July 8.

50. Bark Ceylon, Batty, 14th May, London, Lemesurier, Routh & Co. general cargo, 28 settlers.
51. Brig Catharine, Cowan, 1st May, Liverpool, Begly, Knox & Co. general cargo.

CLEARED—JULY 6.

38. Bark Montreal, Leitch, Liverpool, James Millar & Co.

July 7.

39. Ship Pembroke Castle, Stanbury, Liverpool, Lemesurier, Routh & Co.

July 8.

40. Ship Canton, Garbutt, Liverpool, M. Marshall & Co.

IMPORTS.

July 6.—Brig *Fulmar*, Armstrong, Liverpool, 6 chain cables, 50 anchors, 15 casks spikes, 596 bars iron, 50 bags coffee, Atkinson & Co; 1 case pins, 4 bales 2 casks merchandise, 1 case linen thread, J. W Boggs; 80 tons coals, 2096 bars 107 bdls iron, 1 case millinery, 150 boxes tin plates, 50 puns rum, Robert Froste & Co; 5 pipes brandy, J. & J. Scott & Co; 239 bars 70 bdls iron, 160 share moulds, Frothingham & Marshall; 1 box watches, Wm. Kerr & Co; 2 cases merchandise, T. J. & L. M. Green; 100 boxes soap, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 120 do crown glass, M. Marshall & Co; 776 do do do, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 2 cases hardware, B. Hart & Co; 1 cask glue, 2 do hardware, 10 bdls steel, W. & C. Brewster; 2018 bars iron, Budden & Vennor; 10 casks hardware, 2 cases guns, 7 bdls spades and shovels, 4 pair bellows, 4 anvils, 4 casks castings, 250 boxes Canada plates, 34 bdls spades, 14 casks nails, 500 boxes tin plates, order.

— Schr. *Jane*, Williams, St. Vincent, 43 puns 2 hhds rum, 10 puns molasses, 18 casks Muscovado sugar, 12 boxes arrow root, 30 cocoa nuts, 8 brls pork, R. Froste & Co.

July 8.—Bark *Ceylon*, Batty from London, 2 cases merchandize, 165 hhds 10 pipes brandy, 12 hhds geneva, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 2 cases merchandize, Ford & Ritchie; 1 case jewellery, James Carter; 2 casks seeds, 45 cases merchandize, 1 case wearing apparel, John Macpherson & Co; 1 case seeds, 1 case books, P. M'Gill & Co; 1 cask seeds, 1 case merchandize, 1 portmanteau, 4 cases, 22 sides, 14 ballams, 10 cases copper, Hart Logan & Co; 1 case seeds, 3 cases 1 cask 9 boxes merchandize, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 1 butt 1 hhd 30 pipes wine, 10 pipes, 100 cases geneva, R. F. Maitland & Co; 7 casks 2 jars 4 carboys, Carter & M'Donald; 600 boxes soap, M'Dougall & Cuthbertson; 1 case merchandize, E. Cushing; 1 case merchandize, Charles Tait; 1 cask 5 cases, 1 bale merchandize, Laroque, Bernard & Co; 1 bale merchandize, Fisher, Hunter & Co; 10 pipes 50 hhds 20 qr casks brandy, M'Donell, Holmes & Spiers; 4 pipes 30 hhds brandy, 4 pipes rum, 2 hhds 4 qr casks wine, 1 case segars, H. & J. Forrest; 1 case 1 barrel stout, H. & T. Jones; 28 hhds 4 pipes brandy, M'Donell, Holmes & Co; 4 cases 2 bales merchandize, Molson, Davies & Co; 4 cases, Kirkwood & Blackwood; 1 case, Charles Crane; 2 cases 1 trunk merchandize, J. & G. Benjamin; 1 case do, Dr. Bentley; 11 cases 5 bales do, Lewis Nathan; 1 case, T. Walker; 1 do, W. Keele; 25 brls blacking, B. Hart & Co; 1 case wearing apparel, 1 do merchandize, Mr. Marshall; 2 cases merchandize, John Hegge; 2 do W. Corran; 48 cases hampers 2 hhds , 3 cases books, 3 bales merchandize, 31 casks porter, 317 chests tea, 30 brls altpetre, order.

