[illegible] verses, but, as he could not recollect more than the first one, he sang that over seven times, apparently very much to his own personal gratification. And then all the company sang the national anthem with national independance—each for himself without reference to the other—and finally separated, all declaring that they never had spent so pleasant an evening.

To the Farmers of Canada.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT, by the EDUCATION of those that are engaged in it as a profession.

No. XII.

"It is doing very great injustice to education to suppose that it would make us indolent and inattentive to our duties and business; on the contrary, I am confident, we may much more justly attribute indolence and inattention to the want of proper instruction. Perhaps before the close of this century this question may be fairly determined, in some country where the whole population will be usefully educated. Alas! that in the year of the Christian era 1837, no country on the globe affords this opportunity. Lord Bacon says—" And for the conceit, that learning should dispose men to leisure and privateness, and make men slothful; it were a very strange thing if that, which accustometh the mind to a perpetual motion and agitation, should induce slothfulness; whereas contrariwise, it may be truly affirmed, that no kind of men love business for itself, but those that are learned; for other persons love it for profit, as the hireling that loves the work for the wages. * * * Only learned men love business, as an action according to nature, as agreeable to the health of mind, as exercise is to the health of body, taking pleasure in the action itself, and not in the purchase, so that of all men they are the most indefatigable if it be towards any business which can hold or detain the mind. It will keep and defend the possession of the mind against idleness and pleasure, which otherwise at unawares may enter to the prejudice of both. Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, and amiable." EVERART says—" An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious; never, as a class, indolent. The excited mental activity operates as a counterpoise to the stimulus of sense and appetite. The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers, disclosed to the well-informed mind, present attractions, which, unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficent to counter-balance the temptations for frivolous or corrupt pleasures; and thus, in the end, a standard of character is created in the community, which, though it does not invariably save each individual, protects the virtue of the mass." Dr. DICK says—" The cause of humanity, as well as of science, is deeply interested in the general diffusion of useful knowledge among persons of every nation, and of every rank." Again—" As the food of the body which is the most salutary and nourishing is the most easy procured, so that kind of knowledge which is the most beneficial to mankind at large in general, the most easy acquired. Its acquisition would not in the least interfere with the performance of their regular avocations, as it all could be acquired at leisure hours. It would habituate them to rational reflections and trains of thought, and gradually unfold to their view new and interesting objects of contemplation. It would have a tendency to prevent them from spending their hours of leisure in folly or dissipation, and would form an agreeable relaxation from the severer duties of active life."

I have not the slightest doubt, that the farmer's family, who will devote their spare hours to reading and the improvement of their minds, will be able to attend to their other duties, have their business as well executed, and in as good time, as the family who will not devote one hour in the year to intellectual improvement; and surely the enjoyment of the reading family will be greatly superior. Lord Bacon says, again—" The pleasure and delight of knowledge far surpasseth all other in nature. We see in all other pleasures there is satiety, and after they are used, their verdure departeth. But of knowledge there is no satiety, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable; and therefore appareth to be good in itself simply, without fallacy or accident. No doubt the sovereignty of man lieth hid in knowledge. By learning man ascendeth to the heavens and their motions, where in body he cannot come. Is there any such happiness so for a man's mind to be raised above the confusion of things; where he may have the prospect of the order of nature, and the error of man." It is the opinion of some great men—" That knowledge acquired with worthy intent, and intellectual powers that have been diligently improved as the talents which the CREATOR has committed to our keeping, will accompany us into another state of existence as surely as the soul in that state retains its identity and its consciousness." On the other hand—" The mind which in this life failed to exercise its highest function, by adoring the DEITY, in the contemplation of his works, may be forbidden to extend the exercise of their functions in the next." Dr. DICK, whom I have repeatedly quoted, says—" As the human mind is continually in quest of happiness of one description or another, so multitudes of the young and inexperienced have been led to devote themselves to the pursuit of sensual pleasures as their chief and ultimate object, because they have no conception of enjoyment from any other quarter, and are altogether ignorant of the refined gratification which flows from intellectual pursuits. In the prosecution of knowledge the rational faculties are brought into exercise, and sharpened and invigorated; and when reason begins to hold the ascendancy over the desires and affections, there is less danger to be apprehended that the mind will ever be completely subjected to the controul of the sensitive appetites of our nature." * * * *

