Northumberland Street.

Assaulter.—James Watkins, a journeyman shoemaker, brought Mrs. Mary Davis, a very checked, well looking woman, before Messrs. Dyer and Conant, for having threatened, on more than one occasion, to "serve him out," and also, for having well thumped him last Pancake day with a piece of carpet.

Your worship, said the complainant, I can't make a long statement, because, unfortunately, I've got an impediment in my speech. I shall only say, that every lodger in the house where I live always respected me until three weeks ago, when the defendant and her husband came to live there. Since that time I've led the life of a dog, and I'm compelled to claim your worship's protection. On the very first day, when I went up stairs, I found a pair of pattens had been placed on the landing; but not wishing to make myself disagreeable, I took no notice of the circumstance. On the second morning the long broom was also hung there; and a day seldom passed that I didn't either fall over a pail or a scrubbing brush. Not more than a week, or certainly ten days hadn't elapsed, before I found a large pack, which at first I thought was a feather bed, but after a minute investigation I discovered it was nothing else than a sack of chips.

Mr. Conant—What has all this to do with your complaint? Come to the assault at once. Complainant—I'm coming to it, your worship, as fast as the impediment in my speech will let me. The next morning, as I was going up stairs, Mrs. Davis bellowed out, "There goes that old rascal who poisoned his wife with his messes, and who wants to poison me." And to give your worships an idea of the atrocious conduct I've suffered, I will just say that I lost my grinstone very mysteriously, and after looking for it two days, I found it in the dusthole.

Mr. Conant—Come at once to the assault. Complainant—I'm coming as fast as possible. On the next morning I was going into my bed-room in the dark—

Mr. Dyer—At what time? Complainant—About five minutes after the milkman came.

Mr. Dyer—And what time did the milkman come? Complainant—Just after I'd opened the shop.

Mr. Dyer—Answer me, man, at what hour do you mean? Oh, about six o'clock in the morning. I was feeling for the key-hole, when I received a great lump at the back of my head, and on turning round, there I saw Mrs. Davis with a roll of carpet in her hand. This is the assault, and my witnesses are ready to come forward.

A funny little woman, evidently on the fidgets to give her testimony, pushed her way towards the Bench, and said: I'm Mr. Watkins' witness, your worship, and I'm come on purpose to give my evidence.

Mr. Dyer—Well, what have you to say? Witness—Why, I can prove all about finding the grindstone in the dusthole.

Mr. Dyer—Do you know anything about the assault? Witness—Oh dear, no, I wasn't present.

Mr. Dyer—Well then, we will dispense with your statement. What have you to say to the charge Mrs. Davis? Defendant—I deny having assaulted Mr. Watkins. He's the most disagreeable man, peeping, prying, and mischief making, and if he don't leave the place I will. Besides, he's done me a private injury.

Mr. Dyer—What do you mean by a private injury? Defendant—(holding up a sack) look here, he's burnt a hole in the bottom of my bag, and now it won't hold my husband's chips.

Mr. Dyer—I can make neither head nor tail of this case. You must get your husband to enter into surety for your good behaviour, and then the warrant is discharged.

Railways.—The askew Arch.—A very interesting lecture was delivered at the Royal Institution, on Friday evening, by Mr. Charles Fox, one of the engineers on the London and Birmingham Railway, on the subject of oblique or askew arches. The construction of this species of arch has long engaged the attention of scientific and practical men; but it has acquired additional importance from the numerous instances in which it is found necessary, in forming a railway, to cross a road in an oblique direction, and from the strength required in the arches of a viaduct destined to sustain so heavy a pressure. Mr. Fox, who has built several arches of this description on the Birmingham line, contrived to render the subject both popular and amusing, by a number of beautiful drawings and models in illustration of his theory and practice. He treats the askew arch as composed of the threads of a square-threaded screw; and he exhibited a model of an arch 40 feet span, and only two feet thick, made to scale, on this principle. The fact that this model will stand unsupported, says much for the correctness of the principle. One of the models being suffered to fall, showed that the thrust of the arch met the abutments in a proper direction. Mr. Fox has the merit, we believe, of being the first to unite mathematical accuracy with a simple method of executing the work. The lecture was well attended, and excited considerable interest.—*Patriot.*

