the inspector equired one particular lot pass, the quality being such as he a-p- The consequence is, that the deputies sed all flour indiscriminately. Thus the [redacted] equally filled in the morning. This frequently reminds me of a story I had heard before I left Ireland, of a large party of sportsmen who turned out one day from a most hospitable mansion, into the best cover the country [redacted], and returned to dinner, after a [redacted] day's shooting.

[redacted] vivial evening naturally embraced the [redacted] of their morning prowess, and each [redacted] in the sport, and elate with his own [redacted] success, enumerated the shots he had hit and missed. A gentleman who was no sportsman, and, of [redacted] entitled to express surprise, took out [redacted] to note, as it were, the wonders of [redacted], and having exhibited the account, [redacted] was stated to him as correct, he rang the bell, and inquired the *number* of woodcocks brought home that day; this being sent up, bore testimony to the *accuracy* of the sportsmen's *recollection*, and upon the whole, their *skill* and *fortune* appeared to have been equally good, and that but *one* shot had been missed out of every *five*—upon which the same gentleman remarked that there must be some mistake; as he, who had accompanied them to the cover, and had never left it till they did, not carrying a gun, had amused himself with a knife and stick, tallying every shot that was fired during the day. This total tally being produced, and its notches compared with the number of woodcocks, the account assumed a different form, which evinced that instead of one shot *missed* in *five*, there was but *one* shot *hit* in *six*.

[redacted] admirable lecture upon *vain glory*, [redacted] ductive, I am told, of great merriment. [redacted] tleman who instituted the numerous [redacted], having assured them that he meant [redacted] make any invidious or individual ap- [redacted] of his *sporting arithmetic*, but to leave [redacted] settle the balance amongst themselves.

[redacted] woodcock here, is smaller than those [redacted] in the habit of seeing at home. When flushed, they rise with a kind of whistle. In settlements near a river they are most numerous; but never appear until some clearing has been made—I have never met a woodcock in the *wild Bush*, in all my excursions.

The snipe are pretty much the same as with you, differing a little in plumage; and being less wild, are more easily shot. There is a variety called the *great snipe*, not very common. The former kind is to be met with everywhere, and are in such numbers that a tolerable shot may bring home from twenty to thirty brace in a day.

Duck Shooting.

[redacted] *varieties* of the duck species I must [redacted] the description till a future opportunity as my present letter is drawing to a [redacted]

[redacted] *Wood Duck* is so termed from light- [redacted] *trees*; and is, of course very easily [redacted] The warfare against this sort, must be [redacted] a slaughter, rather than a sport. [redacted] our friend John Wall bring out with [redacted] *Roaring Mag*, as he calls his great [redacted], what lanes would be not cut in the [redacted] flocks that seem to *court* destruction?

The common duck shooting affords excellent sport. They particularly abound in a marsh near York, where the amusement is enjoyed in manner following.

You get into a canoe or skiff, with a person expert at the use of the paddle, and then proceed quietly along, avoiding the dry sedge and rushes as much as possible; the sound caused by their brushing against the sides of the canoe, disturbs the ducks from their feed, and sets them on the watch; in which case it is very difficult to get a shot. The true method is to proceed with two canoes, that while one remains quiet, the other, making a wide circuit, may round the flock, and make [redacted] over the party, in that which is station- [redacted] this method can seldom fail of success.

[redacted] steadiness, however, must be observed on board, in default of which, many [redacted] take place. I have known a whole [redacted] their guns, by the awkwardness of [redacted] unaccustomed to "*the skimmer of* [redacted]" lost his balance, and upset her; [redacted] himself and his companions to a hasty swim, and wet jackets.

[redacted] take shooting, a friend of mine letting down the hammer of his gun, discharged its contents through the bottom of the canoe at a considerable distance from shore, when the only mode of safety was to hurry off his coat, place it over the orifice, and sit down upon it firmly; at every swerve of the canoe, a plash of water would break in, making his situation as uncomfortable as dangerous, till at length he reached the shore, immersed above the hips.

For river shooting, the Nottawesage, which runs into lake Huron, is the best duck river I have ever met. Twenty pair a day has been with me a common day's sport.

They abound here from the remoteness of the situation, and from their being seldom disturbed. Here are to be found, in great numbers, the large black duck, the *Canard Franc*.

[redacted] come at them in this way—when you [redacted] a flock in the water, you must paddle towards them, keeping in the mid- [redacted] river; if you go faster than they [redacted] they will take wing, but if you proceed [redacted] perhaps, by another flock, but not [redacted] shot. When you have driven them [redacted] for a few hundred yards, run the canoe into the sedge at the river's side, remaining silent and concealed; presently they will all return down the river to their feeding ground. Wait till they are just passing; determine how many are to fire at them on the water, and how many in the air, and a great havock is the certain result.

