nothing in the statement upon which to congratulate the stockholders, as indicative of the progressive prosperity of the Institution. It is true that by a judicious investment of of its capital, the stock of the Company is at this moment at a very considerable premium, but it does not appear that this enhancement is derived from the profits of its legitimate business—underwriting. So far from that being the case, we find, that of the immense amount of merchandize conveyed up and down the St. Lawrence in 1836, insurance was effected with the Company to the comparatively trifling extent of only £337,-193 19s. 3d., upon which the gross premiums were £2,316 19s. 2d. Out of the latter sum, losses were paid amounting to £1,304 8s. 4d., leaving only about £1,000 for profit and the current expenses of the establishment. This the loss of a single bottom would have absorbed. Every one acquainted with the navigation of the St. Lawrence, must be aware, that the up-risks are the best; yet the whole amount of premiums upon such, only reached £645 out of the £2,316 received in all.

This Company was established about three years ago, with a nominal capital of £100,000, of which £10,000 has been actually paid up. The security, therefore, afforded to the assured is ample; the management is confided to gentlemen of well-known integrity and intelligence; its business, we are informed, is conducted in the most liberal manner, and as it is highly desirable that such institutions should be encouraged, we hope to see it receiving in future a larger share of the public patronage than it appears hitherto to have enjoyed.

Return by the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, for the year 1836.

The amount of Capital Stock subscribed is one hundred thousand pounds, of which ten per cent, or ten thousand pounds, have been paid in.

The funds and property of the Company consist of the following, viz.

	£	s.	d.
339 shares stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, at £12 10s. each, amounting at par value to	4150	0	0
138 shares stock in the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, at £25 each, amounting at par value to	3450	0	0
79 shares stock in the City Bank, Montreal, at £25 each, amounting at par value to	1975	0	0
400 shares stock in the Gore Bank, at £12 10s. each, amounting at par value to £5,000, on which 3 instalments of 10 per cent. each have been paid, amounting to	1500	0	0
	£	s.	d.
Bills receivable	617	12	0
Cash on hand	166	0	0
	783	12	0
	£11,858	12	0

The property insured during the past year amounted to £337,193 19s. 3d. currency, upon which the premiums charged amounted to £2,316 9s. 8d.

The amount of losses paid by the Company is £1,304 8s. 4d. currency. A small claim on the Company (amount not yet ascertained) remains unsettled.

JOHN JONES, President, and Alpheus Jones Secretary of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Insurance Company, severally make oath that the above Return is just and correct according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

The above named JOHN JONES sworn before me at Toronto, this thirteenth day of January, 1837.

W. B. ROBINSON, Commissioner, *K.B. Home D.* } JONAS JONES.

The above named Alpheus Jones sworn before me, at Prescott, this tenth day of January, 1837.

JOHN PATTON, *J. P.* A. JONES, *Sec.*

Statement of the total amount of premiums paid by the following persons, (forwarders) for insurance on merchandize upwards, for the year 1836.

	£	s.	d.
M. Link & Co.	49	14	5
A. M'Donell & Co.	8	9	9
Hooker, Henderson & Co.	60	7	9
H. Jones & Co.	93	14	5
W. L. Whiting & Co.	219	17	2
M'Pherson & Crane	44	15	9
O. & R. Forwarding Co.	177	1	6
	£645	0	9

The following is the very latest from Mexico via New Orleans.

I have just received the following important intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, that General Bustamente had arrived from Paris, and had been invited to the Head of Affairs there.

Filasola had been tried and would have been condemned, if the people had not shown a disposition to protect him at all hazards.

Santa Anna is declared by the present persons in power in Mexico to be an outlaw, and all citizens of any of the Mexican States are called on to shoot him, should he again appear within the limits of any of the States or Territory of Mexico.

The pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on a Metallic Currency for Lower Canada," is, we understand, now ready for delivery, and that a subscription list will be found on the News Room table.

We shall notice the character of this publication to-morrow.

The New York papers of Tuesday last, say, that, for the first time this year, there was then good sleighing there,—the snow being about six inches deep.

