Schooner
Mariner, ballast.
Lady of Yorks,
Restitution
Earl Moira, salt and iron.
Martin, Nicheson, 7th do Liverpool, do ballast.
Energy, Clark, 4th do. Limerick, Price & Co. ballast.
Lune, Pearson, 5th do Lancaster, Atkinson & Co. do.
Edmund, Strang, 3d do. Belfast, M. Thibbett, ballast.
Euphrosyne, Sampson, 3d do. Bridgewater, Atkinson & Co. do.
Magog, Kennedy, 3d do. Ayr, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Canadian, Morgan, 5th do. London, Atkinson & Co. do.

Sept. 19.

Waterhen, Dodds, London, 2d August, W. Patton & Co. ballast.
Bee, Allan, Liverpool, 29th July, Gilmour & Co. do.
Carlton, Murray, do. 4th August, do. do.
Albion, Chambers, Portsmouth, 5th do. Lemesurier & Co. do.
Cottingham, Co. do.
Eliza, Al & Co.
Exmouth & Co.
Navarino
Ann, Dea
Margaret
July, G
Mary, Sh
Mary, Sh
Prince Ge
Industry,
Alexander Burns.
Highton, 28th July, Hull, Rodger, Dean & Co. wheat.
Florida, 5th do. Miramichi, F. Bureau, salmon, 8 passengers.
Grace, 28th August, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Lemesurier & Co. glass.

CLEARED—SEPT. 16.

Hero, Mason, Lynn, Atkinson & Co.
Cambrooke, Bratowe, Belfast, Pembertons.
Cariboo, Wainright, do W. Park.
Mary Stewart, Morrison, London, Windsor & Milver.
Prudent, Bellingsley, Richibucto, Gilmour & Co.

Sept. 17.

Meteor, Park, Hull, H. Burstall.
Marquis of Huntley, Motley, London, W. Patton & Co.
Elizabeth, Smith, London, Lemesurier & Co.
Renfrewshire, mour &
Miramichi
Amanda,
Waterlo
John Sc
Vibilia,
Sir John Co.
Rambler
Dorchest ton.
Dressain
James & T
Lightfoot, Wilson, Wilmington, do.
David, Thompson, Hull, C. E. Levey & Co.
Buckingham, Robertson, Port Glasgow, Price & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Canadian, from London—Mr. & Mrs. Hodges family.
Magog, from Ayr—Mr. A. M'Farlane.
Potomac, from London—Mr. Samuel Hart.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, &c. at the port of Quebec, to the 18th Sept. 1835 and 1836 —

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE	SKETTLERS.
1836	907	266,037	26,810
1835	816	231,825	11,932
Difference,	91	34,212	15,908

Two Trips, 1835.....62
1836.....58

Robert Thomson, Captain Forsaith, will be loaded ...day, and ... will be ... hence the ... same ... Alcyone ... at ... City of ... ember. ... Alcyone ... with ... long ... sted, ... long ... at 24, 1st. ... 59, supposed ... Pomona, from London, spoke, 15th August, lat. ... 50, packet ship St. Andrew; 1st instant, spoke ... ress, from Newcastle, for Quebec, on the Banks. ... Southerner, from Liverpool, arrived at New ... spoke, 12th August, lat. 42, lon. 27, transport ... Kent, with 300 troops from London to Quebec ... September, spoke, lat. 43, lon. 31, bark Tobago, ... do. for do. ... John, N. B. Sept. 3.—Arrived yesterday—His ...y's brig Wanderer, from a cruise, with an American fishing schooner, seized for fishing in British ... Grand Manan. ... Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Cleared for Quebec—ship ... Green.

...NTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1836.

...pers from the Lower Provinces, to the ... instant, ... in a few ...

...ARLOTT ... ing the ... reported ... our ... John H ... ed and ... ed with ... n, His ... e, and ... nor, com ... ment, under ... ck, by whom he was escorted to the Court ... se, where the Council had assembled. Lady ... ey and daughter landed at the same time ... His Excellency, and immediately drove off ... Government House. Captain Harvey, 70th ... ment, and two other of His Excellency's ... together with three men and three women ... nts, came also in the vessel.
... the estimated official value of the goods imported into this port for the last quarter, is ... 490 4s. 11d. and the exports at £20,447 17s. ... sterling—the latter sum does not include the ... of new shipping sent to market or transhipped to other ports.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.—This ... ch was ushered in by rains at once seasonable ... in sufficient quantity to have the most re... ing effects on the produce of the soil.