Chasing the wounded birds is esteemed good sport. For some days my party eat nothing but ducks. Too fastidious to be at the trouble of picking the feathers from the entire body, they merely bared the breast, and cutting it out threw away all the rest, except when the Indians, who were with me, wished to convert the refuse into soup; and even then they were not very particular as to the [redacted]

[redacted] on American Antiquities.

[redacted] subject of Dr. Smith's third lecture [redacted] ancient *tumuli*, or mounds of the [redacted] continent. These are found, [redacted] on the back part of the State of New [redacted] running through Ohio and the val- [redacted] Mississippi, through Mexico and the whole length of South America. At the northern end of the chain they are small; the largest are found, with a single exception, in the valley of the Mississippi. The are undoubtedly, the lecturer thinks, the works of art; for if they had been formed by the current of the Mississippi, as is supposed by a distinguished geologist of Massachusetts, (Prof. Hitchcock, we suppose he alluded to) the skeletons found in some of them would not have been placed in the perfect regularity in which they are laid—being found laid, like the *radii* of a circle on the spokes of a wheel, with their feet at the centre and their heads outwards, and thus piled up, tier upon tier, without the least confusion. There are no excavations near, from which the dirt was taken; but he supposes it was scraped up from the surface of the whole surrounding country. To illustrate this, he related a fact witnessed by a sea captain in Alexandria, in Egypt. One of the chiefs took it into his head to build a garden in the midst of sand, three or four miles from the city; and, wishing to deepen the docks, he concluded to make the garden with the mud from the docks; and, for this purpose, compelled all the poor women and children to form lines, in the same style as the bucket lines at fires along the mud in small pails, baskets, &c.

These *tumuli* are usually conical in their *shape*. The lecturer supposes they were built for the following purposes:

1st As temples—high places of worship.

2d. As observatories for astronomical observations. He stated that he should, at a future lecture, enter into the proof that the race who built them understood astronomy

3d. As burying grounds.

4th. As fortifications.

Some of them appear to have had a *stockade-fence* on the tops, evidently for the purpose of defence. Some of them are eight hundred yards in circumference, and over one hundred feet high, and were probably ascended by means of ladders, which might be drawn up. He mentioned one in front of General Ashley's house, (in Kentucky or Tennessee) a very magnificent and beautiful one, in the shape of a parallelogram, supposed to have been a place of worship. Near some of them are found piles of stone balls, piled up with as much exactness as the cannon balls in our navy yard. In proof that these tumuli were used as fortifications he stated that De Soto, a discoverer who landed in Florida about one hundred years before the settlement of this country, found a town in which was a *tumulus*, surmounted with a stocked fence. The people, as described by the historian who accompanied him, were a half-civilised race, entirely different from our Indians; and when journeying inland, he was received by a queen of the country who came out to meet him with several hundred attendants, with *musical instruments*, dancing, &c. This race was utterly exterminated, he supposes, by the Indians, who were the Goths and Vandals of America. One of these *tum li* has been excavated in Cincinnati, and musical instruments found, made of bone—a curious image of a female, carved in ivory—mirrors of mica slate, &c.

The lecturer had several specimens of beautiful potters' ware, mostly drinking vessels.

The most magnificent *tumulus* in America is the Teocalli of Cholula, of which a drawing was exhibited. The word Teocali is generally thought to mean, The House of the Gods. Some translate it, the house of unburnt brick. It is in Cholula, in Mexico; is 1300 feet square at the base, four stories high, built of unburnt brick. (The Encyclopedia Americana describes it as 160 feet high and 1450 feet square at the base.) It is kept sacred; but one corner has been cut off by a road and laid open a vaulted chamber, in which were found two skeletons. A tradition of the Annahuacs states that it was built in A. D. 1190; but the lecturer thinks it must have been built 600 years earlier. It was probably both a temple and a tomb of the kings; and even now the stricken remnant of the race come yearly from the mountains to worship by night on the long desecrated temple of their fathers. Thus much for the tumuli.