"In short, the possession of a large store of intellectual wealth would fortify the soul in the prospect of every evil to which humanity is subjected, and would afford consolation, and solace when fortune is diminished, and the greater portion of external comforts are withdrawn. Under the frowns of adversity, those worldly losses and calamities which drive unthinking men to desperation and despair, would be borne with a lessening magnanimity; the mind having within itself the chief resources of its happiness, and becoming almost independent of the world around it. * * * For want of the knowledge to which I have alluded, it happens that few persons who have been engaged in commercial or agricultural pursuits feel much enjoyment, when, in the decline of life, they retire from the active labours in which they have been previously engaged. Retirement and respite from the cares of business afford them little gratification, and they feel a vacuity within which nothing around them or within the range of their conceptions can fill up. Being destitute of a taste for intellectual pursuits, and devoid of that enlargement of thought which is the ground work of mental activity and of rational contemplation, they enjoy nothing of that mental liberty and expansion of soul which the pursuits of science and literature are calculated to impart; and when age succeeds, its feebleness and infirmities are felt to sink into lassitude and weariness. They stalk about from one place to another without any definite object in view, look at every thing around with a kind of unmeaning gaze, and glad to indulge in trifling talk and gossiping with every one they meet—but, feeling how little enjoyment they derive from their own reflections, not unfrequently slide into habits of sensuality and intemperance."

"I have not sufficiently considered the question of the expediency of establishing agricultural schools where the practical part of agriculture would be taught. I would suppose that if a general system of education was in operation for some time, it would produce all the improvement that could be desired in the practice of husbandry, and I am satisfied that this system should *first* be introduced. When farmers are educated, they will not fail to adopt the improvements that will be expedient and proper.

I have given reports in my Agricultural Treatise, pages 7 and 8, and 19, 20, 21, of the conduct and management of agricultural schools in Switzerland and Prussia, that have succeeded admirably well, and no doubt they might be advantageously introduced here; but we should not rely entirely upon such schools for the improvement of the country. General education will be more certain; and with this, I would say, have as many agricultural schools, and model farms as you think proper; they must produce good, and can do no harm. There are many such schools established in Germany, and are highly spoken of. Were such institutions as that at Mogelin in Prussia, or that at Hofwyl in Switzerland, established in Canada in connection with general education, they might be productive of much good, provided they were under proper management. It would require considerable capital to put them in operation, but I think they might be conducted so as to defray the expenses. They would be a suitable asylum for the poor and destitute children of a certain age, who might be so brought up and educated, that they would pay with their labour the expence of their maintenance, &c. When they would arrive at a suitable age to leave the establishment, many of them would be capable to conduct the management of farms for others, until they would acquire capital to commence farming for themselves; and all might be so instructed as to be able to provide their own living, much more easily and certainly than they would be, had they been neglected when young. There are various ways by which the condition of man might be improved, if we would only take the trouble to put them in operation; and this might be done in many instances with a certain prospect that every shilling that would be expended to set the machine to work, would be refunded a hundred fold, in the good it would produce to individuals, and to society. The wealthy and influential of a community have much in their power to do for the improvement of the less fortunate, and which may often be done without a pecuniary sacrifice of any consequence. From some of the countries of Europe, that have no pretentions to free governments, we might take lessons on the subject of general education, and management of the poor and destitute. In a late work, on the present condition of the Russians, it is highly interesting to read a description of the institutions in that country, particularly in Moscow and St. Petersburg, for poor and destitute children. They are maintained, usefully educated, and when at majority, provided for in such a manner as to enable them by good conduct, to become respectable members of society, as agriculturalists, and in various professions and trades. These institutions are supported by the profits derived from Banks of loan and deposit, established for this express purpose, and from a per centage on the gross receipts of Theatres, and other places of public amusement, which yield ample funds. In 1833, the number under the care of one institution at Moscow, was 30,431—all of whom are comfortably provided for.