...ALIFAX, ...ion, of ... ...bove, arr... the purpose of investigating into the interest ... ence on the art of Capt Baillett, of the ... ich brig *Le Furieux*, with the crews of the ... *Dove* and schr. *Anastasia*, of this place, and ... d again on the 1st day of August for Port

...s. Fish of all kinds are very scarce.—*Gazette.*

...ligence, we are sorry to state, was received ... evening from Pictou, that the Albion ... were again on fire, and that two of the ... men had lost their lives, and ten others had ... wounded.—*Ib.*

We were at one time tempted to indite a series of loving epistles to the "Disciples of CYCLOPS;" but have been induced to renounce all such intention, from the following considerations.

We could not, in the first place, formally address any arguments to those averse to the equal dispensation principle in religious matters, as being the disciples of "CYCLOPS," "the convicted slanderer," without putting an affront upon them, scarcely to be forgiven—without most grievously wounding their just pride, and doing them a positive injustice. Who would not feel stigmatised by being addressed as a disciple of "CYCLOPS"? In the second place, we are bound in charity to suppose that those who differ from us in opinion on the subject of religious establishments, can adduce more substantial reasons for their belief, than "CYCLOPS" has done, or is likely to do. We pray our opponents to mark well the character and evidence of the reasoning of their one-eyed champion, and it will be found to be sophistical to a childish degree, and the conclusions drawn from it, to be based upon pompous nonentities. The Cyclopian epistles, in fact, fully sustain the reputation of their author, as a mere epithet monger, wholly incapable of taking a comprehensive grasp of any subject, and even contemptible as a special or one-sided pleader, in the eyes of all who are at the trouble of stripping his swaggering sentences of their verbiage. In illustration of our remarks, we subjoin a few specimens from his letter of the 17th instant. As we presume that our readers are gifted with better powers of vision than the *one-eyed* champion, we leave the logical conclusiveness of the following selections is unnecessary. With first half of the first extract we cordially

...from the inability to influence the ... e of another arise the absurdity of perse... and the duty of toleration; *from the ... to read the conscience of another and the ... ligation of obeying one's own conscience ... inely arise the absurdity of "religious ... tion" and the impiety of "no disposition ...*

In commenting on the principle that ... distribution of the people's wealth *partially bestowed was bestowed unjustly*, "CYCLOPS" makes this "wondrous wise" remark:—

"If, moreover, this doctrine be sound, ... gratuitous grants of wild land, that have already been *partially bestowed* on favored individuals have been *bestowed unjustly*—a conclusion which shakes the foundation of private property, and more particularly in a new settled country."

Again:—

"If the Clergy Reserves were "bestowed unjustly' because they were destined only for a Protestant Church, the Civil List of Great Britain is 'bestowed unjustly,' because it is ... ed only for a Protestant King."

...er soundly rating the Canadian farmers ...eir "blindness and stupidity" in parting with their lean hogs to be fattened by the ...ieans, and to be resold to them in the ... of pork at an extravagant price ... ...r, the *Kingston Chronicle* goes on to ...—

...e this district during the year past, the ...ans have purchased droves of cattle and ... taken them to the other side, while our marsh ... is but scantily supplied with beef. In fact its cattle thus driven away are fattened, and the driven back and sold for twice the original cost. Their hides are purchased of the butchers by the Yankees and taken over to be tanned. In process of time the leather is brought back here and sold. In all these shiftings the knowing American is making money in the pocket, and we are making money out of it! And yet we wonder why we do not prosper!—the reason is plain, we are continually allowing ourselves to be shaved, and all for the want of a little management."

We will not screen the majority of the farmers in Lower Canada from the imputation of want of enterprise and a slavish adherence to old customs, and in so far, therefore, we concede in our contemporary's charge against us, but that which more particularly places us at the mercy of the speculator, and prevents them from reaping all the advantages of their business, is the want of capital.

It is true that this deficiency of capital is mainly attributable to their supineness and unwillingness to diverge ... in their agricultural management, from the beaten track of their fathers. In their present circumstances, they have not the means to keep and fatten their live stock. They will part with any thing to supply their immediate wants, although by so doing, they allow others to reap the greatest share of the fruits of their own industry. The most melancholy feature in this picture remains to be mentioned. Capital is not increasing with the *habitans*, neither is it stationary, but it is rapidly diminishing.

We suspect, also, that many of the farmers of the Midland District of U. C., have not the means of fattening their cattle; droves of ... Canada, is chiefly to be accounted for, ... following way:—The system of grants ... land-granting, which was pursued ... many years, induced vast numbers ... emigrants to become farmers, who were wholly unfit for the business, and who were without either capital or skill, and worse than this, who had not been accustomed to any other management of their own affairs,

than to make their weekly or monthly wages serve the allotted period. These individuals have not, with comparatively few exceptions, risen above the, from hand to mouth system, to which they were habituated before becoming farmers. Hence their improvident management. This class must either improve in their activity, industry, and management, and accumulate capital, or it is certain that from their necessities and want of forethought laying them open on all hands, they will inevitably be driven back again into the ranks of ordinary labourers.

