The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1837. No 68

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1836.

We have at last news from Europe, the packet ship *Sheffield*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 11th November having arrived at New York on the morning of Friday last. By this arrival our dates from London are brought down to the 10th ultimo, and from Liverpool to the 11th.

The money market in London still remains in such a state as to excite a lively interest in its changes, though the pressure was considered to be somewhat diminishing.—The Bank was discounting liberally all *bona fide* commercial bills upon satisfactory security. The state of the exchange no longer offered inducements for the exportation of gold to the United States, and but little was going to the continent. On the whole, the aspect of business was improving.

The news from France, of the most interesting concern some abortive attempts at mutiny among several regiments at Strasburg, and one at Vendome. Prince LOUIS BONAPARTE, son of LUCIEN, was the chief instigator. He, among others, was arrested, and the whole affair turned out a complete failure.

In Spain, the Queen's cause has received some severe checks from the successes of the Carlist General, GOMEZ.

The Portuguese exchequer is very low, and a change of ministry is expected.

The Emperor NICHOLAS had recovered from a severe illness.

England.

PROVISIONS.—The rapid increase in the price of provisions, was viewed with no small degree of apprehension. Not only had the harvest been deficient, but the weather had been such as totally to interrupt the ripening and proper housing of the latter harvest. Already were the accounts of grain called for to Ireland—which reversing the usual order of things—and the large shipments of bread-stuffs to the United States, were increasing the apprehension. It is feared that one of the consequences would be a renewal of the agitation for a repeal of the corn laws.

DEATH OF MRS. O'CONNELL.—The wife of Daniel O'Connell died at *Derrynane*, on the 31st October. The *Dublin Mail*, an opponent of Mr. O'Connell in politics, speaks of the deceased in a lady whose character, among those acquainted with her qualities, was that of great prudence and amiability.

It is said that Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the member for Tralee, and the eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, is in so precarious a state of health, that his recovery is scarcely to be expected.

FORGERY IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The banking house of this institution was discovered to be on fire on the 31st October. Fortunately it was extinguished without having done much damage.

The great Vauxhall balloon left the garden on the 7th of November, at half past one, intending to cross the channel; at 4 o'clock the balloon was over Canterbury, about half a mile high. The passengers, three in number, threw out a note to the mayor, which appeared in the morning papers of the 9th.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—H. M. brigantine Buzzard, Lieut. Campbell, sailed from Fernando Po, on a cruize, the 14th July. She has just made her fourth capture, eight of them with slaves, amounting in all to 3058, and the 9th with cargo, for Bonny, and detained under the new act.

Mr. Forrest appears to continue successful; he played Lear, for the third time, on the night of the 9th, and the manager, in announcing his appearance every night, spoke of him as "triumphant career," &c.

The beautiful spire of the Doncaster church has been struck with lightning. The electric fluid appears to have struck at the distance of about one third from the summit, which sustained a hole of glass. The upper part was in consequence, precipitated from that height through the roof to the interior of the building. Part of the frame lodged inside the organ.

BURSTING OF A STEAM ENGINE BOILER.—An engine boiler of about 40 horse power, employed in turning machinery in the manufactory of Messrs. Thorp & Heyne, London, exploded on the 26th. Two persons were killed, and six others severely scalded.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The *Liverpool Mercury* of the 11th November, is almost entirely filled with the proceedings at the celebration of the first anniversary of the Protestant Association. Some eloquent speeches were delivered on the occasion.

PAPER MONEY IN ENGLAND.—The amount of paper circulation in England and Wales between 24th June and 24th September was—private bankers £7,764,824. Joint stock banks £3,969,[illegible] a sum total of £11,688,713 80.

Snow fell in great quantities in Derbyshire on the 5th ult. The roads in several places in the neighbourhood of Heath, were completely blocked up. The *Derbyshire Courier* says that a bull was nine completely set in the snow, and was with difficulty released by being cut out.

France.

M. Thiers had returned, post-haste, to Paris, from Venice, where he received a letter from the French capital, within three hours after the arrival of which, he was on the road. On his arrival at Paris he had a long interview with Marshal Gerard, after which the Marshal waited on the king.

There was an attempt at insurrection, at Strasbourg, on the 30th of October, which at first looked serious, but was soon put down. The minds of some regiments stationed there were tampered with by emissaries of the conspirators, who, with them, and even assisted in their arrest. The plot, but the soldiers refused to join them, and even assisted in their arrest. Prince Louis Bonaparte—son, we believe, of Lucien—was the principal mover in the attempt. It was deceived by representations made to him, the effect that France was weary of her king, and that the name of Bonaparte would secure to it, over a triumphant march upon the capital, and immediate proclamation an emperor. He was arrested, with almost all the hot-headed young men who were enlisted in his foolish scheme. Several other persons had been arrested at Paris and other places, suspected of participation in the plot. It was known to the government several months before the explosion.

On the same day that Louis Bonaparte made his abortive attempt upon the garrison at Strasburg, another effort at a mutiny was made at Vendome, by a corporal and 30 privates, of the Duke of Orleans's regiment of hussars—supposed to have been a ramification of the plot at Strasburg. It failed utterly, and the movers were arrested. These events excited some uneasiness at Paris, where they were looked upon as evidence of mischief existing to a considerable extent among the soldiery.

A letter from Paris, in the *London Times*, dated Nov. 7 announces the presence in that city, of the Duchesse de St. Leu, mother of Louis Bonaparte, and that she had had some interviews with Count Molé—no doubt respecting the imprisonment and fate of her unwise son.

One of the Paris journals alleges that serious and warm disputes have taken place between the Duchess de Berri and the family of Charles X., the Duchess complaining of being kept at a distance, and not allowed to see her son. She has appealed, it is said, to the Emperor of Austria, as a mediator.

"Our neighbours have their eyes upon us," trumpet continually the *Vindicator* and its Gallican allies. We have made a short extract below, not so much to confirm what they assert, but to shew them that our neighbours, when they direct their observation to any point, are capable of discriminating, and are in no danger of being gulled by the affectation of republicanism. It is too bad for "our neighbours" to make such odious comparisons as does the *Commercial Advertiser*. Why should not the Gallo-Canadian party be measured by its pretensions, and not by its deeds!

"*We* always go for *all* projects of internal improvement, which promise any real benefit to the country—we mean the whole country, without respect to geographical lines, or national boundaries. In regard to the Canadas, moreover, we are neighbours visiting each other frequently, transacting business together, and in fact, are *almost* one people. We are consequently gratified to see the spirit of improvement kindling up in Canada—we mean English Canada—for we fear the French of the Lower Province have another hundred years to sleep, before they will move in such a matter."

Chess.

The following solution of position No. 2, of the Club, has been handed to us, showing *how* check-mate can be given in *five* moves.

White K to adv's Q's R's 3d square.
Red R to his 3d square, giving check.
White R to adv's Q's Knt's 3d square.
Red R to his Q's Knt's 3d square, giving check.
White K to adv's Q's Knt's 3d square.
Red R to his Q's Knt's square, giving check.
White Pawn takes Red R.
Red K takes White Pawn.
White R to adv's Q's square, giving mate.

We are requested to state, in answer to "QUERY'S" communication in yesterday's *Courier*, that a list of subscribers to the House of Industry cannot possibly be as yet exhibited, since those gentlemen who volunteered their services as collectors, have not been able to make all their collections, but, it is to be hoped, will soon be so.

We request the attention of our country readers especially to Mr. EVANS' address.

A Committee appointed by the Tennessee Legislature, to report upon the expediency of receiving the public money, made the following laconic report:—"Your Committee report that it is not only expedient, but quite convenient to receive the same."

Governor M'DUFFIE, in his farewell address to the Legislature of South Carolina, alluding to the probability of his going abroad, says—

"Wherever I may go; into whatever distant regions of the earth my destiny may carry me—my heart will be with you, and my prayers will be directed, with an unerring polarity, to the home of my affections, and the land of my allegiance. And if—which may Heaven forbid—it should so happen, that in the rapid progress of those unauspicious events which are even now casting their ill-boding shadows before them, South Carolina should be constrained to summon all her chivalry to the defence of her household gods and domestic altars, yielding a prompt obedience to the sacred pall, I will fly to her glorious standard swift as the tempest travels over the waste of mighty waters," prepared and resolved, in common with every true and patriotic son of her's, to defend and preserve her institutions and liberties, or perish in their ruins."

To the Farmers of Canada.

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

No. 1.

"Whatever be the position of man in society, he is in constant dependance upon the three kingdoms of nature. His food, his clothing, his medicines, every object either of business or pleasure, is subject to fixed laws; and the better them, laws are understood, the more benefit will accrue to society. Every individual, from the common mechanic, that works in wood or clay, to the Prime Minister, that regulates with a desk of his pen the agriculture, the breeding of cattle, the mining, or the commerce of a nation, will perform his business the better, the better he understands the nature of things, and the more his understanding is enlightened. For this reason, every advance of science is followed by an increase of social happiness, says political economy.

The citizens of Montreal and Quebec appear to have been a good deal interested lately on the subject of education. The excellent lectures of Dr. BARNES, have, I believe, increased this interest, and there is every reason to hope, that much good will be produced in consequence. Whether it is in contemplation to extend the benefits of education beyond the bounds of those cities, I am unable to say, and from this uncertainty, I am induced to address the agricultural population, and endeavour to convince them, that if education is useful and necessary for the inhabitants of cities and towns, it will be found equally advantageous and pleasing for those of the country. I am sorry to say, there is practical proof in most countries, that education is not considered by *all*, to be essential to render every man competent for performing the part which he undertakes, or which his circumstances oblige him to perform in life, with advantage and satisfaction to himself and others. Hence it is that education is much neglected, and from this cause agriculture must languish, and never will be in a flourishing condition, unless a larger proportion of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil are usefully and practically educated. There are many circumstances connected with agriculture, besides ploughing, sowing, planting, and harvesting, that require to be perfectly understood by the farmer, in order to ensure his success, and which an ignorant man never can understand. I would not continue a farmer *for one day*, were I convinced that it required neither education nor science to practice my profession profitably. From my youth I have been taught to look upon the profession of a farmer, as above all other professions, and I confess this opinion has "grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength." In the British Isles, I never heard this fact disputed. It is only when education is wanting, that the profession is lowered in estimation. From the very nature of things, agriculture being the source of all wealth, and more particularly so in Canada, why should education be less necessary for those who practise it, than for the merchant, manufacturer, or shopkeeper, the brewer, the baker, and a host of other mechanics and tradespeople? To view the matter in another light, education increases knowledge, and knowledge gives power, which must be desirable, because it may be exercised advantageously in various ways. It then becomes a question of some consequence to ascertain how the power which knowledge confers is at present shared between the several classes which compose the population in Canada. I am sorry to say, that tough the agricultural class forms an immense majority, that they are by no means educated in proportion to their numbers, compared with the other classes; and that consequently, a minority possess a preponderating power and influence. There are various causes to which this state of things is to be attributed. It has often been to me a matter of regret, that few of the young men educated at the colleges and seminaries in Canada, hitherto, have become farmers. I suppose they must have considered that were they to settle on farms, their education would be of no value to them. They almost invariably apply themselves to the professions of lawyers, doctors, notaries, merchants, shopkeepers, or any other rather than to agriculture. This is one that it would appear is looked upon as a degrading profession for an educated young man. How strangely do men differ in their estimation of things? The greatest men of former ages, and *Washington*, of our own times, when they retired from public life, occupied themselves in husbandry, as the only employment fit for great men.

How injurious it must be, that those who are the best qualified to promote Agricultural improvement, and raise the character of agriculturists, are withdrawn from that occupation, which ought to be honourable, and that station in society where, of all others, they might be most useful to the community. Farmers cannot occupy that high station they may and ought to do in British America, without a sufficient education. It is this alone that is necessary to qualify them to fill this station, and retain it. I will freely admit that a man may be well educated and not be a good farmer, because a practical knowledge of agriculture is necessary to constitute one. I am persuaded, nevertheless, that it will be difficult to find an uneducated man a good practical farmer, capable in all seasons, and in every circumstance, to make the most profitable use of his farm and opportunities. If education is necessary for men that are engaged in pursuits of infinitely less consequence to the world than agriculture, how can it be dispensed with by the farmer?

