CUPID IN LONDON.

James Lambert, an aged countryman, from Coggeshall, in Essex, was indicted for making a riot at and before the house of Mr. Thomas Horne, a grocer. It appeared, from the testimony of Mr. Horne, that Lambert is smitten with the charms of Mrs. Horne, whom he formerly knew at Coggeshall—that he has made frequent journies to London, demanding to speak with the lady—that he will not believe she is married, and inquires for her in her maiden name. He had been taken before several Magistrates, and discharged upon his promise of returning home to "suckle calves and chronicle small beer." The air of Coggeshall, however, had not the effect of cooling poor Lambert's passion, so on the 1st of June he again visited London, returned to his fair charge, and collected a mob round the house, and would not retire. He was, of course, conducted to prison, and the present indictment was preferred. The prosecutor stated that his wife, in consequence of the prisoner's flame, was afraid to attend the shop.

The Chairman—But why, Mr. Horne, did you indict the man? He merely came to solicit your wife's hand, believing she was single. That was no riot, if he conducted himself quietly. The Learned Gentleman then asked the prisoner why he annoyed Mrs. Horne?

Prisoner—Nobody told me she had a husband. I only wanted to speak to her, to have asked her whether she would have accepted me for a husband.

Chairman—Will you promise to go back to Essex if the Court discharge you?

Prisoner—No I can't promise that. I must see her.

Chairman—If you do not you must find bail. Have you any responsible persons to undertake that you shall not annoy Mr. Horne or his wife?

Prisoner—No; I have no bail. I must see her. I knew her when she was a child. I am in the farming line, and I should like her for a wife. (A laugh.)

Chairman—Such a person as you does not seem likely, even if Mrs. Horne were unmarried, to win her affections. You had better promise me to go home now, and forget your love, and stick to farming. You must not be allowed to create a disturbance through your folly at this Gentleman's house.

Prisoner—No; I don't think I can promise you.

The Court seemed not to know what to do with Dan Cupid; but at length, after several of the auditory had given advice to him, and pointed out what would be the consequences of his refusal to go home to the calves, he gave a very reluctant promise of setting out for Essex, and was then allowed to depart.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1835.

The Halifax and St. John, (N. B.) papers of the 19th, have come to hand. They contain no allusion to the reported irruption of some Americans into the disputed territory; and the rumour is therefore most likely destitute of all foundation.

They furnish the following extracts from the Bermuda papers:—

Bermuda, *August* 4.—It is reported at Jamaica, that the Home Government mean to withdraw the Salaries of the Stipendiary Magistrates, on the 1st August; and *should the Apprentice-ship system be continued* after the 31st December following, that the Magistrates must be supported by the Colonial Government. We cannot believe that such a measure is contemplated; still it is stated as the cause of the early call of the Legislature.

Health of Jamaica.—We are much pleased to learn both by private letters and papers, that in this Island, the Yellow Fever, which had prevailed to a great extent, was fast disappearing: among the Army, Navy, and Strangers however, the mortality had been very great. The sickness in the three companies of the 8th Regt., stationed in Spanish Town, still continued with unabated virulence and fatality; the hospitals had for some time been crowded with sick, and upwards of 40 men and officers, the last, Major Fitzgerald, have fallen victims. Detachments have been removed to Kingston, and the Twelve Apostles, by which a speedy stop it was hoped, would be put to the disease.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

The subjoined extracts give a pleasing indication of the advancing prosperity of New Brunswick. It will be observed that no less than £90,000 has, within a few months, been invested in Joint-Stock Companies. There have also been considerable speculations in timber lands by Americans. The *Halifax Times* thus accounts for the rapid improvement of the neighbouring Province.

This prosperous state of things may be attributed in part we believe to the facility of obtaining bank accommodation, which here will be thought testimonial to public ruin. We might think so, too, did we not know that the Scotch system of Banking is in full operation in St. John, which, while from the nature of its accommodation it allows of more enlarged speculations, and guides trade into healthy channels, keeps up such a regular check and control, as prevents it from entailing ruin on those who embark in its hazards.—The very nature of the Joint Stock enterprises, in which they seem on a casual glance but little danger of loss, proves that though the Sister Province is making large and rapid strides in the march of improvement, it is at no greater risk than that of the ordinary chances of trade. We wish some of the dormant energies and dormant capital, of Halifax, would take example from the New Brunswickers.