The fire at St. John's, (*N. B.*) on the 14th instant, was seen at Eastport, (*Me.*) sixty miles distant. It raged for ten hours.

The inhabitants of Terrebone have, we perceive, come publicly to the resolution of refusing aid to any poor that are strangers to the village, with a view of inducing other parishes to provide for the maintenance of their own poor.

The ship *Christopher*, from Quebec for London, was lost on the 5th Dec., with all on board, except JOHN MARSHALL, carpenter.

General SANTA ANNA has had an interview with President Jackson. It was considered to be a formal affair. SANTA ANNA appears to be sincerely desirous of peace being established between Texas and Mexico, through the mediation of General JACKSON.

We beg to call public attention to the examination of the Infant School, in the House of Industry, which takes place this morning at eleven o'clock.

The previous examination, after the school had been in existence only a few days, was considered highly interesting—the one this morning cannot fail to prove more so.

The Welland Canal Bill has passed the Upper Canada Assembly. By it the sum of £345,000 may be raised for the completion of this work.

The weather has become mild.

The following Vessels from this Port have arrived:—

The Glasgow, at Liverpool, 5th December.
Esther, &c. 12th do.
Tam O'Shanter, do. 12th do.
Wincester, do. 19th do.
Thistle, Clyde, 15th do.
Robertson, of Liverpool, 18th do.

The *New York Herald* reports the packet ships *Garrick* and *Hibernia* to be below.

The packet ship *President*, from New York, the 22d November, reached Portsmouth the 10th December.

Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie has been pleased to favor the public with a biographical sketch of the "Four Mayors of Toronto, and taken special pains to endeavour to make out a resemblance between their former trades or occupations, the one "a candle-maker and soap-boiler," and the other "formerly a tanner, at Ancaster;" a "wheel," says the viper, "one of his brothers is a tailor, and the other a weaver," all which he no doubt deems very important intelligence to the public, while to communicate the same is evidently very gratifying to his malevolent feelings. We know both Mr. Gamett's brothers, and also his father and mother, and some of his sisters, and hope that Mr. M'Kenzie has no more reason to be ashamed of his family connections than has our present worshipful Mayor. We have never in our life reflected unbecomingly on the past state of any human being, except where we have observed a criminal indulgence of an baneful and malignant a propensity. As Mr. M'Kenzie does not decently treat of the four Mayors, without saying something at least, of himself; with apparent humility, he deigns to promulgate, "that the citizens of Toronto first chose Mr. M'Kenzie, a Scotsman, who had been a *shop-keeper*, and was then a *printer*;" but mark his want of candour,—he forgot to say that he was formerly a *Beggar's Brat!* yes, a *beggar's brat*. His mother begged through the streets with his ex-Lordship tied upon her back, and a benevolent lady of the name of Lyon, who was in the habit of bestowing her alms, taken pity on the peering little urchin, and finally determined to send him to school, and had him called after herself, and provided the mother with a basket filled with peddler's wares, that she might earn for herself a decent subsistence; and thus was William M'Kenzie, or William any other name, (for, as ex-Priest O'Grady will tell you, it is a common dog that knows its own father) dubbed William LYON M'Kenzie. This is the origin of the gentleman who takes such delight in publishing reminiscences of the origin of others. Our unfortunate friend's nephew of the very Mr. Lyon here mentioned. We would recommend Mr. M'Kenzie, in imitation of the Poet, who rose to that dignity from the state of a humble fisherman, to keep constantly in his view a peddle's basket, as did the Pope his fishing net, to teach him humility. What Mr. M'Kenzie has brought proper to say of the great spectacled Mayor defunct, need not be remarked on by us, as every body knows how he got his by-gone popularity; which having been hoaxed upon itself, has "thawed and resolved into a dew," and "vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I beg leave to send to your office for publication, the above extract from the Toronto *Patriot*, of 24th instant, which I have no doubt will afford amusement, whilst at the same time, it causes pain and excites disgust.