I would appeal to those who have had the advantage of a good education, and who make a good use of it, by continuing to be *reading* men, what would compensate to them for the want of education? Without including any of that knowledge obtained by education that is useful and profitable in common life, the man of science has other exquisite enjoyments to which the ignorant must ever be entire strangers. I cannot forego the opportunity to copy here a few lines from Dr. Dick—"If substantial happiness is chiefly seated in the mind, it consists in the vigorous exercise of its faculties, if it depends on the multiplicity of objects which lie within the range of its contemplation—if it is augmented by the view of scenes of beauty and sublimity and displays of infinite intelligence and power—if it is connected with tranquillity of mind, which generally accompanies intellectual pursuits, and with the subjugation of the pleasures of sense to the dictates of reason, the enlightened mind must enjoy gratifications as far superior to those of the ignorant, as a man is superior in station and capacity, to the worms of the dust."

My object in this communication, and those which I propose shall follow, is, to endeavor to engage the attention of agriculturists, in particular, to the all important subject of education. Without promising to discuss, I shall simply submit for their consideration, in the clearest manner I am capable, the advantages and pleasures that would be likely to result to them, and to the whole community, from the useful, practical and general education of the agricultural class. When I have done this, I shall next state what, in my humble judgment, is necessary to constitute this education, and how, subsequently to the period of leaving school, education may go on constantly, extending and improving during the full term of existence, with all such as are desirous of attaining useful knowledge without in any way interfering injuriously with their business as farmers. This latter point, I think, it must be essential to prove, and I assure you I shall be able to do so satisfactorily. If I shall be unable to accomplish what I contemplate, I trust, however, that what I may advance will be the means of inducing those who are more competent, to take the subject into consideration. If the prosperity of agriculture is essential, it is of no consequence to me who shall be the instrument.

WM. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, Dec. 28, 1836.

The Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum acknowledges the receipt of the very generous donation of twelve pounds ten shillings from "a friend to that Institution."

Lower Canada.

The annual festival of St. John the Evangelist was observed by the masonic fraternity in this city, on Tuesday last, when the following brethren were installed in their respective offices:—

ST. PAUL'S LODGE, NO 3.

W. Master.....William Badgley.
Senior Warden.....William Forsyth.
Junior Warden.....Arthur Ross.
Secretary.....E. D. David.
Treasurer.....*F. Griffin.*
Senior Deacon.....C. Armstinger.
Junior Deacon.....Dr. Crawford.
Inner Guard.....George Platt.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, NO. 9.

W. Master.....James Speers.
Senior Warden.....John C. Grandlock.
Junior Warden.....Robert Armour, Jr.
Secretary.....John Stanley.
Treasurer.....John R. Brondson.
Senior Deacon.....J. W. M'Donald.
Junior Deacon.....George Stanley.
Inner Guard.....Robert Noxon.

In the evening the members sat down to dinner, provided at Privat's Hotel, and at the King's Arms, New Market, and deputations from each were received.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A private letter from Lochaber, on the Ottawa River, gives us the particulars of a fire, by which, we regret to perceive, the house of Donald M'Lean, Esq. was entirely destroyed. It was first noticed about two o'clock by Mr. John M'Lean, who fortunately happened to be awake; he stepped upstairs, and heard the crackling of the fire some time before he sprang up, conceiving at first the noise proceeded from kindling the fire in the kitchen below. He was, however, soon undeceived, by the flames appearing in the garret, at the opposite end of the house. It was soon found impossible to check the fire, and scarcely dressed, the inmates commenced saving what they could, in which they were joined by Mr. Charles Cameron, who lodged in another house opposite, and which was for some time in imminent danger of being burned. Mr. Cameron fortunately had a number of men about him, whose active assistance enabled the Messrs M'Leon to save the chief part of what the house contained, among which were their public and private papers. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have proceeded from a stove pipe in the upper story of the house. The house cost about £300, and although fortunately, was at the time not insured. The night was extremely cold, the effects of which is still seriously felt by those so unexpectedly exposed to its severity.—*Ib.*

Yesterday a numerous and respectable deputation of the proprietors of lots in the Suburbs of this city, waited on His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, with a petition on the subject of the arrears of *Lods et Ventes* due to the Kings sales of property in those quarters. His Excellency has been graciously pleased on the part of the Crown, to grant relief to the following extent, which has given entire satisfaction to the parties concerned:—

On all bona fide sales which took place prior to the year 1825, the *lods et ventes* are entirely remitted, except where a portion of the purchase money has been retained, by the purchaser, to cover that demand in such cases it is to be paid over for the use of the Crown. On those sales which have taken place within the period above stated, the *lods et ventes* will be exacted, in two instalments payable at the following periods, viz the 1st August 1837, and the 1st of March 1838, with an abatement of one third; which indulgence is also extended to those purchasers who have withheld the *lods et ventes* as above stated. The same indulgence, with regard to *lods et ventes* only is to be extended to all the *Censitaires*, of the King's Domain, in Lower Canada.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE LATE STORM.—We are sorry to hear, from below, of frightful ravages committed by the storm of Wednesday last, 21st instant. All along the coast below St. Thomas and beyond Kamouraska are to be seen houses and barns unroofed or shattered to pieces. The roads and fields strewed with sheaves of wheat and hay. To extent of the damages caused by the storm are not fully ascertained, but must be very extensive. It is supposed that above two hundred barns are either blown down or unroofed and fifteen or twenty houses, more or less damaged. The gust of wind did not last above half an hour, but blew a perfect hurricane. So severe a storm is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.—*Ib.*

United States.

STATISTICS.—The vast extent of the United States may be estimated from the following facts. Comparison, says Dr. Watts, is the best method by which to judge of the size of any thing. We give the number of square miles in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Square miles.
England and Wales contain	58,335
Scotland	39,500
Ireland	30,000
	127,835

Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and the Territories, are each of them larger than England and Wales. Each of the following States is larger than Scotland or Ireland, to wit:—

New York,	Georgia,
Pennsylvania,	Maine,
Ohio,	Indiana,
North and South Carolina,	Louisiana,
Kentucky,	Mississippi,
Tennessee,	Florida,
and Michigan.	

The entire population within the limits of the United States, Indians included, amounts (or nearly so could be ascertained in 1830) to 18,000,000.

There is much practical truth and good sense in the following article from the *Common School Assistant*:—

TO THE CIRCULATORS OF THE BIBLE.—Have we not a duty to perform before we give the Scriptures? We resolve to furnish "every child and youth in the United States with a copy of the Bible." And this is a good resolution. But it should not stop here. Bibles are useless unless attended to this:—Resolved, That we will see that every child and youth in these United States *is able to read the Bible.*" This is the first step—the first thing to be done. But do we resolve to educate? Do we find out, while distributing the Bible, whether the people can read or not? In a word, amidst all our benevolent operations, do we not overlook elementary education—the very thing that will make these benevolent movements a blessing? We publish yearly the thousands of bibles that have been distributed, but how many goes to those who, through ignorance, "have eyes and see not?" Says Mr. Woodbridge, "there are at least 1,400,000 children in these United States, between five and fifteen years of age, who are not able to read, and who have not the means of an education." What a mass of ignorance! And yet we are yearly expending princely sums for bibles, and tracts, and temperance papers, to give to this ignorance—to those who cannot read! All these benevolent institutions propose an education—they appeal to the educated. Just so far as the people are not educated, these benevolent exertions and large expenditures are thrown away.

There is not a more important truth than this, nor one that is more worthy the consideration of the present time. The reason why the millions of Bibles, and tracts, and temperance papers have not produced a greater moral reformation—a greater and a more decided good, in the people, as a whole, are not able to read understandingly or intelligently. The reading is so mechanical, so weak, so incorrect, *that it makes no conviction.* The truth has no lodgment—the feeble minds it not strengthened by one truth—forms no conclusions—draws no inferences—and makes no individual application. Oh, how much benevolence is lost by not taking the first step! by not resolving to educate. The first duty of benevolence, the first duty of patriotism, is to increase and improve the "COMMON SCHOOLS."

Commercial.

Tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, we shall have ready for delivery a very comprehensive review of the Montreal Markets in 1836, together with a Comparative Prices Current, carefully revised, and various interesting statistics of the Trade. The Circular will be printed on fine hot-pressed Bank Post paper, and as no more than the number ordered will be thrown off, those desirous of procuring copies will please leave their names, stating the number of impressions wanted, at this office, previous to 3 o'clock today.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Sheffield*, we have Liverpool dates to the 5th November. The most important feature in the mercantile news is the great and rapid improvement which has taken place in the Corn Market. Speculation had been active, and the confirmed reports of a generally short produce at home, together with high prices abroad, and very reduced stocks, had combined to create this reaction. In Ashes there was scarcely any alteration, but the market had a healthy appearance. We subjoin a report of the state of the Liverpool Market:—

LIVERPOOL, *November* 8, 1836.

Our market for the sale of most descriptions of Foreign Produce is flat, and prices generally are on the decline; this is usually a dull season of the year, but just now it is rendered more so by the disjointed state of our Money market, causing perhaps an undue caution (in many cases) on the part of consumers and dealers. This, however, may be for the best—because with a return of confidence there would be the greater field for reaction in the manufacturing districts, from whence the reports of late are not so encouraging as could be wished. The late rapid advance in our Corn market is important in its consequences, if prices do not go higher much good may result, but should there be any thing like a scarcity, and this with corresponding prices for Bread stuffs, then serious results might follow to the manufacturing interests of the country.

ASHES.—For Ashes a very good inquiry has been experienced this week; purchases of Pots have been made on speculation, and some for shipment to the Continent, so that altogether about 600 barrels have changed hands, 35s 6d ⅌ cwt, being the price generally paid. For Pearls a very limited demand is experienced at 41s ⅌ cwt.

OILS.—There is more disposition to purchase Fish Oils, but our market is without stock; the last parcels (about 50 tons) of various qualities this week passed into the dealers' hands at prices equal to £53 to £55 for Pale Seal, and £48 ⅌ ton for Newfoundland Cod.—The holders of Rape and Linseed Oils ask our quotations, they are not however readily obtained, the demand for each being very limited. During the week a very extensive business has been done in Palm Oil on the spot and to arrive; both speculators and consumers have operated largely, so that fully 1000 tons have changed hands to arrive at £29 to £30, and on the spot at £30 to £30 10s. ⅌ ton; now an advance is required.

TALLOW.—The premature appearance of frost caused a sudden advance of 1s. to 2s. ⅌ cwt. on Tallow; some business was done at this improvement, since however prices have rather given way again; the stocks here are moderate, and the consumption great, so that a constant and good demand is expected; the ground price for St. Petersburgh Yellow Candle is 46s. 6d. to 47s. ⅌ cwt.

TIMBER.—We have less briskness in our Timber market, and during the present week the wholesale transactions are not important; the last prices of Pine, by the carge, were Quebec 2nd, and St. John's 2nd, to 3½d. ⅌ foot; these could now with difficulty be realized, though 3¼d. would readily be given for St. John's Flank, and 3d. ⅌ foot, 9 inch, for Nova Scotia. Hardwood is wanted and enquired, and advances in price. Quebec is scarce; a parcel of good oak sold by auction this week at 3s. 7½d. ⅌ foot. There has not this week been much demand for Quebec Staves the prices of which do not vary.

CORN MARKET.—The advance in prices since the day week is 2d. ⅌ 1s. ⅌ 70 lbs. on Wheat, 2s. ⅌ bbl. ⅌ sack on Flour; 2d. ⅌ 2d. ⅌ 45 lbs on Oats; 2s. ⅌ load on Oatmeal, with a corresponding improvement in other articles of produce, the trade, and an extensive business at the advance. Several parcels of British wheat were sold during market, and 2s. 6d. ⅌ 70 lbs was obtained for the best; holders are, however, generally unwilling to sell, and information to the country has been active, and the confirmed reports of a generally short produce at home, together with high prices abroad, and very reduced stocks, had combined to create this reaction. In Ashes there was scarcely any alteration, but the market had a healthy appearance. We subjoin a report of the state of the Liverpool Market:—

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The principal objects which occupied the attention of the Upper Canada Assembly on the 22d, the day before it adjourned, were Mr. MACKENZIE's Petition, against Mr. THOMSON's return for the 2nd Riding of York, and an Address to His Excellency on the subject of appointing an Agent to proceed to England to promote the cause of Emigration. The Address was read a second time, and the third reading appointed for a future day after the recess.

The *Patriot* says that Mr. MACKENZIE has furnished, in support of his Petition, a list of nearly two hundred witnesses, to be summoned before the Committee. It is, however, the intention to appoint a Commission to take evidence at Streetsville.