— Brig *Catherine*, Cowan, Liverpool, 253 brls pork, bales cotton stuffs, 575 chests tea, 25 bales 1 case ationery, Bellingham & Dunlop; 2 boxes wearing pparel, J. Glen; 1 bale cotton twist, 4 bales worsted uffs, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 5 bdls iron vices, 17 do on pans, 7 casks 2 cases hardware, Atkinson & Co; hhd 3 boxes manufactured furs, J. P. Ashton; 3 boxes casks hardware, 2 bdls iron shovels, 8 casks chains, bdls hoop iron, 7 kegs nails, 570 pans and covers, 5 lls steel, James Nairne & Co; 2 boxes woollens, B. Hart & Co; 465 boxes tin plates, 17 casks brandy, 1 ll 1 brl garden seeds, 7 bdls shakes, 1 box linen diaper, Cunningham & Buchannan; 2 boxes wearing apparel, Evan Lewis; 1 bale linen and cotton stuffs, 2 tcs box hardware, B. Brewster; 1 box earthenware, M'Dougal & Cuthbertson; 1 cask hardware, Budden & Vennor; 1 case woollens, W. Bradbury & Co; 100 oxes 100 half do soap, Watson, Black & Co; 8 puns alm oil, M'Donell, Holmes & Co; 4 trusses woollens, M. Marshall & Co; 30 boxes tin plates, 1 cask hardware Frothingham & Marshall; 1 box do haberdashery, and stationery, 4 cases 11 casks hardware, 2 cases copper, 80 ars lead, 3 casks shot, 1 bale 6 cases woollen stuffs, 1 ase brass, 1 do wire, 6 anvils, 48 bdls shovels, 7 casks hains, 1 do weights, 12 bdls pans, 1 cask screws, 120 rindstones, 1 bdl copper, 1 cask colouring, 25 tons bar ron, 3 do sheet do, 3 tcs 4 brls hardware, order; 1 ale woollens, Gibb & Co.

EXPORTS.

July 6.—Bark *Montreal*, Leitch, Liverpool, 41 pcs k timber, 18 do elm do, 12 do ash do, 27 do pine do, 81 deals, 4718 pun. staves, 3393 stand. do, 100 oars, 5 handspikes, James Millar & Co.

July 7.—Ship *Pembroke Castle*, Stanbury, Liverpool, 49 pieces elm, 1 do butternut, 168 do pine, 2909 stand. staves, 3651 ash do, 208 do W. O. do, 150 eals, Lemesurier, Routh & Co.

July 8.—Ship *Canton*, Garbutt, Liverpool, 144 ps ne timber, 51 do ash do, 36 do elm do, 2 do maple o, 2 do birch do, 5994 standard staves, 1075 puncheon , M. Marshall & Co.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Richard Watkins, of a ughter.

At Kingston, on the 29th ultimo, the lady of J. Bell rsyth, of a daughter.

At Cornwall, on the 1st instant, Mrs. William Mat-, of a daughter.

At Greenock, on the 8th April, the wife of Mr. Da- Wylie, printer, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

n this city, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Rirds, Mr. Anthony Walsh, to Miss Ann Hagan, of this city.

t Abbotsford, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. omas Johnson, Mr. Alexander Douglas Griggs, of efford, to Miss Sarah Rider, of Granby.

At Kingston, on the 1st instant, William A. Ford, Esq., Barrister at Law at Bath, to Elmira, ghter of Mr. Barton Phillips, of Kingston.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Fanny Field, wife of Mr. Isaac egory, aged 45 years.

n this city, on the 6th instant, Mr. Henry Allan, d 55.

t Quebec, on Sunday, Mrs. Thomas Yates, aged t 30.

Rivière-du-Loup, 29th ult. François Réné Poncy, uebec, aged 70.

t Chatham, (N. B.) 30th May, John Clark, Esq. d 48.

t Halifax, 18th ult. Margaret C. S. Ratchford, eldaughter of the late Thomas Ratchford, Esq.

t Bermuda, 11th ult. Joseph Dill, Esq. long a member of the Assembly for Devonshire, in that island, d 70.

Summary.

LOWER CANADA.

he Montreal Medical Board met on Monday, e Court-House, the following members pre:—R. Nelson, M. D. *Prest.*, Drs. W. Nel- Valeé, Bruneau, Meilleur, T. Kimber, Weilner, Beaubien, Moreau, and T. H. Latour, *retary*. Messrs. Joseph Workman, and F. Hart with diplomas from the M'Gill College, admitted.

r. John Pyke, with a diploma of M. D. from University of Pisa, in Italy, was admitted to his certificate to practice.

e following gentlemen were admitted to the y of medicine, namely—Messrs. C. Archam-, L. Turcotte, Leon Potel, T. Sanche.—*dicator.*

eports have been for sometime past prevalent, lation to a series of disturbances upon the wa River, and of quarrels among the rafts. engaged in the lumber trade. We have a letter from Hull, written by the owner of ft, stating that the belligerents had had sel fights, attended with various success, near Mountain Portage. The most serious part e affair is the destruction by the victors, of cables, anchors, clothing and cooking utenbelonging to the rafts, and the setting adrift e timber in several cases. It is to be hoped His Excellency the Governor in Chief will no time in taking steps to put and end to e disgraceful outrages, by conferring some extraordinary powers upon special Magistrates, to be appointed on the Lower Canada side of the *Ottawa*.