English Society.—If I compute English parties with those of other countries, many remarks are forced upon me. If the number of guests exceeds three, there is an end to general conversation: that is, I do not see or hear any individual, either from natural talent or forwardness, assume the lead in conversation, make his light shine, keep one subject constantly in view, and thoroughly discuss or contest it with one of equal ability. A person seldom addresses any but his nearest neighbours, and those who sit farther off can scarcely hear the conversation, which is carried on in an undertone. It seems to me, that topics of general importance are very rarely made the subject of social conversation. What a time of agitation is this—Parliamentary elections unexpectedly favourable to the Whigs—then again the defeat of one of their leaders—the approaching opening of Parliament—yet not a trace of any of these topics in general society. The old proverb—out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh—does not seem applicable to the English. In such days the French (even if their mouths were corked and resined) would foam like a bottle of champaigne, and give vent to their thoughts and feelings. In Parliamentary discussion, the French are far inferior to the English, but they excel them in conversational powers; and I should have seen, heard, and had much more to tell you, did the English resemble the French in this respect. The journals tell us what passes in Parliament, but a foreigner would willingly hear the commentaries and additions in society. —*Rumer's England.*

There is a lottery in Tennessee, which has some of the most curious, if not the most brilliant, prizes that we ever saw crowded into a scheme. For example:—One brick house, and one steamboat; negro girl Rebecca, and sound mare; bay colt by Pacific, and yellow girl Matilda. The bay colt is valued at $2,000, and the yellow girl at $1,100.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

Chicamacan, *April 14.*—The river is about fifty feet above low water mark, being higher by eighteen inches than it has been this season. Our landing is in a constant bustle with arrivals and departures of steamboats, the delivery and shipment of goods, &c. There is perhaps a better stock of merchandise of every description now in our market, and a better business doing, than for several years past. All is life, bustle and activity.

Canada Affairs.

From the London Morning Chronicle, March 19.

Quebec papers to the 16th, and Montreal to the 18th ult. have been received; they contain no news, for certainly there is no novelty in the continued exhibition of the most factious hostility to the King's Government, on the part of certain Members of the House of Legislature, conveyed in language the most coarse and offensive.

From the London Morning Chronicle, March 21.

It appears by the last letters from Quebec that the consequences of the incautious publication of Sir Francis Head's instructions, and of the Appendix containing the instructions to the Lower Canada Commissioners, are to come upon us even more rapidly than we apprehended. No money will be voted by the Assembly, now that they are aware that it is not intended to give up the point of an elective Legislative Council, and the Commissioners and their inquiry are treated by the French majority in the manner which might have been expected from the disappointment of the hopes excited in that respect by Lord Gosford's previous conduct. On the other hand, the English inhabitants have recovered somewhat from their previous alarm, and more confidence is expressed in their correspondence with their friends of adequate protection to their interests by the Government at home.

It is rather curious, and not uninstructive, with respect to the feelings of the parties, to compare their statements before and subsequent to the publication of these instructions. Before the publication Lord Glenelg and Lord Gosford were, in the opinion of the English, deserving of impeachment, for giving the sanction of Government to votes of the Assembly for money to pay the allowances to the members and their agent, without at the same time insisting upon a provision to discharge the arrears due to the judicial and administrative officers of the province. Since the publication, the Secretary for the Colonies and the Governor are loaded with abuse by the French party for endeavouring to entrap them into a vote for money, on the pretence of a disposition to consider their claim to an Elective Council; and these authorities certainly appear placed by the untoward communication of Sir Francis Head between the horns of a dilemma, from which it is rather difficult to foresee their means of escape.

The fact is that this question has been trifled with too long by successive Administrations for the last twenty years, and there is too much evidence, in the expectations which both parties in Canada have been permitted to entertain of a settlement of it according to the exclusive views of each, of indecision and of weakness in the authorities which have succeeded each other in Downing-street since the close of the last American war. If it is now—even on the verge of the twelfth hour—meant to settle the question, the people in Canada should be told at once whether it is intended to resist or to concede an Elective Council. There is no use in waiting for the report of the Commissioners; and in one point we are disposed to agree with the Colonists of both parties that the proposition of Sir R. Peel, during his last Administration to appoint one Commissioner, and that of the present Government to appoint *three*, were equally measures of supercrogation, and were devised more with a view to elude the responsibility of attempting a Parliamentary settlement, or at all events to put off the evil day as long as possible, than with any real expectation on the part of either Administration, that ultimate advantage would result from further inquiry into a case already sufficiently investigated by Parliamentary Committees.