Joint Stock Companies.—The whole of the Capital Stock of the Bridge Company, (£20,000) was taken up in a few days after the promulgation of the prospectus and terms of the Charter. Directors are to be chosen on the 31st inst.—The Capital Stock of the Saint John Mechanic's Whale Fishing Company, (£50,000,) was fully subscribed for on Tuesday last, and it is stated that so strong are the anticipations of the success of this Company, that a premium has already been offered for Shares before any part of the Stock is paid in. The election for Directors takes place on the 7th of Sept. The whole of the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, (4000) Shares at £5 each,—which was only brought before the public last week, is now all subscribed for, and a meeting for the choice of Directors takes place on the 3d Sept.—The best wishes of the public must accompany all these enterprises. They severally promise to be a great benefit to the community at large, besides conferring much credit on the spirit of our citizens. In addition to these enterprises, there is considerable probability of an Hotel, on an extensive plan, being established in this city, at no very distant period. It is generally thought that such an establishment would meet with good encouragement.—*Observer.*

Another Joint Stock Company.—A Subscription List is now in progress to form a Company to be called the "New Brunswick East India Company," with a Capital of £30,000 to be divided in shares of £25 each. The intention is to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to be subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed to upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is the intention to limit the number, at present, to 600 Shares—that persons in other parts of the Province may have an opportunity of subscribing. The subscription list is now lying at the office of Mr. L. Bedell, in Mr. Hatfield's brick building.—*Ib.*

Our attention has been drawn to a letter, signed "A Foreigner," which appeared on Tuesday in a contemporary paper, and whose object is, as far as we can judge, to impugn the truth of our London Correspondent's remarks on the impolitic and vindictive abuse of every thing Canadian, which has uniformly marked the course of a part of the Colonial Press; and, moreover, to infer from the fact of these statements being published in the *Morning Courier*, that both it and its London Correspondent are not opposed to the Canadian feudal institutions, at present existing in this Province. Did not the letter bear internal evidence that it has emanated from an unusual, though a very weak source, we should not have troubled our readers with any notice it. While, however, we believe that it is not the production of a prostituted pen, whose envenomed slanders hold out no temptation to regard them, otherwise than with contemptuous silence, we have little objection to expose "A Foreigner's" misrepresentations—in as far as these can be understood by us. We say understood, for a more disjointed and confused piece of composition we never before had the misfortune to review. In it, no regard is had to the connection between fact and fair inference; premises are assumed, and then conclusions drawn, which again are made to lend their feeble aid to the fictitious premises. The writer, it is evident, hates the doctrines of our "Correspondent," and yet possesses not stamina sufficient to enable him to stand erect beneath the pressure of their truth.

What are we to understand by the following sentence, which ranks the third in the "Foreigner's" letter?—

"The French population are generally regarded by the Constitutionalists as more sinned against than sinning, and I cannot call to mind any observations of 'a portion' of the public Press which would justify the grave accusation of 'fierce and inveterate hostility' against the population of French origin."

The first part of the sentence acknowledges that the French population have been "more sinned against than sinning;" and yet, in the second, the writer professes his inability to "call to mind any observations" of the public Press "which would justify the grave accusation of fierce and inveterate hostility against the population of French origin." Our Correspondent, it will be observed, stated, that "*language* of fierce," &c. had been indulged, which alters considerably the aspect of the question. Was it oversight, or a piece of disingenuousness on "A Foreigner's" part to omit the word language? The confusion and absurdity involved in the above sentence amount to this; the general truth of "our Correspondent's" observations are allowed, but "A Foreigner" has the presumption, upon no better ground than his "ability to call to mind" particular expressions, to deny the applicability of the terms "language of fierce and inveterate hostility." Standing, as his own phrase—"more sinned against than sinning"—does, wholly unqualified, it may be taken as a confirmation of our Correspondent's remarks; and had "A Foreigner" given, as he ought, an exact measure of its meaning, we should then have been able to determine what degree of heinousness was to be attached, by the reader, to his "sinned against," short of "a fierce and inveterate hostility."

We have no objection to settle the question of degree as "A Foreigner" evidently considers the matter to be, on his own ground of consciousness. With this view we quote the sentence objected to in our Correspondent's letter:—

"Some of its views of Colonial policy will be sustained by no Ministry; and the language of fierce and inveterate hostility in which it indulges towards the French population of the Colony, their institutions and their habits—may excite a suspicion amongst British statesmen, that there exists a spirit in the Constitutional party which requires to be curbed—and not fostered."

Now we would put it to the consciousness of every honest and intelligent man in the community, if every iota of the above expressions be not borne out by the past course of a portion of the Canadian press? Is not the impression which has been made by it upon the minds of the great majority of its readers precisely as described in the quotation? There may be interminable quibbling, about the strict or possible meaning of certain phrases in certain connections; but what we fearlessly assert is, that the pervading conviction in the minds of the community, whether philologically legitimate or not, is in perfect harmony with the assertion that there has been heedlessly, impolitically and vindictively indulged, language of fierce and inveterate hostility towards the French population of the Colony, their institutions and their habits, by a portion of the Colonial press. We can unhesitatingly assume the responsibility of this statement.