The *Royal Standard*, of the 20th inst., states that Mr. JONES informed the House of Assembly that he did not intend farther to press the claims of the private Stockholders of the Welland Canal, and should only apply for such a sum of money as was required to complete the work.

Our table is literally covered with letters from young ladies, upon a great variety of subjects. We must really decline publishing any more after to-day, unless paid for as advertisements, in which case we shall issue an extra every week for the express purpose.

A quantity of blown meat, offered for sale the other day in the market by some *habitants*, was seized by the clerk of the market. It was afterwards sent to the House of Industry.

The weather still continues very cold. The ice on the river opposite this city has remained stationary these two days, and winter roads across will soon be formed.

The President of the United States has sent a message to the House of Representatives, in relation to Texas. The conclusion the President has come to, is, to use his own language:—

"Prudence, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude; if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time, or the course of events, shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them."

The navigation of the Hudson River above the Highlands is now closed.

Yesterday, says the *Pennsylvania Sentinel* of the 23d instant, was the coldest day we have had this winter—the thermometer averaging six above zero.

SANTA ANNA, with his guard, passed up the river in a steamboat, on his way to Washington, without touching at New Orleans, to the great disappointment of the sight-loving portion of the inhabitants of that city.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In spite of the timidity and modesty of my nature, I am again obliged to trouble you with a recital of my grievances, having lately perused in your paper, to which papa subscribes, a very rude letter, signed "ONE OF THE DRIVE." Now, although this letter contains a great deal of *slang* (pardon the ugly expression), yet in behalf of the ladies in general, as well as on my own account, I really must say a few words. Why, Mr. Editor, if we young girls are to be handled in this manner, we shall become quite down-hearted, our courage will leave us, and our best speculations be levelled with the ground. Then, THEN! will the gentlemen find out what it is to be forsaken by the ladies, when forlorn and alone they must drop the *ribbons* through mere self-reproach, instead of fear at their horses being startled by *our screeches!*

This very wicked gentleman talks in a very uncommon manner, as if we could not possibly do without him and his friends. Now, I repeat that he might think himself honored by having three such pretty girls as LIZZY, MARY and JANE GADABOUT, to accompany him in his drive. I once thought the pink coats nice young men, but unless they can do otherwise than prime the ladies up, (my! how vulgar,) they need not think we shall trouble ourselves about them, for, as little MARY said, "An old faded pink coat and a pretty young lady, would truly be a "*dainty* prize to *set before a king*." In fact, I saw a few handsome young men who had not on pink coats, along with the rest, who, I think, looked fully as well, and not so blue and pale, or shivering with cold like the others.

Mamma was very much shocked to see the stupid letter I speak of, and said she had a great mind not to favor the young man so much with the company of her daughters, nor ask them again to take tea with us *sans ceremonie*, to hear us play on the piano, as she has so often done. O, Mr. Editor, how ready the gentlemen are to come and talk nonsense and make a complete convenience of us, eating, drinking, and playing a *round game* (which they all protest they mortally hate); and then to give us the detested name of flirts, and to talk of our screaching, and gadding about the streets. I ask the gentleman, what could they do without us ladies whom they affect to treat so lightly? They would not know how to pass the time properly—they would have nothing to excite them to acts of glory and honor—say, to a lady, a man owes his very existence! O, dear Mr. Editor, my highly excited feelings are carrying me away, I hardly know whither. Pardon me, for I assure you I have to speak for the whole of my sex; and for a lady to be forced to write as I have been obliged to do, is no every day matter, I assure you. If everyone wished gentlemen talks nobly of us, I will be ready to call him hoir he ought to behave, for it is too cruel for us high spirited girls to be treated with anything like contempt.

I am, your's true,

LIZZY GADABOUT.

Montreal, Dec. 30, 1836.

P.S.—We all had manners at home to touch to reading, music, as well as composition, which accounts for my being able to write with more ease and grace than those boarding-school girls, JULIA FAIRLOCKS and CLEMENTINA RAVENTRESS.

My uncle is nearly quite well. Adieu,

L. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—If your Correspondent, who furnished you with a solution of position No. 2, (in this morning's paper,) will move his Red Rook to "Queen's Bishop's square," instead of "Queen's Knight's Square giving check," he will perceive that the White cannot checkmate in five moves. The only way is to make his first move as suggested by your worthy correspondent, "A MEMBER," i. e., White Rook's @ Adv's. King's R'ks. 2d square. I must trouble you to refer "A MEMBER" to the solution of position No. 3, the signature to which he will find to be "AN AMATEUR, AND NOT A MEMBER." For my part, I beg to decline such long winded solutions. I am, your's, &c.

AN AMATEUR, BUT NOT A MEMBER.

Dec. 30, 1836.

Upper Canada.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Friday last, a most melancholy accident happened on the River Saint Lawrence, about three miles above this town, by which four individuals met with a watery grave. The circumstances, as they have been detailed to us, are briefly these:—Six persons, all residents in this village and its vicinity, left French Creek, in the State of New York, on Thursday last, in a small boat, with the intention of proceeding to their several homes to spend the Holidays; they arrived at Oak Point, a small settlement on the American shore, five miles above Brockville, on that evening, where, being exhausted by the cold, and standing in need of refreshment, they determined to pass the night. Two of the party however, considering it more safe as well as comfortable, formed the resolution of returning by land, while the other four embarked in the boat on the following morning, and had arrived within three miles of their place of destination, when they were upset by a sudden squall, and every one on board perished,—one of the number was seen clinging to the boat for some time, his cries were distinctly heard, and he was seen to make every signal in his power for assistance,—this unfortunately could not be afforded in season, some minutes elapsed before a boat could be procured, and then a considerable delay took place in getting through the floating ice which lined the shores, and extended to the distance of nearly a quarter of a mile into the river, although every exertion was used, still owing to the heavy surf that ran, and the intensity of the cold, the last man sunk to rise no more, before any effectual aid could be rendered. The deceased were all respectable mechanics, and generally esteemed throughout the circles in which they moved. Three of them have left wives and children who depended upon their industry for support.—*Prescott Herald.*

We are informed that one hundred dollars have been offered by the Commercial Bank, for the apprehension and safe delivery to gaol, of John O'Brian, late a grocer of this town, who was arrested on Saturday last, upon a charge of forging the name of a certain individual as indorser upon three several promissory notes, that had been previously discounted by the Bank, and the proceeds paid to O'Brian. The fraud it appears was not detected until about thirty days after one of the notes became due. O'Brian made his escape from the constable, and has not been seen since.—*Ib.*

The weather has been intensely cold for the last two nights, the river at this place has entirely frozen across, and should the same temperature continue a short time longer, unaccompanied by high winds, a secure bridge will be formed to Ogdensburg. Although there is not much snow upon the ground, the sleighing is good, and business begins to assume a different aspect.—*Ib.*

United States.

ANOTHER DREADFUL WARNING.—A French man named Barré was killed in New Orleans, on the 4th inst., by a young man named Reynolds, a clerk in one of the banks. The account given by the *Bee*, which we copy, affords no clue whatever to the probable or possible motive or cause, that led to the commission of the crime, but a letter from New Orleans says that *he was intoxicated.* This sufficiently explains the mystery. When men give up their souls to the dominion of alcohol, there is no room for wonder at whatever sin they perpetrate. Reynolds was arrested and committed to prison:—"Yesterday, about 4 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. Ducornau and Barré dined together, at the restaurat of Mr. Julien, when they were interrupted by a person who came and offered a glass of champagne to Mr. Ducornau. Mr. Ducornau observed to him, that he was still eating his soup, and therefore he could not accept the invitation. The offer was again repeated and insisted upon by him who made it, until he became importunate to those upon whom he had intruded. Messrs. Ducornau and Barré thereupon left the table at which they had been sitting, and went together to the billiard room, where, after remaining about ten minutes, and believing that he, by whom they had been molested, had retired, they returned to finish their repast. They were again assailed by the same personage, which renewal was considered a provocation. Barré, in order to withdraw himself from such a molestation, observed to Ducornau—"With a view to avoid farther dispute, we would do better to go away." But, just as he was stooping to get his hat, (which he had placed upon a chair near to the table where he was dining) he received a stab in the left breast, from the same individual who had interrupted him and his companion Ducornau. The wound is two inches wide, by six or seven in depth, which occasioned the immediate death of its unfortunate victim."

THE RATHBONE.—The *Buffalo Advertiser* says, Rathbun Allen has not absconded, and has no "family" to "know any thing" of it, if he had done so. Neither, we believe, is his testimony at all relied on, for conviction of either of the Rathbuns. He himself will probably be tried for the same crime, and is now awaiting his trial in prison. It is also an error, that the trial of Benjamin Rathbun came on this last week. He is to be tried at the January Circuit.

A POSER.—The subjoined shibboleth is mentioned as a good cure to correct stammering. It may be so; but we would not recommend its trial to a lisping person, as they would inevitably fall into convulsions:—"Theophilus Thistle the thistle sifter sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, and if Thistle the thistle sifter sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, where's the seive full of sifted thistles that Theophilus Thistle the thistle sifter sifted?"

IMPORTANT TO PLAIN LADIES.—A Mr. Ashley in Salem advertises for sale a number of plain ladies' for soles. This is something like another advertisement of "little ladies work boxes," or "red children's stockings." A man who thus sells soles to plain ladies only, and will not supply handsome ladies, can have no soul of his own.

The *New York Transcript*, says the *Boston Post*, says that the boot blacks have struck for a *fog* instead of a *fip*, which, in New York parlance, is a shilling instead of sixpence. The *Boston Post* said no such thing; it is said they had struck for sixpence instead of fourpence-halfpenny, or as it is pronounced, fourpence-hapenny.

Last week a bill was introduced into the Legislature of New Hampshire, taxing dogs, hogs and old bachelors. It was passed with the exception of the last clause.

SCOTCH PUNNING.—Three Scotch bakers witnessing the ascent of Mrs. Graham in the balloon, the following conversation took place:—"Sandy," says one, "I was just thinking if Mrs. G. (who is in the family way) was to be put to bed in the balloon, what country the bairn would belong to?" Sandy replied, "To the shire of Air (Ayr.)" "I think you are correct," says the third; "I was just thinking whether or no the bairn might have a claim upon the Isle of Sky (Skye.)"

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.—Capt. John Ryan, of Belfast, on his passage in the sloop *Velocity*, Captain John Stute, master, from Cape Ann to Belfast, Maine, was thrown overboard by the boom, between Cuckold and Squirrel Islands, last Thursday, and would have perished had it not been for the fortunate assistance and daring courage of Joseph Antone, a Portuguese by birth, and a hand on board under Capt. S. Capt. R. had been in the water about twenty minutes, and the sea being rough, and the wind blowing a gale, when this young man, only 16 years of age, succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave, and by means of a boat restoring him to the sloop. Such acts of courage and humanity should be appreciated and rewarded, and, we understand, a paper has been prepared, recommending him to the notice of the Humane Society of Boston.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1837.

Halifax papers to the 14th inst., inclusive, were received on Saturday.

His Majesty's Packet, *Star*, arrived at Halifax on the 11th ult., bringing London papers to the 3d, and Falmouth to the 4th November. The most important of the contents of these papers have been anticipated by the intelligence by way of New York.

The annexed extract from the *United Service Gazette*, comprises the chief objects that Lord HOWICK is desirous of effecting, in relation to the army:—

"The grant of a promotion or brevet to all ranks of officers for length of service.

"The abolition of the present depot system, and the substitution of provisional battalions, by which means regiments on service can be more easily relieved, the period of service in the East lessened, and a considerable saving effected, besides allowing regiments to remain longer at home, their present stay scarcely averaging four years.

"The abolition of the offices of Deputies in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's departments.

"The transfer to the War-Office, from the Adjutant-General's department of the superintendance of courts-martial, and several other changes of minor importance; but all connected with the service."

The inhabitants of New Brunswick seem quite elated with the success of the mission to England of their delegates, Messrs. CRANE and WILMOT. Their Legislature will now have entire controul over all public monies whatever, that are raised in the Province, on a provision being made for a Civil List to the extent of £14,500. By this arrangement many sources of contention, distrust, and discontent will be removed, and the chances of collision between the Executive and the other branches of the Legislature lessened. It would tend vastly to the quiet and prosperity of this Province were the grab-alls,—who have the ascendancy in the Assembly,—to become reasonable, and agree to a fair compromise with the Government in regard to financial matters and a Civil List. It is absurd to maintain that the servants of the public are to depend for their salaries from year to year upon the caprice, or, if you will, honour of an Assembly such as ours. The St. John *Observer*, referring to the mission of the delegates, says:—

"In addition to the above, we feel it incumbent on us to state, for the more particular information of our readers, that the ENTIRE CASUAL REVENUE, *including the proceeds of Sales to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company*, are to be surrendered to the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, on a provision being made for a Civil List to the extent of £14,500 currency. The funds thus to be given up amount to about £100,000, immediately available to the wants of the Province, exclusive of the receipts of the current year. The grant of £1200 per annum for the commutation of Quit Rents, is likewise to be relinquished by the Crown. With respect to the Crown Land Department, we are authorised to state, that such changes have been effected as will immediately and effectually remove the causes of complaint which have been so long and so severely felt."