The fact which the *Chronicle* mentions, in regard to the tanning of the hides, is an additional proof of the deficiency of capital in the Sister Province, and of the advantages which our republican neighbours derive from its accumulation. But something more substantial than fictitious banking capital is necessary to remedy the evil.

Dr. BARBER delivers the last lecture of his course on Phrenology, this evening. We are sure that we only give expression to the feelings of all who have heard him, when we state our regret, that his lectures had not been more numerous. He has invested Phrenology with an entirely new interest to us, and we dare say to most of his auditors, by his felicitous exposition and illustrations of the subject, and by demonstrating its bearing upon questions of the most vital importance to the human race.

It is, we understand, Dr. B.'s intention to leave this city for Quebec on Friday next, where he will deliver a course of lectures on Phrenology. We are happy to learn that, should sufficient encouragement be offered, he will, on his return from Quebec, give a second course here.

At a meeting of the Committee for promoting Education in this Province, appointed at the public meeting held in the Court House on the 5 h instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers of the Committee:—

Toussaint Peltier, Jun., *President.*
J. T. Barrett, } *Vice-Presidents.*
O. Berthelet, }
J. E. Mills, *Treasurer.*
T. S. Brown, } *Secretaries.*
C. Mondelet, }

And the following gentlemen were appointed to act as the Executive Committee:—

F. A. Larocque,	Rev. Mr. Phelan,
Dr P. Beaubien,	„ Taylor,
C. D. Day,	„ Esson,
J. Rodolget,	E. R. Fabre,
T. Mitchell,	J. Dougall,
P. L. Le Tourneux,	C. S. Rodier,
Hon. D. Mondelet,	J. T. Brondgeest,
P. J. Lucroix,	Z. T. Truteau,
F. Dunn,	

Our readers will find a very valuable letter on the subject of Patenology in our columns today.

A small Steamer, called the *Wolfe*, has been put on as a ferry-boat between Kingston and Woolfe Island.

The Constitutionalists of the county of Glengarry, joined by a number of the same creed, from the county of Stormont, evinced their approbation of the conduct of His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, by a public dinner, at the village of Williamstown, on the 14th inst. Upwards of one hundred persons sat down to dinner.

The *Kingston Chronicle* gives the following as instances of the progress of literature in Upper Canada:—

"The Youth's Monitor, published in Toronto, the only monthly literary publication in the province, is discontinued for want of patronage;—and the Grantham Academy at St. Catherines has been seized by virtue of an execution, on a matter of debt, and is offered for public sale! So much for the rapid progress of Canadian literature."

The *Cornwall Observer* states that, "the troops stationed at present in this town are ordered immediately to join the regiment at Toronto. We have not been informed what this abrupt movement is attributed to."

Phrenology

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—How constantly do we observe men under the influence of a belief, resting on no other foundation than prejudice, fortified occasionally by the powerful influence of self interest. It is only by such observations that we can account for the strange phenomenon of the difficulty with which the greatest improvements to man's social condition have been introduced, or the most brilliant discoveries in knowledge have been received. It is enough to shake all confidence in human reason, to mark the aberrations to which, under the dominion of self-deluding notions, it has been subjected, when we think of GALILEO dying in a dungeon for having developed the relations of the planatory orbs; when we perceive HARVEY suffering for pointing out the circulation of the blood; and NEWTON opposed in unfolding the system of the universe, it may well cause a pause to him, whose heart beats high with desire for the advancement of his kind.

Man certainly gets wiser, in some points of view, as the world gets older, but, in other respects, the same follies are acted over and over again, and "there is no new thing under the sun." There can be no one, enlightened by the lamp of modern science, but will lament the blindness and infatuation that marked the opponents of the philosophers above named; and yet are we not witnessing, at the present moment, a similar struggle to put down what, there is great reason to believe, will become one of the most important portions of the knowledge of man?