In the Duchy of Brunswick the population are about 250,000, chiefly employed in agriculture. Their education is amply provided for. The University of Gottingen is a most respectable establishment; and there are several other respectable institutions, (including an Agricultural Institute) for education. For the poorer classes, there are three schools of industry, 32 civic schools, and 423 country or parochial schools. There is one public library at Wolfenbuttel that contains upwards of 200,000 volumes, and 10,000 M S S. pamphlets, &c., beside several other libraries and cabinets throughout the Duchy. From these interesting facts, we can scarcely suppose that any of the young of the present day are uneducated in the Duchy of Brunswick. There is another circumstance highly creditable, that in 26 years, from 1805 to 1832, not one was executed for crime in that Duchy. In Prussia also, with a population of 12,000,000, the executions in 12 years, from 1817 to 1824, were only 133, that was between six and seven annually on an average, or 1 in 2,000,000 inhabitants. These are encouraging facts for the friends of education. There are several other of the German States that compel parents to send their children regularly to school, unless they are educated under their own roof. In some of these States, it is said that there is not so much as a secluded corner with a dozen houses in it without a schoolmaster—and when the schoolmaster resorts to the government the names of those that are unable to pay for their tuition (which he is obliged to do quarterly) the government advances the payment for them. In the Supplement to my Agricultural Treatise, pages 219, 220, 227, 228 and 229, I have given some interesting information on the subject of education in several of the European States.

Another letter will conclude this address.

WM. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, March 14, 1837.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MARCH 15, 1837

An obtuse correspondent in yesterday's *Herald*, who signs himself "FAIR PLAY," tries to fasten upon us the odium of playing off a trick upon the gullible public, by the publication of a list of sixteen British noblemen, who figure as stewards in the advertisement of the Middlesex Reform Dinner, while the renegade *London Times* asserts that not one of the so-named stewards attended. Our object in quoting the list was to prove to the deluded, credulous dupes of Tory misrepresentation in Canada, that the cause of Reform was countenanced and supported by members of the British Peerage of as noble lineage and long standing, as any to be found in the ranks of Conservatism. Whether or not they attended the dinner, can mitigate little either for or against our argument, viz, that by allowing their names to appear as "Stewards" in the advertisement announcing the Meeting, they lent to it and the cause it was intended to promote just so much weight as their name carried with them. The evidence of the Times newspaper goes for nothing, as whenever party objects are in question, it never scruples to swear that black is white. Not having received any London paper of the 24th January, the day after the dinner, by the ship packet from Liverpool, we were unable to give any particulars of the proceedings at the meeting.

The editor of the Toronto *Christian* gives us an insight, in his paper of the 9th instant, of the disgraceful means that were used in the Assembly to push the anti-union address through the remnant of a House that was left in Toronto, on the day Parliament was prorogued. Those members who attempted to speak against the address were continually interrupted by its advocates in the most rude, tyrannical, and insulting manner. The Speaker, Mr. M'LEAN, is charged with having shamefully connived at this conduct, and having lent himself to other despicable artifices, by which the address was carried. But success, little creditable as in this case it is, did not crown all the efforts of the HAGERMAN *clique*; for when the question of passing an address to request the Lieutenant Governor to transmit to England the anti-union one was brought forward, a quorum of the House,—twenty-three members,—could not be obtained to pass it.

We annex the concluding paragraphs of the scene in the House of Assembly, as delineated by the editor of the *Constitution*.

DR. ROLPH.—At public meetings hooted by Executive Councillor Allan and his Tories, a way was sought to the ocean through the State of New York. The evil of our inland situation is thus admitted. What is the remedy?

THE SPEAKER.—The time has arrived, half past one, to wait on the Lieutenant-Governor with some addresses.

The House breaks up—go to the Governor—Speaker returns—but does not take the chair—conceals himself in his room—at two o'clock out he comes like a bat—takes the chair—and announces that the time had arrived for again waiting on the Lieut.-Governor—with other addresses.

The House instantly breaks up—the Speaker goes—returns—but does not take the chair—again conceals himself in his room, till Black Rod, at half-past three summoned the House to the bar of the Legislative Council.

Thus all further debate and remarks were effectually shut out. This, in our estimation, is neither the opinion of the House nor of Upper Canada. Only 23 Tories out of a House of 62 members have voted on the question for a Union. This is barely a quorum. It is not a majority of the whole House." It was known that Despatches had been received by Sir Francis, announcing an intended Union; and therefore the Tories pushed the motion.

It is a gratifying circumstance that the Rev. W. COLTON has been appointed Chaplain and Historian to the Exploring Expedition which will shortly leave the United States for the Pacific. This gentleman is already well known to the literary world, as a graphic and eloquent writer.