We have but a short answer to make to the views respecting the feudal institutions in the Province, which by way of inference, "A Foreigner" would impute to the *Courier* and to its London Correspondent. We say the imputations are grossly false. We have denounced those laws as remnants of barbarism upon every suitable occasion, and have expressed our conviction of their pernicious influence as distinctly as language could convey. But "A Foreigner" may be one of those, whose taste is so depraved, or judgment so weak, as to repudiate a discussion even on feudal usages, unless rendered piquant by a due admixture of personalities and abuse of a whole people. Although he may not be able "to call mind" what we are about to state, we may inform him as well as others, that the leading journals published in French, at the time we adverted to the most objectionable features in feudalism, openly avowed that they were no "apologists" for the continuance of them as part of the law of the land. The language of fierce and inveterate hostility against the French population, in few cases absolutely called for, was, on the part of some, impolitic and unjust at the time referred to.

Although we are conscious that we have spent more time over the flimsy letter of "A Foreigner," than it is intrinsically entitled to, yet we cannot conclude our observations on it, without telling him, that when he penned the following sentence—"I have yet to learn how it has happened that the Colonies which gained much of independent support from the phrase contained in its prospectus of its hostility to feudal institutions, has so far altered its position as to have given rise to these observations,"—he must have been aware that he was deliberately writing what was not true. We have *conscientiously* and repeatedly raised our voice against the feudal institutions of the Province. Every, even the most casual reader of the *Courier*, must convict the writer of a gross misrepresentation, if he intends to convey the impression that this journal has belied its prospectus, in its views of the feudal laws.

We would advise "A Foreigner" to examine the petition of the Constitutional Association, and we defy him to detect any divergence in the course of the *Courier*, during the period of its existence, from the principles enunciated in that document. We believe our language has not been so coarse or violent, but our opposition has been as steady to the domination of a national faction in this Province, and to exclusive privileges in whatever class, as that of any of our cotemporaries. "A Foreigner" seems to be incapable of discerning the difference between an objection to the language in which a principle is advocated, and the principle itself. This oversight is at the bottom of his hostility to our Correspondent's observations. But we cannot afford time to follow "A Foreigner" any further in a maze of his own making.

We intended to make a few remarks on the extreme bad policy of increasing our present political fervours, by unnecessarily irritating language, had not the subjoined extracts, which we make from a Letter of the Ettrick Shepherd, in the April number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, fortunately come to our aid, and rendered unnecessary the completion of our projected task. The testimony which they furnish, as to the soundness of the principle upon which are based our London Correspondent's observations, must be free from all imputation of partiality. Our Correspondent has charged a portion of our Press with using terms which are only calculated to widen the breach between the two great parties into which our population is divided. The truth of the charge lives in the consciousness of all who have paid the slightest attention to political discussion in this Colony.

If in Britain the violence of party spirit and writings, amidst the millions of her people, gave occasion to the Ettrick Shepherd to dictate the following piece of *common sense*, the advice conveyed ought to be a thousand-fold more effective in a community such as ours, where, from its very circumscribed character, the victims of vituperation are at once singled out and recognized.

"In the first place, then, I would by no means wish to extinguish the generous concern for our country which at this important period burns in the breasts of old and young; but, for the sake of all that is reputable in society, let its endeavour to moderate it in such a manner that it may not break out into indecent rage, and transgress the bounds of good manners. I know, this have any good effect, but quite the reverse. Did you ever know a man convinced by being called a rascal? or made a convert by getting his head broken, or being spit upon? I therefore request of you, my brother, in all general feeling, to stick close to your subject, and avoid personal reflections; and what, I say to you I say to all—let no one who is trusting a man's public conduct turn it into remarks on his private life; or, if engaged in a controversy, attack the author, but spare the man. Instead of this, in many of the pamphlets and periodicals of the day, instead of the subject premised, it dwindles to some personal defect of the opponent, or blemish or misfortune in his family. This is a proceeding so vile and detestable, so cowardly and ungenerous, that it reflects greater dishonour on the author than the person against whom his malice is levelled? and the reader who can be diverted with such effusions of venomous spleen must be a man of as base and as mean a spirit as the writer.

"But the most serious advice I would give to my friends, whom I know, like all others, are politicians, is—not to be angry with any man for his opinions, nor to shun his conversation on that account; and to believe, though he differs from them, that it is possible he may still be an honest man. I fear I shall not be credited in this last particular, and if I am not, I despair of making it out, for should I undertake to prove it, I should find it as difficult as to prove an axiom in Euclid, of whose science I know very little.