We have much pleasure in stating, that on making enquires of several gentleman from the *Ottawa*, we learn that there is no truth whatever in a report very currently in circulation a few days ago, that four and twenty Canadians had been assaulted near Bytown, and an outrage committed upon all of them, of a nature so horrible and diabolical, that each of the perpetrators would be, in the eyes of the law, guilty of felony.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FIRE.—This morning about half-past one o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which proved to have broken out in the building in rear of Mr. Harvicker's dwelling and snuff shop, in St. John Street, and occupied by him as a snuff manufactory. The flames spread to the dwelling house, and both buildings were consumed, but a portion of the stock, as well as the furniture in the front house, were saved. For a considerable time there was a great scarcity of water, which rendered unavailing the efforts of the firemen, or it is thought the front building might have been saved. The premises belonged to Mr. Deblois, and are uninsured. Mr. Harvicker had effected insurance in the Quebec Fire Office to the amount of £1200 in the following sums, viz.:—On furniture £100, stock in the shop and house £600, ditto in the manufactory £400, and mills, bolts, &c. in ditto £100.—*Quebec Mery. July 2.*

This day, about one o'clock, H. M. Troop Ship *Athol*, Lieut. Parley, from England, having touched at St. John's (Newfoundland), and Halifax, came to anchor off the King's Wharf. She has on board, for this garrison, Major H. G. Jackson's Company of Royal Artillery, and detachments of the same corps, for other companies in Canada—in all about eighty N. C. officers and gunners. The following are the names of the officers of Artillery, who have arrived:—Brev. Major Jackson; 2d Captains, S. Wyatt and J. Somerville; 1st Lieuts. W. J. Stokes, G. R. Kennedy, and H. S. Rowan, with surgeon Seaton. There are also on board the *Athol*, passengers for England:—Major Brenton's Company Royal Artillery from Newfoundland, with 14 invalids of the Royal Artillery and 3 of the Royal Sappers and Miners from Halifax, as well as 7 military convicts from Regiments in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. And, passengers, of the Royal Navy:—Lieut. Barnett, late commander of H. M. Schooner *Jackdaw*; Lieut. J. J. M'Donnell, late commander of H. M. Schr. *Firefly*; Master Assistant J. G. Nopps; Clerk J. G. Malcolm; Mate, John Cushman, and Midshipman, Thos. C. Woodman, with 133 seamen, crews of the above-named schooners. The *Athol* will sail on Thursday, and will take a mail for England.—*Quebec Mercury, July 4.*

Now that the late destructive losses in ships, vessels, lighters, boats, timber, deals, staves, &c. &c. has so recently occurred, to the amount, some have estimated of £30,000, it will not be deemed improper to revert to the necessity of building the *Beauport Pier*; we know that the projector of that useful work is ready to commence it at any time, either for the benefit of the town, or by means of a company, and that he has also a ready way of raising the necessary funds for so doing, either for the one or the other. The late losses, owing to the crowded state of the harbour, have been estimated at fully one third of the cost of this Pier, which would be progressive in its construction, and only advance with the wants of the harbour and shipping interest.—*Ib.*

With reference to a paragraph which appears in the Dublin Article of the *Morning Herald*, whence we have copied it, expressing an opinion that Lord Aylmer would succeed Sir Hussey Vivian as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, —we have the best reasons for believing that His Lordship is not aware of the intention of making him the offer of that command, and that if the offer was made to him, by the present Government, it would meet with an immediate and decided refusal. It will be seen by an extract from the same article, that the Sheriffs and Commons of Dublin are not inclined to give Lord Mulgrave a very cordial reception, notwithstanding the honors he received from, the mobility at landing. They have refused to join in paying the never-omitted compliment of an Address on assuming the Government.—*Ib.*

Accounts from a considerable part of the Labrador coast, which are true of the whole, we believe, state that although the seals this year abounded, yet the weather was so unfavorable for setting the nets, that scarcely more than half the usual supply of oil for the season, was made. The catch of furs during the last winter was exceedingly small, indeed almost nothing.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The question having been raised whether in virtue of the Act 3 and 4 Willian IV. Cap. 59, goods warehoused either at Quebec, or Montreal could be removed to the free warehousing port of Kingston, in Upper Canada, without payment being first made of the duties thereon, under Acts of the Legislature of this Province. The Collector of Customs at this port submitted the same for the consideration of the Hon. Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, who, having referred the subject to the Law Officers of the Crown, these gentlemen have given it as their opinion that under the provisions of the Act above referred to, goods in warehouse could only be removed, without payment of duties, to another *free warehouse situated within the same Colony or possession*. And that by the Act 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, Lower and Upper Canada have become two distinct Provinces, and separate possessions of H. M. for all purposes maintained in the Act 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 59, and therefore goods warehoused at Quebec or Montreal cannot be taken out of the warehouse, without payment of duty, to be conveyed under the 47th section of the Act above cited, inasmuch as the removal of goods from Quebec or Montreal to Kingston cannot be deemed to be an exportation within the meaning of that section. The officers of the Customs in this Province will of course in future be guided by the instructions they have now received.

The following orders in Council, dated 1st April, 1835, have been received by the Department of Customs in this Province, from the Hon. the Commissioners of H. Majesty's Customs.—Permitting Danish vessels to trade with the British Colonies.—Constituting Welch Pool, Campo Bello, New Brunswick a Warehousing Port, And, a minute of the Board by which it is decided that a vessel built in the Colonies, and decribed in the certificate, granted by the proper officers there, cannot be registered in the United Kingdom under another name, but must continue in, that by which she is described in the said certificate.—*Quebec Mercury.*

UPPER CANADA.