It is stated in the American papers, that a few hours previous to the expiration of his term of office, Gen. JACKSON acknowledged officially the independence of Texas, and appointed at the same time a Charge d'Affaires to represent the United States in Texas.

The packet ship *Erie* has arrived at New York, with passengers, ship's crew, cargo, and every thing safe. The *Express* says:—'Captain PUNK left Havre as before announced, on the 25th December, and as he himself informs us, experienced a TERRIBLE GALE off the French coast on the night of the 25th. The ship, however, escaped the storm without the least damage. Her delay and long passage of more than seventy days, was occasioned by being becalmed off the coast of Newfoundland for FORTY DAYS. The *Erie* was within six miles of Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. on Monday night, and the Captain and passengers arrived in the city early on Tuesday morning."

We should be doing injustice to our feelings as Britons, were we to permit to pass unnoticed and without reprobation the communication from the Civil Secretary, Mr. WALCOTT, to the proprietor of the *Minerve*. We shall express no opinion in regard to the justice or injustice of the judicial decision by which that individual was condemned to fine and imprisonment; but we do unhesitatingly record the declaration that the interference of the Colonial Secretary is unconstitutional. Is it to be endured that the Colonial Secretary shall interfere in so grave and solemn a matter as the decision of the Judges? This is not an act of Royal clemency, and to be considered, abstractedly as such;—it is not pretended that it is an act of clemency;—it is a distinct declaration that the decision of the Court was an unjust decision. If such was the case,—impeachment of the Judges, dismissal of the Attorney General, would have been the plain course of proceeding. As it is, we cannot but view it as a flagrant insult offered to the Judiciary, and therefore an infringement of the rights and privileges of Britons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Within the last few months certain journals of our good city have been very abusive of the Whigs and the Liberals and the Radicals, and, in fact, of all who repudiate Toryism, and deem it matter of greater pride and satisfaction to be called by any of those bad names, than by the high-sounding, mouth-ing, pretending name of Tory.

These journals have declared the present Ministry, His Majesty's Ministers, mind ye! (how can Torism speak in such naughty terms of His MAJESTY'S Ministers?) to be the most incapable, the most contemptible degraded by a natural imbecility, as well as by history and conscience, of any Ministry that ever held the Seals! I presume they do not even except that exceedingly Tory Ministry, (except Lord NORTH's, which effected the dismemberment of the British empire, some time about the year of our Lord, 1779;—that Ministry which, by its incapacity, its tyranny, its ill-English, its "passive obedience" principle, drove some millions of Britons into insurrection.

These journals have lamented over the "Reform Bill," and have united in their cause at it, because, as they intimate, it smells too strongly of the "Reform class." Well, if it does smell of that class, it should be gratifying to the Colonists, almost to a case, instead of being unpleasant, for are we not all of the "Reform" class? It is in the nature, however, of certain people to make themselves believe, (yes believe,) in despite of their own identity, (*as soon as they have made themselves rich*) that they are of "blood noble," and such people who forget their honest, hard-working and respectable parents and ancestors, are precisely those who make the greatest out-cry, whenever an unhappy wight of a Whig or a Radical, (English though he be in heart and soul,) dare introduce the subject of "Equal Rights." According to them, he is a bad subject,—a democrat,—a republican,—disaffected,—disloyal, and a great deal else, "too tedious to enumerate," as the Auctioneers say.

These journals have declared that the "Reform Bill" and the other contemplated reforms, in Church and State, was, and are, opposed by the "Peerage of England, and the educated, *refined, upper-classes* of Britons." Now, Sir, without going at all into the enquiry whether a thing be wrong because "the Peerage of England and the *refined upper-classes*" are inimical to it, I assert that it is susceptible of proof, that a great majority, OF THE PEERAGE OF EARLY CREATION, voted for the "Reform Bill." I mention this, not as an argument of consequence either for or against that measure, but merely as an off-set to the assertion, that those who have most to lose, and who may, naturally, be supposed the firmest supporters and *defenders of the Constitution*, are opponents of the Reform Bill and of "General Reform."

To settle the point, will you oblige me, and others, your subscribers, by publishing the vote of the Lords on the Reform Bill.

March 14, 1837. ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—With satisfaction have I learned that a communication has been addressed to the Ladies of the Congregational Nunnery, by the proprietors of real estate in St. Jean Baptiste Street, urging the advantages of widening that street.