"My heart is so much set upon this subject—I mean unanimity in our counsels—that I fear I am drawing this letter out to too great a length, but I cannot help it. Therefore, before I close, I would advice our leaders not to be led by the nose like a bear by a chain—nor, like a crab, always go with one side foremost—neither to fawn and creep, nor yet to snarl and bark like puppies—not to stop one ear and eye, blink with one eye, but, if possible, to walk upright, though the weight on their shoulders at present surpasses that which Atlas bore. Not to regard men's persons or profession so much as their actions; nor believe men infallible, and others always in the wrong. Not to flatter a man because he is in power, nor to believe the worst possible of him for no other reason. Not to treat the proceedings of the Ministry as ill natured critics do books—condemn them without reading, or read them only to pick out their faults, determined not to do justice to their beauties. But the humour of censuring every thing is a dangerous one, as it is sure to lead a man into absurdities and utter contradictions. What can we, then, think of him, but that he speaks either out of prejudice or interest, and that he wants either judgment or sincerity? The violence of such fanatics has at this day reached a greater height than Britain ever witnessed. The laws have vested the care of the administration in His Majesty, and we have no reason to doubt his earnest concern for our national prosperity. He has assured us that he has our interest at heart, and his conduct has hitherto made good the declaration. Then surely it behoves us to sit in peace and quietness, and enjoy the freedom granted to us, trusting to his benevolent heart; for, if we are not wanting to ourselves, we may be a happy people. Oh, that heaven would grant to every common politician common sense, that he might neither impose upon himself, nor become the dupe of others! This is the only thing that can ensure his own peace of mind, or any lasting repose to the public.

MONTREAL RACES.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1835.

GARRISON PLATE.

£20. Entrance £2 10s., P. P. Two mile heats. Free to all Horses; gentlemen riders. Weights: 3 years old, 7 stone 10 lbs.; 4 years old, 3 stone 11 lbs.; 5 years old, 9 stone 6 lbs.; 6 years old, 9 stone 11 lbs.; aged, 10 stone.

Mr. Grant's b. g. Cook of Bytown,—scarlet and green	3 2
Mr. Farquhar's b. g. Jack on the Green—blue and green	2 —
Mr. Gibb's b. h. Timoleon—blue and white	1 1

The first heat could not be properly called running, Timoleon having taken the lead, and keeping it all the distance, and came in cantering.

The second heat, Jack on the Green was not allowed to run, in consequence of the rider being over-weight, without declaring it. Timoleon went round at a canter, and won easily.

PROPRIETOR'S PURSE.

£40, added to a Sweepstakes of £2 10s. each, P. P. Open to all Horses. One Mile heats. Weights, same as Turf Club Purse.

T. B. English's b. m. Fanny—green and pink black cap	d —
Mr. Yarker's c m. Rival—scarlet, blue and orange	1 1
Mr. Richard's b. m. Flying Childers,—crimson and scarlet	2 2
Mr. Provandie's —— Juno—green, and black cap	d —

The first heat was contested by Rival and Flying Childers, but was won easily by the former, the other two being distanced.

The second heat, Rival took the lead, and won handsomely.

MONTREAL STAKES.

£3 each, P. P., to which the Stewards will add £25. For Horses bred in the Provinces. Two mile heats. The winner of the Trial Stakes to carry 4 lbs. extra. Weights, same as Trial Stakes.

Mr. Dewar's c. m. Maria—scarlet, blue and orange	3 d
Mr. Farquhar's b. h. Botherall—black and scarlet	2 d
Mr. Grant's c. h. Walter's Son—scarlet and green	1 1

This heat was badly contested, Walter's Son having superior speed, left his opponents far behind.

The second was still less interesting than the first, Walter's Son distancing the others with ease.

Maria having won the Cup at Three Rivers, was a great favourite, and we understand that considerable bets were lost on the occasion.

Mr. Hamilton's benefit on Tuesday night proved by no means a bumper. The scenery in *Black-Eyed Susan* was in excellent keeping with the character of the piece. The acting of the professional performers was, as it has always been, admirable. Mr. Hamilton was quite in his element; and we have never yet seen any characters sustained by Mrs. Roonze in which she appeared out of her's,—she is always natural. Several of the Amateurs, who had marked characters to support, acquitted themselves well.

We hope Mr. Hamilton will attribute the thin house to the right cause,—the distracting multiplicity of wonders and amusements which literally crowd this small city, combined with the fact, that the natives are not gifted with ubiquity, to enable them to attend all at one and the same time.

In the late storm on Lake Ontario, considerable damage has been sustained by the shipping. Accounts have been received of the loss of the *Margaret* of Hamilton, M'Arthur, Master. She was upset by a sudden squall, about thirty miles above Kingston, three of the hands were drowned, and the master and cook were saved. The *Napoleon*, of Oswego, was sunk by the same squall. The crew escaped by taking to their boat, and were picked up by the Oswego Steamer next morning. The *St. George* Steamer received some damage in one of her boilers, which has been repaired. The *Commodore Barry* had a narrow escape. Great fears are entertained for the *Eliza*, of Kingston.

