lynn—21st, King, Johnson.
Whitehaven—13th, Solway, Southward.
Bideford—13th, Isabella, Hammett.
Liverpool—13th, Ewretta, Skinner; 14th, Kelsick Wood, Collins; 18th, Emmanuel, Dearness.
Lancaster—4th, Hope, Turner; Thomas & William, Reed.
Bridport—21st, Eden, Andrews.
Pentland Frith—17th, Anna Louisa, Forbes; Viewforth, Elder; Everton, Brown.
Dundee—17th, Universe, Brock.
Off Whitby—20th, Rosehill, Harrison.
Dublin—18th, Amphion, Little; 19th, Eleanor, Wallace; 14th, Richardson, Hannah; Jackson, Jackson; 17th, Martha, Cowman.
Donegal—8th, Blanch, Hughes.
The following had arrived at Liverpool previous to the 26th, September:—Dryope, Hamilton, from Montreal; Margaret, Steel; Falcon, M'Minn; Rothschild, Laidley.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 3.—We learn from Capt. Greenlaw, of the schooner Mary Elizabeth, arrived at this port yesterday, that the ship Chester, Mason, of New York, belonging to Messrs. Brown & Willis, on her passage from Liverpool for New York, with a full cargo of iron, salt and slate, and 114 passengers, encountered a heavy gale on the 28th September, and sprung a leak on the 1st of October. Every exertion was made to lighten the vessel by throwing overboard a large portion of the cargo, and by pumping to keep her free, but without success. Fortunately two sail hove in sight on the morning of the 2d October. Signals were made which drew their attention, and they went to their assistance. The vessels that succoured them were, the British brig Perseverance, bound to the Bay of Chaleur from North Shields, England, in which the captain, cabin passengers, mates, and part of the steerage passengers took passage; and the British brig Mercator, bound from England to St. John's, New Brunswick, in which the residue of the passengers were received. Captain Mason was desirous of staying by the vessel, and had hopes of saving her, but his crew refused to remain with him. The ship is insured in the Commercial Insurance Office of this city, and considerable of the cargo is insured here. The Chester was a new vessel, built in an eastern port, and was on her first voyage.

For the Morning Courier.

THE COUNTS VON DOHNA.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

Translated from the German, by CORNARIUS.

Ne fratres porro Decios, jactate Quirites
Hæc aliquid Decii marmora majus habent.

(*Continued.*)

The next morning, Maria invited the two brothers, Dohna, to a walk in the garden. They had gone a considerable distance, sometimes in silence, sometimes in broken conversation, until they reached, without thinking of it, the avenue where they had first encountered each other upon their return from their travels.

"Let us take leave here," said she, with an unwonted energy, laying her hand upon her bridegroom's shoulder, "that we may spare the feelings of our mother. Here it was where a joyful return once united our hearts by a near tie." Her cheeks were suffused with blushes—her eyes were cast upon the ground. She could not proceed.

"Yes, my dear Maria," replied Charles, deeply agitated, "here we will separate, and here we will expect to meet each other again."

"Yes, yes, dear Sister," added Theodore, pressing both his hands upon his forehead.

The image of the supplicating Maria, in all its native simplicity and innocence, had arisen at this moment, like the appearance of an angel, and like lightning it gleamed through his soul. A horrible enigma, before the solution of which, he had fled as before a spectre, had betrayed his secret.

"I dare not entreat of you," returned Maria, in an embarrassed and anxious tone of voice, "to think of me when you are far distant, and it did not require this small memorial from me, for that purpose; but your remembrance of me, must be joined with the feeling, that it is the duty of both of you, not to rush headlong into danger, and merely on that account, accept, dearest Charles, of my portrait: and you, good brother, of a scarf—the work of my own hands." She turned pale at these words, as with a trembling hand, she reached Theodore his present; and retreating a few steps, with shy dread, she ejaculated, summoning up all her strength, "God, oh God!—If it should happen that I see only one of you—if I should see neither of you again!"

She could no longer stand erect, and embraced in silence her bridegroom, for the purpose of concealing it.