Next of fortifications. He exhibited plans of fortifications near Chilicothe and also near Portsmouth, Ohio. There is a chain of them 40 miles long. Also one at Newark, Ohio, containing 3 forts, enclosing from 25 to 30 acres each. The forts are surrounded by double walls, 25 feet high, and between the wall and on the outside a ditch. Also at Marietta, on the Muskingum River, with *stone* rails—the only one found built of stone, all others being brick or clay. These stones must have been brought from a great distance. Near one of the gates of this fortification a brick of granite has been found, evidently hewn—and in this connexion he stated that the gold mines of this country have evidently been wrought more extensively than they now are. At Circleville, Ohio, there are fortifications, with clay walls. On Paint Creek, on the road to Chilicothe, very extensive fortifications have been found, enclosing 130 acres. From calculations made, according to the expense of the fortifications now building on George's Island, one of these ancient forts must have cost over 40 millions of dollars. Near this, wells have been found, covered over with stones like mill-stones, from which, probably, to procure salt. Many of these fortifications have subterraneous passages communicating with the river, and were made so very large as to afford places of refuge to the whole population, who were a timid race, acted only on the defensive, and laid out within those enclosures, gardens, playgrounds, &c. for a long siege.

Such are some of the interesting relics of a race, once very populous and quite highly civilized. Who were they? Where are they? echo answers—Where?—*Dedham Advertiser*

Summary.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—*Sudden Death of the Hon. C. Pennsby.*—The Hon. Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, M. P., for Dorsetshire, expired suddenly on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at Villesley Arms-inn, Murrell Green, Berks. He had just arrived. He had sat down in apparent enjoyment of health to dinner. The Earl of Rosslyn died suddenly on the 16th January at his seat, Dysart house, Fifeshire, Scotland.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.—We have just heard of the demise of this eminent public-man, which took place at Dalhousie Castle this morning. His Lordship had been successively Governor General of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief in India. He was born in 1770, so that he was in his 67th year. He succeeded his father in 1787. He was brother to Lord Panmure, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Lord Ramsay.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

The entire population of England in May last, according to Mr. M'Culloch is, including the channel islands, 26,500,000.

The establishment of the London university, where medical and other degrees will be conferred on young men of merit, of every religion, whether within or out of the walls of the old establishments, produces much satisfaction in Scotland, where the liberal system of education has always given her such advantages over England. In Scotland, for example, where her attachment to her religion is so unshaken, a medical degree would be conferred as readily upon a son of Rammohun Roy, if he were competent, as upon a descendant of John Knox. That country will now have to struggle the hardier in the laudable competition with England, for the literary superiority which has hitherto been conceded to her by universal consent.

The Marquisate of Lansdowne, is the only peerage in which the oldest sons have assumed three different titles, as Earls of Wycombe, Kerry and Shelbourne.

The infant Lord Massey, born in 1825, is now, by the recent demise of his noble father, the youngest peer of the three kingdoms.

A monument is to be erected to Malibran at Milan. The sculptor is Marchesi.

SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNE.—No less than 50,000 bottles of this article will be exported from Dresden this year.

A locket, set round with large brilliants, containing a lock of the hair of General Washington, has been presented to Lord John Russell, by John Mortimer Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Lotteries and wine speculations, on the Exchange, are forbidden in Saxony.

D. V. Rosenstein, Archbishop of Upsal, Sweden, died December 2d.

Baron A. S. Rothschild is on a visit to Copenhagen, from Frankfort—it is supposed to tinker up the impaired condition of the Danish finances. The Rothschilds are the money-doctors for the thrones of Europe. Their patients are royal personages, and their hospitals the palaces of all the European dynasties. The history of this family is a peculiar and unique feature in the history of the times. They, in fact, are the rulers of the rulers of the earth—that is, the other half of it—not the American hemisphere entirely; yet, perhaps, however, they settled our affairs with France.

Sayd Pacha, the sultan's son-in-law, is raised to the dignity of intendant of the palace, in the room of Achmet Fouzi Pacha, the disgraced tool of Russia.

During the inundation of the upper part of the Seine twenty-eight wild boars were driven, by the rise of waters, out of their accustomed haunts.

The "Order of Christ" has been conferred on the sailors of the French brig *Nisus*, at Lisbon, for assisting in extinguishing the fire of the treasury. This sounds too much like a mockery of religion.

The Welsh ladies of Llanfair refuse to marry any but *ten-totallers*.

From ten to fifteen thousand sheep perished at Romney march, during the late severe snows in England.

DANGER OF CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.—Mr. Joseph Edwards Bullocke, a young chemist of Penzance, while experimenting with arseniated hydrogen, inhaled some of this poisonous gas, which caused a series of nervous and pulmonic symptoms, that ultimately ended in his death.

The *London Architectural Magazine* notices, in severe and just terms of censure, the miserable system of building practised in the city of New York.