The Rev. Mr. Baker, Chaplain on board H. M. S. *President*; Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas and Messrs. Goodrich and Lamalmorniere of the 32d Regiment, were passengers on board the steamer *Canada* yesterday morning from Quebec. They are on their way to visit the Falls of Niagara.

Sir George Cockburn, Lady Cockburn, Miss Cockburn, Miss Sims, Viscount Valentia, and Viscount Jocelyn, left town yesterday morning, via the Ottawa River, and Rideau Canal, for the Falls of Niagara, accompanied by their Secretary Mr. Woodman, and three servants.

The steamer *Canada* arrived here yesterday morning with the *Dryope* and the *Hampshire* in tow. She had 35 cabin and 80 steerage passengers.

Lower Canada.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

To His Excellency Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worlingham of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Mayor and Common Councilmen of the city of Quebec in common council assembled, respectfully congratulate Your Excellency on your arrival and assumption of the Government of this dependency of the British empire.

Called by the suffrages of our fellow citizens to the discharge of duties concerning the whole body of the community, for whose benefit the Corporation was created by law, we are prepared to adopt every measure tending to their advantage, and justly expecting that under the administration of Your Excellency, all the means at the disposal of the Government will be devoted to the common welfare, we gladly embrace this, the earliest occasion which has been afforded us, to assure Your Excellency of our earnest desire to establish and cultivate with Your Excellency such relations as may be most conductive thereto, and cordially to co-operate with Your Excellency in your endeavours to promote the general good, in all matters of public interest, within our Province, to which Your Excellency's attention may be directed.

Edouard Caron,
Mayor of Quebec

Common Council Office,
Quebec, August 25, 1835.

His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply to the above Address:—

Gentlemen,

I thank you very sincerely for this Address, and I beg you will believe, that it is no less my earnest desire than my bounden duty, to use all the means which it has pleased His Most Gracious Majesty to place at my disposal, for the advancement of the common welfare of the people of this important portion of the British empire.

In assuming the arduous functions of the Government of these Provinces, it affords me no small degree of satisfaction to be assured, that in the impartial discharge of my duties for the general good of the community at large, I shall secure the cordial co-operation of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Quebec.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Sir,—I need not ask you whether you signed, as a member of the Constitutional Association, teh following clause of its declaration:—

"3. To obtain such a composition of the Executive Council as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess."

Now, Sir, I conceive that one of the *real* grievances we labor under, is this Council, so formed. If *by memory serve me*, there used to be nine Councillors paid £100 each, as a Board authorized to pass the public accounts, and to advise the Governor. It is a principle with the Crown, that it may increase in number, and choose where it wills, its advisers. The present Council consists of nine, and it may be fairly ask, upon a just examination, whether the incumbents, without entering into any sufficiently objectionable particulars; whether their position in society and the requirements they have; whether their exclusive character of placemen and of being sinecurists generally, long partizans, and having constantly lived on the public money, be not a great incongruity with a fair Government?

You will tell me, perhaps, that I am forestalling the enquiry of the Commission. I felt that I would be charged with this; but your article of Monday, in which you said these four gentlemen were exclusively sworn in, led me to think that they will continue to be, (as I know they have been exclusively consulted since,) after Lord Gosford's arrival; and it is my duty, as a friend to the peace and the conciliation of parties, and the remedy of abuses, to make a public declaration, of my opinion, that it is impossible for any Governor to give satisfaction to any party in the country, with such advisers—not even to the mere cipher party of placemen. The thing is, in my mind, totally impossible; and no one who will examine the subject maturely and dispassionately, but will, I am sure, second my wishes to see them no longer, while so composed, influence the affairs of the country. In England, there are 200 to 300, or more, Privy Councillors; and the instance of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Grey, now here, is a proof of how widely they are spread. Here, at least, the analogy for an instance might safely exist, and would be no breach of prerogative; but I fear no mandamuses have been brought out, and that we must remain with this incubus some time.

I withdraw; I merely beg to state, that if I have so early meddled with this matter, it is because, unlike a great part of the other grievances, it exercises its influence at once, and will, I think, do so very injuriously indeed.

I am, Sir, I beg to state, a very different personage from our notorious grievance-mongers, and, I trust, a fair, moderate and independent English subject, desiring the lasting peace of the country, and believing that I ought, without hesitation, to place the subject in question before the public. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