"You shall see my brother, Maria, or none of us," cried Theodore, throwing the scarf over his shoulders, and bathing her hand with his tears, after which he vanished.

Canitz, meanwhile, who sunk in sweet dreams and contemplation, had been wandering over hill and dale, was now standing as unconscious spectator at the corner of the avenue. Count Theodore rushed from the opposite thicket, and without saying a word, flew into his arms.

"What ails you, Count," enquired Canitz, returning the embrace. "The young couple are taking leave of each other," said he, raising his head, "and I could remain no longer a witness thereof." He attempted to collect himself. "We will leave that subject, continued he, as Canitz was going to reply to him. "What I really wish, I do not well know, dear Canitz. Is it envy, the desire of fame, or——?"

"Say, my friend, whatever it may be——" continued Canitz.

"I already told you," said Theodore, with a smile, "that I am desirous of fame, and at this moment I envy no one, except one of my ancestors."

"Which of them then, and wherefore do you envy him?" asked Canitz, astonished.

"Charles Hannibal," answered Theodore, "because the poet Opitz celebrated his praise. Oh, if I could be certain that the song of a friend would celebrate my memory, when I am no more—how sweet it must be to live in the recollection of the good!"

"Whence proceeds this seeming unmanly thought in the breast of my young friend," replied Canitz, "of Dohna, who has so often shared danger in the face! Shall I consider the thought of death as a bodily weakness, or as a spiritual strengthening, or shall I——" A single look of the poet betrayed a thought which struck him with the rapidity of lightning. Theodore endeavoured to palliate what had escaped him, and turned the conversation upon friendship beyond the grave. Both pressed each other's hands, as if bidding farewell, and returned to the castle, where they were the last to join the assembled company.

An equivocal calm was predominant there, after so many storms—as in the case in similar circumstances upon the ocean. Half loud whispers were the only means of communication. Here a pair were pacing up and down—there stood another in close conversation at the window. Every clattering tread of the spurs seemed to frighten Sophia de Maria, and many a secret tear mingled itself with the half tasted wine. In a moment the sound of trumpets, and the stamping of horses were heard, which produced an electric effect upon all. The ladies turned pale, and the male part looked out for a moment, and made themselves ready for the march. The horses were led before.

Sophia interrupted the stillness with mournful looks, "Charles Theodore," said she, with a faltering voice, "come hither once more, that I may see you for the last time." All were silent.

"No second farewell—no—not even an accompaniment," cried all the men simultaneously, as if acting in concert.

A rush into each other's arms, and embrace now followed. The step of the officers resounded on the stair. The Countess wished to go to the window, but returned of her own account without reaching it, and retired to her own apartment. Maria had previously quitted the hall in a flood of tears.

Towards noon, the bustle of the army on its march, and the heavy artillery in its train, which frightened now both Sophia and Maria, had ceased. No one spoke aloud of what had taken place, and it was only in solitude, that sometimes the mother, sometimes the bride would weep on the breast of the affectionate Dorothea. To her alone, Canitz had made known his conjecture as to a secret love subsisting between Theodore and Maria, but they both resolved to bury the secret in their own breasts, and it, meanwhile, tended to cement more firmly the bond of friendship which had arisen between Dorothea and Maria, who bore her sufferings so nobly.

In the course of two days, Canitz and his wife returned to Berlin, and the castle, from being the scene of mirth and festivity, now resembled a house of mourning, from the effects of which, the consolations of reason and religion, tended by degrees to assuage in some measure the Countess, filled with the most gloomy forebodings, and Maria struggling to gain the victory over herself.

When the Brandenburgh auxiliary army, commanded by Lieutenant General Schoemg, arrived at Baracan in Hungary, it found the Imperial troops already assembled there, and the Bavarian, Saxon, and other Imperial auxiliary contingents, in strong array. The whole army amounted to about 90,000 men, and stood under the command of the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. Many of the bravest princes and leaders, all filled with a glowing thirst for fame, were serving in it—viz., Prince Louis of Baden, Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Prince of Veldenz, Prince Piccalomini, and Prince Alexander of Courland. After various dissensions as to the requisite measures to be adopted in opening the campaign, it was unanimously resolved above all things to attack the strong fortress of Ofen, which in the year 1529 had fallen into the hands of Solyman, (who was beaten at Vienna,) but which, since that period, had remained in the hands of the Turks.