The hat which the King of Naples has ordered to be made at Florence for his young bride of Austria, will cost 2000 livres. It is to be sent to Paris, to receive the last touch.

MATCH AT CHESS.—The famous match between the players of London and Paris, which has occupied three years in playing, by letter, has at length terminated in favor of the French players, who have received payment of the sum staked by their opponents.—*Journal des Debates, December 25.*

Houghton forest, an extensive beech woods, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, three miles northwest of Arundel, has, since the recent gales, been overrun with the wood pigeon, a bird of a delicious flavor. They feed on the beech *mast*.

Mr. M'Nish, of Glasgow, author of the "Philosophy of Sleep," the "Anatomy of Drinking," and of the papers in Blackwood signed "A modern Pythagorean," died at Glasgow on the 16th January, in his 36th year.

Dr. John Hunter, principal of the United College at St. Andrews, died on the 9th January. He was one of the most learned men of his day; and is well known for his editions of Virgil, Livy, Horace, and other Latin authors. He was a native of Closeburn, in Dumfries-shire.

Dr. Thornton, the celebrated botanist, died in London on the 21st. Prince Polignac was among the numbers suffering from the influenza.

The difficulties between the masters and workmen in the Staffordshire potteries, were in process of adjustment, and most of the manufacturers expected soon to be able to resume operations.

SLIPPERY STATISTICS.—A London paper says that 195 persons have been brought to the hospitals, during a late severe frost, having met with accidents by falls on the pavement. Of these 63 were females—several of the cases terminated fatally, and there were a great number of serious fractures of the head and limbs. Ninety-three of those accidents were the offspring of intoxication.

A somewhat novel exhibition was witnessed in Whitehaven harbor; to wit—that of a gentleman belonging to the theatre, sailing in a washing tub drawn by two geese! The web footed towers did not seem to relish their harness, and even, though in their proper element, refused to move, save a yard or *two* immediately after the unsightly vessel was launched. The crowd of spectators was immense.

THE PAINE IN THE EAST INDIES.—Besides ice to Calcutta, and tracts and bibles for the Chinese emperor, the yankees have struck out a new trade to the Indian Ocean. The Calcutta market has been deluged with Tom Paine's atheistical works. They have been translated into the Bengalee and Prubhakur languages, and they are purchased up with avidity by the Hindoo youths, as antidotes to the Christian books which generous and pious adventurers have introduced among them. If yankee cupidity is not checked, the myriads of copper colored rebes in the east will become as expert wranglers, in the metaphysics of religion, as were the puritans of Plymouth.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL.—The directors of this establishment have just declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, for the last half year.

Thom, the Sculptor, has, it seems set up his *studio* in the pleasant little city of Newark, and is turning out Scotchmen and Scotch horses from New Jersey stone, which the artist pronounces much better than that of Caledonia. It will be recollected that his admirable statues of "Old Mortality and his pony," were broken last summer. He has renewed them from his new material, much superior to the first. He has likewise furnished a noble statue of Sir Walter Scott also sitting on a tomb stone, from the same material. The three figures composing this grave yard group, have been purchased by the proprietors of the Laurel Hill Cemetry, and are to be placed in the Porter's lodge at the entrance of the grounds. They could not have a more appropriate location.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GOOSE!—A very soft looking gingerbread-cake manufacturer was summoned by a quaint and quiet looking old inhabitant of Ealing for 7s., the value of a goose, which the said defendant had most wantonly driven over, "scrunched" his head, broke his wings and one of his legs. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and certainly never did one goose so pathetically lament the demise of another.

Commissioner (to plaintiff)—Be good enough to explain this matter; where and when did it happen?

Plaintiff.—Just about three weeks ago, Sur, the defendant was sdriving doan our lane, and so yo see he com'd up within eleven inches of my grate poante, and so ran'd over my goose, and, my Lord, 'twor a goose of mortal walley to me; and I wor a sitting in my parlour, and plainly heard the poor bird cry out.—(Laughter.)

Commissioner.—What! after its head had been under the wheel of the cart? Plaintiff—So's, Zur, as plain as that there wig on the top of yar head.

Really this is a most extraordinary goose.—Pray, what became of it? Plaintiff—Oh, Sir, 'a hangs up at 'tome this werry minute; and a werry fine goose it wor; and worst of all 'twor a laying goose.—(Laughter)—but I fears now it's mayther fit to ate nor anything else—it's coom'd to life as a body may say!—(Laughter.)