That which I consider as passing strange in this circumstance, is, that Mr. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, who discourses so eloquently, yet so disgracefully, about the "occupation" of certain individuals, is that "*little agitator*" who has peddled from door to door for years past, a thumped and one Arabian Night's tales against the Tory party in Upper Canada, denouncing them *en masse*, at times, as *gentlemen*, then again, as "*aristocrats*," "*puffed up with pride of blood, and birth, and other absurdities of the kind.*" Certainly if THEY, the people of Upper Canada were made to view with hate, the "upstarts, the gentlemen, the aristocrats," because of their puerile pride of birth and blood, it cannot be a source of vanition to them that certain functionaries, now, are brothers to tailors and saddlers, or sons even "candle-makers and soap-boilers," or "tanners," themselves: I am really surprised how such a man as MACKENZIE, having such support as he has, (for the majority of the readers of his paper are the farmers and tradesmen of the Province,) would so far implicate himself, would so expose his insincerity as a Reformer, by publishing such nonsense;—nonsense, be it understood, which he intended for bunk, to certain persons who were to be astonished thereby, because they formerly produced as soap and candle makers and tanners, or were connected by blood, with tailors and saddlers!

The man who calls himself a "Reformer" and who so discourses to tickle this silly-minded man MACKENZIE, exhibits himself as a political knave,—and if a man be a knave in politics, he is most likely a knave in every other relation. You true Reformer, your sons of steel, who define Toryism by its pride of place, who returns the eye-flesh of arrogance by the eagle eye-flesh of a pride higher than sight of which Tory ism can boast, is incapable of using the language which MACKENZIE now uses, or that either, which he formerly used, when abusing certain other persons for a crime equally great, though of an opposite description, viz: of being gentlemen! upstarts! aristocrats! At the same time, you have to believe that the same thing can be a crime, proof of unusual littleness than pride of birth, when it be the pride of wealth, so it there nothing which, in this part of the world, should be more looked down upon, and stigmatized as a stain and a disgrace, than those contemptible assumptions. The commencement of this is at once evident, if we survey our population. What is it? who composes it? Why every man look in the Province from the highest to the lowest, during the reigns of Sovereigns, and perhaps some six or seven other couples, is either himself an upstarter, or is the son or grandson of an upstarter. He is either himself "of a low-calling," as the Tory phrase goes, or is the descendant, the immediate descendant, of persons of "low-calling." So general is this, so almost universal, that in this part of the world, certainly, no where else, you will hear people talk of their "respectability" which other the world over, which only consists of English boast of their "respectable" or other ancestry, or of their democratic in the origin of the country, or the majority of the population of British North America, that the fact of owning to this, is a crime or misfortune, or such elevated pretensions to an origin, or a lineament, or a cognia of His Majesty's Regiment of Foot, as Tory says, or any other person of similar power and influence, in England, is esteemed by our independent band of office-seekers, and those who constitute the ramifications of the band, equal to a patent of nobility. Now, these ideas and these people must be ashamed out of countenance—they must be made to feel as if they had disgraced themselves in using such language—for it is such language as this, and such people as these, that cause much of the opposition to Government which, here and in the Upper Province. This is my reason for saying that these assumptions must be stigmatized as disgraceful: were it not for that, I should not disturb the dreamers about dignity, and all that sort of thing.

While Mr. LYON MACKENZIE is in the pillory of public opinion, let us see whether Mr. LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU, a man who I hold to be as great a political knave as MACKENZIE, though of a better mind and greater ability, should not stand by his side and be pelted at by real reformers, by men who are sincere in their efforts to raise the poor in the social scale, as a lawyer, a chieftain, an unknown promulgator, in the name of reformer; for using similar language when referring to his political opponents, in his celebrated West Ward address! In that address, he actually cast in the teeth of some of our Honorables and other *et-cetera*, that they had commenced their career in America by sweeping stores, and that they were of "low origin." Here, the shovel-foot pegged, forth from the Reformer's cloak, which disguised serpent's Tory as any that sate in the House of Lords, or in Chambre des Pairs." This is truth, Mr PAPINEAU, and I am willing that the answer to the charge should come from your own heart, at the midnight hour, in your study, when none are present but your God and yourself.