It may not be generally known that the Nuns have in contemplation to build, the coming season, a range of shops and other buildings along Notre Dame Street to the corner of St. Jean Baptiste Street.

It will at once be perceived that no time is to be lost in urging upon the Nuns the importance, under all respects, of acceding to the application for widening the street in question.

The proprietors are willing to contribute their proportion of the sum for which the required ground may be apprised, according to their interests, as owners of lots on the street; they do not require any free gift from the Nuns.

It is to be hoped that the Nuns will themselves see, not merely the advantages of a public nature, but those which their own property will reap from this improvement.

St. Jean Baptiste Street is now nothing better than an alley, and a very nasty miserable, alley too;—the proposed improvement will convert it into the best, and handsomest communication between the two great thoroughfares, St. Paul and Notre Dame Streets.

A FRIEND TO PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

March 13, 1837.

United States.

The Inauguration is over,—the last gun is fired,—the crowds are dispersed;—and now in my cosey chamber I have seized my pen to tell you the story. The Inauguration or Coronation over sea is a dazzling affair, in which Kings, and Queens, Peers, Lords, and Ladies, with all the pride and revelry of a Court, appear all the pomp of wealth and power, so that the very air seems to shine with jewelry, and with scarlet and purple. There the note of preparation is heard months beforehand, and the affair is talked of as some ninth wonder of the world! When I saw the Foreign Ministers and *Charges* in the area of the Senate Chamber to-day, the breasts of some of whom glittered with the stars of their order,—their bright and dazzling uniforms and polished air contrasting curiously with the plainness and simplicity all around, I was struck more than ever with the great change there is in manners, and customs, and feeling, between the other side of the water and this. Our most distinguished men appeared in their plain coats of dark or blue. There was Clay, who had distinguished himself as a negotiator abroad, begging of Preston his usual pinch of snuff. Rives, who had figured at the Tuilleries, was buried up in his big armed chair. Buchanan, who had been on that exile mission, which has been the Siberia of our Politicians, was hanging down his leering head. The Tecumseh killer was in the Vice President's chair. All was as plain, as simple, and as unostentatious as if a few of us had gathered together in town meeting to settle about a town tax,—when one of the most august ceremonies ever mortal man engaged in, was going on, and *that*, a whole people making *one man* their chief ruler! Then have we now in almost every thing, cast of all forms, and all the mock. eries of false display, trusting to severe and rigid simplicity,—the which I believe is well,—for if we cannot preserve liberty, and law, *without* decisive ceremony, I do no believe that we can long preserve them *with*.—*Correspondence New York Express.*

GREAT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths now occurring in Glasgow and neighbourhood, stands without a parallel in the bills of mortality. In the beginning of this week, in one day, there were twenty-five interments in Calton; and on Thursday and Friday, so great was the demand for hearses and mourning coaches, that numbers were obliged to defer funerals, and after the hour in the letters of invitation, In Bridgton, calls are made two or three times a day in some cases for aid to bury. One wright (joiner) alone made on Saturday last, from 10 in the morning till 7 on Sunday evening, no fewer than 21 coffins.—*Glasgow Paper.*

Commercial.

We have advices from New York of Thursday morning. The Liverpool packet of the 5th was detained until the following day, by stress of weather. Exchange on London had risen from 8½ @ 9¾, at which latter rate large negotiations were made. Ashes continued dull, Pots $7 @ $7,25; Pearls $8. The Wheat market was very dull, the stocks of Foreign large, and receiving daily accessions; some few sales of choice quality made at $2,07, but to place large quantities much lower rates would have to be submitted to. Salted Provisions the same. Lard looking down, and Western worth 12½ @ 13 cents. The Flour market was very quiet: some sales of Western at $ 1,87½ @ $12,12½; and of New York City manufactured, from Foreign Wheat, at $11.

The New York *Express* says, "a difficulty of so small magnitude has arisen between the flour inspector, his deputies, the manufacturers, and the merchant. It appears that a vast quantity of flour is now ground from foreign wheat. The deputies for some time scrutinized it all. At length the inspector required one particular lot should pass, the quality being such as he approved. The consequence is, that the deputies have passed all flour indiscriminately. Thus the standard has been destroyed, and the inspection of no value. Petitions are in circulation to have the inspector removed. What the result will be, time will unfold."