The Cricket Club of the 24th Regt., have challenged an equal number, of our fellow Townsmen, to a Match, and will be answered next week.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Let our readers suppose an impossibility—an oblong square piece of timber 108 feet long, by 31 feet broad, and about 12 feet thick. Groove a channel through the middle of the upper surface of this, 72 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 10 inches deep. Go on *quite through* the block, the remainder of the length, and *turn it over*. Now scoop it out in the roomiest manner possible, to receive a double low pressure engine of 28 horse power each—two Ladies' Cabins, in the *prongs of the fork*, each having eight berths inclining to midships, and lighted—the starboard one by two, the larboard by three Cabin windows; and four or five side scuttles, with a forecabin the whole breadth, and galleries running to the after Cabins, by each side of the central apartment for the Engine.—And let them further conceive this to be a steamer, lightly but closely timbered, and substantially sheathed and planked, with a double rudder adding three feet to its length and then have as good an idea of the "*Nonsuch*" as we profess ourselves able to give them. We have not quite done yet however, the paddle wheel is placed amidship, where the 10 inch groove ends, and is a little too large being, if we recollect rightly, from 18 to 20 feet diameter, a foot and a half of which is to be removed. The railing is continued quite round the Boat, and going aft from one gangway to the other, supports a number of pillars on which a respectable promenade deck rests. The Gentlemen's Cabin is under this, twenty-four feet by twenty, and to contain sixteen births; but one of the Ladies Cabins will often, in all probability be appropriated to their use. The "*Nonsuch*" belongs to the Ottawa, and Rideau, Forwarding Company, was built on the river, in the spring when the water was low, and so among other of her peculiarities, may be said never to have been launched, but actually lifted by her "*native element*" when the flood rose. She is merely experimental,—one of the reasons why we have been so particular in attempting to describe her, —but from trial she has exceeded the expectations entertained of her; drawing but about 2½ feet, and going from 5 to 7 knots through the water, with 3 inches of steam to spare. Besides every thing is new and of course stiff about her, Lieutenant W. Squire, R. N. is in command of this all but nondescript, who we are assured from his great suavity of manners will give general satisfaction. In conclusion, we cannot say that the *Nonsuch* is a handsome boat, but paint and all the other adventitious garnishings, will make her extreme oddity much less conspicuous. She is intended as a tow boat chiefly between Lachine and Carrillon, and is admirably adapted to the purpose.—*Ib.*

A woman named Brady, was detected at a late hour last night on Feehan's Wharf, under circumstances which induced a belief that she was about to destroy a fine Male Child which she carried in her arms. She was taken into custody and the case is now under investigation.—*Toronto Recorder.*

SAVAGE ATTACK UPON A SHERIFF'S OFFICER.—Information has been received, of a most barbarous attack having been made in Murray, on Thursday last, on the person of Mr. Drury, the Deputy Sheriff, by a man he was proceeding to arrest.—We are not in possession of all the particulars, but understand Mr. Drury was knocked down by a blow from a stave upon the temple, and he now lies in a very precarious state. The ruffian, we are glad to hear, has since been secured, and we trust will be made a severe example of.—*Cobourg Star.*

On Friday evening last, about 5 o'clock, one of the most sublime and magnificent thunderstorms we ever remember to have witnessed, burst over the town of Cobourg. So vivid and continuous was the lightning, and such, we may truly call it, the awful majesty of the instantly accompanying thunder, that the stoutest heart might well "have felt a tremor." The whole atmosphere appeared charged to repletion with the electic fluid, and every succeeding flash seemed to threaten instant and general destruction. One, in particular, we are sure will not be soon forgotten by those who *felt it*; for such was its intensity, that it literally diffused a palpable sensation of heat, perceived by many persons in the place. Fortunately, we have but little damage to record in consequence. One or two chimnies only, (among them that of the District School House,) with the gable of Mr. Battle's barn, and an unfortunate pig killed therein, constituting the sole amount of destruction.—*Ib.*

UNITED STATES.

A PLEASANT SPOT TO SETTLERS.—A surveyor of a township of land in Indiana, thus speaks of a delightful spot in that state.—"The greater part of what lies northwest of the river, though it was hard frozen when we were there, is just a lake of stagnant water, most of it apparently deep. And that part of it called river, (for truly speaking it is all river,) is filled with grey ash, birch, maple, willow, black alder, and rose-brier bushes, as thick as hair on a dog's back, and as well matted together as the wool on a negro's head. The largest timber is more than half of it dead or dying, and falling on the awful mass of vegetation below, and under, through, and all about the hole, is water from one to two feet deep, sending up the most abominable stench, and the whole is supplied with a goodly number of the most execrable water animals imaginable. The very thought of it makes my blood run chill."—*American Paper.*

WOOL.—We congratulate the agriculturists of the State of Vermont on the present prospects in relation to the price of Wool. If we are correctly informed, this staple article of our enterprising yeomanry will command a much greater price than last year. Few sales, however, have yet been effected, and those mostly are of nearly or quite the first quality. Prices for these lots vary from 50 to 68 cents, as we are informed. We should think that Wool was now commanding generally in this vicinity fifteen or twenty per cent more than last year at this time. This is truly encouraging for our enterprising farmers and wool growers, and ought to stimulate them to extend their agricultural facilities for raising sheep.—*Vermont Herald.*

BANKING IN LONDON.