The Nova Scotia elections were nearly terminated. Messrs. FORRESTER and BELL have been returned for the town of Halifax, and Messrs. HOWE and ANNAND for the county.

A Mr. DONALD, we perceive by the Halifax papers, has been treating the mechanics of that town, at their Institute, to a lecture or two on Phrenology.

We possess pretty conclusive evidence that the complaints, of two or three most devotedly government prints, against the Assembly of Upper Canada, on the ground of the small number of measures it had passed, originated from party motives. We were correct in our surmise, that their aim was to urge the members, through dread of being censured for inability and idleness, to swallow wholesale some pet measures that had been introduced. To compass this, was the petty shift resorted to, of prompting the journals in question to raise a clamour about so little being done, and to mutter suspicions of having been deceived in their formerly expressed opinions of the exalted character and wisdom of the majority of the members. We often see that the taunt of cowardice drives the brave man to the commission of rash deeds; and so results of a similar character were anticipated from the insinuations of a portion of the press, most unlikely to indulge in such against the majority of the Assembly.

It is certain that the longer a measure is discussed, the less likelihood is there of its deficiencies escaping detection. Protracted debates therefore were to be dreaded by the insidious characters who were bent upon certain subjects being disposed of in their own way. But more than this, the Christmas recess would send home to their constituents many of the members. On such occasions there is generally a comparing of votes; pledges at the hustings and votes in the House are placed in juxta-position. We are sure not a few of the members will be the better for being taken to task for their votes on one measure at least of absorbing interest, and of being reminded of the wishes of their constituents, and their own solemn promises in relation to it. We prophecy that after the recess they will not be found quite so pliant as they were before. Certain leaders dread this, and would far rather that business had been hurried through at the commencement of the Session.

Looking at the following list, without taking into account the unreported labours of various Committees, &c., the Assembly cannot be said to have been idle.

The following Acts have been passed by the House of Assembly, during the present session:—

1. An Act granting a sum of money for the support of Common Schools.
2. An Act to authorise the erection of the County of Hastings into a separate District.
3. An Act to establish a Bank at Brockville, in the District of Johnstown.
4. An Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company, under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Grafton Harbor.
5. An Act granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money to defray the expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
6. An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain offences, and to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, to commute the sentence of death in certain cases, for other punishment in this Act mentioned.
7. An Act to amend the law respecting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
8. An Act to appoint Trustees to carry into effect the provisions of the will of John White, Esquire, deceased.
9. An Act respecting the transportation of Convicts.
10. An Act to appoint the time and place for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several laws now in force for that purpose.

A public meeting was held at Quebec on the 27th ultimo, to promote the Quebec and Belfast Railroad. The projectors of this line seem to be nothing daunted by the certainty of the road from St. Andrews (N. B.) to Quebec being undertaken, though the one must very materially affect the interests of the other. At the meeting it was resolved, that subscription books for stock should be forthwith opened at Quebec, and other places.

Some such arrangement with the United States government, as is referred to in the annexed Resolution, would be of incalculable advantage to the Province.

4. *Resolved*, That an application be made to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, requesting that he may be pleased to bring under the consideration of the King's Government, the great and lasting advantages which would result to the commerce of the Canadas, if an arrangement of a permanent character were entered into with the Government of the United States, so that goods, wares and merchandise might be transported by the subjects of each government through the territory of the other, under such convenient restrictions as may afford mutual security, and at the same time not materially embarrass the operations and business of the Rail road; and praying his Excellency to recommend to his Majesty's Ministers the expediency of entering into such an arrangement.

Accounts from Jamaica, via New Orleans, to the 2d ultimo, have been received. The Legislature is quietly and busily occupied with a variety of local matters. The present Governor, Sir LIONEL SMITH, seems, so far, to have afforded general satisfaction in the government of the Island, and is spoken of in the most complimentary manner, as an able and efficient magistrate.

The reported recovery of the money stolen from the Oneida Bank turns out to be all moonshine, as appears by what the *Sunday News* states:—

"Last week, all the papers in the city were teeming with the joyful report, that the $108,000 stolen from the Oneida bank, at Utica, had been recovered through the agency of a female, who only asked as a reward, the pardon of her father, confined at Sing Sing. The pardon was obtained, through the influence of the directors of the bank, and forwarded, and the girl then came out with the truth, which was that she knew nothing at all of the affair. Governor Marcy may revoke the pardon, but the father of this dutiful child is probably, are now, out of the reach of pursuit."

We have been requested by many of the gentlemen of the Bank of Montreal, to express their unfeigned regret, and offer their respectful apologies to their fair friends for not paying them the customary New Year's visits—their professional avocations requiring their attendance in the "house of the money changer." They trust that their gallantry will not henceforth be considered as a "discount," nor their "note of hand" refused "acceptance," when proffered hereafter. Invitations received as usual, and promptly attended to.

A daring and most extensive robbery was committed on the 23d ultimo, by cutting the trunks from the Lynchburg mail stage, about two miles from Richmond, Va. One of the trunks contained $50,000 dollars in specie belonging to the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and also $70,000 in notes belonging to the Bank of Virginia, making $120,000. All the trunks have been recovered unopened, except the one that contained the money.

CHESS.

The Correspondent from whom we obtained a solution of position No. 2, has called upon us to acknowledge the error committed in his 3d move—an error of which he had become aware previously to its being noticed in this morning's *Courier*. He now requests us to say he will feel obliged by "AN AMATEUR'S" pointing out in what manner it is possible to give Check Mate by *any five moves upon the board.*

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Montreal Chess Club.

EXERCISE FOR BEGINNERS.

Position No. 4.

White K. on his Kt. 2d square.		
	R. on Q. square.	
	R. on K. R. 8th square.	
	Kt. on K. 3d	"
	P. on K. 2d	"
	P. on K. B. 3d	"
	P. on K. Kt. 3d.	"
	P. on K. R. 2d	"
Red K. on his 4th square.		
	R. on Q R. 4th	"
	R on Q Kt. 8th	"
	Kt. on Q.	"
	B. on Q. 4th	"
	P. on Q. 3d	"
	P. on Q. R. 7th	"
	P. on K. B. 3d	"
	P. on K. Kt. 3d	"

White moves first, and game to be won in six moves.—*Saturday's Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER

SIR,—I beg to offer the following solution of position No 4, from the Montreal Chess Club, which appeared in this evening's *Gazette*:—

MOVES.

White R @ adv's King's square, giving check.
Red Kn't @ King's 3d square.
White Kn't @ Kn'ts 4th square, giving check.
Red King @ its Bishop's 4th, do
White Rook @ adv's Queen's 4th square, taking
Red Bishop and giving check.
Red do @ Queen's do do taking White Rook.
White Pawn @ King's 4th square, giving check.
Red King @ its Kn'ts 4th, do
White Pawn @ King's R's 4th do giving check.
Red King @ its R's 4th, do.
White Rook @ adv's K's R's square, giving check.

I am, &c. &c.

AN AMATEUR BUT NOT A MEMBER.

Dec. 31, 1836.

P.S.—Has not some mistake occurred in position No. 3, with respect to the situation of the pieces, or the direction in which the p move?

The Anniversary Meeting of the Montreal Infant School Society, was held at the School-room of the Wesleyan Chapel, St. James' Street, on the 29th December, 1836.

Dr. Holmes being called to the Chair, and Capt. Maitland requested to act as Secretary, the children were examined; and Dr. Barber fully, forcibly, and at some length, addressed the meeting, (which address we purpose to give at length.)

The Annual Report (as given below) was then read by the Secretary, and the accounts submitted, showing only the trifling balance of £10 8s. 8½d. available for the following year.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Moved by Mr. Barrett, and seconded by Mr. Matthewson.

Resolved, 1.—That this meeting approves of the Report which has been read, and requests that a copy be furnished for publication in the public journals of the city.

Proposed by Mr. T. S. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Adam Handyside.

Resolved 2.—That many of the essential benefits resulting from the Infant School system, have been tested and developed by the operations of this School, for whose continuance, the public are indebted to the persevering assiduity of the ladies composing the Committee, but owing to an imperfect understanding, or appreciation of the subject, on the part of the community generally, and to a deficiency of funds, the Committee have not been enabled to conduct the schools in all respects according to the methods adopted by the most approved models.

Proposed by the Rev. H. Wilkes, and seconded by Mr. T. S. Brown.

Resolved 3.—That the results of modern experience having, in the opinion of the most enlightened writers upon the subject of practical education, demonstrated the indispensable utility of the Infant School system, as the *ground-work* of general instruction, it becomes of high importance to this city, that the Infant School now established should not only be continued, but that the Committee shall be provided with means for perfecting its organization, and for conducting it upon the principle that has proved so eminently successful abroad.

Proposed by Capt. Maitland, and seconded by Mr. J. Dougall.

Resolved 4.—That in the absence of other means for supporting the School, subscription lists be opened for the purpose of raising the money that may be requisite for defraying the necessary expenses for the next year.

Proposed by the Rev. H. Esson, and seconded by Mr. James Fisher.

Resolved 5.—That the thanks of the meeting are due to the ladies composing the last Committee, for their judicious management, and that the following ladies do compose the Committee of Management for the ensuing year:—

Mrs. Bancroft.....*First Directress.*
" Budden.....*Second do.*
".....*Treasurer.*
Miss Torrance.....*Secretary.*

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. D. Ross,	Mrs. James Torrance,
" Macdonell,	" A. Buchanan,
" R. Cross,	" Jacob Hall,
" James Fisher,	" Nathaniel Jones,
" Dr. Holmes,	" Bolhouse,
" H. Wilkes,	" J. A. Perkins,
" C. D. Day,	Miss M'Lean,
" James Court,	" L. Barrett,

With power to add to their numbers.

The Chairman then expressed the thanks of the meeting to those gentlemen who had so kindly granted the use of the school-room for the occasion, and in expressing the high sense of gratitude with which the meeting had heard the forcible and eloquent address of Dr. Barber, at the same time hoped that that gentleman would add to the service already rendered, that of permitting it to be published.

The meeting then separated.

REPORT

In presenting the Eighth Annual Report of the Montreal Infant School Society, the Committee feel it to be their duty, in the sacrifice of praise, which goeth up from redeemed lips, to the Father of Mercies, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, that measure of success with which He has graciously pleased Him to encourage their efforts and excite their expectations of seeing these things at no distant period.

Your Committee trust they have reason to be sanguine, for having recently engaged a lady with whose qualifications for fulfilling the important duties of his situation they are assured they feel assured that nothing is wanting to insure their success, but the cordial support and co-operation of a liberal and enlightened public, with the Divine blessing, without which neither labour nor anxiety can be blessed.

Your Committee are excited to exert themselves in the task which they have undertaken from a sense of its importance, and of the responsibility. It is said, that he who knows and continues ignorance, is guilty of a sin for which ignorance produces. If, then, we neglect to furnish those means of instruction which are in our power, how great a share of crime do we become partakers of! Your Committee would, the oftener the subject is considered, will prove sufficient to induce them to use more strenuous exertions to impart this elementary knowledge, rather than to the poorer classes, who come within the sphere of our benevolence.

The average number of children in attendance is about fifty; the average number of the teacher's list about ninety.

Your Committee feel that they cannot go on and prosper under the system which they confidently expect every one desires to imitate Him who went about doing good, and who have already experienced that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The Treasurer's Report, which will be laid before you, will convince you of the facilities.

We had much pleasure in observing more than usually full and respectable attendance of ladies, but regret that as full a number of gentlemen were present. The great improvement in the children since last year, and the very creditable manner in which they answered, afforded general satisfaction, and reflected great credit upon the master, who has so zealously engaged.

Mr. T. S. Brown, the Rev. H. Wilkes, Rev. H. Esson, severally addressed the meeting, and Mr. Wilkes forcibly confirmed, from personal acquaintance with the teacher of the school of Edinburgh, many of Dr. Barber's remarks.