The Cincinnati papers of the 27th February, state that business operations were then in complete activity, the canal and river being navigable.

Poetry.

The Forgiven.

'Tis sweet to bask in the bright smile
That lighteth lovely lips,
Which beams unclouded all the while,
And knoweth no eclipse.
'Tis sweet to meet the thrilling glance
Of a love-lighted eye—
To feel young passion's wild romance,
And catch its first-born sigh.

'Tis sweet to stand beside the altar
With a fair bride in thine,
And hear a loved one faintly falter
The vows of auld lang syne.
'Tis sweet to know that there's one heart
For ever all thine own,
In which thy image reigns apart
Unrivalled and alone.

But sweeter far than this—than all
Beside the bliss of Heaven,
Are the pure tears of joy that fall
For sin and guilt forgiven:
When bitter memory's scorpion stings
Have lost their mad'ning smart,
And blest repentance gently flings
Its balm upon the heart.

Her spirit hath flown to its rest.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

Her spirit hath flown to its rest,
Afar from our sorrowing clod;
To the bright happy land of the blest,
And the smiles of its glorious God:
She lingered a season below,
But to wash from her spirit the stain;
Then soared from our valley of wo,
To the far heights of glory again!

She hath flown to the numbers above,
And found out the blood-ransomed throng;
She hath drank of the fountains of love,
And joined in the Seraphim's song;
She hath gone to the land of her birth,
Where the anthems of holiness rise;
She wearied much dwelling on earth,
And returned to her home in the skies!

Her spirit hath flown to its rest,
Its sorrows and sufferings o'er;
It hath gained the far climes of the blest—
It will visit our cold earth no more!
Then weep not—'twere sinful to mourn,
That the Tyrant one fond hope hath riven:
Though she's gone, and no more may return,
She bathes in the glory of Heaven!

CANADIAN FIELD SPORTS.

Partridge Shooting.

The partridge is here, a much larger and finer bird than with you, but does not afford half the sport.

The coveys, when raised, generally perch in trees and sit there, as tamely as barn-door fowl. The best dog to use in this case is of the genuine King Charles breed—who, when he finds, will quest, and tree the birds, whose whole attention being fixed on him, as he barks at the bottom of the trees, you may come within half distance if you wish, and pick them down one by one, without disturbing the rest; unless, that by firing at the upper birds first, their tumbling through the branches will disconcert the others and make them take wing—even in this case, the lively cocker will follow and tree them again; and unless in the vicinity of a settlement, where they are frequently disconcerted, you may shoot three or four brace from the covey without any difficulty. The dog must be trained not to mind the fallen birds, but to pursue those on wing, and thus, from tree to tree, you may by degrees bag the entire covey, without compunction, as in this country no one ever thinks of leaving any for breed. Your poaching sportsmen, whose main object is a supply for the table, and whose epicurean taet appreciates the delicious flavour of the bird, think this delightful sport; but I cannot agree with them—there is something inglorious in a sitting shot, that a true professor cannot brook.

Quails, also, upon a much larger scale than your's, are becoming abundant, as the clearing advances.

The Shooting of Woodcock and Snipe.

It appears extraordinary to a sportsman, coming from the old country, who has been accustomed to shoot woodcocks, in the depth of winter, to find on his arrival here, that the summer months are those, when that sport is enjoyed in high perfection—not at the moment reflecting, that they, being birds of passage, will be led by instinct to desert the northern latitudes, (before they become bound in impenetrable frost,) for milder climes whose unfrozen springs are better suited to their manner of subsistence.

Ireland is, in many places, remarkable for excellent cock shooting, which I have myself experienced in the most favourable situations, not, however, to be compared with this country, where the numbers are truly wonderful.

Were I to mention what I have seen in this respect, or heard from others, it might bring my graver statements into disrepute. As a specimen of the sport, I will merely give a fact or two of, not unusual, success, bearing, however, no proportion to the quantity of game. I have known Mr. Charles Heward, of York, to have shot, in one day, thirty brace, at Chippawa, close to the Falls of Niagara—and I myself, who am far from being a first rate shot, have frequently brought home from twelve to fourteen brace, my brothers performing their parts with equal success—after dinner, now and then, an amicable disputation will arise as to the number of shots hit, and missed; which is generally decided by reference to the remaining contents of the powder horns, all having been equally filled in the morning. This frequently reminds me of a story I had heard before I left Ireland, of a large party of sportsmen who turned out one day from a most hospitable mansion, into the best cover the country afforded, and returned to dinner, after a splendid day's shooting.