The allied army broke up in the beginning of June for that purpose. It was divided into three camps. The Turkish garrison in the fortress amounted to nearly 60,000 men, armed at all points, and determined to offer a courageous and vigorous resistance. This is not a place to give a sketch of the operations, offensive and defensive, which were carried on, and we shall merely take notice of the events which bear upon the fate of the noble brothers Von Dohna, and those who were connected with them. It is, however, necessary to state, that after various attacks and sallies, some successful and others unsuccessful, the Turks had set fire to the lower and water town, which they were forced to abandon to the besiegers, and that after various mines had been sprung on the side of the Turks, and various breaches made by the Imperialists, a general assembly was ordered to take place on the 4th of July, 1686.

At seven o'clock in the evening a commencement was made by storming a breach, the issue of which was at first successful by the capture of a strong bastion, which was maintained for nearly one hour and a half. The regiment of the elder Dohna was, with many others, ordered out upon this storming party, while Theodore was obliged to remain in the camp, a prey to the most bitter vexation, and in passive obedience only to strict military discipline.

Here he sat before his tent, in the most violent impatience, prepared to mount every moment, and surrounded by his faithful bold dragoons, who were as keen for fighting as he was.

"I wish I were in the midst of the thickest and hottest fight," said he, while the dreadful thunders of the cannons, the roar of musketry, and the horrible tumult resounded on every side. "Cursed is my fate, which dooms me here to inactivity, while my brother is perhaps even now approaching his death!"

"To him, and not to me," continued he after a pause, "is life pregnant with hopes. A beautiful and affectionate bride awaits his return—but for me—what is life to me? Shall I conduct the happy one to the altar? or shall I tear Maria herself, over his grave, into my arms? But how!" interrupting himself with his eyes fixed upon the ground, "Did he not tear her from me—tear her from me secretly and maliciously, when I was at a distance—without even so much as making me his confident!"

He sprang wildly from his camp stool, and walked up and down with hasty steps. Suddenly he halted. "Woe is unto me," cried he. "Is it come to this—shall I live to learn to abhor myself? Whither will this lead me, son of the noblest of mothers, and friend of a Canitz?"

He became more composed. Gloomy sadness, and endearing recollections of his childhood, and of his riper years, floated before him in a vision. He repeated again and again, how faithfully and truly his brother Charles had shared with him all his sorrow and joy, sickness and danger, and his noble heart was once more reconciled to itself—was itself again.

He now stept out composedly before his tent to take a survey, when a servant hastened to deliver him letters which had just arrived. One was from his mother; under the same cover were two open sheets from Maria, one for him, and the other for his brother. She wrote to her bridegroom with a tenderness befitting a modest bride—and to him, so cursorily, so absently, so little, and without wishing it, yet said so much. "Many thanks, thou heavenly soul! but forgive me," cried he, in a saddened tone of voice, as he threw his letter into the fire, "there might be hours when I might feel myself less strong than I am at present."

He gazed, while the tear stood in his eyes, upon the flames which enviously devoured his dearest treasure—quickly withdrew himself from the fire place, and kissed the letter to his brother. "Oh, return my brother, return quickly! this letter will reward all the toils you have endured, during this hard fought day. I shall yet see joy sparkling in your eyes, and be happy through your happiness."

It was now getting dusk, he again walked before the tent in a disturbed manner, and despatched a dragoon to reconnoitre. The hollow sounding noise at a distance seemed to encrease, while innumerable fiery balls flew in every direction. The ground seemed to burn under the soles of his feet—so impatient was he. He expected every moment to receive orders to charge; but though the trumpet did at last sound—it sounded a retreat! The enemy had by a desperate sally made the Christians give way; 600 were wounded and 350 killed, but the heat of the combat may be judged by the best standard possible, namely, that amongst the latter were the Prince of Veldenz, Prince Peccolomini, and amongst other distinguished officers of rank, Count Charles von Dohna.