X. Y. Z.

The Town Council and the Mayor attended yesterday on His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to present him with an Address, which will be found in another column. We are glad to see this promise of better feelings, though we must state that we have not forgot the past. We must also observe on the wording of the address where the Council says it is "called by the suffrages of our fellow citizens," that this is not strictly correct, since it is elected by proprietors, who form but a small minority of the citizens.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Fire.—About eight o'clock, on Wednesday evening last, a fire broke out in a house owned and occupied by Mr. Fitzback, tinsmith, in Angel Street, Upper Town, which, with the adjoining one, also owned by Mr. Fitzback and tenanted by Mr. Walley, police officer, were in a short time consumed. Two other houses, contiguous to the above, in the rear, fronting on St. Ursule Street, belonging to Mr. Augustin Wexler, tenanted by Mr. Bailey, carver and gilder, and another person were also consumed. This is the fourth or fifth time that Mr. Fitzback's premises have been on fire; previous to this occasion the fire has always been suppressed. Mr. Fitzback was fully insured for £400, at the Alliance Office. Mr. Wexler has £500 insured on his property, at the Quebec Office; but Mr. Bailey was wholly uninsured, and must have experienced considerable loss. Mr. Donald Grant, of the Ordnance Department, who resided next door to Fitzback's, had all his furniture removed, and great part of it destroyed. He also is uninsured. The engine in charge of the Artillery, contributed very materially to allay the fire. Although the troops do not now come to fires, they are always ready on the alarm, and need only a magistrate's written orders to turn out.—*Ib.*

It appears that the Health Officer reported that H. M. Ships *President* and *Forte* had infringed the quarantine regulations, and the matter came before the Governor and Council, who admitted the vessels to pratique, without the usual certificate. There could scarcely be any doubt on the subject.

We have been informed that there is not one single person on the sick list of the *President*. The *Forte* has only an officer unwell. She put herself voluntarily into quarantine on arriving at Halifax, having then only a few convalescents from yellow fever on board; and she remained fourteen days in quarantine, after all the sick had resumed service. She had a total of 85 cases on board, with five deaths, one officer and four seamen.—*Ib.*

It is mentioned that the Royal Commission will soon organise itself, and proceed to put in train the different investigations, which it has received instructions to pursue. We learn that His Excellency Lord Gosford has had placed before him, by individuals, several claims to redress. The matters which will introduce themselves under the head of *grievances*, which the words of the *London Gazette* used, will, we fear, be very varied.—*Ib.*

By a melancholy accident, Mr. Horace Mann the mate of the *Pique*, lost his life on Tuesday night in an act of the most noble daring and generosity. One of the seamen having fallen overboard, Mr. Mann threw himself immediately into the river, during a stormy night, and he nearly succeeded in saving the life of the seaman, who appears in his struggling so to have seized Mr. Mann as to prevent him from swimming and both were drowned.—*Ib.*

It is rather a remarkable fact, that, of the last 15 days three only have been dry; and to-day has rained, and been cloudy and chill, with an easterly wind.—*Ib.*

The hired cutter *Beaufort*, employed, with the schooner *Gulnare*; on the survey of the St. Lawrence, carrying on under the direction of Captain Bayfield, R. N. returned to port yesterday, after an absence of about ten weeks, with the colours half mast high, the usual indication of mourning. The Officers of the Surveying party are held in such general estimation in this city that her appearance with such signals caused a general and melancholy interest, which, on the arrival of the cutter, was not diminished, when it was known that her Commander, Lieutenant Collins was no more. The account of his death given by his servant and by the crew and confirmed by the statements, on oath, before the Coroner's Inquest, held on the return of the vessel into harbour, at the Magdalen Isles, is that he had for nearly three weeks been affected with pains in the back of the head, whilst exposed to the weather in open boats, which often compelled him to lie down in the stern sheets of the boat, till he was sufficiently relieved to resume his duties. On the day of his decease he was employed in taking soundings off Amherst Island, and about six in the evening, being suddenly attacked, he called out, "come to me, help me, take the vessel back to harbour, be careful no accident happens"—and fell into the arms of one of the crew; he was conveyed below, to his berth, and continued at intervals, sensible and free from pain, but ere the vessel could regain the harbour life was extinct. Lieut. Collins was a Roman Catholic, and his remains were interred with all the respect and ceremony that the Church in those Islands could afford. He has been for a number of years, a winter resident in this city, where his bland and easy manners rendered him a general favourite, and we know no death, for a long period, which has caused so much regret, amongst all classes, as that of the gallant and intelligent Officer whose loss to the Service and to society, it is our painful duty to record.—*Quebec Mercury.*

In the list of Naval Officers at present in Quebec as given in the last *Mercury*, the name of Mr. Woodman, Secretary to the Admiral was omitted. Lord Valentia and Viscount Jocelyn, the latter an Officer of the Rifle Brigade, arrived with Sir George Cockburn, and accompany his party to Niagara.—*Ib.*

The Ball to Lieut.-General Lord Aylmer and the Lady Aylmer, given by the society of Quebec on their departure, is postponed to the 15th of September, in consequence of the severe indisposition of her Ladyship.—*Ib.*