Mem.—It is particularly requested of the other Editors of papers will, at their convenience, be so good as to copy the above.

Lower Canada.

An unfortunate event has occurred in the 71st Regiment, stationed in this Garrison, which the more to be deplored as the general conduct of the corps has always been most exemplary. As a party were conveying a deserter from the Regiment, named Gillen, to the guard house, he drew from his pocket a clasp knife, and, in his rage, inflicted a wound on the soldier of the same regiment, named James Nesbitt, of which he died on Tuesday. Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. Gillen has consequently been delivered over to the custody of the civil power, to await his trial at the next Criminal term.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We are sorry to find that useful Association, the Mechanics' Institute, is not this year supported with the spirit manifested by its members in former years. We know not to what cause this is to be attributed, but it is not less to be regretted that an institution which was begun with so much zeal, and so much to do so much good, should now be almost languish. In former seasons some scores of professional gentlemen were kind enough to give, gratuitously, lectures, which were generally attended by the members of the institution and proved to them a source of much real information. We have no doubt but that, application, others would again be found ready to promote the instruction of that class which the subscribers generally belong, and thus to reap the greater benefit from a really useful collection of books to be found in the rooms, and to which all members have access. The use of such a library certainly affords a much more eligible mode of passing an evening, than resorting to a public house or joining in scenes of dissipation. The rooms are accessible at any time from seven to nine o'clock every evening.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A man named Finlay, who lived in the neighbourhood of Newport, about ten miles from this village, met his death under the following melancholy circumstances. He had been at a tavern, and on returning at night intoxicated it appears he fell, and must have been unable to get on his feet again, for it appeared by traces in the snow that he had crawled nearly forty rods homewards from the place where he had fallen. The night was severely cold, and he was found in the morning frozen to death. He has left a family and seven helpless children to mourn his untimely loss.—*St. Thomas Liberal.*

United States.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The failure of the wheat crop in this country has produced a state of things unprecedented in its history. It is stated that seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat have been imported into New York during the last autumn, the entire stock of which is already exhausted. Were it not for the quantity of Western flour in that city, supposed to be about 150,000 barrels, its predicament would be awkward indeed, the canal navigation closed and that of the river nearly so. A correspondent came to our knowledge a short time since in connection with this subject, which we feel inclined to have mentioned before, but omitted so. A farmer from York county, Pa., one of the finest wheat districts in the world, came to Baltimore to purchase foreign wheat to carry home with him, for the purpose of grinding it into flour for the use of himself and neighbors. Another equally remarkable instance of the character in the purchase of about six thousand bushels of German Wheat, by a miller in the fertile county of Frederick, to supply the wants of his neighbourhood with flour.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.—The number of individuals actually members of the different Wesleyan Methodist Societies throughout the world now exceeds one million, the exact number being, according to the most recent returns, 1,000,959, and there is in addition a body of 1,100,000 other preachers, besides a host of labourers in the same field who are termed local preachers. It is not more than 45 years since the death of the founder of Methodism, and at that period the number of members in every part of the world was only 135,554, and the total number of regular preachers did not exceed 311. The number of members in all the societies has nearly more than doubled in the last five years.—*Watchman.*

Poetry.

Bessy Bell.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS, ESQ.

To the following exquisite verses, Charles E. Horn has arranged a Scotch melody of unusual sweetness and beauty.

I.

When life looks drear and lonely, love,
And pleasant fancies flee,
Then will the muses only, love,
Bestow a thought on me.
Mine is a harp which Pleasure, love,
To waken strives
To Joy's entrancing
It near can thri
Why mock

II.

Then do not ask me
For rapture wo
For vain is each end
To sound Joy's p
Yet still believe me, de
Though dull my song may be,
This heart still beats sincerest, love,
And grateful turns to thee!
My once true Bessy Bell!

III.

Those eyes still rest upon me, love,
I feel their magic spell;
With that same look you won me, love,
Fair gentle Bessy Bell;
My doom you've idly spoken, love,
You never can be mine—
Yet, though my heart is broken, love,
Still, lady, it is thine!
Adieu, false B

Sum

The clear profits of bu
calculated to amount to
lions annually.

On Monday the first
the half-pay of the pursu
paid at the dock-yard, to
of this deserving, but hith
officers, who have been
than 12 years to accomplish this object, which
is universally admitted to be founded on justice.
—*Devonport Telegraph.*

The masters and second masters of guard-ships are ordered to qualify themselves for pilots, and to take charge of his Majesty's ships coming into or going out of the ports to which the masters are attached. No extra pay is to be allowed for this service, as it is considered a part of their duty.—*Western Luminary.*

It is affirmed that some English capitalists have placed at the disposal of the Corte, a sum of £2 000,000 sterling, to rebuild the quarter of Constantinople lately destroyed by fire. The Sultan, it is said, has in return for this service granted new privileges and exemptions in favour of the English commerce, and especially to form on the European side of the
depot of the manufactures
Great Britain, which are
all duty.

The Houses or Cours
tige of the interior of
now remaining, the whe
been taken down, and th
removed, preparatory to
alterations which are to
lary for the gentlemen
ings in parliament is to
may hear the speeches an
did in the gallery, where
inaudible to the persons by whom it was occupied, or else in that allotted to strangers. The whole of the interior will be remodelled, and rendered in every particular more convenient and eligible for its purposes. The ventilation of the house will be much improved, by preserving an equal temperature, without the sudden gusts of cold air, which were a great annoyance. Connected with this improvement a lofty chimney, ascending from the house, has been erected. The expense of the alterations is estimated at about £12,000.

The French journals received this morning, announce the death of Mr. Villiers, our Ambassador at the Court of Spain.

Merchants and others connected with the trade of India seem every day to feel more confident that the period is not far distant when tea will be largely cultivated in our
dances. In or near Asse
in great abundance, and
soon necessary to send
measure independent of
this valuable article.
only one of many great
from our ascendancy in
now been overlocked or

A VETERAN GENE
celebrated dramatist,
dramatic licenser, died
vember, in the 75th y
Charles Kemble has been
him in the censorship.

Day, of the firm of Day & Martin, makers of the celebrated blacking, is also dead. The fortune he has left behind him is estimated at nearly a million sterling.

Russia.

RUSSIA.—The *London Morning Chronicle*, of Nov. 9, says:—"Rumours of discontent in Russia, which, however, do not assume a very tangible shape, are in circulation. The late attempt on the life of the Emperor is, probably, the only foundation for them. It is supposed that some how or other the policy of the Emperor is too pacific for the unruly spirits of his arms, the chiefs of which are never so well pleased as when war opens for them the way to promotion and plunder. However, the
must always be of
quence, so long as the
of Europe remain on a
each other. The Polish
low the civilized portion
end with the beginner of
'it could not of Kalisch
support of its army.

Extract of a letter fro
ber 8th:—"The General
have been called to St.
lieved that the Emperor
around him the most distin
empire, preparatory to a powerful expedition against the East. The equipment of the fleet at Nikolaief and Cherson is going on with great activity; and three steam vessels of sixty-four horse power are continually employed in conveying ammunition and provisions to Tchonpoutlouk and Anapa, where new magazines are being formed. We learn from Tiflis that the Tcherkes, after a repose of two months, have made their appearance as aggressors before Derbent, on the line of the Terek, and even on the banks of the Kouban; but they have uniformly been driven back by the Russian posts. By order of the Minister of War, a corps of 10,000 Cossacks and light infantry will be put on
the Don Gen. Serguiev
bring to subjection the
Tchethenae. It is po
Crown Prince will lead
son. The troops in Ge
received a reinforcement
gineers are fortifying th
situated between the tw
of Armenia, on the bank

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The
contains His Majesty's
declares that he has re
sion of the marriage of
Elizabeth, his faithful
from the payment of t
Princes
serving
as in
—Th
Rus
—Ma
ment of the Commer
pany, was brought h
this morning, on a
Mr. Porsey, the tobac
Emerald, stated he
take up a basket, with
leave the vessel, and
as to its contents, he
empty bottles. On
it turned out that the
number, happened to t
upon which he depo
her eyes, said that, afte
long, she could not tur
She had applied to the
in which parish it was
been born, and they re
trates of this office.
could not assist her.
—Lon
A PROOF OF HUMA
borough Street.—Jann
Chelsea pensioner, w
with being drunk a
care of himself, on S
asked what he had to
man raised up his sig
his sight in the army
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drin
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Pape
—Ma
—Th
—Bu
drun
showing that we are
to occasional outbreak
took place when I wa
Bermudas. The slav
—But you, who are
cularly cautious. H
to have any considera
have no pity in your
Why, your honour, I
that we are subject t
but not meddle with a
your honour, for my p
little out-break—The
ed him to be discharge
the third commencem
Bermudas. On going
bled, on which he tur
exclaim
you
ant d
Mr. Burrell, port, G
Mr. Burrell—Why not
ther? Applicant—I w
The two children were
Magistrate, and the po

also $70,000 in notes belonging to the k of Virginia, making $120,000. All the nks have been recovered unopened, except e one that contained the money.

CHESS.

The Correspondent from whom we obtained olution of position No. 2, has called upon us acknowledge the error committed in his 3d pre—an error of which he had become aware eviously

Position No. 4.

White K. on his Kt. 2d square.
R. on Q. square.
R. on K. R. 8th square.
Kt. on K. 3d "
P. on K. 2d "
P. on K. B. 3d "
P. on K. Kt. 3d "
P. on K. R. 2d "

Red K. on his 4th square.
R. on Q. R. 4th "
R. on Q. Kt. 6th "
Kt. on Q. "
B. on Q. 4th "
P. on Q. 3d "
P. on Q. R. 7th "
P. on K. B. 2d "

White K'n @ K's 4th square, giving check.
ed King @ its Bishop's 4th, do do
White Rook @ adv's Queen's 4th square, taking Red Bishop and giving check.
ed do @ Queen's do do taking White Rook.
White Pawn @ King's 4th square, giving check.
ed King @ its K's 4th, do
White Pawn @ King's R's 4th do giving check.
ed King @ its R's 4th, do.
White Rook @ adv's K's R's square, giving check.

I am, &c. &c.
AN AMATEUR BUT NOT A MENNZA.

Dec. 31, 1836.

P.S.—Has not some mistake occurred in posi on No. 3

REPORT.

In presenting the Eighth Annual Report of the Montreal Infant School Society, your Committee feel it to be their duty, to offer up the sacrifice of praise, which goeth not out of fervent lips, to the Father of Mercies, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, that measure of success with which it hath graciously pleased Him to encourage their hopes and excite their expectations of seeing great things at no distant period.

Your Committee trust they have reason to be sanguine, for having recently engaged a teacher with whose qualifications for fulfilling the important duties of his situation they are satisfied; they feel assured that nothing is wanting to ensure their success, but the cordial support and cooperation of a liberal and enlightened public, with the Divine blessing, which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow thereto.

Your Committee are excited to exert themselves in the task which they have undertaken, from a sense of its importance, and of their responsibility. It is said, that he who voluntarily continues ignorance, is guilty of all the crime which ignorance produces. If, therefore, we neglect to furnish those means of instruction which are in our power, how great an amount of crime do we become responsible for! Your Committee would, therefore, hope that this consideration will prove sufficient to stimulate to the use more strenuous exertions in order to disseminate knowledge, religious and moral, among the poorer classes, who come within the sphere of our benevolence.

The average number of children in daily attendance is about fifty; the whole number on the teacher's list about ninety.

Your Committee feel that this institution cannot go on as it proper without further aid, which they confidently expect from all who desire to imitate Him who went about doing good, and who have already experienced that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The Treasurer's Report, which will now be laid before you, will convince you of our necessities.

We had much pleasure in observing a more than usually full and respectable attendance of ladies, but regret that an hitherto few gentlemen were present. The great improvement of the children since last year, and the very interesting manner in which they answered, appeared to afford general satisfaction, and reflects great credit upon the master, who has only been lately engaged.

Mr. T. S. Brown, the Rev. H. Wilkes, and Rev. R. Esson, severally addressed the meeting; and Mr. Wilkes forcibly confirmed, from personal acquaintance with the teacher and school of Edinburgh, many of Dr. Barbet's remarks.

Mem.—It is particularly requested the other Editors of papers will, at their convenience, be so good as to copy these proceedings.

Lower Canada.