Even in the organization of the Commission, we have no doubt of the impolicy of including therein the Governor for the time being, or making the Governor the sole Commissioner, which was Sir Robert Peel's plan, and necessarily exposing the King's immediate representative, as in Lord Gosford's case, to the alternate censure of both parties in the province. But the matter seems at last brought to a crisis! What is now to be done? The case is really in a nutshell. Further temporizing must, in our judgment, lead to infinitely worse consequences than any decision, and therefore some decision is imperatively called for. If it be to grant the Elective Council—to deprive the English minority in Lower Canada of the protection they claim as having been promised to them, from the nomination of the Upper Chamber by the Crown—then, as we stated last week, both Canadas must become *American*. If on the other hand the decision be, to refuse the demand of the French majority in the Assembly—to pass a Bill for enabling the Crown to pay the Executive officers of the Government, the Judges and other officers of the Courts of Justice, out of the present and former fixed and hereditary revenues of the Crown, till some reasonable settlement is agreed to by the Assembly—then the French party must make their election, either to be satisfied with *all other power in the province except that of making the administration odious and oppressive to the minority*, or to seek redress in the same quarter where the English know from experience, and feel from other sympathies, that they can obtain it in case of necessity.

One or the other of these courses appears to be the alternative before us, and the sooner and the more decidedly the Government determine to act, the greater will be the chance of peace in those provinces, and in the not case of the continuance of their connection with Great Britain. If the decision be suspended another year, and some temporizing measure resorted to, merely to meet the pressing difficulty for money, leaving the passions and hostile feelings of the parties in Canada still further to rankle against each other—encouraging them by doubt and expectation to array their forces, and to make alliance in support of their respective claims—then it is confirm opinion that civil war and inevitable separation must speedily follow.

There are some circumstances connected with the case which make it even more pressing, but which we refrain from enlarging upon, as they would require much explanation, and we are aware of the little interest excited among newspaper readers generally by colonial questions. It may, however, be well to mention, that the English settlers in Upper Canada, already claim either a sea port in the St. Lawrence, free from the interference of the French Legislature of Lower Canada, or the right of importing British manufactures into the West India Islands by way of New-York and the Erie Canal—thus, in fact, carrying on their trade through the United States instead of Lower Canada, and employing American instead of British shipping. Every person, even slightly acquainted with the country, will see at once to what further questions this would lead; but for the present we quit the subject.

Upper Canada.

Schedule of Titles of Bills, passed during the 2d Session, 12th Parliament, 6th William IV. 1836.

An act to provide for the payment of Wages to Members representing Cities and Incorporated Towns within this Province.

An act to amend and extend the provisions of an act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled "An act to reduce to one act of Parliament the several Laws relative to the appointment and duties of Township Officers in this Province, except an act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of William the Fourth, cap. 12, entitled 'An act to regulate Line Fences and Water Courses, and to repeal so much of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled An act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province, as relates to the office of Fence-viewers being discharged by Overseers of Highways and Roads.'"

An act to prevent Bodies Corporate within this Province, from entering upon, and taking possession of the Lands of the Crown, without permission of His Majesty.

An act to repeal and amend certain parts of an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third, entitled "An act to amend an act for regulating the manner of Licensing Public Houses, and for the more easy conviction of persons selling Spirituous Liquors without Licence, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An act to Incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

An act to Incorporate certain persons therein mentioned under the name and style of the Niagara and Detroits Rivers Railroad Company.

An act to Incorporate a Company to construct a Railroad from Burlington Bay to Lake Huron.

An act to Incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the Gananoque and Wiltsie Navigation Company.

An act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the City of Toronto Gas Light Company.

An act to Incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Cayuga Bridge Company.

An act to Incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Hamilton Water Work Company.

An act for erecting a Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River, at or near Queenston in Upper Canada.

An act to establish a Market in the West Ward of the Town of Brockville.

An act to amend an act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Police in the Town of Belleville," and to make further provisions for the establishment of a Police in said Town.

An act for the preservation of the Fishery within Burlington Bay.

An act to alter and amend an act passed in the eighth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities necessary to the making, maintaining, and using the Canal intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An act to amend the Charter of the Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company.

An act to authorize the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in the several Districts of this Province.

An act to extend the time of commencing the Cobourg Railroad.

An act to repeal and amend certain parts of an act passed in thirty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the British American Fire and Life Insurance Company."

An act to continue the Road acts of 1833 and 1834, and rendering the Commissioners accountable for the expenditure of the Road Monies granted by the same.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the late Pretended Bank of Kingston to dispose certain Real Estate, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to authorize the Sale of the old site of the gaol and court-house in the District of Newcastle.

An act to authorise the erection of a Mill Dam upon the River Thames, in the London District.

An act for the relief William Conway Keele.

An act for the relief Andrew Deacon.

An act to repeal and amend certain acts of this Province, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coin made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province.

An act to provide for the making and keeping in repair the West Gwilliambury Road and Bridge, and to authorize the erection of a Toll-Gate thereon.

An act to repeal an act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act to encourage the destroying of Wolves in this Province," and to make further provision for exterminating those destructive animals.

An act to continue the improvement of certain Roads in the Home District.