The Season and the Crops.—We regret to say that we continue to experience the most unseasonable weather, both for ripening and carrying the crops. It has been impossible to cut a load of hay for nearly the last fortnight, and although Saturday and yesterday the sun was visible occasionally, there were showers both in the day and at night, and the same hopeless appearance still existed again this morning, though they have dispersed this afternoon. This bad weather brought out to the fields a number of people to cut the wheat and oats, a considerable part of which is ripe. The wheat is in some fields scarcely touched by the fly, but in many others a full fourth and even a third attacked. In the lower parts of the district, the crops are very backward, and there is scarcely any chance of their ripening in time to escape the earliest frosts; this is the case even with the oats. Upon the whole the prospects of the farmer are by no means promising. These fortuitously bad yet not fatal weather.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Mr. Robert Burley, of St. Armand, was attacked by two men on the night of Sunday the 16th instant, in a piece of bushes between Wheeler's half-way house and Laprairie, with the apparent intention of robbing him. When he first discovered them they were standing by the road side about eight feet apart—their appearance excited suspicion, and giving his spirited horse a little liberty he suddenly put off into a smart gallop.—Just at the same instant, they both sprang towards him; one attempted to seize the horse by the bit, but was unsuccessful. The other threw himself into the hind end of Mr. B's waggon, from which situation he was dislodged with the loss of his cap, and no small share of his hide, in all probability, as Mr. Burley applied his whip and whip-stock without mercy; the passenger did not see fit to quit his situation, uncomfortable as it was, until he had got a ride of about half a mile, continually calling for his comrade 'William' to come on. Persons travelling in that quarter after nightfall, will do well to be prepared forsuch an attack.—*Missisquoi Post.*

Upper Canada.

N. H. Baird, Esq. assisted by Mr. F. P. Rutledge commenced taking the levels for the Cobourg and Rice Lake Railroad this morning; starting from the Harbor Company's Warehouse, on the East pier. The result of several preceding excursions undertaken by the indefatigable gentleman who compose the Board of Direction, as well as by the Engineer himself, with the view of selecting the most promising routes for examination, we understand to be in the highest degree satisfactory; for the hilly character of the country, which of an insurmountable barrier to the work as we have been accustomed to regard it, proves, on close examination, to afford the most favorable facilities; in fact, so remarkably would this appear to be the case, that we are told the requisite level can be maintained throughout the distance, and in a much more direct line than the present road, without any excavation at all. The point of departure on Rice Lake, is, necessarily, yet matter of conjecture; three places present themselves for the distinction, viz:—Bewdly, at the head of the Lake, Chaverton, immediately opposite the Otonabie River, or Sully, the present centre of our communication with Peterboro and the back townships. Each of these routes has separate and important claims for consideration; but the choice will of course mainly depend upon the Engineer's report of their several capabilities of construction.—*Cobourg Star.*

United States.

The Marquess of Waterford, and his brother, Lord John Beresford, reached town on Thursday from Niagara, and yesterday set out for Washington and the Western States. Their beautiful yacht, the *Gem*, remains in Boston. These distinguished individuals we understand, are extremely gratified with the interesting appearance of the country over which they have passed, and the civility they have every where experienced. They travelled by the canal boats on their return from the cataract. The Baltimore clippers, we understand, will be carefully examined by these amateur sailors.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Vaughan, having obtained leave of absence by the last packet, left town yesterday for Washington, to prepare for his departure. Sir Charles, we understand, will return to New York shortly, having taken his passage in the St. James, which sails on the 1st October for London. We hope that the absence of the Right Hon Gentleman will be of short duration, as no British Minister to this country was ever more generally respected, or discharged his functions with more honour to himself and advantage to Great Britain. Mr. Bankhead will become Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Minister.—*Albion.*

A great meeting was held at Philadelphia on Monday, August 24, to denounce the proceedings of the Abolitionists.

England.

Mr. Roebuck, on rising to speak on Thursday night, is "reported" to have been inaudible, owing to the groans from the opposition, by which he was saluted." This course of writing pamphlets with abuse of one's fellow-labourers in the House of Commons. He will hardly relish "notes" as these, which cannot fairly be held to be unprovoked and unmerited. Mr. Roebuck should have known that his position, as a member of the House, merely gave him the privilege of commenting, in his rough style, on its members. It must, nevertheless, be admitted that he is now furnished with a good excuse for continuing his pamphleteering career, inasmuch as no other means of conveying his sentiments to the public. If the House will not hear him, he has no other resource but to appeal to the public. It would be folly to suppose that John Arthur Roebuck can possibly hold his tongue.—*Morning Chronicle, July 29.*