Jan. 28. ECO.

Lower Canada.

No less than sixteen pieces of counterfeit American coin were very recently passed off upon a shopkeeper in the *Quebec Mercury*, who unfortunately is blind, and was deceived by the apparently correct sound of the coin. The utter has been arrested, and stands committed.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The sportsmen in the neighbourhood of Quebec have an excellent opportunity this season, of hunting the moose and common deer. The snow is so deep in the woods, that the hunter, on snow-shoes, can very readily make up with them, and even kill them with sticks.—*Ib.*

AURORA BOREALIS.—Yesterday evening about six o'clock, our attentive was called, by a neighbour to a vivid and red streak in the sky, towards the N. N. West, which, in the situation wherein we beheld it, a large house preventing our seeing the horizon, we imagined to proceed from some wooden building, on fire, in a distant part of the Suburbs, and we paid but little attention to it. After some time, going in to the street to see if the supposed fire had been subdued, we observed that the streak, or pillar, of flame, was the Aurora Borealis, but unusually luminous in its appearance, and which was in the shape of heaviest bar, slim, tapering, being nearly of a crimson colour, but transparent and coruscant, and at the edges, fading to a pale flame colour. Immediately in the zenith it had the appearance of a star, such as is depicted by heralds, radiating downwards towards the horizon, forming a vast canopy in the heavens, displaying in folds, all the prismatick colours; when again in the N. N. West the same flaming streak, or belt, arose and stretched across the heavens to the S. S. East, but describing an arch at a lower elevation than when we first observed it. When this crimson meteoric light was most intense, the snow was tinged with a reddish hue: the corruscations from the main body during the whole time were frequent, but these evanescent flashes were of a paler hue, generally of a bluish yellow, and their darting or evolving was accompanied by a sound as the rushing of wind through trees, or the distant murmur of a rapid stream. At 8 o'clock the luminous red meteor had separated and appeared mixed with fleecy clouds of various hues, but all more or less tinted with flame colour, and a bright amber streak still remained in the heavens, occupying nearly the position in which the deeper coloured track was distinctly marked. These meteoric appearances were, to a certain extent, transparent, stars of the first magnitude being seen through them as through a gauze curtain. Altogether it was the most brilliant and imposing appearance of this, yet undefined, phenomenon we have ever seen.—*Quebec Mercury, Jan. 26.*

Upper Canada.

The weather during this month has been generally cold, the Thermometer being more than one third of the mornings below zero, the lowest with us was 19, and three or four times about 10. It is impossible to be better sleighing, for the roads are very smooth and the snow not much drifted. The crossing to Cape Vincent is very good on both branches of the St. Lawrence, but little business is doing in that direction.—*Kingston Spectator.*

United States.

DUTIES UPON HARDWARE.—The Senate of the United States have ordered a Bill to be engrossed repealing certain provisions of an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved the 14th day of July. This Bill relates to the mode of ascertaining the duties on hardware.

REPEAL OF THE USURY LAWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We understand the Chamber of Commerce of this city, is to be called together to consider the subject of the Usury Laws. If ever there was occasion for such a body to move in any matter, it is now. Every merchant, every trader, every capitalist, and every mechanic is vitally interested in procuring a modification of the inoperative law now on our Statute book.

TEXAS.

Congress has adjourned. It will meet about the first of May at the new seat of government, Houston.

The king has encamped near Bexar, where the commissioner has gone to review it. He has been empowered to receive the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding forty thousand men.

A letter dated Columbia, Dec. 29, says, that the government is perfectly organized, courts are regularly established, finances regulated, revenue laws passed, the land bill passed, the army in complete order.

Col. Stephen F. Austin died at Columbia, December 26.

Mexico.

Merchants Exchange News Room,
New Orleans, Jan. 9, 1837.