An act to make good certain monies advanced for the contingent expenses of the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, and also to make good certain monies advanced in compliance with two addresses of the House of Assembly during the present Session.

An act to regulate the Election in the County of Londe.

The following Bills were reserved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon:

An act to loan Two Thousand Pounds to the Welland Canal Company.

An act to authorize the payment to the Treasurer of the District of Ottawa of the appropriation towards the support of Common Schools in said District for the years 1835 and 1836.

An act to provide additional aid in support of Common Schools in the several districts of this Province.

An act for the relief of John Pearce, William Dunsiks, and William Hoar.

An act to improve the Navigation of the Inland Waters of the District of Newcastle.

An act granting a sum of money for improving the Hill at River Rouge, and other purposes therein mentioned.

An act granting a sum of money to complete the payment of the War Losses.

An act granting a sum of money in support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the support of Light Houses in this Province.

An act granting Three Hundred Pounds towards the completion of a Light House on Bois Blanc Island, in the Western District.

An act granting to His Majesty the sum of One Hundred Pounds for the purpose of repairing the Dwelling House of the Light House Keeper on Gibraltar Point, in the Home District.

An act to raise a sum of money for the purpose of completing a Steam dredge for deepening the several Harbours in this Province.

An act to amend an act passed in the First Session of the present Parliament, entitled "an act granting a sum of money for the erection of a Light House on Gull Island, or such other place as the Commissioners may select.

An act for the relief of John M'Millan.

An act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the improvement of Roads and Bridges in the several Districts of this Province.

An act to allow persons indicted for felony, a full defence by counsel, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Daring Attempt and escape from Gaol.—On Monday evening about six o'clock, as the Gaoler and Turnkey of our town prison were proceeding to lock up the prisoners for the night in their respective cells, at the usual hour, a most daring attempt was made at a general gaol delivery. Upon opening the door of the Hall leading to the cells, ten prisoners, able bodied ruffians, who had lain down behind the door, upon a preconcerted plan, rushed forward and attempted to make good their escape, and having secured the keys, locked up the keepers of the prison, so that they might have an opportunity of liberating their innocent brethren, in the other cells that previously had been locked up, amounting to no less than twelve. The scene of outrage which ensued can easily be imagined; even the wife of the gaoler, who ran to enquire the cause of the outcry was severely maltreated. The exertions of the keepers of the gaol were used in the happiest effects, for notwithstanding the desperate struggle to gain the advantage, the prisoners were unable to extricate themselves before assistance was procured, and all secured, with one solitary exception, Moses Hinckley, a black man, who in the confusion got free, but every exertion is making to have him re-taken. The Gaoler and Turnkey were both much injured though not seriously.—*Hamilton Express.*

Lower Canada.

Translated from L'Echo du Pays of 28th April.

"We regard as wise and salutary the practice adopted by the old English Colonies in America so an era when the Government of Great Britain held, with respect to them, in the business of imports, the very conduct which they have lately adopted with regard to this Province; i. e. to renounce the consumption of British products and manufactures—and in particular those of which the duties weighed the heaviest, and which were received and appropriated without the consent of the people. We invite our fellow-citizens of all parties to be prepared for the sacrifices which will be demanded by the adoption of such measures; unless ample justice be done to the country,—and we will encourage, so far as lies in our power, the establishment of every sort of manufacture calculated to supply the wants of the people."—*Extract from the Resolutions passed at the Public Assembly of the County of the 23rd November on the 11th ult.*

This sage advice given to the Province by the County of the Two Mountains, of which the inhabitants of every origin have united in mass, to consult with regard to the means of resisting oppression, will have, we hope, this time, its due weight throughout the Province. The alarm has but too often, and too long, been sounded in vain. It is, nevertheless, easy to see, even if the notice be not listened to, that the acquisition of liberty is a chimera for us, because here taxes are found in importation—and that poverty, which is too often our's only dependance, will increase among us, in proportion to the progress of luxury.

The ancient British Colonies well comprehended their position with regard to England, when they refused to receive the products of that country; by means of which, she laboured to subdue them; and they hastened to establish manufactures; and carried their energy so far, as to throw into the sea the tea and other articles, which the Mother Country would force upon them. The declaration of their independence soon followed this act of vigor. They had nothing more to do, then merely to say—"We will be free"—in order to be so. Their independence was acknowledged by the European Powers, almost as soon as it was proclaimed by themselves. For our own part, we demand nothing but justice and equal rights. This has been obstinately refused us, ever since the Conquest. Should we take arms, in order to obtain them? The issue of battles is often unjust—and we know that the God of War generally sides with the largest force. Besides, this mode of obtaining right has not the suffrage of sound reason.