Extract of a letter from the Royal George.—Several of the other articles have recently been taken from the *Royal George*, which was wrecked in the year 1782, when about 800 persons perished. Mr. Deane, who raised the ship some years ago the wreck of the sloop, the *Hope*, off the coast of North Scotland, has made enough to rescue many articles from watery deep." He has been employed by Government and has men at work, and has entertained that a considerable quantity of gold and other valuables will be raised from the *Royal George*, after various unsuccessful attempts by other individuals. Only two persons are now living who were on board, one of whom, Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Durham, relates the following anecdote:—"When the *Royal George* was going down Lieutenant Durham threw off his coat and dashed into the sea where he was seized by a drowning man, whom he was twice carried down; on the second time Lieut. Durham succeeded in disabling himself from the dying man's grasp by tearing off his waistcoat, and he, with the seamen, was eventually saved by the halyards from the mizen-top-mast, to which they reached the mast-head, from where they were taken with great difficulty in a boat. The poor marine's body was found on shore a fortnight afterwards, with a pencil case, bearing the Lieutenant's initials, was found safe in the pocket and restored to the owner. The captain under whose direction, with that of first Lieut. Sanders, the ship was recovering, was on the quarter deck at the time the accident occurred, and remained with the admiral who was in his cabin, but he failed to effect his purpose, from the cabin door having become fixed. When Lieut. Durham reached a piece of temporary security, he found the captain holding by the weather main sail-yard-arm, and sent a boat to his assistance; two were the only officers saved." The admiral is now very aged. Mr. Deane, by means of his diving apparatus, succeeded in obtaining a considerable quantity of gold from the ship "*Boyne*," which was lost many years ago. The wine has been presented to their Majesties and the first Lord of the Admiralty.

Italian Theatre.—There was a novelty at the last night. A lady, who calls herself Ellen Courtney, and whose name has already been before the public, in connexion with that of a well-known Irish Orator, on Tuesday evening took what is called a benefit. The attendance was almost empty, so that the Directors have been a losing concern, as far as shillings, and pence are concerned. The part of *Douglas*. The lady herself was the Rudolph of the night, and her son, by Henry O'Connell! was the young Norval. It cannot be said that the young gentleman is a very close resemblance to the person whom the lady has attributed his ancestry to. He is a slim and puny youth, and possesses of the burly bulk and breadth of shoulder which characterize his putative progenitor. The lady herself is not deficient in those points which depend upon *en bon point*, and her attention to histrionic skill. A variety of allusions to the defenceless and destitute condition of young Norval occur in the play, and they were obviously caught at by the audience in the situation in which Miss Ellen complains, whether just or not we know not, of her means of knowing, that the father of O'Connell has left his unoffending child. The audience responded to one or two of these allusions, but the house was two empty for the purpose of either uproar or commotion. Every thing appeared flat, and it recalled the excellent acting of Mitchell in the character, and in the *Echo of Westminster* in which the tragedy of *Douglas* was a favorite, to keep the audience from sinking into the arms of Morpheus. It is to be feared that Henry O'Connell is too poor a close to "agitate" the neighbouring Waterloo-road, or extract "rint" from the city of Fedlar's Acre and the New Cut. On Sunday last, an accident of a most alarming nature occurred to Mr. Hutt, a King's messenger sent from the Home-office to the Duke of Wellington, who was at Richmond. The importance of great importance. He, however, found that gentleman, he received a packet in answer, which he was to deliver to Lord Palmerston. To prevent delay, he was driving back at a furious pace; when, unfortunately, the horse fell with the greatest violence, and precipitated him head foremost to the ground. His ear was torn off, and his head much injured. His daughter accompanied him. She was also thrown out, but fortunately escaped with a few severe bruises. Although [illegible] the [illegible] tire to the condition of the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, which reports have just been printed, that the remaining walls are quite unfit for use, and ought to be taken down. Out of 10 architects and several experienced masons, who have been commissioned to examine the walls, only two of the former, Messrs. Savage and Cottingham, are of opinion that "the remains are in a substantial state and quite capable of standing and being restored." But it appears that those gentlemen examined the remains three months ago, while all the others have surveyed them within the last three weeks. The defect of the remains is most satisfactorily explained by Mr. Wilkins, the architect, who states that the action of the fire on the limestone with which the walls of the chapel were constructed has calcined it, and converted nearly the remaining portion of the material into lime; so that the con- [illegible] able to take [illegible] give [illegible] and [illegible] Ca- [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] positive. [illegible] by denied here by the low Radical prints:—"Postscript.—Omnibus quorum interest.—The *Theology of Peter Dens*, which is now before the world, is a standard work of Irish Catholic orthodoxy and of Roman Catholic orthodoxy universally. It was published in Ireland and on the continent in the customary way, '*permissu superiorum*,' with the sanction and approbation of episcopal authority. No exception was taken to it in whole or in part. It was printed in Ireland expressly for the use of the Irish Catholic priests—to be their guide in casuistry and speculation. In the library of Dr. Murphy's seminary in Cork there were 50 or 60 copies of it, for the use of the seminary and the diocesan clergy. It should be remarked here, that Dens is not singular in his doctrine respecting heretics.'