The two brothers Canitz, one of whom was in Theodore's regiment, hastened so soon as their military duty permitted them, at break of day, to Theodore's tent. He was not there, but in that of his brother. He was standing with his eyes staring in their sockets upon his corpse. He embraced them in silence. No one, even the most distinguished military chiefs, could extract a single word from him. When they put a question to him, he only pointed to the body and then to his own heart. Towards evening, when the corpse was to be consigned to the grave, along with other fallen officers, with military honours, his speech seemed to return.

"Charles, or none," he whispered into the ear of the elder Canitz, who did not understand its meaning at the time, and seized his hand with a convulsive grasp. He then untied the scarf which he had received as a present from Maria, and exchanged it for the blood-stained one of his brother.

"Thus! now you may take him away," said he, with the appearance of composure. The sub-officers approached to lift the bier; he followed it, accompanied by one of the generals, with firm steps, without saying a word, and even without shedding a tear, to the place of interment. When the sad ceremony was over, his former vivacity seemed to return. He spoke of the irreparable loss he had sustained, and requested to know all the circumstances attendant upon the death of his brother; and when any of his brave dragoons met him and wished to console him in their own peculiar manner, he would say to him, "The next time, comrade, you will revenge the brother of your colonel—we understand each other, don't we?"

If Theodore's heroism and ardent desire to distinguish himself had formerly attracted the attention of the leaders of the army towards him, the violence of his grief at the loss of his beloved brother—his expressions so often repeated, of avenging him—and his almost extravagant propensity for fighting—awakend the most cordial sympathy towards him, as also the most marked attention in his favour.

To be continued.

Parisian Society.

From a "Residence in France," by Cooper, author of "The Pilot."

The following sketch of Parisian society will not fail to be recognized as a veritable picture by those who have visited that capital of late years:—

"Not long since, I dined at the table of M. de ——, in company with Mr. B., of New York. The company consisted of some twenty men, all of whom had played conspicuous parts in the course of the last thirty years. I pointed out the peculiarity just mentioned to my companion, and asked him if there was a single face at table which had the placid, dignified, and contented look which denotes the consciousness of right motives, a frank independence, and a mind at peace with itself. We could not discover one! I have little doubt that national physiognomy is affected by national character. You may form some idea, on the other hand, of the perfect simplicity and good taste that prevails in French society, by a little occurrence on the day just mentioned. A gentleman, of singularly forbidding countenance, sat next us; and, in the course of the conversation, he mentioned the fact, that he had once passed a year in New York, of which place he conversed with interest and vivacity. B—— was anxious to know who this gentleman might be. I could not only say, that he was a man of great acuteness and knowledge, whom I had often met in society, but, as to his name, I did not remember ever to have heard it. He had always conducted himself in the simple manner that he witnessed, and it was my impression that he was the private secretary of the master of the house who was a dignitary of the state. I had often met him at the same table. Here the matter rested for a few days. The following week we removed into the Rue St. Dominique. Directly opposite to the *porte cochere* our hotel was the *porte cochere* of a hotel that had once belonged to the Princes of Conti. A day or two after the removal, I saw the unknown gentleman coming out of the gateway opposite as I was about to enter our own. He bowed, saluted me by name, and passed on. Believing this to be a good occasion to ascertain who he was, I crossed the street, and asked the porter for the name of the gentleman who had just gone out. 'Mais, c'est Monsieur le Duc!—what Duke?' 'Why, Monsieur, Duc de Veleuy, the proprietor of this hotel.' Who was the younger Kellerman, the hero of Marengo? But I could fill volumes with anecdotes of a similar nature; for, in these countries, which men of illustrious deeds abound, one never disturbed in society by the rude pretensions and swagger that is apt to mark the presence of a lucky speculator in the stocks. Titles, unlike bargains, are rarely discussed in society. I have already told you how this sensation is produced in Paris by the presence of celebrity, though, in no part of the world is more delicate respect paid to those who have earned renown, whether in letters, arms or arts. Like causes, however, notoriously produce different effects; and I think, under the new regime, which is purely a money-power system, even by a mind whose ambition is wealth, this rarely meets here more of that swagger of sudden and lucky speculations, in the world, than formerly the case. Society is decidedly more grave-ful, more care-worn, and far wiser to-day, than it was previously to the revolution of 1830. I presume the elements are unchanged, but the ebullition of the times has brought the scum to the surface; a natural but temporary consequence of the present state of things."