By an arrival yesterday from Matamoras, we have advices from that place to the 24 ult. Business was very dull, and little doing with the interior. Several of the merchants who went down lately have returned.

The garrison consisting of about 2000 men under the command of General Arredon. They are represented to be in a miserable state, for want of clothing and pay. Happens they are the same troops that Santa Anna left on his course to meet Houston, with an army of upwards of 6000 men. They are making every exertion for the campaign, and nothing will prevent it except the want of money. It is the opinion at Matamoras that, if they had money to pay the troops with, they might enter Texas with a good army of 6000 men. Many of the officers had sent in their pay to their commanding officer, stating that they would not march for Texas until their arrears were paid up, and measures taken to have a regular commissariat kept behind the army. A vessel cleared from this port on the 7th instant, for Brazos, St. Jago, with provisions for the army, and therefore two more leaving with pass for the same place; and it is said they have made arrangements for supplies from some of the islands. Great cautions were making in the garrison of Matamoras to uphold the disciplines of the army. They are shooting some of the soldiers for robberies—two were shot on the first instant, one the day after, and three more condemned. General Bravo is on his way for Texas with about 4000 men. He does not come via Matamoras. He remains at a place called Monterey, about 200 miles from Matamoras. He had great trouble in bringing his force forward. He shot five of his officers on the march for mutiny, and having no means to proceed farther than Monterey with his army, had left in person for Matamoras.

Our advices from Mexico are to the 15th ultimo. They represent things to be in a very low state—scarcely any business doing. General Bustamente had arrived in that city from Paris.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Government to the United States had arrived at Mexico, and says that nothing less will do than to declare war with the United States.

$500,000 in specie arrived this week from Tampico and Matamoras.—*New York Express*

St. Jago De Cuba.

By an arrival at New Orleans we have dates from St. Jago to the 15th Dec.

The troops under Gen. Lorenzo have sworn fidelity to the constitution of 1813.

Four thousand of Gen. Tacon's troops from the Havanna had landed at Ybarra, and are expected daily at St. Jago de Cuba.

Several British vessels of war are lying at St. Jago, for the protection of British subjects and property.

Poetry.

Common Sense and Genius.

From the Second Volume of Mr. Moore's National Melodies.

WITH AN ANSWER TO IT.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT.

While I touch the string
Wreathe my brows with laurel;
For the tale I sing
Has, for once, a moral.
Common Sense, one night,
Thought not used to prophesie,
Went out, by moon-light,
With Genius on his ramble.
While I touch the string,
Wreathe my brows with laurel,
For the tale I sing
Has, for once, a moral.

Common Sense went on,
Many wise things saying;
While the light that shone,
Soon set Genius straying.
While I touch the string, &c.

One his eye-sight raised
From the path before him;
Rather silly gazed
On each night-cloud o'er him.
While I touch the string, &c.

So they came at last
To a shady river;—
Common Sense soon passed
Safe, as he doth ever:
While the hop, whose look
Was in heaven that minute,
Never saw the brook,
But tumbled headlong in it.
While I touch the string, &c.

How the wise one smiled,
When safe o'er the torrent,
At that youth so wild,
Dripping from the current.
Sense went home to bed;
Genius left to shiver
On the bank, 'tis said,
Dead of that cold river!
While I touch the string,
Wreathe my brows with laurel;
For the tale I sing
Has, for once, a moral.

FURTHER ACCOUNT.

While I touch the string,
Wreathe my brows with laurel;
For the tale I sing
Has a further moral.
"To said!" Did he so?
Then let me say, that Tis, Ma'am,
In as many know,
The verdict for that is, Ma'am
While I touch the string,
Wreathe my brows with laurel;
For the tale I sing,
Has a further moral.

Genius fell not dead
Tho' in current remorse,
He prosaically dry,
And turned the dip to humour,
Common Sense, "quoth he,
Left him like an ass of them;
But Common's wife, a shrew,
Made him wish himself them.
While I touch the string, &c.

Common Sense next day
Went to business subtly,
Chasing all the day
To make his pockets bulky.
Genius went about,
Sinning smiles and flowers;
Bright eyes looking out
To thank him from their bowers.
While I touch the string, &c.