In fine, shall we ever obtain this justice, which has been so long asked in vain? Let us then say to England, more by acts than by words—"We will no longer have your manufactures. Keep your liquors to ruin and poison other nations. We regard the rich products of your looms as the livery of your slaves in this country. We wish to be rid of your luxuries, and the vices which follow them." Our fine and fertile land can more easily supply all our wants, than England can those of her people. We have among us wool and flax to clothe us. We have leather. We have iron and wood for building. Our soil furnishes all that is necessary for our nourishment. We have only to cast an eye on the importations and exportations, exhibited every year by the Custom House, to be startled in observing how much the former exceed the latter. After this examination we shall be astonished that the want of specie is not more general than it is.

A country which would enjoy a competency, ought to export as much merchandise as it imports. And if it would grow rich, it should export still more. If, on the contrary, a country imports more than it exports, its money goes abroad, and it becomes poor. Now, that is precisely what has taken place in Canada. Every year our country is impoverished. Immediately that we may say with truth, that from the porter to the merchant engaged in wholesale trade, all are merely the clerks of England. Canada is agitated; and she will not cease to be so, till the Canadians take steps to render themselves independent of England, by manufacturing among themselves paper, leather, cloth, and other articles in constant and necessary use. They may distribute sums of money; but the money will come back to them again. The man whom you employ will buy of you all he wants; so that the money will remain in the country. Every one will enjoy in proportion to his industry and his labour. All will come in the order of nature, and, consequently, every one will be content.

In general, our ordinances are too much occupied with the culture of cotton. At what price do they sell this cotton? For almost nothing. England pays what she pleases. Do we wish to have leather, tallow, wool, butter, cheese, and meat in abundance? Let us now sow three or one-quarter less. Let us form artificial meadows, which will relieve and fertilize the land—which will furnish the means of supporting more cattle—and augment the quantity of manure. Let us plant some potatoes for raising hogs. The Province doesnot furnish sufficient. Sheep, above all, as easily nourished, ought, of far crime, to engage the attention of colonists. They give us at the same time food and clothing. All that is necessary, would be to perfect the species, in order to get the wool, and changing the mode of watering them.

It is melancholy to witness our people abandoning their ancient manner of clothing themselves, and adopting imported fashions. It was not so formerly—and it is not long ago that the inhabitants of some parishes near Quebec, men and women, wore no other than clothes woven and made by themselves. This, above all, is a matter for the consideration of the Curates, to hinder the introduction of luxury among their flocks. We have heard a cultivator say, that he drew from his land all that was necessary to feed and clothe himself and family—and that of all that was imported into the country, he bought nothing but needles and glass, which he could neither make himself, nor get made here. This worthy man felt honoured, and with reason, in this independence.

The District of Quebec considerably excels ours in the art of manufacturing cloths, stuffs, droggets, and a kind of cotton, as neat and substantial. Let this practice be extended throughout the Province. Art will become perfect by degrees. Nothing is more feared by England than these establishments among us.

How shall we go to work is often asked, when we advise the adoption of such measures, even by enlightened persons? In the first place, our females know how to spin and to weave. Let them, then, work up the wool for common stuffs and cloths—and cloaks in the Scotch fashion. Their hands may supply for the present, till there be a sufficient number. The cotton tree, which grows naturally in our fields, is easily spun, when it has passed the press—and mixed with about two-thirds of wool. With this mixture, we may make a small kind of summer cloth, very light and elegant. These objects will become more and more perfect. Is it to be believed that they formerly wrought in old countries, as well as they do at the present day?

If we wish to dye the cloths we make, our country furnishes abundant means for this purpose. The flowers of two plants, known by the names of the *golden rod*, *merlet*, and *birchwood*. The leaf of the apple and pear tree give out diverse kinds of yellow. The bark of the plane tree gives a beautiful violet. Do we want to procure a brown, we may take soot, or the shell of nuts, which is still better. The flower of piony yields a beautiful violet—as also the cassia—the cow flower, the briars, and the wild mulberry, mixed with alum. The wild flower, when boiled and mixed with alum, gives a sky blue. The straw of buck wheat, by a process which we will shortly describe, yields a beautiful blue. We well know how to procure green and black. The stalks of potatoes, almost ripe, and boiled with alum, give a valuable green. The sumach exhibits a fiery red.

The cultivation of flax is neglected in this Province. Nevertheless, it succeeds well. Why not raise hemp, which grows spontaneously in Canada? The thread drawn from it is stronger and more durable than that which comes from flax. Do we wish a specimen of wrought cloths, we have only to visit the manufactory (so valuable for our country) of our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Patrault. We shall there find this article in great perfection as any which comes from Europe. Do we wish an imitation of cotton, crossed and flowered? He can execute this with your own, well spun and prepared.