Commissioner.—What do you say about this shocking accident, Mr. Baker. Defendant (very innocently)—Sir, I was driving up this 'earlane werry quietly, and I seed this 'ear goose in company with three others, a talking, right in the middle of the road.—(Laughter.) I sing'd out to 'em to git out of my way, but I 'spose they was so engaged they did'nt hear me, and so one on 'em gets under my near wheel; but as to what he (the plaintiff) says about hearing on him cry out, why, he never said a word, and nobody know'd nothing about it, not till I come down the lane again. I'll be on my hoath as how the bird never spoke a word arter my wheel went over it.—(Laughter.)

Commissioner.—Very safe, indeed; but what do you propose to pay now in recompence for this man's pet goose?—Defendant—I shan't object to nothing reasonable, not providing I has the goose! I dare say it's werry good, only he wants to set me against it.—(Laughter.)

The plaintiff vociferously clamoured for 7s., but Mr. Commissioner Dubois and the jury, after due consideration, awarded the sum of 3s., the "high-conditioned" and truly lively goose to be given up to the gander of a defendant.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAR. 16, 1837.

General JACKSON's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, possesses the character common to most documents that have proceeded from the same source, of great length. This unmanageable feature precludes the possibility of its being transferred to our columns without a greater sacrifice of space than might be atoned for by the interest with which it would be perused by the mass of our readers. We confess to none of that undefinable horror of republican institutions and democratic principles that some of our contemporaries appear to be haunted with. We think that republicanism may be the form of government which is best adapted to the genius of the people of the United States, and the most likely to render them prosperous; and that the perpetuity of the union of the neighbouring republics is a problem to be solved only by time, and not the *a priori* reasonings of political theorists. We would, therefore, judging of republican documents, not surely measure their value by monarchical principles. To judge of them properly and fairly, we must judge of them upon republican grounds. It does not follow that what is suitable for our neighbours, would be beneficial to us. But to General JACKSON's address.

Alluding to the Federal Constitution, which he thinks is seriously menaced, and to WASHINGTON's warnings on the evils of a dissolution of the Union, the ex-President, who must be allowed to have enjoyed rare opportunities of judging, says:—

"But amid the general prosperity, and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *south* against the *north*, and the *north* against the *south*, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics;—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion."

The consequences are not not less truly then forcibly depicted in the following extract:—

"The first line of operation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty states, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the union, and have to constantly listen to a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

Now what does ANDREW JACKSON propose as the best means of preserving the Union? A strict execution of the law. A lecture on this subject does not come too soon.

"But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action."

We have some further extracts to make from this document.

The *New York Courier & Enquirer* of Friday, the only New York morning paper of that date which has come to hand, announces the ships *Westchester*, the 20th, and the *Gemulgre*, the 28th Jan., from Liverpool, and the *Francois I.*, from Havre, as below. We shall receive the news they bring, by the next American mail.

The entire product of the last Session of Upper Canada Legislature is now before us. One hundred and forty-seven Bills passed the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and of these, one hundred and twenty-four were sanctioned by the Lieut. Governor, twenty-three, chiefly Bank Bills, being reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. Of the whole number, seventeen originated in the Legislative Council.

We are glad to perceive that the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships have not lost sight of the proposed Railroad from Port St. Francis to Stanstead, the bill for which was thrown out by the Assembly, on the ground of an alleged informality. A public meeting was to take place on the 16th inst., at Sherbrooke, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to obtain a survey of the projected line.

The following sentence should have preceded the observations we made yesterday, on the interference of the Colonial Minister with the finding of a Provincial Court:—

The fine of £20, which was imposed upon Mr. DUBERNAY, of the *Minerve*, last Sept., for a libel on the Grand Jury, has been remitted by orders from the Colonial Minister, to whom the whole proceedings in the case had been forwarded by Lord GOSFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I have read the presentment of the Grand Jury with some attention. Although I cannot award to it much praise, as a piece of composition, yet the objects prominently pointed at, and the manner in which they are pointed at, are worthy of high consideration. There is a plain, straightforward way of calling things by their right names, and talking to the high persons who do wrong, which I am pleased with. For example, by what right has any magistrate to commit an unhappy lunatic or wretched victim of insanity "to the common gaol, merely for the purpose of ridding their relatives of the burden of them." If any magistrate has dared to do this, let his name be published. If beings of the human form strive to rid themselves of their mind-stricken relatives by incarcerating them in a common gaol, among the most abandoned and depraved of our wretched vagrants, is a magistrate to lend himself to the accursed act? If any magistrate, or any other man, has been guilty of such an act, let him be known, so that the very dogs may bark at him as he passes.