Common Sense at last
Died of the old woman,
And was buried fast
By his niece Consumption.
Genius lived and wooed
Many a maid in secret,
Till one day he found
They had Common Good!
And all these fled for ever.
While I touch the string,
Wreathe my brows with laurel;
For the tale I sing
Has a further moral.

The moral is clearly known by the addition of his wife, which Tom Moore, in some remote to the well known wedding Fitzgerald, *Co. Ed.*

Summary.

SAVING OF FORTUNE LETTER.—By the *Neptune* was on her passage on Thursday morning from Boulogne for London, Captain Tinson, when they came distressed a boat which appeared to have lain for a perfect condition. He immediately hove to, and in a short time relieved five poor fellows in a state of great exhaustion, who informed him they had left in company with another boat, in which were the captain, mate, and seven other persons, belonging to the brigue *Isabella*, Captain Kurtz, bound from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, and laden with tobacco, and which they had abandoned in a sinking state off the Goodwin Sands, about four hours previously. The captain lost no time in endeavoring to discover them, and happily succeeded; and was the means of saving fourteen poor fellows from a watery grave, which would, in all probability, have been their fate.—*London Morning Chronicle of Dec. 19.*

The packets have been detained here by westerly winds. The *Siddons*, *United States*, *Pocahontas*, and *Garrick*, left yesterday. The same cause which kept these packets here (the *Hibernia* was delayed for three weeks,) has given tremendously quick voyages to the recent arrivals. Thus:—

The Garrick, Oct. 30, arrived in	17 days.
The England, Nov. 16	16 days.
The St. Andrew, Nov. 25	16 days.
The Shakspeare, Nov. 30	17 days.
The Orpheus, Dec 1	19 days.

HAMBURGH, *Dec.* 2.—There is no end of the accounts of the damage done by the storm of the 20th. The diligence was overturned three times between Stade and Bremen, and one of the passengers severely injured: he a village near Hamelforte, a house was struck with lightning, and almost the whole village is said to be burnt down.

COBLENTZ, *Dec.* 3.—The Rhine and Moselle *Journal* says:—We are just informed that on the 29th of last month, twelve ships, most of them richly laden, were sunk in a hurricane, between Lobeth and Gorcum.

HANOVER, *Dec.* 1.—The evening before yesterday, we had for several hours a storm, and as the oldest inhabitants do not remember. The damage done to the roofs, chimnies, and windows is very great.—Many trees in the gardens round the city were broken off or rooted up; in the city itself five broke out in four different places, but were happily extinguished immediately. Letters from numerous places, for and near, give accounts of houses blown down, trees lost, &c. &c.—*Frankfort paper.*

A NARROW ESCAPE ALIVE.—On Monday morning last, as Samuel Barber, the sexton and grave-digger, at Dedham, had nearly finished digging a grave ten feet deep, a great quantity of earth from each side of the grave suddenly caved in and completely covered him. The accident was discovered by a man named Hitchcock, who about eight o'clock was passing through the church-yard, on his way home to breakfast, when curiosity led him to go and look at the grave; he then discovered that the earth had fallen in. He heard a slight groan, and in a few seconds the groan was repeated. He immediately suspected it to proceed from under the loose earth, and supposing it possible that the grave-digger might have been accidentally buried, he called out "Man, are you there?" when he distinctly heard another groan that satisfied him that his suspicions were not ill-founded. He gave the alarm, and in a very short time a considerable number of the inhabitants were at the spot, and every exertion was used to clear the loose earth out of the grave, but it was nearly twenty minutes before the body of the unfortunate man was extricated. It was found in a stooping position, and lifeless. Barber was forty-five years of age; he has left a widow and five children to bewail their loss.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

AMSTERDAM, *Dec.* 26.—The phenomena of falling stars (which was so eagerly watched for in various parts of Europe some days before and after the 13th of November) was observed in our country, as well as in other places. Professor de Herr, at Deventer, has inserted an account in a literary journal, in which he stated that on the night of the 13th November, he observed 150 such stars.