CLEARING-HOUSE.—The following description of the "clearing-house" must appear curious and interesting to such of our readers as have heard a daily adjustment of bankers' accounts, without knowing the particular manner in which it is accomplished:—"In a large room in Lombard street, about 30 clerks from the several London Bankers, take their stations, in alphabetical order, at desks placed round the room, each having a small open box by his side, and the name of the firm to which he belongs in large characters on the wall above his head. From time to time other clerks from every house enter the room, and passing along, drop into the box the checks due by that firm to the house from which this distributor is sent. The clerk at the table enters the amount of the several checks in a book previously prepared, under the name of the bank to which they are respectively due. Four o'clock in the afternoon is the latest hour to which the boxes are open to receive checks, and at a few minutes before that time some signs of increased activity begin to appear in the previously quiet and business-like scene. Numerous clerks then arrive, anxious to distribute up to the latest possible moment, the checks which have been paid into the houses of their employers. At four o'clock all the boxes are removed, and each clerk adds up the amount of the checks put into his box, and payable by his own to other houses. He also receives another book from his own house, of the checks which their distributing clerk has put into the box of every other banker. Having compared these, he writes out the balances due to or from his own house opposite the name of each of the other banks; and having verified this statement by a comparison with the similar list made by the clerks of those houses, he sends to his own bank the general balance resulting from this sheet, the amount of which, if it is due from that to other houses, is sent back in bank notes. At five o'clock the inspector takes his seat: when each clerk, who has upon the result of all the transactions a balance to pay to various other houses, pays it to the inspector, who gives a ticket for the amount. The clerks of those to whom money is due then receive the several sums from the inspector, who takes from them a ticket for the amount. Thus the whole of these payments are made by a double system of balance, a very small amount of bank notes passing from hand to hand, and scarcely any coin. It is difficult to form a satisfactory estimate of the sums which daily pass through this operation; they fluctuate from £2,000,000, to perhaps £15,000,000. About 2,500,000, may possibly be considered as something like an average, requiring for its adjustment, perhaps £200,000, in bank notes and £20 in specie. By an agreement between the different bankers, all checks which have the name of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing house; consequently, if any such check should be lost, the firm on which it is drawn would refuse to pay at the counter—a circumstance which adds greatly to the convenience of commerce. The advantage of this system is such, that two meetings a day have been recently established—one at twelve the other at three o'clock: but the payment of balances takes place once only, at five o'clock. If all the private banks kept accounts with the Bank of England, it would be possible to carry on the whole of the transactions with a smaller quantity of circulating medium.—*Baddage on Machinery and Manufactories.*

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

WALKING DRESS.—Redingotte of a new silk, called *cordeline*. The corsage is made tight to the bust, and the sleeves excessively full. The skirt of the dress is made entablier, and ornamented down each side of the front with small bows (without ends) of sarcenet riband; a small double *lisere* of satin marks the tablier. The corsage is nearly covered with a large pelerine of the same material as the dress; it does not quite reach to the waist at back, but is excessively deep on the shoulders. In front it comes to a point, and reaches a little below the ceinture; it is fastened down the front with six bows of riband, resembling those on the skirt of the dress. Hat of *paille de ris*, trimmed with Foulard ribands, and ornamented with flowers. The front of the hat is very large, and descends very low at the sides of the face; the crown is rather lower than those lately worn; a high branch of roses is retained at the left side by a small bow of riband, and a wreath of roses, with foliage, is placed beneath the front of the hat, over the brow. Brodequins of silk, the colour of the dress, white kid gloves, and round the neck a double quilling of blonde. Hair in *bandeaux lisses.*