THE CAMEL.—The Arabs assert, that a person who strikes them without reason has some difficulty in escaping from their vengeance; that by a remarkable conformity between their dispositions and that of their masters, the treasure up the remembrance of the injury they have an opportunity of gratifying their resentment. Indeed, when an Arab happens to excite the anger of a camel, he puts his life in the place where the animal is to pass, arranges them in such a manner that they must to cover a man lying down. The camel selects the garment of him by whom he has been unjustly treated; seizes them with his teeth, shakes them with violence, and trampling them with fury. When his rage is over he quits them, the owner of the clothes may then rise without fear, and conduct and lead at pleasure the animal, who with astonishing docility submits to the will of a man that a moment before it was his intention to destroy.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1836.

The Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days excepted, for the small sum of six dollars delivered in town, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three halfpence per number in the country, payable in advance.

Our dates from London have been brought down to the 15th ultimo, by the arrival in New York of the London packet ship *Westminster*, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th. The packet ship *Silvie de Grasse*, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 12th October, has also arrived.

The accounts respecting the English Money Market are somewhat contradictory, but the latest notice a slight improvement, though the permanency of this is doubted.

The Queen of Spain's cause appears to become more prosperous.

The intentions of LOUIS PHILIPPE towards the liberal cause in Spain seem very equivocal.

THE REVENUE.—The amount of the revenue presents an increase of the present over the last year of £2,700,000, and £1,026,000 upon the quarter.

THE HARVEST.—Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland for the safety of the crops. Very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and north west. The western coast, the Islands, and the highlands of Scotland, are in a very precarious state.

IMPORTATION OF BREAD STUFFS.—The *Westminster* arrived this morning from London, having on board *two thousand and thirty-nine* bushels of wheat.

The *Times* congratulates the country on the return of four conservative members of Parliament for the two divisions of Northamptonshire, despite of the ill-matched alliance between the radicals and the oligarchy of Whig Lord Spencer, Fitzwilliam and Northampton.

Large exportations of hay were making in Scotland, for the United States.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Clarmont*, Captain Walker, from St. Kitts, bound to London, was wrecked at Chale Bay, Isle of Wight, on the 11th October. The vessel was laden with a valuable cargo of West India Produce. The officers and crew consisted of sixteen, and a number of passengers left the Island in her; among whom were Lieutenant Shaw, an officer of the army, his lady and four daughters; Gentleman named Pemberton, a planter, who was returning to Europe for the benefit of his health, and Miss Pemberton, his daughter, twelve years of age, Miss Gawley, of Portsmouth, Wm. Shepherd, of Exeter, and others, names uncertained. She struck the breakers at daylight, and immediately went to pieces. The mate, George Harris, and two seamen, named Burney and Thompson, were the only individuals who escaped, which they effected by lashing themselves to some spars. They were all severely injured by contusions, and Thompson is not expected to survive.

A young alligator was caught off one of the docks at London on the 10th of October.

The frigate *North Star* arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th of October, from South America, having on board 1,300,000 dollars in silver.

Admiral Lord Saumarez, of the Royal Navy, died on the 9th of October, aged 80. He has been in the service 66 years.

The cholera has almost entirely ceased in Italy. In the Roman states it exists only in Ancona—and there only to a very limited extent.

The royalists were actively moving against the Carlists in every quarter where Carlists were to be found. Alaix was in hot pursuit of Gomez; Villareal, the Carlist commander-in-chief, had retired to the other side of the Ebro. The Portuguese auxiliaries had resumed offensive operations against the Carlists. Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the 5th of October. Mina was not expected to live.

The French squadron sailed for Portugal on the 11th, with instructions to employ force to prevent contravention of all plots, and especially to prevent the disembarkation of Don Miguel, or the landing of any arms intended for his service.