Most part of the leather which we consume here comes from abroad. But it is often bought raw at our markets, and carried elsewhere, to be prepared. This double transport is, in the end, paid by the consumer, and the profit which is estimated at cent per cent, and gained by the tanner and merchant, is spent out of the Province.

Our rags are bought, and often carried to foreign manufacturers, to be converted into paper. Here again is a double transport, paid to no purpose, to the advantage of the manufacturer and the merchant, and spent at a great distance from us. Mr. S. Brown, a paper manufacturer, of Montreal, enriched himself some years ago astonishingly, in this branch of business, although he made only bad paper. Messrs. Reid, of Stanstead, have, at this moment a paper mill, which is in the most flourishing state. Many more are wanting. In no country is there in proportion a greater consumption of paper.

Many distilleries have been established. Beer and cider have been for a long time made here. These liquors are sufficient. Already a great number of the friends of the country, at least in the neighbourhood, have resolved to consume no other sort of beverage. Why is not this fine example followed? We would not be the advocate for drunkenness, which is the ruin of fortune, body, soul, morals, disunites man and wife, corrupts youth, and precipitates them in disorders unknown to our fathers, in the cities and villages at least. But if we will kill ourselves, it is not necessary to fetch our weapons 1200 leagues beyond us. In 1830, there were imported here 2,326,659 gallons of spirits, and 346,301 gallons of wine—making altogether 1,645,151 gallons!!! The total amount of these liquors has increased since. A sum not less than £600,000 is annually sent away for the purchase of these objects alone. It often happens that a stranger arrives in the country with nothing. He settles in some city or village—and retails liquors of this sort, filled with poisonous ingredients—among which is sometimes *arsenic*. Immediately, all flock to his house, carrying their money to purchase disease and death. The new comer, however, laughs in his sleeve; and departing, as he has reason to do, leaves our countrymen behind, very soon made use of the means with which their folly and vices have furnished him, to crow over them, and deprive them of their liberty, as he has already become master of their bodies, by inebriation.

From all that we have said, it appears to us, that the proof is clear, that we are able to renounce the English trade and manufactures, with regard to almost all the objects consumed in this country. A few new manufactories here, one or two glass houses, some shops which furnish articles of hardware, would enable us to do without England altogether. Let us not neglect these advantages. Let us reflect that in this contest it is a question of fetters which we must throw off, and of liberty which we must acquire. The advice of consuming only the products of the Colony, so far as it possible, has been often given, but without any great effect. Those even who prescribe it are a mixed of the-lists neither in our situation, are the first to violate it, from the fear of appearing singular and ridiculous, if they should be the only, or nearly the only men who should follow it. It is necessary, therefore, to have a consequence of opinions to adopt it unanimously. There are Temperance Societies, whose object is to prevent the use of spirituous liquors, as ruinous to health. Why should we not organize similar societies, whose object should be to diminish an importation which impoverishes and ruins the country; and deprives us of that liberty, which is more precious than riches? This society might bear the title of a "Society against importation"—or something like it. Each parish, or each county, might form a branch of the general association, of which the natural and most important office would be to encourage industry in the Province. We firmly believe that this is the only means of arriving at a goal, which so many Dupuis have hitherto so vainly endeavored to obtain. To conclude, we submit this project to all the numerous friends of the prosperity and happiness of the Province. We believe that the subject merits the most serious attention.

Extraordinary.—The Ice Bridge still holds fast on the evening of the 4th May, notwithstanding the remarkably high tides which occurred yesterday, and have prevailed this morning. The tides have been remarkably low, by rain and north-easterly winds, though not of the violence usual at this season. Last night, there was a new fall of rain; but in the morning it changed to sleet and snow, which however melted as it reached the ground. The thermometer was at freezing in the night, and as low as 36 at eight o'clock a. m. with a south-westerly wind. It is stated that, about sixty years ago, the ice moved away on the 8th May. It was not in 1775, '77, '78, or '79: as to 1776, *The Quebec Gazette*; owing to the siege, was not published from the begining of the siege, till August of that year; but the vessels of war which relieved the garrison, arrived early in May. There are several causes which have contributed to the long duration of this bridge. The position, as to currents, is remarkably favorable to its holding long, when of accumulated ice. The continuance and severity of the season, along the whole waters of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, is one of the principal causes of its duration. As late as the 26th the ice interrupted the navigation of Lake Ontario. All the rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, as well as the lake waters, have been kept, therefore, at a very low point of temperature,—probably not more than two or six degrees above freezing. Our ice floats in water of that temperature which, when warm, as it usually is early in April, in all the countries above Montreal, comes down to Quebec, and rapidly thaws the ice from under, particularly whenever the current is strong. This is the way in which the ice bridges at Carouge, and those of accumulated or tossed ice, which are sometimes ten to fifteen feet thick, are rapidly wore away where the current is strong, and a channel is formed in a few days. This year the weather has partaken of extraordinary cold even to this hour, and the waters of the St. Lawrence are consequently at a very low temperature. We fear that the 8th or 10th day of May will elapse before the ice leaves us.—*Quebec Gazette, May 4.*