TOILLETTE D'INTERIEUR; OR MORNING DRESS.—Dress of white muslin, embroidered in coloured worsteds; the pattern, rose-buds; wore over a pale pink under-dress of Gros de Naples. The corsage is tight, and has draperies, *à la Sévigné*, put on. The sleeves above the elbow are excessively full; but from the elbow to the wrist are gathered into plaits, and made to sit as tight as possible to the arm; the *poiquet* or wristband is narrow, and edged with lace; the skirt is excessively full all round the waist. Cap of tulle, or blonde net; the crown consists of a plain round, merely gathered round the head; the borders, which are very deep and full, stand off from the face; they are plain over the centre of the brow. The ribands are of gauze, and are edged all round with a narrow blonde. The riband merely goes round the crown of the cap, crosses in front, and descends at each side, to form the brides. Cravatte and ceinture of pink ribbon; the latter is fastened in front, where it forms a small bow with two very long ends. White kid gloves, white silk stockings, and black satin shoes.—*From the Ladies' Magazine and Museum.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Information has been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22d of March. We regret to learn that the Caffres again attempted to make a further eruption into the colony, and that some of the sharpest actions that had previously occurred had taken place on the Fish and Kieskarnna rivers, where the enemy had mustered in considerable force. The Caffres were fully aware of the great force which was in the field against them, and the defeats they had already sustained, but notwithstanding they continued their attacks. The Port Elizabeth Burgher forces had been attacked, and were compelled to fall back after considerable loss. The patroles on the Kieskarnna having discovered the track of a considerable body of the Caffres, Captain Jervis, of the 72d Regiment, commanding at Fort Wiltshire, with the Field Commandant, proceeded down the Kierskarnna-ridge, and dislodged a body of the natives, recapturing about one hundred head of cattle. On the 9th of March the Field Commandant, with the George and Utrinhago Burgher force proceeded to scour the line on Trompotter's-drift, and entered a woody ravine, where they were immediately surrounded by a considerable body of Caffres, who attacked the troops with the utmost determination. The intripidity of the forces, with the personal prowess of the Commandant, enabled the whole to fight their way through the Caffres, though in point of number they were vastly superior. In this action, which lasted a considerable time, the Caffres lost one hundred and fifty men, while the Burgher forces had five men killed and eight wounded. The object of the Caffres in again attempting to pass the frontiers, was to regain possession of the cattle that had been recaptured by the British forces.—The troops, in all the conflicts with the savages (who in numerical force were always superior to the colonial forces) had done their duty well. The Commander was about to proceed into Caffreland to scour the country, having been considerably reinforced with troops, cannon, &c. The Ama Kosa tribes remained friendly, and the Missionaries still continued with them. The Chief, Hintza, was the general receiver of the stolen cattle, and his people had a great number of them at Port Elizabeth. The Caffres had, with a very rapid movement, nearly succeeded in hemming in the troops, and had they accomplished their object, much slaughter would have occurred, as they were in great numbers.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.—We have accounts from Alexandria, to the 28th of March, at which time the plague was still raging in that city with unabated violence. The deaths were, on an average, 200 daily. Several European and many Greek houses were infected. Most of the foreign vessels in the harbor had the pestilence on board—several had been obliged to re-land their cargoes after losing part of their crew. The disorder had been very fatal to the crew of an Egyptian ship of the line, and a frigate which were in the roads. The disorder at Cairo was still more destructive than at Alexandria. There it was thought not to have yet reached its height, and yet the deaths were from 300 to 400 daily. But it was at Fua, a town containing about 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, and situated on the banks of the Nile, directly opposite to the canal of Mahmedie, that the visitation of this dreadful scourge had been most fatal. It is stated that in that place, out of 19,000 persons attacked, scarcely 500 survived! so that by the sweeping extermination of the great bulk of population, and the flight of the remnant, the town was wholly depopulated. It is added that all the villages on both banks of the Nile suffer severely, and that the disease gradually reaches those parts of Egypt which had hitherto been spared. All the Foreign Consuls had left Cairo and Alexandria. A report prevailed at Leghorn that Mehemet Ali was again ill, and had been given over by his physicians. It has been said he had fallen a victim to the pestilence, but the report did not rest upon any good authority.

We find in the *Gazette* of Venezuela an article of importance to this country in the present state of our West India Colonies. It appears that in October last some planters in the Island of Trinidad having formed the design of removing to Venezuela, intimated to the governor of Cumana, that in consequence of the law by which they were now obliged to maintain their former slaves for a certain number of years as apprentices, they were of opinion that they would be able to employ them to more advantage in the Venezuelan territory than in their own island. They therefore desired to be informed, in case they should be permitted to settle in the republic, whether such agreements as they might enter into with their apprentices would be considered legal and binding. The Governor of Cumana transmitted the application to the Minister for the Home Department, by whom it was submitted to the President of the Republic and the Council of State. The answer, which contains the decision of the Council, is embodied in a circular addressed to all the governors of provinces, and is to the following effect:—"If the slaveowners or capitalists of the English colonies intend to introduce into Venezuela their freed slaves or apprentices, with the view of preserving their old right over them in respect to the service rendered by them in their character of slaves, this cannot be allowed by the government, especially if attention be paid to the prohibition against the introduction of slaves, established by the 9th article of the law of the 2d of October, 1830. If, on the other hand, the object of the capitalists solely is to profit by the service of the freed slaves merely in their character of apprentices, under the same limitations as those prescribed by the English law, this right, which they only possess by virtue of a foreign law, and not by virtue of a law of the republic, cannot be guaranteed to them in Venezuela."—*London Paper.*