To pass however from the indignant strain to the amusing, permit me to say that I think the gentlemen of the Grand Jury have attempted, in what I proceed to advert to, more good than they will succeed in effecting. That "the wily and the cunning," are objects of dislike and aversion, and even of detestation, none will deny, but I cannot agree with the Grand Jury that if we had "an efficient police, our city would cease to be the place of resort and the abode of the wily and the cunning." Now, Mr. Editor, just fancy "an efficient police" ridding the city of all the "wily and cunning" fellows who inhabit it! Upon my soul I think there would be "great cry" among the women for their lords and masters; there would be a sad falling off in our male population;—I say male, for I do not believe the gentlemen of the Grand Jury meant to include the females. Perhaps they did though; if so, and the police attack the petticoats, bless me what a crowd there will be!

March 15. QUO.

St. Patrick Society.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick Society took place at their Rooms, on Monday, the 6th instant, and continued, by adjournment, on the following Monday.

The Report, submitted by the Committee of Management, concludes as follows:—"In closing their Report for the year, and a retrospective view of the various events which marked its progress, the Committee feel a just pride in alluding to the high character the Society has attained, the energy, and perseverance displayed by its officers in the discharge of arduous and onerous duties, and the generous spirit of emulation evinced by every member, to promote, as far as lay within his power, that harmony, mutual forbearance, and good feeling, so essential to the prosperity, and so identified with the future existence of the Society.

Various combined causes, yearly prove from its beneficial influence, based upon the most philanthropic principles, devoted to acts of charity, acknowledging no distinctive creed, and unrained by politics; it secures to Irishmen that sympathy and assistance so grateful on a distant shore.

A letter from Benjamin Holmes, Esq., was read, resigning his situation as President of the Society, after which the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. *Resolved*, That with reference to the letter of resignation received from Benjamin Holmes, Esq., our late President, the Society regret the loss of his valuable services, and offer him their warmest thanks for the interest he has ever manifested, in promoting every measure tending to advance the interests of the Society.

2. *Resolved*, That on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th instant, the Society do present, with suitable honours, to the Irish Church, a piece of Sculpture, in aid of the Funds of the Hospital Infirmary, to be presented by the Member of the Day, and that the St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, and German Societies be requested to join the Procession.

3. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the prevailing sickness and distress, the Members of the St. Patrick Society determine that it would not be in unison with their Benevolent Institution, by a Public Dinner on their Anniversary this year, and that under such peculiar circumstances the funds usually appropriated shall be devoted to the charitable purposes of the Society.

Lower Canada.

A public Market was held for the first time in the village of Melbourne, on Saturday the 4th inst. The attendance of buyers and sellers, was as numerous as could be expected in a first attempt—from small beginnings we may expect great good in the end.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

Mr. Norbert Ecro, of St. Cuthbert, has been elected without opposition, one of the representatives of the county of Berthier, in the place of the late Mr. Deligny, deceased. Mr. Ecro has avowed himself to be what our neighbours call "a whole hog" politician.

Dr. Decelet, a gentleman of the county and a native of Canada, had been mentioned as a candidate, but he publicly declined. It appears that his "foreign origin" and his quality of co-Seigneur was brought against him, and he had not subscribed the Shibboleth of the party, the 92 Resolutions.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.—Wednesday last was quite a jubilee in Hamilton, in consequence of the passing of the Great Western Railroad Bill by the Legislative Council. At an early hour Mr. Burley's fine hotel was decorated with a number of flags, among which the proud Standard of England gracefully unfolded itself in the breeze. The Ancaster Band arrived in town at three o'clock, and shortly afterwards Captain W. Notman arrived, with his piece of ordnance, from Dundas. At four o'clock a procession was formed as follows:—

1st—The Band.

2d—The Members of the Corporation.

3d—The Committee of Arrangement.

4th—Townspeople and Visitors.