I refer, as you will perceive, to the study of Phrenology, which has been lately elevated, in the estimation of many, to the rank of a science, and which has been placed before our citizens in the elegant, erudite and scientific lectures of Dr. BARBER, now drawing to a close. I am not sufficiently conversant with the subject to assert any thing as to the truth of Phrenology, but I have no hesitation in stating my conviction of the extreme *probability* of its being true. It is under this conviction that I write at present, with a view to remove the vulgar apprehension that Phrenology is a mere fanciful aggregation of facts, loosely connected by a few plausible inferences. It is well that the world should now know, that the time is passed when a man may be laughed at for announcing himself a believer in Phrenology; and that the great and the learned are beginning to enlist themselves on its side. I have heard it said, even very recently, that Phrenology is on the wane; but most unfortunately for this assertion, the most triumphant evidence has been lately brought forward of the contrary, and I desire to lay some of it before your readers, that they may see that Phrenology deserves to be looked at. In the last spring the chair of Logic, in the University of Edinburgh became vacant by the retirement of Dr. RITCHIE. Among the candidates who aspired to fill that honorable place was Mr. GEORGE COMBE, the most eminent Phrenologist probably at present in the world, but who, feeling the opposition likely to arise from his known intention of teaching upon Phrenological principles, thought himself obliged to secure the recommendation of those favorable to the science, whose most earnest investigator he is. A great number of testimonials from some of the most talented and eminent scientific individuals in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, &c. were thus collected, which Dr. COMBE published, with a view to aid the cause. With the intention, then, to shew the light in which Phrenology is viewed by many of the most eminent men of the present day, and to prevent that foolish and ignorant opprobrium, which is often cast upon it by persons entirely unacquainted with its nature, I shall ask your permission to put down a few of the many testimonies in favour of Phrenology:—

1. By the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr WHATELY, whose work on logic is the common text-book in colleges. He says, "That the religious and moral objections against the Phrenological theory are utterly *futile*, I have, from the first, been fully convinced."

2. Dr. DRUMMOND, Professor of Anatomy and Botany, in the Belfast Royal Institution, &c. &c. He says, "Believing that Phrenology forms the true basis of the science of mind; and being also fully impressed with the conviction, that it must eventually supersede every other system of mental Philosophy, &c."

3. Sir WM. ELLIS, M.D., Physician to the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum. He says, "I candidly own, that until I became acquainted with Phrenology, I had no solid basis upon which I could ground any treatment for the cure of insanity, &c."

4. Dr. ROBERT MACINTOSH, of Glasgow, author of Philosophy of Sleep, and other works. He says, "For many years the Philosophy of Mind has occupied my attention; but, till I became acquainted with the new method of mental investigation, discovered by Dr. GALL, I found it utterly impossible to arrive at any rational conclusion. As a medical man, I have received the greatest benefit from the forcible manner in which the study of Phrenology has directed my attention to the functions of the brain, in health and in disease, &c."

5. BROUSSAIS, the celebrated Professor of Medicine at Paris, in a certificate, signed likewise by *sixteen* others, of whom six are Professors, and all members of various learned societies:—"Phrenology, being in their opinion, the most certain and complete science of the faculties of man, they consider that a good system of logic cannot be more firmly based than upon the profound study of that science."

6. AUDRAL, a celebrated Professor, at Paris. He says, "That Phrenology must, henceforward, be included among the grave and serious studies of Physiology."

7. Dr. JOHN M'LEVOSH, a most popular Lecturer on the Practice of Physic, Edinburgh. He says, "I regard Phrenology as the true basis of the science of mind. I know no one who has devoted his energies to the careful study of Phrenology, who has not become a convert. I have a high opinion of the moral and religious effect your works and lectures have already produced."

8. Dr. ELLIOTSON, Professor of Medicine in the London University. He says, "He feels convinced of the Phrenological being the only sound view of the mind; and of Phrenology being as true, as founded in fact, as the science of Astronomy or Chemistry. He always taught it in his Lectures upon Insanity, when he had the chair of the practice of medicine in St Thomas' Hospital," (one of the large London hospitals.

9. JAMES SIMPSON, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh. He says, "I was examined for seven days, four hours a day, by the Irish Education Committee of the House of Commons, and endeavoured to detail to them a systematic philosophy of education; and I have the satisfaction to say, that my whole testimony was based on, and stated results to which I had been led by, that philosophy (viz: phrenology.)

10. From ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., the conductor of the well known *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*:—He says, "I have reason to know that it is making rapid progress amongst the more thinking portion of the middle and lower ranks. The objections that have been made to phrenology, as tending to materialism, appear to me to rest on mere verbal quibbles. Phrenology, so far from being necessarily interpretable into something hostile to religion, is not only conformable, but favorable to it."

11. CHARLES MACLAREN, Esq., editor of the *Scotsman*, (a well known and talented newspaper):—"I believe that the character of an individual can be inferred with considerable certainty, during life, from the external form of the skull. But phrenology, in my opinion, is chiefly valuable when regarded as a system of mental philosophy."

12 From the Honorable Judge CRAMPTON, formerly Professor of Law in Trinity College, Dublin:—"I can have no hesitation in stating my conviction, that in the present advanced state of mental philosophy, an adequate knowledge of phrenology will be found to be a most useful, I had almost said, a necessary qualification for a Professor of Logic and Metaphysics; as it is, I am sure, a most valuable assistant to the Medical practitioner in his treatment of insane and nervous patients, and to the schoolmaster in his education of youth."