Nothing farther has taken place in the affair between France and Switzerland. France is anxious to close it amicably, but all the Swiss Cantons except Geneva have agreed to resolutions couched in a belligerent spirit. Meantime the blockade is enforced with the utmost rigor.

A report was in circulation at Aleppo, on the 5th of September, that Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, was dead.

Gen. Cordova had arrived at Paris.

A misunderstanding took place at Smyrna, between the French and American Consuls, in consequence of an American merchant vessel having been boarded by a French man-of-war's boat in search of deserters. The American Captain abandoned his ship to the French Officer, who carried her into Smyrna.

The House of Assembly [illegible] elected Mr. M'LEAN. This is unfortunate, for Mr. [illegible] reputation of being a thoro[illegible] and for the mere name of t[illegible] whose members, with very [illegible] pledged themselves at the h[illegible] principles and measures, sh[illegible] made such a selection. Upon the ground, therefore, of political profession, and let us not be here misunderstood, Mr. M'NAB, the more liberal candidate, should have been preferred. It is to be hoped that this House of Assembly will bear in mind, in their most important as well as most important measures, that the inhabitants of the Province are not in a mood tamely to submit to be trifled with.

Mr. M'LEAN was elected by a majority of fifteen votes.

With the few exceptions of those exclusively devoted to literary pur[illegible] papers published in the Unit[illegible] present filled, from beginni[illegible] electioneering politics. [illegible] throw their whole soul in[illegible] elections, and an ant's hi[illegible] rudely assaulted, could not [illegible] busy scene among the my[illegible] tants than do the United [illegible] time arrives for choosing the [illegible] officers in the Federal Republic [illegible] al election for the President and Vice President has begun in several of the States.—The "tug of war" is between the thoroughly Democratic party who have nominated as the fit successor of ANDREW JACKSON, the present Vice-President MARTIN VAN BUREN, and the more Conservative, or as they are termed, the Whig party, who have declared for Gen. HARRISON to fill the same office.

Which will be the successful candidate, it is quite impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty, although from the avowed principles of the democratic school being more flattering to the vanity [illegible] the population or electors, [illegible] tion is very low, the prob[illegible] leans towards that side. [illegible] the organs of each have ch[illegible] certainty, and speak with [illegible] triumph of their supporters [illegible]

As we have frequent occ[illegible] the political affairs and offi[illegible] United States, it may not [illegible] incture to lay before our readers a few particulars respecting the national Legislature or Congress, which may help those who have not yet threaded their way through the seemingly involved politics of our Republican neighbours, to a clearer understanding of them.

We shall at present confine our attention to the constitution of the national Legislature or Congress; as it would lead us too far a-field to advert to the peculiarities of the State Legislatures, which are sovereign within their own boundaries, as regards the power of making or altering of laws relative to property and private rights, the [illegible] judges and civil officers, le[illegible] all other rights not vest[illegible] Government.

The President, or Chief [illegible] ed by delegates from each [illegible] his office for four years. [illegible] passed the Senate and H[illegible] tatives, before it can be [illegible] presented to him. If he ap[illegible] of not, he returns it to the H[illegible] originated, with his objections. The measure is then reconsidered, and if passed by a vote of two-thirds of each house, it then becomes law, notwithstanding the veto of the President. He enjoys most extensive patronage. He may be impeached before the Senate, and should conviction follow, which cannot be without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, he can be removed from office.

The Senate of the United States is composed of two Senators from each State. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States for six years [illegible] ded into three classes, so [illegible] changed by a new elec[illegible] year. The Vice Presiden[illegible] Senate.

The House of Repres[illegible] ed of members chosen ev[illegible] the people of the several [illegible] their respective populati[illegible] be more than one repres[illegible] thirty thousand persons. Each State, however, is entitled to at least one representative.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, are appointed by the State Legislatures. Congress is required to assemble at least once every year; and such meeting is on the first Monday of every December, annually, unless a different day is provided by law. The President can convene extra sessions. Both Senators and Representatives are entitled to receive compensation for t[illegible] the Treasury of the United [illegible] discharging their duties a[illegible] arrest, except in cases of t[illegible]

The following are the ch[illegible] conferred by the Constitutio