A Royal Salute was fired, when the procession proceeded down King Street to Wall Street, up Wall Street to Concession Street, up Concession Street to John Street, down John Street to Gore Street, through James Street, to York Street, opposite to the Bank, and back to Burley's Hotel. Another Royal Salute was fired, amidst the most vehement cheering and shouts of the people. At seven o'clock the firing of the gun, and the ringing of the bells, gave intimation that the time for lighting up had come. When, as if by magic, every house in the town was illuminated. In King Street tar barrels were blazing in every direction. Mr. Harrison, the portrait painter, exhibited a splendid transparency, which had a very fine effect. The Court House made a grand appearance; the whole of that noble building was tastefully and brilliantly illuminated. The circular tower displayed numerous lights, and gave a beautiful finish to the whole. Several old shanties were burnt in the fields, and fire-balls flew like meteors in all parts of the town. Dundurn Castle, the seat of Allan Macnab, Esq. on the Heights, appeared like one entire blaze. In short the people's joy was unbounded. The Band during the evening played a number of tunes, among the rest, "God save the King," and "Yankee Doodle." About nine o'clock, a number of gentlemen sat down to an excellent cold supper at the Promenade House. After the cloth was removed, several patriotic speeches were made and toasts drunk. The company separated at a late hour, in the utmost good feeling.—*Hamilton Express.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—After the firing in the town was over on Wednesday evening, a few persons insisted on taking the gun up to the heights to fire a salute in honour of Mr. M'Nab. Unfortunately those who undertook the management of the gun, did not go with it, and a young man, named James Thompson, a native of Ireland, and a carpenter by trade, who undertook to load the gun, was killed. Through some mismanagement of the vent, the piece went off when the unfortunate man appears to have been in the act of ramming home. His right arm was blown off a little below the elbow, to a distance of about thirty yards, and the thumb of the left hand was picked up next day at a considerable distance from the fatal spot; but the injury which proved fatal was inflicted on the chest, either by the wadding or the force of the air.—The deceased was about thirty years of age, and has left a wife and child.—*Ib.*

A very extensive traffic has been carried on in this District during the present winter in the purchase of cattle by citizens of the United States. In the course of last week we are informed that no less than three hundred head of cattle passed through this town for the American shore. We learn that the chief object of the purchasers is to supply the farmers of that wide region called the Black River Country, and of the rich and fertile grazing farms in the vicinity of Utica, where much labor and attention is bestowed upon the rearing of extensive dairies. Another great object in the purchasing of lean cattle at this season of the year is to fatten them for the market. But how far the Canadian farmer sets wisely in this partaking with his stock, even altho' he may obtain a reasonable price, is to us very questionable. We have conversed with a gentleman from Ernestown on the subject who appeared to entertain the opinion that the operation was favorable to our farmers. He stated that a few years since the Agriculturist was discouraged from raising cattle, for the simple reason that he could get no market for them, but that he was now supply stimulated to exertion and enterprize, because he could calculate upon a sure and ready market, not only for his surplus stock, but for all kinds of crops that this farm could produce. But we would beg to remind him that if the farmer of the United States finds it advantageous to fatten beef for the market and extend and improve his dairy, why would not our farmers find it equally profitable.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

FIRE.—About two o'clock this morning, the large brick building in Store Street, the property of Mr. Abraham Truax, and occupied by Mr. Thos. Briggs as a Hardware store, and partly by Mrs. Baynes as a boarding house, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every effort to save it, the body of the building was entirely consumed. The walls are still standing, and apparently not much injured—but no regret to say that the goods of Mr. Briggs are almost wholly destroyed. Mrs. Baynes and her boarders succeeded in saving but little of their property. The fire is said to have originated in the shop part, occupied by Mr. Briggs. We have not yet learned whether the building was insured. Mr. Briggs, however, was insured at the Office of the Mutual Insurance Company of this place for £1,500, and at other offices to the amount of £1,000.—*Ib.*

United States.

SPRING WHEAT.—The fly has, for some years made such ravages of the fall wheat in Pennsylvania, that the farmers are turning their attention to planting the grain in the spring. In New York the spring wheat has been thus used with advantage for some years. Near Staunton in Virginia, six successive experiments are also almost to be made with it, and likewise with common wheat, to see if this will yield so well.—*New York Star.*

A new paper has been announced at Louisville, entitled, "The *Louisville Telegraph* and *Niagara Ship Canal Advocate.*"

FROM FLORIDA.—A slip from the *Apalachicola* of the 6th, received by express mail, contains a letter from an officer under Gen. Jesup, dated Fort Dade, Feb. 22, with a postscript dated 2, P. M. to the following effect: "Jumper, Alligator, Cloud and about eighty warriors, who are encamped within a short distance, visited the camp this evening. The peace pipe begins to brighten."