13. C. OTTO, M. D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Copenhagen:—"I not only consider phrenology as a true science of mind, but also as the only one that, with a sure success, may be applied to the education of children, and to the treatment of the insane and criminals. Upon the whole, I consider phrenology as one of the greatest benefits that of late have been bestowed upon mankind."

14. JAMES JOHNSON, M. D., Physician Extra to the King, and the well known and able editor of the *Medico Chirurgical Review*. He says:—"Without subscribing to all the details of phrenology, I believe its fundamental principles to be based on truth."

15. "We the undersigned, declare our belief, from what we know or have seen of the science of phrenology, that the natural dispositions are indicated by the size and form of the brain, to such an extent, as to render it quite possible during life, to distinguish men of desperate tendencies from those of good dispositions."

Signed by ROBT. HARRISON,
W. F. MONTGOMERY,
ANDREW CARMICHAEL,

and ten other gentlemen, of whom five are, or have been Professors, one Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and one Curator of the Museum of do., and Surgeon to several Hospitals.

I might extend this list to a far greater length, but I have already occupied too much of your space. I hope what I have brought forward will remove the fear of incurring ridicule, by becoming a favourer of phrenology, while I may induce the upper classes of our society to afford that patronage, in a second course of lectures, which Dr. BARBER most justly merits, from his eloquence, his scientific precision, his extensive acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, as well as from the practical usefulness of his lectures.

Sept. 21. OMICRON.

N. B. Messrs. CHAMBERS of Edinburgh, sold from 19th October, 1835, to May 2, 1836, 14,555 copies of the "Constitution of Man," by GEO. COMBE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—There is a *real grievance* under which housekeepers in this city labour, and which it would be a charity in any one to expose in the proper quarters—I mean a system adopted of defrauding the community in collecting the chimney-sweeping dues, which arises from continually changing the collector, without giving notice thereof to the public; so that the late collector continues to go round with his book, imperiously demanding the dues, meanwhile the new functionary as arrogantly insists on his being paid arrears, in addition to the month he is collecting for; and when told that they have been paid, declares it impossible, as they are not marked out in his book. Now what is the remedy for this real grievance? Our wise legislators are just about commencing their important services, might not the Bill regulating the Chimney-sweeping department, be so changed as to empower any housekeeper to ask for a receipt from the collector of those dues, if he judge it necessary? Your's, &c.

Sept 20. VIATOR.

Lower Canada.

Yesterday, in the Cathedral Church, the appointment of the Lord Bishop of Montreal to his charge in the Diocese, was announced in form. After the Nicene Creed, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, being seated within the rails of the communion-table, (where the other Prelate was standing to officiate in the ordinary service of the day), directed the Royal Letters Patent comprehending the King's Mandate to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Consecration, to be read by his Secretary, the Rev. S. Lockhart, who also read the certificate of the Consecration in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace on the 14th of February last, as well as the Commission from the Bishop of Quebec, delegating the necessary powers to the Bishop of Montreal. Prayers were read by the Rev. George Mackie, A. B., Chaplain to the Bishop of Montreal and Curate of the parish of Quebec.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A SOLEMN HIGH MASS was celebrated yesterday at St. Patrick's Church, in commemoration of the anniversary of the opening of that sacred institution. A most impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon. The collection taken up amounted to about £50. A large number of Protestants attended on the occasion.—*Ib.*

The remainder of the 79th Highlanders, amounting to 40 rank and file, under the command of Lieut. Cameron, embarked this morning at half-past eleven on board the *Marquis Huntley*. They were escorted from the Jesuits' Barracks by the Band of the 66th Regt. Lieut. Cameron and Ensign Grant were the officers accompanying this detachment of the brave 79th Highlanders, the last of whom have now left us.—*Ib.*

The military convicts at present in the Gaol of this city (eleven in number) will embark tomorrow morning at eleven, in the *Marquis Huntly*, and will sail in the course of the day.—*Ib.*

On referring to the shipping intelligence in this day's *Gazette*, it will be seen that a transport was spoken with 300 troops from London for Quebec. We understand that drafts of the Royal Artillery and 66th Regiment were expected to leave London for Quebec some time in July or August. It is therefore probable that the troops alluded to, are the expected drafts.—*Ib.*

We have seen a letter from one of the passengers in the *Arab*, transport, dated "Near St. John's, Newfoundland, 30th July 1836." Two deaths, a child of the 66th and a corporal of the 32d, had occurred since the transport left the river. The other passengers, with the exception of three, were doing well. The convicts had, upon one occasion, been overheard concerting a plan of rendering themselves masters of the vessel, but prompt and efficient measures having been taken by Mr. Smith, the Agent, they were soon reduced to order. The letter concludes as follows:—"We are to anchor off St. Johns in one hour more. The weather is very fine, but mountains of ice meet us in all directions." The above letter represents the *Arab* as a fine fast sailing vessel, and speaks very highly of the ship's company and the agent.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Gore Bank, on the 7th instant, to serve until the first Monday in August, 1837. It would be hard to make a better selection. J. M. Whyte, C. C. Ferrie, John Young, Edmund Ritchie, David A. Macnab, Wm. Chisholm, Wm. B. King, John Millar, James Gale, Daniel Macnab; J. M. Whyte, President.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