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

This admirable lecture upon vain glory, was productive, I am told, of great merriment. The gentleman who instituted the humorous scrutiny, having assured them that he meant not to make any invidious or individual application of his *sporting arithmetic*, but to leave them to settle the balance amongst themselves.

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

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

Duck Shooting.

Of the *varieties* of the duck species I must postpone the description till a future opportunity, as my present letter is drawing to a close.

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

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

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

Great steadiness, however, must be observed on board, in default of which, many accidents take place. I have known a whole party lose their gun, by the awkwardness of one who unaccustomed to "*the skimmer of the seas*," lost his balance, and upset her; treating himself and his companions to a hazardous swim, and wet jackets.

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

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

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

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

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

Lecture on American Antiquities.

The subject of Dr. Smith's third lecture was the ancient *tumuli*, or mounds of the American continent. These are found, commencing on the back part of the State of New York and running through Ohio and the valley of the Mississippi, through Mexico and the whole length of South America. At the northern end of the chain they are small; the largest are found, with a single exception, in the valley of the Mississippi. The [illegible] doubtedly, the lecturer thinks, [illegible] art; for if they had been form[illegible] rent of the Mississippi, as is [illegible] distinguished geologist of [illegible] (Prof. Hitchcock, we suppose [illegible]) the skeletons found in some of [illegible] not have been placed in the per[illegible] in which they are laid—being [illegible] the radii of a circle on the spot [illegible] with their feet at the centre [illegible] outwards, and thus piled up, [illegible] without the least confusion. T[illegible] excavations near, from which the dirt was taken; but he supposes it was scraped up from the surface of the whole surrounding country. To illustrate this, he related a fact witnessed by a sea captain in Alexandria, in Egypt. One of the chiefs took it into his head to build a garden in the midst of sand, three or four miles from the city; and, wishing to deepen the docks, he concluded to make the garden with the mud from the docks; and, for this purpose, compelled all the poor women and children to form lines, in the same style as the bucket lines at fires under the old *regime*, and thus they passed along the mud in small pails, baskets, &c.

These *tumuli* are usually conical in their shape. The lecturer supposes th[illegible] built for the following purposes [illegible]

1st. As temples—high places [illegible]

2d. As observatories for ast[illegible] servations. He stated that he [illegible] future lecture, enter into the [illegible] race who built them understood [illegible]

3d. As burying grounds.

4th. As fortifications.

Some of them appear to have b[illegible] *fence* on the tops, evidently for [illegible] of defence. Some of them are e[illegible] yards in circumference, and over [illegible] feet high, and were probably ascended by means of ladders, which might be drawn up. He mentioned one in front of General Ashley's house, (in Kentucky or Tennessee) a very magnificent and beautiful one, in the shape of a parallelogram, supposed to have been a place of worship. Near some of them are found piles of stone balls, piled up with as much exactness as the cannon balls in our navy yard. In proof that these tumuli were used as fortifications he stated that De Soto, the discoverer who landed in Florida about one hundred years before the settlement of this country, found a town in which was a *tumulus*, surmounted with a stocked fence. The people, as described by the historian who accompanied him, were a half-civilized race, entirely different from our Indians [illegible] journeying in and, he was receiv[illegible] of the country who came out [illegible] with several hundred attendants [illegible] *musical instruments*, dancing, &c. T[illegible] utterly exterminated, he suppose[illegible] Huns, who were the Goths and [illegible] America. One of these *tum ili* [illegible] excavated in Cincinnati, and m[illegible] ments found, made of bone—a c[illegible] of a female, carved in ivory—m[illegible] a slate, &c.