An unfortunate event has occurred in the 6th Regiment, stationed in this Garrison, which the more to be deplored as the general conduct of the corps has always been most exemplary. As a party were conveying a disorderly prisoner of the Regiment, named Gillen, to the guard house, he drew from his pocket a clasp knife, and, in his rage, inflicted a wound on a soldier of the same regiment, named James Smith, of which he died on Tuesday. Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and Gillen has consequently been delivered over to the custody of the civil power, to await his trial at the next Criminal term.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We are sorry to find that the Quebec Mechanics' Institution, in not this year supported with the spirit manifested by them in former years. We know not to our cause this is to be attributed, but it is not less to be regretted that an institution which was begun with such eclat should be left to so much languish.

Upper Canada.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A man named [illegible], who lived in the neighbourhood of [illegible] port, about ten miles from [illegible] the death under the following circumstances. He [illegible] returning at night [illegible] fell, and [illegible] feet [illegible]

Resolved 2.—That many of the essential benefits resulting from the Infant School system, [illegible] ...ence having, in the opinion of the most enlightened writers upon the subject of practical instruction, demonstrated the indispensable utility of the Infant School system, as the grand work of general instruction, it becomes of importance to this city, that the Infant School now established should not cease, but that the Committee should adopt means for perfecting the conducting it upon [illegible]

The Annual Report (as given below) was then read by the Secretary, and the accounts submitted, showing only the trifling balance of £10 8s. 4d. available for the following year.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Moved by Mr. Barrett, and seconded by Mr. Matthewson.

Resolved, 1.—That this meeting approves of the Report which has been read, and requests that a copy be furnished for publication in the public journals of the city.

Proposed by Mr. T. S. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Adam Handyside.

Resolved 2.—That many of the essential benefits resulting from the Infant School system, [illegible]

Mrs. James Torrance,
" A. Buchanan,
" Jacob Hall,
" Rehoboam Jones,
" Bellhouse,
" J. A. Perkins,
Miss M'Lane,
" L. Barrett,
" [illegible]

The Chairman then expressed the thanks of the meeting to those gentlemen who had so [illegible] the use of the school-room for [illegible] and in expressing the high sense [illegible] with which the meeting had heard [illegible] and eloquent address of Dr. Barbet, [illegible] at the same time hoped that gentleman would add to the service already rendered, that [illegible] permitting [illegible]

The meeting [illegible]

Poetry.

Bessy Bell.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS, ESQ.

To the following exquisite verses, Charles E. Horn has arranged a Scotch melody of unusual sweetness and beauty.'

I.

When life looks drear and lonely, love,
And pleasant fancies flee,
Then will the muses only, love,
Bestow a thought on me.
Mine is a lyre which Pleasure, love,
To waken strives in vain,
To Joy's entrancing measure, love,
It near can thrill again!
Why mock me, Bessy Bell?

II.

Then do not ask me ever, love,
For rapture woven rhymes,
For vain is such endeavour, love,
To sound Joy's play bell chimes:
Yet still believe me, dearest love,
Though dull my song may be,
This heart still dosts sincerest, love,
And grateful turns to thee!
My once true Bessy Bell!

III.

Those eyes still rest upon me, love,
I feel their magic spell;
With that same look you won me, love,
Fair gentle Bessy Bell:
My doom you're idly spoken, love,
You never can be mine—
Yet, though my heart is broken, love,
Still, lady, it is thine!
Adieu, false Bessy Bell!

Summary.

The clear profits of business in Manchester is estimated to amount to upwards of twelve millions annually

On Monday the first increase of 1s. a-day to the half-pay of the purserr of the royal navy was paid at the dock-yard, to the great satisfaction of this deserving, but hitherto neglected class of officers, who have been endeavouring for more than 12 years to accomplish this object, which is universally admitted to be founded on justice.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

The masters and second masters of guard-ships are ordered to qualify themselves for pilots, and to take charge of his Majesty's ships coming into or going out of the ports to which the masters are attained. No extra pay is to be allowed for this service, as it is considered a part of their duty.—*Western Luminary.*

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—There is not a [illegible] tire of the interior of the House of Commons now remaining, she whether the gallery [illegible] been taken down and [illegible]

LABOUCHERE, BERNARD & Co.

Dec. 31.

JUST Landed and for Sale:
[illegible] Mackerel, No. 2
[illegible] do. do. Herrings, No. 1
[illegible] do. Scaled Herrings, No. 1
[illegible] do. Salmon
[illegible] Cod Fish
VALLIER, ROYER & Co.

August 16. 136

FRESH FRUIT, &c. FOR SALE.—Ma[illegible] Raisins in cases, half and qr. do; Currants in casks of 5, 3, 2 cwt. by the single lb. at 1s. [illegible] Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Malaga Raisins, Sultanas, Currants, Sweet Oil, Cordials, Brandies, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Lisbon, Claret, Champagne, Hock, Cognac, Geneva, Jamaica Spirits, Ale, Porter, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Fancy Soap, Perfumery, Cordials, Preserves, Sauces, Pickles, Mustard, Cayenne, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Starch, Blacking, Brushes, Matches, Candles, Soap, Tobacco Pipes, Fancy Articles, Toys, Dolls, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, Glass, Stoves, Tinware, Brooms, Brushes, Mats, Cordage, Twine, Nails, Tacks, Brads, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Bolts, Bits, Saws, Files, Rasps, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Shovels, Fire Irons, Fire Frames, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grates, Hollow Ware, Tinware, Pots, Kettles, Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sheet Iron, Stoves, Pipes, Tubes, Elbows, Tinned Ware, Tin Plate, Sheet Tin, Block Tin, Pig Tin, Bar Tin, Spelter, Sheet Zinc, Pig Lead, Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, Gunpowder, Rifle Powder, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Percussion Caps, Flints, Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Gun Mounting, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Bullet Moulds, Gun Screws, Rifles, Fowling Pieces, Guns, Sporting Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Flints

Poetry.

The Thirty Requisites.

Thirty points of perfection each judge understands,
The standard of feminine beauty demands,
Three white:—and, without further prelude, we know
That the skin, hands, and teeth should be pearly as snow.

Three black:—and our standard departure forbids
From dark eyes, darksome tresses, and darkly-fringed lids.

Three red:—and the lover of comliness seeks
For the hue of the rose in the lips, nails, and cheeks.

Three long—and of this you, no doubt, are aware!
Long the body should be, long the hands, long the hair.

Three short:—and herein nicest beauty appears—
Feet short as a fairy's, short teeth, and short ears.

Three large:—and remember this rule, as to size,
Embraces the shoulders, the forehead, the eyes.

Three narrow:—a maxim to every man's taste—
Circumference small in mouth, ancle, and waist.

Three round:—and in this I see infinite charms—
Rounded fulness apparent in leg, hip, and arms.

Three fine:—and can aught the enchantment eclipse,
Of fine tapering fingers, fine tresses, fine lips?

Three small:—and my thirty essentials are told—
Small head, nose, and bosom compact in its mould.

Now the dame who comprises attractions like these,
Will need not the cestus of Venus to please;
While he who has met with a union so rare,
Has had better luck than has fallen to my share.

"Alla Perdita."

We do not meet as we have met!
The soft and thrilling word
Forbidding Memory to Forget—
Is now unspoke—unheard!

We do not meet as we have met!
Thy vow is broken now!
Which like a gem in radiance set,
Was stolen from thy brow!

We do not meet as we have met!
Wild Ocean's surges roll
Between—and will divide us yet!
Like tempests of the soul!

We do not meet as we have met!
Old days will come to heart—
In dreams those images are set!
To waken—what thou art!

Love and Literature.

From the New York Era.

A pretty little romance, sweet and tender, occurred here recently, which would form quite an incident for a fashionable novel; and shows that there is no necessity for love to have eyes, but that amazingly little souls can become attached *à la distance*, like the Grand Plenipotentiary spoken of by Sheridan, in one of his songs. There is no necessity to quote the passage, as the sentiment and the application could receive no additional strength thereby.

Many histories have been written, and many stories told of the wonderful power of love in the human heart, and how this passion will occupy it to the exclusion of every other feeling! It is scarcely possible to glance over the columns of a newspaper of any country without discovering the consequences of this passion in the melancholy details of poisonings and drownings by disappointed maids, and love-sick youths, the course of whose true love ran not smoothly; and, although grey beards may sneer at a tender passion which they never felt, and prim and precise virgins utter exclamations of disapprobation against those of their own sex who yield to the influence of the lava torrent which shakes the heart, and rushes through the veins—there is no feeling which exercises so potent a sway over the good or evil destiny of the sons and daughters of Adam! Love assumes all shapes and disguises, and lends itself to any position or station to accomplish its purposes. There is nothing so lofty to which it does not aspire; nothing so lowly to which it will not stoop in pursuit of its end. Witness King Cophetua and the beggar's daughter; the daughter of Charlemagne; the nut-brown maid; and the noble lady wedded to the moor! In the lowest and darkest depths of human misery, it holds the cheering torch of hope; and the squalid prisoner is in its eyes a very deity of love and beauty. Love looks not at condition, and in this respect is aptly painted blind.

It has become the fashion in these latter and degenerate days to discountenance the power and influence of love; to talk of it as the dream of youth; as the illusion of hot heads, and warm hearts; the phantom of hope luring onward to disappointment and destruction. Away with such frigid and unimpassioned calculations; under its delightful and heavenly spell "there's nothing in life can sadden us;" and prompted by its almighty inspiration, there is nothing to which we may not aspire. With some one to whom he can turn in his sorrow; and on whose devoted kindness he can rely in his vicissitudes and disappointments, the path of life is strewed with roses whose thorns are plucked off by the tender and anxious hand of love, and its very soul was breathed in those exquisite lines—

"Oh, what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,
Thro' joy and thro' sorrow, thro' glory and shame?
I ask not, I care not, what guilt's in thy heart,
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

If the Pythoness, or the Sybil had been asked to define the passion, they would scarcely have consulted the divinity, but answered to the foregoing effect from the inspiration of their own hearts.

But we are rhapsodizing, when we should be narrating, or, at all events, philosophizing; our fair and gentle readers, however, will excuse us; it is but seldom we have an opportunity of conversing with them, and when their bright eyes, rosy lips, wreathed smiles, and teeth of pearl, flit like a heaven-sent vision across our path, we yield to the soft spell, and our pen moves onward by the promptings of the heart. To our story, which we beg to premise, is a true one.

About eighteen months ago, a very young lady, the daughter of a brave and gallant man, established a literary periodical, graceful and delicate, replete with delicious thoughts, beautiful images, refined sensibilities, and pure, glowing, and exquisite as the flowers of which they were illustrations; the sweet productions of the garden of fancy, and the dreaming reveries of a young, innocent and ardent soul; such as Sappho might have indulged in her tomb, or Ariel whispered, could he have found a kindred soul to this. Such a gem of purest ray serene, was not suffered to shine in obscurity; the press fostered it, and its grim and surly Cerberus softened their tones when speaking of it; but mean than any thing else, its merit soon became known, and its fame spread to the furthest corners of the land; and one susceptible youth, blessed with a warm and romantic heart, and also with a liberal fortune—(which in these days, when love likes the *Bank of America* better than Bank of roses, and the only dower whose notes it delights in are such down, converting Cupid into Cupidity)—felt a glow about the heart, and a flush upon his cheek, whenever the beautiful little 12mo. volume, with its gilt edges, and glistening morocco binding came periodically to his hands. The gentle feeling increased by every successive perusal; and, at length, the partiality for the fair editress of fifteen became so great, that the predilection could not be withstood, and the enamored youth addressed a complimentary letter to the authoress, requesting her to honor him with her correspondence. Here it is evident that love crept in by the heart and imagination, and not by the eyes; and justifies the conceit of the antique authorities in painting Cupidon with a bandage round his eyes and brow. A correspondence ensued between the enamored youth and the fair and youthful New Yorker; letters were reciprocated, feelings mutually interchanged; a congeniality of sentiment was established; the sweet "interchange of soul and soul" took place according to the regularity of Mr. Amos Kendall's post; and every thing was ripe for a personal *dessouement*. It would be idle to attempt to enter on a description of the method of courtship which absent individuals, who have never yet been introduced, practise; the mind and heart must be read by the fingers, much in the same way as the deaf and dumb interchange their tender sentiments, accept that the eloquence of the eye is wanting; but the language of the soul is eloquent. It is an electric spark, lit up by a simultaneous spark, and a communion of feeling sets it in a blaze. When hearts are attuned together in extacy, and when those hearts are young and unsophisticated, the result is facile to comprehend; the correspondence proceeded, from each impassioned to each enamoured period; one generous sentiment provoked the enterchange of another; and at last, eternal declarations of love and fidelity were engaged before the parties had seen each other. Here was the triumph of sensibility! The generous Kentuckian came on to New York to marry the lovely *incognita*! He saw her, renewed the homage to her mind, which had been strengthened by the evidence of her beauty; and those of our readers who remember last week's nuptial announcements, will easily recognize the parties whose history is shadowed forth in this seemingly romantic, but precisely veracious *novelette*.