PIRACY ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO.—At the latter end of November, an English vessel being driven on the coast of the empire of Morocco, was plundered. A short time after another vessel, under Sardinian colors, bound to Cadiz, was plundered on the same coast by armed Moorish pirates, the same, to all appearance, which captured last Autumn a ship of Leghorn; not to mention other acts of piracy committed on country vessels. The European Consul at Tangier makes urgent representations to the Government of Morocco, which pretends to have no knowledge of the facts that occurred previously to the disaster of the English vessel. But what, over be the result of these remonstrances, the captains cannot be too much on their guard when the wind or necessity takes them near to the coast of Morocco.—*Manager, Dec. 12.*

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.—We have heard of a man's hair being changed from black to gray in a few moments, from the effects of fright—but we have never experienced anything more curious than the story told by the *Boston Post*, that on the night of the fire in the Howard House, two strangers, who lodged in the most remote, jumped out of bed, at the alarm of fire, and both grabbed the same pantaloons, and each inserted a leg into them, and then chained together, like galley slaves, they got into the street, and cried lustily.

ROYALTY AND TASTE.—When George III. went, for the first time, on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, off Weymouth, the captain announced "It is 12 o'clock, your majesty!" "Is it—is it—is it?" said the patient king, pulling out his watch: "I did not think it was 11." One of the privileged noblesse in the suite followed his majesty that 3 was etiquette to say in reply, "Make it so, and strike the bell." "What—what—what," repeated the king, "can I make it 12 o'clock whenever I like? Never knew that—never knew that!" "Only at sea, and please your majesty," remarked the attentive courtier; "the time is nothing here, your majesty's pleasure." "True—true—true, and Pitt kept him waiting beyond the proper time. *Make it five minutes past 10, and ring the bell!*"

ENGAGING.—For the first time the very best way out is not always the cheapest. Sometimes it is the cheaper. The first fault is the child of simplicity; but every other the offspring of guilt.

THE HIGHEST PLEASURE.—The consciousness of having acted from principle, and without the pleasure or privilege of any person, whatever, is a pleasure to which all that pleasure can yield.

WEALTH AHEAD OF HAND.—Why do you make useless and expensive? Because you think they will bring happiness with them. The wealth you may have in view in your journey, you have not, only to study, enjoyment.

AN OBJECT OF AMUSEMENT.—It may not be in your power to enroll many people in riches, but you can enroll many people in poverty, made in consequence of honest. Either turn your ambition. Here is an object worthy of it.

Commercial.

We received yesterday New York papers of Tuesday. There was nothing later from Europe. The *South America*, it appears, made what is called the shortest passage, and crossed the Grand Bank between the latitudes of 44° and 45°. On Monday, the wind, which had been at the eastward, changed to the north-west, and blew from that quarter with great violence, so that no vessel on the coast could approach the harbour. A large number of ships, and among them many European packets, long past due, are no doubt on the coast, some of them probably suffering for want of water and provisions. The underwriters manned and provisioned a pilot craft, which went to sea on Monday on a relief vessel.

An advance was obtained for English Bills for the packet of the 24th of fully 1 @ cent., large negotiating being made at 9½ @ 10 @ cent. cash, and large sums were drawn at 14 @ cent. for ninety days paper. There had been a considerable falling off in the amount of Bills received recently from the South, which has no doubt affected the rates.

Flour was steady at $12—sales of Red German and White Dantzic Wheat at $2.12½—200 tierces clean Flaxseed sold to low as $1½, which is a decline of a dollar. In Ashes and Provisions, no change.

The following minute of the Board of Customs, which is important to Ship-builders, has been communicated to the Committee of Trade here, by W. HALE, Esq., His Majesty's Collector of Customs:—

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected His Majesty's Customs and other Duties.

November 18, 1836.