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

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

Neat of fortifications. He ex[illegible] fortifications near Chillicothe [illegible] Portsmouth, Ohio. There is a e[illegible] miles long. Also one at Ne[illegible] containing 3 forts, enclosing fro[illegible] res each. The forts are surrounded by [illegible] walls, 25 feet high, and between the [illegible] and on the outside a ditch. Also at [illegible] Marietta, on the Muskingum River, with *stone* walls—the only one found built of stone, all others being brick or clay. These stones must have been brought from a great distance, [illegible] one of the gates of this fortification a [illegible] of granite has been found, evidently [illegible] and in this connexion he stated that [illegible] gold mines of this country have evidently been wrought more extensively than they now are. At Circleville, Ohio, there are fortifications, with clay walls. On Paint Creek, on road to Chillicothe, very extensive fortifications have been found, enclosing 130 acres. From calculations made, according to the ex[illegible] one of the fortifications now [illegible] George's Island, one of those at [illegible] must have cost over 40 millions [illegible] at this, walls have been found [illegible] or with stones like mill-stones, [illegible] probably, to procure salt. Many [illegible] fications have subterraneous [illegible] communicating with the river, and [illegible] very large as to afford places [illegible] whole population, who were a [illegible] ed only on the defensive, a[illegible] ohio, those enclosures, gard[illegible] mounds, &c. for a long siege.

Such are some of the interesting relics of [illegible] men, once very populous and quite highly [illegible] lized. Who were they? Where are they? [illegible] no answers—Where?—*Dedham Advertiser*

Summary.

[illegible]ondon, Jan. 24.—*Sudden Death of the Hon. C. Pennsby.*—The Hon. Frederick Cavendish Pennsby, M. P., for Derbyshire, expired suddenly on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at Hardley Arms-inn, Murrell Green, Berks. He had just arrived. He had cut down in the greatest enjoyment of health to dinner, when he fell back in the chair and expired.

The Earl of Rosslyn died suddenly on the 13th inst. at his seat, Dysart house, Fife.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.—We have just heard of the demise of this nobleman, which took place at Dalhousie Castle, on Monday morning. His Lordship had been Governor General of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief in India. He was born in the year 1766, and was in his 67th year. He succeeded his father in 1787. He was brother [illegible]

Panmore, and it succeeded in i[illegible] tates by his only son, Lord Ramsay. *Chronicle.*

The entire population of E[illegible] 5,000. Lon[illegible] greed [illegible] of, [illegible] wa[illegible] such [illegible] syste[illegible] advan[illegible] ample [illegible] so u[illegible] erred [illegible] ey, if he [illegible] as upon a descendant of Joh[illegible] country will now have to strugg[illegible] the laudable competition with E[illegible] literary superiority which has hi[illegible] ceded to her by universal conse[illegible]

The Marquisate of Lansdow[illegible] peerage in which the eldest son [illegible] three different titles, as Earls [illegible] Kerry and Shelbourne.

The infant Lord Massey, born [illegible] by the recent demise of his n[illegible] youngest peer of the three kingd[illegible]

A monument is to be erected [illegible] Milan. The sculptor is Marche[illegible]

SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNE.—No [illegible] bottles of this article will be exp[illegible] den this year.

A locket, set round with large [illegible] of Gr[illegible] Lord [illegible] E-g[illegible]

[illegible] hation [illegible] ronry [illegible] hop of [illegible] on a [illegible] i-su[illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] their hosp[illegible] of all the European dynasties. [illegible] this family is a peculiar and un[illegible] the history of the times. They [illegible] rulers of the rulers of the eart[illegible] other half of it—not the Americ[illegible] entirely; yet, perhaps, howeve[illegible] our affairs with France.

Syd Pacha, the sultan's son-i[illegible] to the dignity of intendant of the [illegible] room of Achmet Fenzi Pacha, [illegible] tool of Russia.

During the inundation of the u[illegible] Some twenty-eight wild boars w[illegible] the rise of waters, out of the [illegible] haunts.

The "Order of Christ" has be[illegible] the sailors of the French brig *Na*[illegible] for assisting in extinguishing t[illegible] much [illegible] fair re[illegible] [illegible] Expr[illegible] a you [illegible] thus [illegible] nervous [illegible] ended [illegible] struck [illegible] The C[illegible] Tom Pa[illegible] The *London Architectural Mag*[illegible] in severe and just terms of censur[illegible] ble system of building practised [illegible] New York.

The hat which the king of Nap[illegible] to be made at Florence for his y[illegible] Austria, will cost 2000 livres. [illegible] to Paris, to receive the last touch.

MARCH AT CHESS.—The famous [illegible] the players of London and Paris, [illegible] cupied three years in playing, by [illegible] length terminated in favor of the [illegible] ers, who have received payment [illegible] ed by their opponents.—*Journal* [illegible] *December* 25.

Houghton forest, an