SLANDER BY INSINUATION.—A clown walked up leisurely to the stall of one of those small traders who furnish canal tourists of limited means with "wittles and drink," and just as he was on the point of vending a large lot of sausages to a hungry looking traveller, which were to last him until his arrival at Buffalo, a vagabond, looking suspiciously at the article and addressing the seller, said: "Is them good sausenges?" "Yes, they are good sausages, you ignorant ramus. You would like to keep me from selling 'em, if you could fix it that way, I don't doubt." "No, I would'nt," responded the loafer; "I don't know nothing 'special about them sausenges; they may be good sausenges; I don't say they ain't good sausenges; all I do say is, that whenever you see them kind of sausenges, you don't see no dogs." "I guess on reflection," said the traveller, "that I won't negotiate for them articles. The man's last remark has gi'n me a dislike to them."

Commercial.

HAMILTON, (U. C.) MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The extraordinary rise in the price of Wheat, our great staple article of produce, has engrossed public attention for the last ten days. From 8s. York it rose in the course of two or three days to 10s. and 10s. 6d., at which rates considerable quantities changed hands. The price may now be noted at from 9s. @ 10s., late accounts from Rochester causing purchasers to be more shy. We are entirely indebted to our Republican neighbours for the present high prices, and we think the farmers will act wisely in taking the tide at the flow.—*Hamilton Express, Sept. 13.*

Poetry

The Art of Book-Keeping,

How hard, when those who do not wish
To lend, that's lose, their books,
Are snared by anglers—folks that fish
With literary hooks;
Who call and take some favorite tome,
But never read it through;
They then complete their set at home,
By making one at you.

I, of my "Spencer" quite bereft,
Last winter sore was shaken;
Of "Lamb" I've but a quarter left,
Nor could I save my "Bacon."
And then I saw my "Crabbe" at last,
Like Hamlet's, backward go;
And as my tide was ebbing fast,
Of course I lost my "Rowe."

My "Mallet" served to knock me down,
Which makes me thus a talker;
And once, when I was out of town,
My "Johnson" proved a "Walker."
While studying o'er the fire one day
My "Hobbes" amidst the smoke;
They bore my "Colman" clear away,
And carried off my "Coke."

They picked my "Locke," to me far more
Than Bramah's patent worth;
And now my losses I deplore
Without a "Hume" on earth.
If once a book you let them lift,
Another they conceal;
For though I caught them stealing "Swift,"
As swiftly went my "Steele."

"Hope," is not now upon my shelf,
Where lad he stood elated,
But what is strange, my "Hope" himself
Is excommunicated.
My little "Suckling" in the grave
Is sunk, to swell the ravage,
And what 'twas Crusoe's fate to save
'Twas mine to lose—a "Savage."

Even "Glover's" works I cannot put
My frozen hands upon:
Though ever since I lost my "Foote,"
My "Bunyan" has been gone.
My "Hoyle" with "Cotton" went; oppressed
My "Taylor" too must fail;
To save my "Goldsmith" from arrest,
In vain I offered "Bayle."

I "Prior" sought, but could not see
The "Hood" so late in front;
And when I turned to hunt for "Lee,"
Oh! where was my "Leigh Hunt?"
I tried to laugh, old Care to tickle,
Yet could not "Tickle" touch;
And then, alack! I miss'd my "Mickle"—
And surely Mickle's much.

'Tis quite enough my griefs to feed,
My sorrows to excuse,
To think I cannot read my "Reid,"
Nor even use my "Hughes;"
My classics would not quiet lie,
A thing so fondly hoped;
Like Dr. Primrose, I may cry
"My 'Livy' has eloped!"

My life is wasting fast away—
I suffer from these shocks
And though I fixed a lock on "Gray,"
There's grey upon my locks
I'm far from "Young"—I'm growing pale—
I see my "Butler" fly;
And when they ask about my *ail*,
"'Tis 'Burton,'" I reply.

They still have made me slight returns,
And thus my griefs divide;
For, oh! they've cured me of my "Burns,"
And eased my "Akenside;"
But all I think I shall not say,
Nor let my anger burn;
For as they never found me "Gay"
They have not left me "Sterne."

Sperm Whale and Nantucket.

From the Boston Pearl.