Gallantry in the Wrong Box.

That ceaseless habit of indiscriminate gallantry, which characterises many men, as it is often productive of pleasing incidents, is also occasionally the cause of others desperately the reverse. This was verified to the letter a few nights ago at a Town not one thousand miles from Hamilton. At a certain stage house, the passengers were told that a lady and child wished a seat. An English gentleman, of the ultra gallant school, instantly made room for her beside himself, and politely took her baby, and retained it after mama had got herself fixed, as the Yankees say. He began handling the little innocent, and fondling it in the most affectionate manner.

"Pray ma'am, have I the pleasure of holding a young lady or gentleman in my arms."

"My child is a girl, sir," said she in a voice sweet and low, (a beautiful thing in women.)

"Ah, so much the better. How I do love such little cherubs," said he fondling and kissing her, "why her little elastic pouting lips actually sue to be kissed," and forthwith he repeated the osculation.

"Pray, madam, how old is you darling."

"Six months, sir."

"Oh! a delightful age—the budding of intellects just beginning to appear. I must teach you to sing misy.—

Tum, tum, tee, baby,
Tum, tum, tee,
It's not in every husband's power
To have a child like thee.

"Is miss like her father, ma'am?"

"Yes sir, especially about the mouth."

"Ah, that little vermillion mouth will play sad havoc on many a heart yet."

"Squeak, squeak, bah, bah," roared the young un."

"Ah, I must restore my little friend to you, —but pray allow me to adjust your shawl; the night is cold, and two precious lives may depend on the temperature of this vile coach."

So saying, Monsieur Anglais arranged most carefully the folds of the "Kilmarnock," with the hope of having a sly peep into the lady's face. At this moment the moon shone brightly, and when by her light he saw locks woolly as a merino ram—eyes flaring like a bitch wolf's—a case of teeth so white and strong as to rival those of Port Royal Tom, while her face shone with a sable lustre as if polished with Warren's blacking—the pencil of Cruikshank alone could depict the ludicrous horror of his countenance, as the involuntary exclamation burst from his lips "She's black by G-d!"

Summary.

Spain.

The intelligence from Spain, coming down to the 1st of November from Madrid, and to the 31 from Bilboa, is more unfavorable to the Queen's cause than any we have received for months. The Carlist General Gomez, instead of being defeated and compelled to fly, was at the head of an increased force, and continuing his triumphant march through the kingdom, unchecked by any of the Queen's Generals. He possessed himself of the town of Almaden, in La Mancha, famous for its mines of quicksilver, on the 24th of October, although it was stoutly defended by a garrison of nearly 2000. Some accounts say that Gomez destroyed the works at the mines; and if this is true, it is a heavy blow to the Government, which derives a large revenue from their products. The news was received at Madrid on the 30th, and produced great alarm.

A secret session of the Cortes was held, at which the Ministers were present, and an exposition of the state of affairs is said to have been made, which not a little astonished and confounded some of the deputies. All the blame is thrown, by the Madrid papers, upon the Generals, especially Rodil and Alaiz, who are openly accused of treachery, like most of those who decemere. The truth of the matter is, that Gomez is popular, and the Queen's Generals are not; the soldiers of the latter desert, and many of them go to swell the ranks of the former; add to those the superior tact and activity of the Carlists, and perhaps the bad state of discipline among the royalist troops, and the inefficiency of the Queen's Generals is amply accounted for. The force under Gomez had increased to about 40,000; when he set out from Navarre, it was 1400.

The Carlists were vigorously besieging Bilboa, and the Queen's general Espartero had not been able, either to raise the siege, or effect an entrance into the place. The efforts of the besieged were relaxed, however, on the approach of Espartero.

The question of the regency was under discussion by the Cortes, but had not been decided at the latest date. It was thought not improbable that a dictator would be appointed, if an efficient and trustworthy person could be found for the occasion.

A despatch was received at Madrid, on the 29th of October, from General Alvarez, announcing that he had overtaken and routed the Carlist General Sanz, in the Asturias, on the 24th.

By orders from Madrid, all the plate and jewels in the churches and chapels in that part of the kingdom, threatened by Gomez, have been seized and sent to the capital for safety.

After his capture of Almaden, Gomez marched in the direction of Truxillo, in Estremadura, on the high road from Madrid to Lisbon.

Switzerland.

The dispute with France seems to have lost all interest and importance, in the eyes of the English and French journalists. It was confidently expected that the result of the discussions in the extraordinary Diet, would be an answer to the Duke de Montebello, which should be perfectly satisfactory to France, and that the *concluaum* would be adopted and enforced. The attempt of Louis Bonaparte, at Strasburg, was supposed to have increased the probability of this result, as it was very well understood that sundry political refugees in Switzerland were concerned in it.

Portugal.

Advices from Lisbon are to the 1st of November; nothing of importance has occurred. The government was embarrassed for want of funds, and a change of ministry was expected. The Portuguese ministers at London, Paris, and Brussels, had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1812, as had also the *chargés* at Copenhagen and Rome. The Cortes is to meet on the 18th of January.

The government has published a decree, proclaiming the terms and conditions upon which foreigners may be naturalized. They are favorable to immigration.

The British squadron, of whose sailing we had advices by the last arrival, had arrived in the Tagus. The force in that river, at the latest date, was seven sail of the line English, and three French.

Russia.

The German papers bring an extract from the *St. Petersburg Journal*, which confirms the report that the Emperor Nicholas has been ill, by announcing a tumultuous joy at his recovery.

Extract of a letter, to the editor of the *New York Express*, dated Liverpool, Nov. 10, 1836.

—"We are indebted to you for your account of the state of the Money Market to 16th October, which possess an influence over our pecuniary affairs here, never so importantly felt as at this period. We regret to see your Exchange on England quoted at former rates—if an improvement were to take place so as to prevent our specie from being a profitable export, the Bank of England would at once relieve our market by relaxing their present prohibitory measures on American commerce. It is generally known that this institution is now purchasing gold to some extent, and at high rates—probably preparing for future drains. We are not a little apprehensive of a few failures among our Banks, who in a great measure are dependant on discounts, from the Bank to meet their daily liabilities to accommodate their customers. We fear your Treasury order will retard the exportation of specie, or prevent it altogether, although your Exchange should rise to 10 or 11 per cent, as it will doubtless be at a premium with your Land Speculators. We look anxiously for your further information on these interesting matters."

LOSS OF THE BRIG GAMBIA, OF NEW YORK.—The brig *Gambia*, which sailed from this port for Lisbon, on the 16th ultimo, was capsized, on the night of the 19th, while lying too in a gale of wind, in the gulf. The Captain, first mate, and a passenger were in the cabin at the time and were drowned. The survivors, seven in number, clustered around the forecastle, the only part out of the water, and lashed themselves to the bitts. Here for three days and nights they were exposed to the pelting of the storm, with nothing to eat but a few raw potatoes, and no water. At this period two of the crew died, and the cabin boy died, raving mad, and to satisfy the cravings of hunger, the boy was cut up for food. On the night of the 22d the remainder of the crew, who had succeeded in reaching the main top, saw a vessel to leeward, which proved to be the ship *New England*, on board of which they were taken and landed in Boston. The names of the survivors are Joseph Guillard second mate, Samuel Presson, Andrew Smith, and A. Smith. Those drowned were Captain French, M. Jordan, mate, and John Dean, passenger. Jacobs, the cook, Andrew Paterson, seaman, and a Portuguese boy, named Alexander, died from fatigue and hunger. The *Gambia* was laden with rice and tobacco.

Mysterious Death in a Private Lunatic Asylum.

Yesterday evening an inquest was held at the White Hart, Earls-court, Kensington, on view of the body of *Martha Challis*, aged 49, late one of the attendants at "Earl's Court-house," a private receptacle for female lunatics of the higher class, whose death occurred under the very peculiar circumstances detailed in the following evidence:—

The inquiry created a very great degree of interest, owing to a prevalent report in the neighbourhood that the deceased had fallen a victim to the violence of a lady confined in the establishment, whom she (deceased) had the charge of, and was an attendant upon. The jury, after being sworn, viewed the body of the deceased, which laid on a bed in a chamber of the asylum; they were very particular in the examination, to ascertain if there were any external marks of violence, but none, however, were apparent; the evidence taken was as follows:—

Ellen Burchell, an attendant of the establishment, knew the deceased, who had held a similar situation. Witness saw her last alive on Tuesday night, when she was in good health and spirits. The deceased not making her appearance on Wednesday morning, as was customary, witness went up stairs to the door of the chamber which was occupied by her (deceased) and the lady who was placed under her charge. The door was locked and the key taken out. Witness looked through the keyhole and saw the lady, of whom she inquired as to the deceased; the reply was that she (deceased) was lying on the bed, and expressing a fear that something was the matter with her. Witness then communicated with Mrs. Bradberry, the mistress of the establishment, who sent for a bricklayer, and the door was forced open. The deceased was then discovered lying on the bed, apparently quite dead. Mr. Merriman, a surgeon, was sent for, who promptly attended, and declared life quite extinct.

By the Coroner—The deceased was a single woman, and during the time witness had known her enjoyed excellent health; she was in good spirits on Tuesday night; had never heard that she was subject to fits.

By the Jury—The lady that the deceased had charge of was perfectly harmless in her malady; she did not appear alarmed when the door was forced open; I found the key of the door under the deceased's pillow; her (deceased's) bed had not been laid in, but the patient's had; a pan with some water in, on a table; towels were beside the deceased's bed; the patient that she had charged her from, and must have been attacked just previous to her retiring to rest.

The above evidence was corroborated by other inmates of the establishment.

The Coroner, in summing up, said that he saw no suspicion, from the nature of the evidence, to imagine that the deceased had met with any violence from any person, but on the contrary, had died a perfectly natural death.

The jury, after a short discussion, returned a verdict of "*Died by the visitation of God.*"

A POETICAL BEGGAR.—On Wednesday a little woman named Francis Brittian who has been a sort of hanger-on upon the inhabitants of Doctor's commons for many years, was brought before Alderman Kelly, charged with having presented a poetical begging petition at a banking-house in Lombard-street.

From the statement of a policeman it appeared that the defendant went into the banking house with her petition, round which was a piece of black crape, and addressed the gentlemen in rhyme, upon the subject of her necessities, which the poor laws, although they professed to assist the destitute, did not at all alleviate. As the parties in the banking-house fancied neither poetry nor mendicancy they directed the police to clear her out, and as she became most annoyingly poetical and could not pronounce the letter "R," she was hurried off to the Mansion-house, from whence many persons have been removed for their inventive powers exercised in another way, to the gaol of Newgate. From the moment she was taken into custody she seemed to be in the very highest degree inspired.

Alderman Kelly.—Was she tipsy, officer.

Witness.—Not in the slightest degree. I have never seen her intoxicated, but she is quite amongst the poets. She'll go on for hours if not interrupted.

Mr. Hobler.—No, she never drinks. If she did she might lose the vibratory power of her tongue, and I think that would be the end other. We have had her here a great many times within the last twenty years, and I fear those who used to contribute to her support are all dead.

Defendant.—I believe, your lordship, you and Mr. Hobler are the only friends I have left. For your sakes I was trying to make a few in Lombard-street, but you see what is the fate of my petition, although I defy any one to say that I am an imposter.

Alderman Kelly.—You know that you are in the wrong in making such applications?

Defendant.—Will you tell me what I am to do? I am honest and still able to work, but in my case these two qualities are of no service What on earth am I to do? Throw poverty to the dogs. It's a physic I have been long used to.

Alderman Kelly.—There are 2s. for you. But you must drop this petition trade.

Defendant (pocketing the money)—I'l never disgrace your money, my lord, by asking for a farthing until this all gone. But appetite returns, and I owe my landlord eleven week's rent.

Alderman Kelly.—I suppose that you cleared very little rent by your poetry?

Defendant.—Nothing at all in my parish. Doctor's Commons is a bad spot for the muses. They have such bad taste there that I think they'd put me in the watchhouse if I spoke a word of rhyme. I'd stand a much better chance in Billingsgate.