The last *Montgomery Advertiser* says of the Creekes:—The disturbances in the Creek nation have been brought to a close. Captain Page, we learn, is busily engaged in collecting the Indians together, preparatory to the entire emigration of the tribe, across the Missisippi.—Those who have committed murders and other high crimes, will be retained in custody for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY.—*Animalcules Extracted from, and Feeding on Flint!*—We have had occasion to allude to the astonishing experiments in galvanism, crystallization, &c., made by the self-taught Andrew Crosse, Esq., of Somersetshire. He seems destined to make a greater revolution than Davy. Lately, he heated a flint to a white heat; then pulverized it, and saturated it to excess with muriatic acid. The mixture was placed in a jar—a piece of flannel was suspended in it, one end of which extended over the side, and thus, by capillary attraction, the liquor was slowly filtered, fell into a funnel, and thence dropped on a piece of iron stone from Mount Vesuvius, upon which were laid the two wires connected with either pole of the battery. We should state that the iron stone had been previously heated to a white heat, so that no germs of life could have existed upon it. Mr. Crosse made his daily observations of the wires to discover the beginning of the process of crystallization.—On the fourteenth day, he saw some small white specks upon the stone. Four days afterwards they had elongated, and assumed an oval form. He concluded that they were incipient crystals. Great was his surprise, on the twenty-second day, to find eight legs projecting from each of these white bodies; still, he could not believe that they were living beings. But, on the twenty-sixth day, his surprise was complete; there could be no doubt they moved, they fed, they were perfect insects. Eighteen or twenty of them have since appeared. Many persons have seen them, but there is no record of such an insect. It is in form, something like a mite. It has eight legs, four bristles at the tail, and the edges of the body are very bristly. Its motions are visible to the naked eye—its color is grey—its substance is pulpy. It appears to feed upon the siliceous particles in the fluid. The most extraordinary circumstances in this phenomenon, is the nature of the fluid in which this insect lives and thrives. The acid instantly destroys every other living being. But a second trial has confirmed the fact beyond a doubt. A German philosopher has recently discovered that siliceous and other rocks are chiefly composed of the remains of insects. Certain it is, that chalk formations, where most fossil strata are found, are so. A writer suggests that the experiments of Crosse revivify the germs of the animalcules.

NEW PROPELLING POWER.—We have it from undoubted authority, that a propelling power has been discovered for vehicles on common roads, which can be applied to mail coaches, &c., at the cost of sixpence per mile for a four-horse power. The inventor has obtained a patent, in England, and is obtaining a similar instrument in the principal countries of Europe and in the United States.—*Guide to Knowledge.*

Commercial.

The rate for Bills on England has further advanced at New York to 9½ ⅌ cent.

United States Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET, MARCH. 7.

FLOUR—The transactions in Howard Street Flour are still confined to small parcels for home use at $10,75. The wagon price to-day is uniform at $10,25, with a small advance occasionally for choice brands. City Mills Flour is dull at $10 for standard, and $10,25 for extra.

GRAIN—On Saturday two cargoes of German Wheat, about 8,000 bushels, were sold at $2,16, quality prime. To-day another parcel of 2,500 bushels was sold, but the price was not made public. A cargo of 6,000 bushels is still in the market.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, MARCH 7.

FLOUR—On Friday afternoon, after our report for Saturday's paper was made up—the price of Flour declined to $9,75, which has been the current rate since.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Richard Cantwell, of a son.

At Kingston, on the 10th inst., the lady of Paymaster Tovey, 24th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Hamilton, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. Gale, of St. Andrews Church, Captain John M'Arthur, to Janet, second daughter of Mr. James M'Intyre, both formerly of Greenock, Scotland.

At St. Mary's Church, Edge Hill, Liverpool, on the 12th January last, William Cunningham, Esquire, of Montreal, to Susan, third daughter of Mr. John Dawson, Upper Parliament Street.

DIED.

At Sherbrooke, on the 14th inst., George, infant son of Mr. P. Swords, aged one year.

At Bellowell, on the 6th inst., Mary Barker, relict of the late Mr. Abraham Barker, aged 49.

On the 4th January, at Leamington, after a short illness, in her 80th year, Mrs. Latham. She was the only surviving sister of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

On the 2nd January, aged 100, Mr. Francis Coates, farmer, Exeter; Mr. Crews' brother, John, died eight years since, aged 85; one still living, Mr. Richard, aged 91; and what is most curious, they were born in the same house, and have lived together unmarried up to their death; their father died in the 97th year.

On the 30th December, in his 81st year, his Grace James, Duke of Montrose. The late venerable Duke is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son James, Marquis Graham.

THE MAGISTRATES OF BYTOWN TO THE INHABITANTS.

WHEREAS, various Riotous and unlawful Assemblies, attended with gross breaches of the peace, have lately taken place in Bytown, to the great terror of the peaceable inhabitants, by parties of armed men.

The Magistrates hereby announce, that it is contrary to law for any person to be armed; unless called upon by them to arm in support of the Civil force under their direction; and that every person present at a Riotous or unlawful Assembly, is a Rioter, unless, which is his duty, he does his best to put it down, and arrest the delinquents.

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