The first Sperm Whale which the Nantucket Islanders took was an inglorious prize, being found dead on the South West part of the Island. It would appear from Obed Macy's account of that fish, that Hotspur's perfumed gentlemen was not the only person, or the last, who has averred that

——the sovereignest thing on earth
Is spermaceti for an inward bruise.

The Islanders regarded it as worth its weight in silver, and for a long time it could hardly be obtained, even at that price. If there could be a return of this silver age for the whalemen, would not the whack of those who were first in the market be 'rather considerable?' By the way, the relation in which whalemen stand to other sailors is something like that of an upper country substantial farmer to a city buck. We happened to be on deck in the morning watch a few years ago, when the vessel to which we belonged was visited by a boat from a whaler. The captain came on board—the men seemed to have so deep an affection for their boat that they felt no inclination to leave her. The watch stood by the rail looking over—the whalemen did not so much as look up, but seemed to be counting the rivets of their clinker built craft. One Jack Meeks, a man-of-ware man belonging to our brig—good luck befel him! he was a fellow of good heart and infinite jest—tipped us the wink, and then drawled out—"Guess I come through New Bedford, 'bout a fortnight ago."

An electric shock, nay, the magic cry, 'the o-e-re spouts!' could not have started them more sensibly. All made for the chains to climb on board, and the whaleboat might have been pushed adrift, if honest Meeks had not suggested to them the propriety of bringing up the painter.

'Did?' exclaimed the first who struck the deck; 'did' being a demi-questioning monosyllable universally put to one who makes an assertion in the hearing of a Yankee. 'Did?'

'Yes.'

Each as he came on board looked anxiously in Jack's face, before spending eyesight any where else—then they took a hasty glance aloft, forward, aft—then a peep over the side to see whether their boat was clear of the bends; then the whole—there were six of them—settled into a steady stare at the man who had actually seen New Bedford. He stood the scrutiny as coolly as one of Newburyport Dexter's dog headed images, or the Galen's head at the corner of Widter and Washington Streets; uttering not a word, while nothing in his face laughed, except the corners of his eye lids, and just half a quarter of an inch at the corner of his mouth. The suspense was intolerable.

'Did?' at length inquired whaleman number two, anxious to bear his share in the conversation.

'Yes.'

'Wal,' said number one, looking up, with a cast of countenance intended to conceal his anxiety under assumed levity—'Wal, th' old place was all there, I reckon?'

'Why, yes, I guess so, pretty much. They had a fire when I was there.'

'You don't say so?' said number one.

'Possesible?' ejaculated number two.

'I want to know,' said number three.

'I wonder,' said number four.

'Just as I say,' said Meeks.

'Was it down to Jo Brown's?' inquired number one.

'Was it up to John Smith's?' asked number two.

'Was it any where nigh Bill Johnson's?' inquired number three.

'Was it near to old Prat's,' asked number four.

'Twa'nt nigh Mother Sawyer's' asked number five.

'Twa'nt nigh my mother's?' said number six.

'She lives there in Bedford.'

'Wal, I can't justly tell,' said Meeks, putting on the Yankee accent to perfection.

'You did'nt hear say?' asked number one.

'No.'

'Where away from you did it look?' asked number two.

'Didn't justly get the bearin.'

'Did you see our enjoin?' said number three.

'No.'

'Did you hear th' old meetin' 'us bell?' asked number four.

'No.'

'Was there any ile burnt?' inquired number five.

'Don't know.'

'Did you see the fire?' asked number six.

'Wal, how did you know they had a fire?' inquired number one.

'Yes, haow?' responded two, three, four, five and six.

'Wal, replied Meeks, 'I rather judged so, 'cause the steak I eat was hot, and pretty much done brown.'

Not a scull of them but had rather the town had burned than that they should have been thus quizzed. 'Jawnathan,' said number one to number six, 'guess you'd better jump in the boat and keep her clear of the chain plates.'

'And you too,' said two to five.

'In the boat there, all on you,' said the skipper, who had been a listener to the last part of the conversation.

Meeks had never seen New Bedford. But about that first sperm whale found in Nantucket. The Indians claimed the whole, because they found it; the whites because it was comprehended in the purchase of the Island; and a Crown officer pretended to seize it in the name of His Majesty. The difficulty was finally settled by cheating both the Indians and the King, and dividing it equally among the white inhabitants, who, of course, were disinterested, and the only legal voters. Cousin Jinks can tell how one whale would now share among the Nantucketers, and what would be an editor's lay.