THE FATAL DUEL AT ROME.——We yesterday stated, from the *Augsburg Gazette*, the melancholy death of Prince Cottrafiano Count d'Arragon, in a duel. The following particulars of this fatal event have reached us from a correspondent at Naples:—"A duel took place on Saturday evening the 25th inst., at Moli di Gaeta, between the Hon. Ferdinand St. John, attended by the Count de Poillie and Mr. Touchet and Count Giovanni d'Arragon, attended by il Duca di Lieto and il Cavalier di Matino. They were placed at 30 paces, with the right of walking to ten paces, and firing when they pleased. After aiming at each other for some minutes, each wishing to reserve his fire, Mr. St. John cried 'Il faut en finir,' fired, and the Count fell dead, the ball having passed through his heart. The parties were at Rome during the holy week, and the quarrel is said to have occurred at an assembly at Torloni's, where the daughter of an English General (Sir H. C. 'had turned both their heads.' The fate of Count Arragon is greatly lamented, as he was of an amiable disposition, and so much in English society, that he was known from his brothers by the appellation of *English Arragon.* The parties got their passports at Rome *to visit Mola di Gaeta and return.* The ground chosen was about a hundred yards from the Villa di Ciceroni Hotel, and leaving the body as it fell, the parties hastened to recross the frontier. The police were immediately on the alert, caught St. John at Terracina, pursued the others as far as Torretreponta, made them prisoners, and I hear that the King has ordered them here in a levy, to undergo a trial, although the duel was *selon les regles*; but whenever death ensues, the parties implicated undergo severe punishment.—*Galignani.*

GERMANY.—In the sitting of the Baden Chamber, on the 18th of May, M. Rottech made a motion which has excited much interest. The Minister has forbidden all printers and journalists to publish it. We have, however, received a private account. M. Rottech demanded the fulfilment of the promises made by the German sovereigns in 1814, that constitutions should be given to all the States, since, if the more powerful remain pure despotisms, yet are enabled to dictate to those idly and emptily called Constitutional, it were better at once to abandon the show of constitutionalism. The Deputy boldly said he was a partizan of representative government and freedom, but if this was denied him, he would at least seek the advantages that despotism could bestow, and that he would look to Prussia, or to some powerful government which might affect the union and physical develepement of Germany; for as to petty States attempting to exist on despotic principles, it was absurd.—*Chronicle.*

The following table, published by Mr. J. Richardson, of Heydon, shows, in a striking point of view, the effect of the return to specie payments upon agriculture:—A return of the annual average market-price of the quarter of wheat, and of £100 three per cent stock, from 1801 to 1834, and the number of quarters of wheat the stock would purchase in each year respectively.

Years.	Price of Wheat ꝑ quarter. s.	d.	Price of £100 3 ꝑ Cent. Stock. £.	s.	Quantity it would purchase. qrs.
1804	60	5	56	16	18
5	87	1	58	14	13
6	76	9	61	2	16
7	73	1	62	17	17
8	78	11	66	11	17
9	94	5	68	1	14
10	103	3	67	16	13
11	92	5	63	12	13
12	122	8	58	18	9
13	106	6	53	15	11
14	72	1	64	11	18
15	63	8	53	13	18
16	76	2	58	13	16
17	94	0	62	6	13
18	83	8	76	16	18
20	65	10	71	19	22
1	54	5	68	12	25
2	43	3	74	15	34
3	51	9	79	17	31
4	62	0	80	5	26
5	66	6	91	3	28
6	56	11	90	0	32
7	56	9	79	8	28
8	66	5	84	12	28
9	66	3	85	14	26
30	64	3	88	15	27
1	66	4	89	15	27
2	58	8	78	0	27
3	52	11	83	0	31
1834	45	0	92	0	41

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HACKNEY.—On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a fire, visible for many miles round the metropolis, broke out in the extensive saw-mills belonging to Mr. Alfred Rosling, of Ann's-terrace, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, which, it is to be feared, is the diabolical work of an incendiary. The parish engine was shortly on the spot, and by two o'clock seven of the London Fire Establishment. The West of England and the British rendered their powerful assistance, aided by a plentiful supply of water. Braithwaite's steam-engine, from the Regent's-park, soon afterwards arrived, and as it was put in working order on the road, it immediately commenced throwing a prodigious quantity of water where there was the most fire. About three hours' constant exertion were insufficient to subdue the flames, and it was not till five o'clock that the fire could be considered extinguished. The extensive premises, steam-engine, and seven workshops, were entirely destroyed. The shop and premises adjacent, occupied by Mr. Josiah Rosling, were considerably injured, and three houses on the other side of the mills were much damaged in the rear. Some persons state that the fire originated in the engine-house; but at present it is impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion. The destruction of property is estimated at several thousand pounds, but it is believed the owners are covered by insurance. Much praise is due to a detachment of the new police which was present at the fire, and which succeeded in keeping order, and by great personal exertions, in rescuing a considerable part of the property.