The Board resumed the consideration of the letter from Mr. Hume, Assistant Secretary to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, (recorded on the Minute of the 27th ultimo,) signifying their Lordships approval of the following Regulations, which were submitted by the Board to their Lordships, for regulating the tonnage of ships, both according to the late and to the present method of admeasurement, in order that statements of both modes may be prepared annually by the Registrar-General of shipping, for the purpose of ascertaining the respective results of the two Rules of Admeasurements, viz:—

1. That in the case of all vessels having been admeasured, under the Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 55, and hereafter requiring to be admeasured under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 56, both admeasurements be recorded.

2. That in the case of all vessels which have been admeasured under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 56, having been previously registered under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 55, reference be had to the former admeasurement, and that the two admeasurements be recorded.

3. That in case of all newly-built vessels having already been admeasured only under the 5th and 6th Wm. cap. 56, such vessels shall, on arrival at any Port in the United Kingdom or the British Possessions, be admeasured under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 55, in order to both admeasurements being recorded.

4. That all vessels to be hereafter registered shall be admeasured under the 5th and 6th Wm. cap. 56, and also under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 55, and both admeasurements be recorded.

ORDERED.—That the above mentioned Regulations be in future observed by the Surveyor for the Act of Navigation at this Port, and by the Collectors and Comptrollers at the several Ports in the United Kingdom, and in the British Possessions Abroad.—the Collectors and Comptrollers observing that, in preparing the Annual Account of Ships belonging to their respective Ports to the 31st December in each year, which is transmitted to the Registrar General of Shipping, the Tonnage of all vessels which may have been registered according to the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 55, computed agreeably to the Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 55, and also stated in the said Account, in order that the Annual Charge in the amount of registered Tonnage caused by the new system of Admeasurement may, by express Totals, be accurately ascertained,—and with respect to vessels which shall be admeasured under the 3d regulation of this Minute,—the officers at the respective Ports are forthwith to communicate the particulars of such admeasurement to the officers at the Ports where the vessels were registered. And in all cases to Note in the Margin of the Certificates of Registry the amount of Tonnage so ascertained.

Of which the Registrar General of Shipping, the Surveyor for the Act of Navigation, and the Collectors and Comptrollers at the several out Ports in the United Kingdom, and the Plantations, are to have notice.

No. 100.
Custom House,
London, Nov. 28, 1836.

The foregoing Copy of the Board's Minute of the 18th November, 1836, is transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller at Quebec, for their information and government.

By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) J. KER.
H. Jessup, Colr.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. James Coutt, of twins—son and daughter.

At Kingston, on the 23d instant, Mrs. John Chipman, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 24th instant, the lady of the Rev. John Machray, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Quebec, on Monday last, Colonel Gubbins, Paymaster of Colonial Corps, U.C., to Miss Ellmore, eldest daughter of John Bowen, Esq., of that city.

At Lotbinière, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. M. Pelvis, M. Dyde Lagueux, to Miss Julie Lagueux, daughter of Dr. William Thomas, Seigneur of the place.

At St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Alex. C. Hamilton, Esq., of Queen's County, Ireland, to Jane, only daughter of Richard Stone, Esq. of Niagara.

At New Orleans, Dec. 28th, 1836, Mr. Nicholas Wilson, eldest son of Captain Nicholas Wilson, of Dundee, England, to Miss Emma Thomas, of New Orleans.

DIED.

On Saturday night, Stock Bank, widow of the late Mr. D. Barry, U.C., aged 78 years. Funeral on Monday, the 30th instant, at two o'clock, from the residence of her grandson, Mr. W. Stone, Cornwallis Street, Quebec, to the New Burying Ground.

At Kingston, on the 11th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann Sophia, relict of the late Major Steele, aged 50, leaving a family of five children to lament the loss of a fond mother, and a friend to the poor.

At Kingston, on the 24th instant, Mr. James Rogers, aged 26.

At Alma, Aldeborough, U. C. 19 aged 75, relict of the late Mr. Jacob Ruttan, Esq., of Niagara, U. C.

At Hull, on the 20th November, William Cameron, Esq., aged 70, magistrate, of that town, and late of Wyton.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
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