The Officers of the Grosse Isle Quarantine are the following:—Major G. H. Jackson, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant; one non-commissioned Officer and four men of the Artillery; Lieut. Rainsford 66th, with four Sergeants, four Corporals and 46 rank and file. The Civil Officers named are, Inspecting Physicians, Dr. Chas. Poole, and Superintendent of Hospital, Dr. G. M. Douglass. No Marine Boarding Officer we believe is yet named. Mr. Lambly, the Harbour Master, and Dr. J. Parant, (visiting physician) board the vessels off the St. Charles.—*Ib.*

Extract of a private letter, dated Berthier, Saturday, April 30, 1836:—"The ice is still fast on the St. Lawrence. It made a shove on Thursday, and piled to an immense height on Isle St. Ignace; much destruction is apprehended on its final departure. This place is completely inundated. The merchants have been compelled to remove all their grain from the first flat of their stores. The back part of the village has a most dismal appearance—some obliged to abandon their houses, and at every door a canoe or boat is made fast, being the only conveyance through the village, and the inconvenience extends to three miles down. A dyke (or obstruction and rise of the waters) is expected to be formed when the ice moves, in which case much damage to property is apprehended. No appearance of sowing commencing, and even should we now experience the most auspicious weather it is impossible that the farmers can sow in this parish before the 8th or 10th of May. No sowing made this season, which is another drawback on the farmer. P. S.—Since writing the preceding, the ice has made a move, and done damage to three or four buildings."—*Ib.*

The Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, establishing the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, and for the Quarantine at the mouth of the River St. Charles for all vessels arriving in the port of Quebec from Europe or elsewhere, was published in an Extraordinary of the *Quebec Gazette* by authority, yesterday. It bears date the 26th April, and differs from the proclamation of last year in several particulars. Amongst others we observe a provision that while the district of Quebec shall continue free from any infectious disease, vessels trading between places within the district, and not having touched at any place without the district, nor communicated with any vessels coming from parts without the district, shall be exempt from touching at Grosse Isle. His Majesty's vessels of war and transports, or other vessels having troops on board, and accompanied by a Medical Officer, and in a healthy state, are also exempted from the operation of the Quarantine regulations established for Merchant vessels.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Ship Building.—This trade has employed a large number of hands in the winter, as usual, and is one in which the labourer profits very largely. The following is a statement of the different vessels at present on the stocks at Quebec, most of which will be ready for launching at and soon after the opening of the navigation:—

At Jeffrey's,—A ship, 747 tons, old measurement.

At Black's,—A ship, 746 tons, do. do.

At Sharples',—A ship, 1050 tons, do. do.
do. 950. tons, do. do.

At Gilmour's,—Two ships of between 700 and 800 tons each, old measurement.

At B. Nicholson's,—A brig of about 250 tons.

At Bell's,—A ship of 440 tons, new measurement.

At Oliver's,—A ship, 330 tons, old measurement.
do. 460 do. do. do.
do. 375 do. do. do.

At Nelson's,—A ship, 550 tons, do. do.

At J. & Campbell's,—A ship, 350 tons, do.

At Munn's,—A bark, 600 tons, do. do.
A brig, 295 tons, do. do.

At Boisset's,—A steamboat of about 60 horse power.

The new measurement is nearly 50 p cent more than the old; Mr. Black's vessel, 746 tons old measurement, being equal to 1071, new measurement.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Fresh Water.—Nothing is known of the vessel taken, which was announced by telegraph on Saturday. The master of the schooner of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was announced at the same time, and has returned to Patrick's hole, whence she sailed about the middle of last month, having wintered there, came up along the North Shore, and saw the brig beating up the South Channel, with top-gallant sails set. The report that she might be a wrecked vessel, two of which are expected up, would, from this rig, not appear likely to be the case. The captain is perhaps also under the impression that for vessel land without a heavy penalty, nor allow any person to come on board, under the Quarantine regulations. A few dollars might by this time have solved the mystery, if a messenger had ridden down the South Shore, and taken a boat to go alongside and hail her, and brought news, which may be three weeks late! But the season and the times decide all our exertions.—*Ib.*