A small flock of Saxon-Merino sheep were lately landed at Hull; they were detained nearly a month at the Custom-house before an order could be obtained from the Treasury, as the importation of sheep is prohibited. The wool was beautifully fine, and the sheep were of a better form than those imported from Spain. Their docility in following the person who had the charge of them through the streets afforded much amusement.—*Yorkshire paper.*

Lord Brougham is getting particularly fidgety. He tries all modes of attack upon the Ministry: anger, conciliation, friendship, and enmity; they are all alike unavailing. He is not considered safe, and certainly, if what we hear of his abrupt visit to Windsor one day last week, when by the unaccountable remissness of the proper authorities he obtained admission to the presence of his illustrious "correspondent by the general post," be true, the caution of his Lordship's late friends is eminently praiseworthy.—*John Bull.*

DINNER TO MR. CHARLES KEAN AT WATERFORD.—The inhabitants of Waterford, which is the birth place of Mr. Charles Kean, and the scene of the early histrionic efforts of his father, gave a dinner on the 11th of the present month to this rising young actor. The High Sheriff of the county was the chairman on the occasion, and a most respectable company testified by being present their opinion of the merits of the individual in honour of whom the dinner was given. In the course of the evening Mr. C. Kean spoke with great feeling and gratitude of the success of his engagement at Edinburgh, by which it appears he has gained upwards of £500. Mr. C. Kean also, in the course of his speech, adverted to the difficulties with which an actor had to contend, and more particularly those with which he had to contend, in being contrasted with his father, his very resemblance to whom had been condemned as being "strange and unnatural." The address of Mr. C. Kean was received by the company with great applause. The chairman passed a handsome encomium on the talents of this young man, and from the manner in which it was received by the company, there appears to be at Waterford but one opinion as to its being well deserved.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A case of this dreadful disease occurred within the last week. The unfortunate sufferer was a young woman, a native of Ballyneen, who had been bitten in the hand three months ago by a strange dog in her own house. The violent symptoms began on the afternoon of Sunday, and after horrible suffering and excruciating agony, she expired within 60 hours from their first appearance. We are informed that in this case the tobacco enema afforded the only relief; every possible means were used, but the tobacco alone appeared to quiet the spasms. This young woman was induced to eat the liver and heart of the dog by which she was bitten, as soon as they could be got ready, a prevailing custom, and looked upon as a sure antidote among the lower orders.—*Dublin Mail.*

EDUCATION OF THE POOR OF IRELAND.—As a great deal of misrepresentation is abroad respecting the plan of education in Ireland, which was established by Government two or three years back, and in support of which it is understood that the surplus revenue of the Irish church will be applied, we are glad to have the opportunity of stating the real nature of that plan, as published by authority. We challenge our readers to say whither a more fair plan of educating children of different religious persuasions—a plan more carefully guarding against the interference of members or ministers of one religion with the children professing another, could possibly be devised? The plan is so impartial that it only requires to be known, in order to be approved of by those who want no more than fair play; and those who do object to it can do so from no other reason than because it is really fair and impartial. Some of the conditions are—Where aid is sought from the Commissioners for building a school-house, they require that at least, one third of the estimated expense be locally contributed; that a site for building, to be approved of by the Commissioners, be secured for the purpose; and that the school-house, when finished, be vested in trustees, to be also approved of by them. That the schools be kept open for a certain number of hours, on four and five days in the week, at the discretion of the Commissioners, for moral and literary education only; and that the remaining one or two days of the week be set apart for giving, separately, *such religious education to the children as may be approved of by the clergy of their respective persuasions.* The Commissioners also permit and encourage the clergy to give religious instruction, either before or after the school hours, on the other days of the week. The Commissioners have the entire control over all books used in the schools, whither in the combined moral and literary, or separate religious instruction; that in all schools a register be kept, in which shall be entered the attendance or non-attendance of each child at divine worship on Sundays. All teachers to be fined, suspended, or removed, when the Commissioners deem it necessary.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Fast-Sailing Bark COUNTESS DUNMORE, SMALL, Master, copper and copper-fastened, 230 tons Register. A most desirable conveyance for Wheat, Ashes, &c., and will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage, (having most excellent Cabin accommodations,) apply to the Captain on board, or to

KAY, WHITEHEAD & Co.

July 3. 86

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The New BRIG ROBERT, RICHARD GARDNER, Master, 205 tons Register, requires but a small proportion of her cargo to complete, and will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply to Captain GARDNER on board, or to

JAMES MILLAR & Co.

June 30. 83-2w,tuths

FOR GREENOCK.—The well-known fast-sailing Brig FAVORITE, GAVIN BURNS, Master, 296 tons register, will have quick dispatch. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply to Capt. BURNS on board, or to

JAMES MILLAR & Co.

June 30. 83-2w,tuths

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Bark MARY LAING, J. SHEARER, Master, 316 tons burthen. Is a desirable conveyance for any description of Freight Goods, or would accept of a Charter for Timber. For terms, apply to

ROBERT FROSTE & Co.

June 29. 82

PICKLED SALMON, of a very superior quality, just received, and for sale at the UNION COFFEE HOUSE, *Place d'Armes.*

July 9. 91 LOUIS PRIVAT.

SCOTIA

VA SCOTIA