Strangers' List.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Sept. 17.—J. Smart, Jun. Quebec; John J. Hogal, Plattsburgh; John M'Intyre, A. E. Brown, Albany; M. Brun Merif, New York; Charles Weston, S. Hill, P. Dewar, South Carolina; M. Boswell, E. Perry, Master John Perry, R. Spencer, Cobourg; J. Burnham and lady, G. Stegmair and lady, Quebec; Thos. Hellerville and son, Toronto; A. S. St John, Dunville; J. P. Merritt, St. Catherines; J. K. Hunt, Lemington, Kentucky, U.S.; C. B. Mellett, Fayetville, N. C.; Amos D. Smith and lady, Providence, R. I.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Sept. 20.—Gilbert M'Micking, Chippawa; Oliver Keese, Keesville; P. Hilton Rice, Whitehall; Capt. Bell, Quebec; Mrs. C. Haynes, Mr. Hodges, Miss Hodges, J. Tuttle, Burlington, Vt.; M. Hotchkiss, M.P.P., Lacole.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, September 21.—Col. F. Swan, Maine; S. K. Whitmore, New York; B. Barlow, Jacob Wisel, L. K. Drury, J. A. Barber, H. O. Greene, Vermont; R. Forbes and daughter, Jersey Ann Stiles, Chambly.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Davers and child, Miss Divers, Richmond; Mr. J. Judson, Arlington, Vt.; Capt. Luckin, Laprairie; J. Jackson, Montreal; J. H. Black, Shannonville; D. S. Leyman, Franklin County; Mr. Clum, Mr. Connon, Cornwall; D. E. Strong, New Orleans; A. P. Hamilton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Capt. Whipple, Coteau du Lac; J. Smith, Burlington; Ernatus Ludson, Arlington; S. Judson, Ranlet, N. Y.; Major Atkinson, Ticonderoga; Capt. L. Aukin, Lake George. 19—J. Goulding, Lachine; Anson Buck, Louis Marchand, James Marchand, Gabriel Marchand, E. Bourgeous, St. Johns; H. B. Mott and lady, Vermont; John Kay, Montreal; A. Buck and daughter, Miss Hopps, Fairfield; Mrs. Titus, St. Johns; N. Webb, Esq., Champlain.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Sept. 20.—William D. Lindsay, St. Johns; Charles Willard, Prescott; J. B. Allen, Aaron Allen, Sorel; Myron S. Kemball, Kendal T. Davis, Vermont; Mrs. E. Bourgeois, Miss Desauniels, Mr. and Mrs. A. B urgeois, St. Johns; Mrs. Lafleur, Yamaska; Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Ralph, daughter and son, Miss Taylor, Mr. Adams, St. Armand; Lewis Fuller, Lennoxville.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Sept. 21.—Samuel Hart, London; D. D. Culvin, Jefferson County, N.Y.; Samuel Wood, Miss E. Wood, Miss E. Mills, S. Tobias, Mr. J. Tobias, Grand Isle; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and two children, St. Johns; Samuel Whitney, Essex County, N.Y.; J. Lewis, Quebec.

OTTAWA HOTEL, Sept. 19.—John Oddn, Kingston; John Ross, Beauharnois; Mr. Birmingham, Coteau du Lac; Capt. M'Donald, Abbotsford.

OTTAWA HOTEL, Sept. 21.—Mr. Dole, Petite Nation; Mrs. Hill, Burlington; Mr. Wm. Arthur, Hull; Mr. A. Wells, Sherbrook; Mr. Darling, Penetanguishine; A. M'Donald, Sand Point; Mr M'Conell, Hull, L.C.; Mr. A. R. Patton, Ottawa; Mr. Bridgeman and family, St. Pie.

RASCO'S HOTEL, Sept. 17.—Mr. Charles H. Ogden, Alabama; Mr. H. Powers, New York; Mr. Devaun, Paris, France.

RASCO'S HOTEL, Sept. 20.—Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Mayrand, Quebec; John Jaffray, John Collins, D. Mack, Montreal; Hon. M. Mallhot, Vercheres; John Martin, Whitehall; S. Shannon, West Indies.

RASCO'S HOTEL, Sept. 21.—Mr. Boudoin, Mr Bordoin, Mr. Desrhambeault, Mr. M'Callum, Quebec; Hon. Mr. Jones, Bedford.

ORR'S HOTEL, Sept. 17.—C. W. Seacole, D. Morrison, Jamaica; Gilbert M'Micking and daughter, Chippawa; Mr. C. Buchanan, New York. 19—Mr. Porteous, St. Therese.

BIRTHS.

At Quebec, on the 18th instant, the lady of Errol B. Lindsay, Esq., of a son.

At Quebec, Mrs. Captain Nesham, 66th Regt., of a daughter.

In the Township of Burgess, Bathurst District, Mrs. James Conlie, of a daughter.

At sea o place, on Friday last, Mrs R. Moffatt, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at Millbrook, Governor's road, near Dundas, the lady of Captain Craddock, half-pay 15th Regt. of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 6th instant, Mrs John Ross, of a son.

At Carlton Place, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. James Kerr, of a daugh