Mr. Hobler.—How old are you now—60?

Defendant.—When I am cold and hungry I feel much beyond sixty I assure you, but I don't know my age. I must go on with the old system when my money is out, I am afraid, Mr. Hobler, except you give me something to do.

Alderman Kelly.—Why, what can you do besides writing poetry?

Defendant.—Besides writing poetry!—do you call that nothing? (A laugh.) I can do more. I can teach people to write poetry.

Alderman Kelly—Well, whatever you do, you must not annoy people of business. If you are in necessity, you have a claim upon your parish, whatever people may say to you, and I advise you to act accordingly.

Defendant.—

When beggars apply for parochial relief
The wiseacres they meet in "You rascal, by the!,
Why don't you go work, or beg, borrow, or steal,
Or those that are able to pay for your meal?
Only pass by the parish, the Devil may care
If you find with a bishop or feed with a bear."

Alderman Kelly.—You had better give me back those two shillings for some more deserving person.

Defendant.—I'll willingly do so, but that I think that people would never forgive me for being such a fool. (Laughter)

Mr. Hobler.—I'd have you try the press, now that the stamp is reduced. I've known some people to be paid for worse stuff at the enormous rate of a penny a-line.

Defendant.—God bless you, Mr. Hobler; you always give me good advice as well as something to keep the wolf from the door—

Long life to you, my good old clerk, with your pen stuck in your ear,
May your money increase from day to day, and your children from year to year.

Sappho then retired.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF AN INNKEEPER.—*Union-Hall.*—Yesterday *Thomas Pearson*, the proprietor of an inn, was summoned for the disposing of a garment belonging to a customer. The complainant stated that he went to the defendant's house, having come from the country, and intended to have remained there for a few days, but he made no specific agreement on the subject, and left his great-coat and some other articles there. After having taken some refreshment he went out, but did not say that he should return, and when he went there the following day there was a demand of 1s. 6d. made upon him for his bed. He refused to accede to this, not having slept in the house, and when he called a day or two afterwards he was told that his coat had been sold to defray the expenses incurred for his bed. He remonstrated against such a proceeding, but was told to do his best and his worst, and he therefore summoned the party. The defendant said that it kept the bed disengaged for the customer, and, although he did not use it, still he considered he had a right to pay for it, and having refused to do this, defendant told him of his intention to sell his coat: when he intimated his determination, the complainant, having emptied the pockets of the garment, said he might do as he pleased with it, as it was of no use to him. Defendant added that he sold the coat to a Jew for five shillings. The complainant denied that he had authorized the defendant to dispose of his coat, or had said that it was no use to him. Mr. Trail said, that even if the complainant was indebted for the bed, yet that the innkeeper had no right to dispose of the man's coat to a Jew. He (the defendant) should at least have kept the article for some time before he had recourse to such an expedient; and as the Jew had given 5s. for the article there was no doubt it was worth at least four times that sum. The magistrate said, that he was unwilling to put the worst construction on the defendant's conduct in this affair, but advised the parties and give the complainant compensation. This advice was immediately acceded to, and the parties went out for the purpose.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday an inquest was held at the Wheatsheaf, Lower-road, Islington, on a stranger, who came by his death in the following dreadful manner. He was a fine athletic young man, about 21, and had been hopping at Staplehurst. On Tuesday he left his employment, and was walking towards Maidstone, when he fell in with a waggon from Tiecehurst, laden with hops, and the waggoner gave him permission to hang his kettle under the back of the waggon, beside which he walked. On arriving at the Wheatsheaf, the stranger called for a pint of beer, of which the waggoner also partook. On leaving the Wheatsheaf the driver proceeded, leaving deceased, as he suppos d, behind. He had, however, unknown to him, got up on the shaft on the off side of the waggon which was a double team. After they had proceeded some distance, a van, in passing, to avoid some women on the other side of the road, drove so near the off side as to graze the legs of deceased, who, probably, trying to shield himself from the van, fell into the road. The fore wheel of the waggon came in contact with his neck, which, in the words of one of the witnesses, "skidded the wheel for half a rod." It then passed over him; the hind wheel also passed over his face, killing him on the spot. He had on his person two half sovereigns, a half-crown, and six pence half-penny, with a bill of his work as hopper made out in the name of "J. Edmunds." In his left hand waistcoat pocket was found a charm against the ague, which was sealed with three seals, and which the coroner had opened to discover his place of abode. The jury found a verdict of "*accidental death*," with deodands of five shillings each on both the van and the waggon.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FOR SALE, by WILLIAM GREIG, in great variety, consisting of ANNUALS for 1836 and 1837, Books in fancy bindings; Juvenile and Toy Books, Sunday School Library and Reward Books, about 700 different kinds from 4½ per dozen to 2s. 6d. each; Toys, Fancy Articles, &c; a select printed catalogue of which may be had on application at the Book Store, 197, *St. Paul Street.* 232.f.tuths

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS, TOYS, CHINA AND SPAR ORNAMENTS, CABINET AND TUNBRIDGE WARE, &c. &c.

H. C. M'LEOD, *Notre Dame Street*, opposite the Court House, has recently received, and ready for sale, at moderate prices, an elegant assortment of Derbyshire Spar, China, and Bisque China Ornaments, among which are a variety of handsome sets of Chimney Ornaments, plain and flowered Vases, Ink Stands, Wafer Boxes, and Spell Cases, Tulip Vases, Candlesticks, Tapers, Necklaces, Plates of Pickles, Onions, Eggs, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Lemons, Oranges, and an innumerable variety of small Fancy Ornaments.

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A Gentleman's Rosewood Dressing Case, handsomely furnished, an elegant article; Tunbridge, Rosewood, and other descriptions of Ladies' Work Boxes; elegant Tea Chests and Cadies; Backgammon Boards; Chess Men; Chess Boards; Card Cases; Screens, and Screen Handles; Fancy Cushions; Pearl Emeries; Ivory Tablets; Dissected Maps and Puzzles; Magic Lanterns; Camera-Obscuras; a large elegant Rocking Horse.

—AND,—

An extensive assortment of handsome and well selected Toys, suitable for the season.

Dec. 21. 231.1w,2w,mfs

ANNUALS, &c. &c.

SUITABLE for Christmas and New Year's Presents. H. C. M'LEOD, *Notre Dame Street, opposite the Court House*, has lately received:—

The English Annual for 1837.

In its graphic and literary contents, as well as in its outward appearance, this Annual is superior to the one for the preceding year, and eminently deserving of public patronage.

The Geographical Annual,

containing an Universal Gazetteer, and nearly 100 beautifully coloured Steel Engravings of all the States, Kingdoms, and Empires throughout the world.

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A few copies only.

Heath's Picturesque Annual,

with 26 beautifully finished engravings.

The Christian Keepsake,

with 17 beautiful Plates, dedicated by special permission, to the Princess Victoria.

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containing 96 beautiful engravings by Westall and Martin, with descriptions by the Rev. H. Cauntor.

The Juvenile Scrap-Book,

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by the first Masters of the English and Foreign Schools, in 72 line engravings, with Biographical and Critical Dissertations, by Allen Cunningham.

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of the Remains of Ancient Buildings in Rome and its Vicinity, with descriptive and historical account of each subject, by M. Dubourg.

The Boy's Own Book,

a complete Encyclopædia of all the Diversions, Athletic, Scientific, and Recreative of boyhood and youth.

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By Mrs. Child.

The Picture Testament,

for the young, containing a Harmony of the Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, illustrated by engravings.

—ALSO,—

A variety of LITERARY and RELIGIOUS BOOKS, among which are beautifully bound Pocket Bibles, Testaments, and common Prayer Books, Oxford Editions, Polyglot Bibles, English and Greek Polyglot Testaments, finely bound, small Books suitable for presents, and a great variety of Children's Books, including Toy Books, &c. &c., all of which will be Sold at a moderate advance on the cost prices.

Dec. 19, 1836. 229.1w,2w,tuths

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300 barrels Mackerel, No. 1, 2, & 3
500 do No. 1 Herrings
100 tierces, brls. and half brls. Salmon
100 do do pickled Codfish
100 barrels Cod Oil
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Russia and American Tallow, &c. &c.

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Nov. 14, 1836. 199.3m,mf

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THE Subscribers have lately received a most valuable and extensive collection of ANNUALS & ILLUSTRATED WORKS adapted for GIFTS at the approaching CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR season

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Flowers of Loveliness, with twelve gems of Female Figures, emblematic of Flowers. Volume for 1836 edited by Countess of Blessington, illustrated by E. T. Parris. Ditto for 1837, edited by T. H. Bayley, illustrated by Miss Corbaux, and other celebrated artists.
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A list of these will be found, on reference in the *Gazette*, where they are advertised at length. They will be found unequalled in value and extent by any assortment of these articles, hitherto imported by any house in the trade.

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A great variety of BOOKS, adapted as PRESENTS to YOUTH, during the HOLIDAYS of all prices, from 1d. to 7½d. and from 1s. 3. to 10s.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

Dec. 23. 233 *St. François Xavier Street.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

JUST Received by the Subscriber:—
8 cases Books, consisting of—
Carpenter's Spelling Books,
The French Alphabet,
Pinnock's Catechism,
Lennie's Grammar,
Murray's do.
With 80 dozen Juvenile Books,
1 case Lead Pencils, 1 do. Fancy Sealing Wax, 2 do. Night Lights, 1 do. Lucifers, 1 do. Patent Pen Holders, and 1 do. Steel Pens,—all of a superior quality.

The Subscriber will continue his Evening Sales of miscellaneous articles during the winter, commencing at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

JAMES HEATHER.

Dec. 21. 231

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has made very extensive additions to his LEATHER MANUFACTORIES here, and in New Glasgow, and has fitted up a part of his Establishment in town for the manufacture of MORROCCO in all its branches, which is equal to any imported, and has in Store and his Manufactories, now for Sale:—

12,000 sides Sole Leather
4000 do. Harness do.
200 do. Mill Belt do.
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2000 do. Large Slaughter Upper do.
1000 do. do. Spanish do.
4000 do. Calcutta Kips
250 dozen Calf Skins
150 do. Dress, Undress, and coloured Morocco Skins
100 do. Split Leather.

—ALSO.—

5000 pairs Men's Peg Boots and Shoes
3000 do. Ladies' Gaiter Boots and Prunella Shoes
2000 do. do. Morocco
3000 do. Youths' and Children's Boots, assorted
2000 do. Women's Stout Boots and Shoes

As the above has been manufactured by him from the raw hides, they will be sold on more favourable terms than any imported.

WILLIAM GALT.

JUST Received per *Robertson*, from Liverpool:—
115 chests Twankay Tea, of a very superior quality.

CUNNINGHAM & BUCHANAN.

Oct. 28. 183

LIVERPOOL SOAP.—Just received and for sale by the Subscribers, 150 boxes.

BURNET & HEWARD.

Nov. 28. 211

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

JUST received and for Sale:—40 doses SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA.

WM. LYMAN & Co.

June 25. 78

PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LET—The Subscriber offers for Sale the building the corner of *St. Urbain* and *Lagauchetiere Street, St. Lawrence Suburb*, on which there is a Two Story House, occupied as a Boarding house below and a Dwelling above, Outhouses, &c. The lot is 120 feet on St. Urbain and 65 on Lagauchetiere Streets. For terms apply to James Cochran, *St. George Street*, or to

WILLIAM LEISHMAN.

Nov. 8. 194

FOR SALE, in HAMILTON, U. C., a commodious FAMILY HOUSE, two stories high, with convenient Kitchen, &c. adjoining the Post Office, and situated in *Argyle Street* between *James* and *Caroline Streets*. The proximity of the lot to the Post Office and the Railway, renders it an extremely eligible situation, and worthy of the attention of those who are desirous of becoming residents in the flourishing town of Hamilton. Apply to

J. O'REILLY, Esq.
Solicitor, Hamilton.

July 7. 98

FOR SALE, that eligible and convenient Farm RIDEAU BANK, within 2½ miles of Bytown, by an excellent road, situate in the *Gore of Gloucester*, Lot 29 on the *Rideau River*, containing upwards of 300 Acres, about 65 acres of which are cleared, with an excellent FRAME HOUSE and BARN. From its contiguity to Bytown, it possesses the advantage of one of the best Markets in the Province. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, (if by letter to *J. B., Morning Courier, Office*, or to James Atkinson, Esq., Land Agent, Montreal.

Montreal, Oct 3. 169

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