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No. 37.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers:—
Rums, Jamaica and Leewards
Madeira Wine, (Blackburn) in pipes, hhds. and qr casks
Teneriffe do.
Benecarlo and Spanish Red Wi
Champaigne Wine, Anchor bra
Geneva, in and out of Bond,
bottled
Brandy, Cognac and Spanish
Edinburgh Ale, in bottles—Que
Vinegar, Salt, in bags, brls and
Salmon, Herrings, Codfish, (dr
Eels, Bass, Mackarel, Cod Sc
Olive, Seal, and Cod Oil, Flour
Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Rice, S
Sugars, Muscovado and Refined
Soap, Candles, Window Glass, Putty
Raisins, Prunts, Copperas, Fig Blue
Nails, both cut and wrought, Shovels, Spades
Steam Cooking Stoves, Grind Stones
Assorted Earthenware, in crates
Cordage and Ropes of all sorts
Grates, Register and other Cambooses
Skins, Chamois, Deer, and Moose
Leather, Sole and Upper, Binding, &c.
Superb Damask Table Linen
Ploughs, and Plough Mountings, Wilkin's
—TOGETHER,—
With their usual and very general Assortment
DRY GOODS.
LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.
May 15. 44

ANDING, this Morning, and for Sale by
the Subscribers, the CARGO of the
hooner *Lady*, Babin, Master, fr
79 puncheons } Demerara Rum
2 hhds }
35 hhds Bright Jamaica Sugar.
—ALSO, IN STORE,—
Jamaica Spirits, 1 @ 2, 3 @ 7,
Leeward Rum and Molasses
Cognac and Spanish Brandy,
Gin, in hhds and cases
Seal and Brown Seal and Cod
No. 1 Herrings, Chocolate, an
Company Twankay Tea.
178 TOBIN & M

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have received
by the late arrivals, a large addition to their
mer stock of WINES, LIQUORS & GRO-
RIES, which they will dispose of on reason-
terms, consisting of
Cognac Brandy, Martell's Brand
Hollands Gin
Campbelton Whisky
Superior Old Port
Madeira, Teneriffe and
Sherry Wines
Currants, Wine Mustard
Wax Wicks, Sperms and
Wax Candles
Ketchup, &c. &c.,
ther with a general assortment of Stationery.
—ALSO,—
100 Firkins Lochlin Herr
MACINTYRE
May 27. No. 236,

FOR SALE, by the Subscrib
50 hhds. Bright Jamaica
30 do. do. Trinidad
25 do. Middling and D
75 pans. of Strong we
maica Rum
50 do do do Demerara an
45 pipes Hollands, An
Brands
20 do Taragona Port Wine
10 hhds E. I. Madeira Wine
30 qr casks superior Port do
20 bbls Cod Oil
50 bbls
70 pipes } Pale Seal Oil
18 hhds }
J. W. DUNSCOMB & Co.
n. 14. 234

N SALE, by the Subscribers:—Superfine
Cloths, Flannels, Moleskins, Merinoes,
ite Shirtings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens,
pers, Glasgow Checks, Prints, Regattas,
ghs, Satteens, Silk Bandannas, Merino
wls, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Osna-
ghs, Canvass, &c. &c.
—ALSO,—
maica Rum, Cognac Brandy of superior
ity, Holland Gin, Benecarlo
kerel No. 3, Mould Candles
ACDOUGALL, CUTHB
Peter Street,
19, 1836.

HE Subscribers offer for
ment of HEAVY
NTS, BOILED LINSE
SHEET LEAD, and SH
—ALSO,—
CRAMAN'S Patent Prov
Anchors.
GOLDSWORTHY, MURDO
Peddie's Buildings, Lemoine Street.
arch 17. 11

HE Subscribers offer for Sale a constant
supply of
CUT NAILS
AND
CHINE AND HAND WOOL CARDS,
of very superior manufacture, from their
BEAVER WORKS.
—ALSO,—
An Extensive Assortment of
AVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.
BUDDEN & VENNOR,
Points & Calliere.
March 22. 12.a.tuth

OR SALE, TWENTY
SAND ACRES OF VAL
the Township of Bolton
ee Rivers, intersected by th
Beceneour, possessing
ges, and covered with valu
—ALSO,—
ne HUNDRED ACRES
ship of Bolton.
—ALSO,—
A valuable BRICK DWEL
e of Bedford, Township of
y to
BUDDEN & VENNOR,
Points & Calliere.
Feb. 4. 243.a.tuth

AT PRIVATE SALE, just received *per Ot-*
fana, Lestoon Manufactured FURS, con-
sisting of Grey Squirrel, Fitch and Lynx Muffs,
Pelerines, Mantillas, Capes and Boas.
—ALSO,—
Men's, Women's